CENTRAL DETERMINER IN ABSTRACTS JOURNAL

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Abstract

Central determiner is as the main component in constructing noun phrase element as subject, objects, and complement in writing compositions. Meanwhile, determiner affects the meaning of noun. This research investigates the constructions of central determiners in abstracts of Journal *Al-Tahrir* Volume 17 No.1 *Tahun* 2017 and the reasons in applying those determiners in that journal. In gaining related information, types of central determiners, three diagram and table bracket were used. Qualitative research and syntactical analysis was conducted to analyze the data. The research finding revealed that central determiners were used in sentences of the abstracts. The terms of central determiners in subject were constructed through 7 determiners such demonstrative article, personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, demonstrative article, definite article, and indefinite article. Having the function of object, central determiners were defined in 5 terms namely possessive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, demonstrative article, definite and indefinite article. Then, they were also used in sentences of the abstracts as complement. Here, central determiners were defined in terms of reflective pronoun, personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, interrogative pronoun, definite and indefinite article.

Keywords: Central Determiner, Abstract, Journal

Abstrak

Central determiner adalah sebagai komponen utama dalam membangun elemen frase nomina sebagai subjek, objek, dan pelengkap dalam komposisi penulisan. Sementara itu, determiner mempengaruhi arti kata benda. Penelitian ini menyelidiki konstruksi *Central determiner* dalam abstrak Jurnal Al-Tahrir Volume 17 No.1 Tahun 2017 dan alasan dalam menerapkan *Central determiner* tersebut dalam jurnal itu. Dalam mendapatkan informasi terkait, jenis *Central determiner*, tiga diagram dan braket tabel digunakan. Penelitian kualitatif dan analisis sintaksis dilakukan untuk menganalisis data. Temuan penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa *Central determiner* digunakan dalam kalimat abstrak. Istilah *Central determiner* dalam subjek dikonstruksi melalui 7 determinan seperti artikel demonstratif, kata ganti orang, kata ganti posesif, kata ganti tidak pasti, artikel demonstratif, artikel pasti, dan artikel tidak pasti. Memiliki fungsi objek, *Central determiner* didefinisikan dalam 5 istilah yaitu kata ganti posesif, kata ganti tidak pasti, artikel demonstratif, artikel pasti dan tidak terbatas. Kemudian, juga digunakan dalam kalimat abstrak sebagai pelengkap. Di sini, *Central determiner* didefinisikan dalam hal kata ganti reflektif, kata ganti orang, kata ganti posesif, kata ganti tidak pasti, kata ganti tanya, artikel pasti dan tidak pasti.

Kata Kunci: Central Determiner, Abstak, Jurnal

A. INTRODUCTION

Writing composition is constructed from simple sentences to compound complex sentences. There, writers should be able to choose appropriate words due to their written become meaningful. The using of word choices in writing affects writers' language style. Each writer has distinctive characteristics. Indeed, Cali and Bowen argued that how a writer chooses words and structures sentences to achieve a certain effect are also an element of style Cali K and Bowen, 2003). This means that determining appropriate words and constructing sentences accurately support the highest contribution components in writing. For instance, a good writer will also use adjectives in moderation and instead of using adverbs frequently allow nouns and verbs to do the expression of their thought or idea (Adebola Adebileje, 2016: 45-49). On the other word, noun usages are as productive as adjectives, adverbs, and verbs in writing.

According to the explanation above, it can be summed up that there are two linguistic elements that affect writing namely semantics (word choices) and syntax (sentence structure). Both semantics and syntax have different perspective in analyzing a product of writing but they are enclosed and cannot be separated. Syntax, for instance, see the elements of writing especially English toward Subjects, Verbs, Objects, and Complements. Meanwhile, three of those elements are usually defined in form of nouns and or noun phrase. On the other hand, nouns along with verbs are a dominant part of speech, and that the semantic content of sentences is borne mostly by nouns (B. Aarts and C. Meyer, 1995). Hence, it is crucial discussion in conducting noun phrase as a research because noun phrase is a dominant part of speech in writing and it has some functions in sentence such subject, object, and or complement.

Sydney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson (2002:48) noun phrase systematically represents several elements such determiner, pre-modifier, and post-modifier such the following table

Table 1. The construction of Noun Phrase

Determiners	Pre-modifier	Noun	Post-modifier

Based on the chart above, it can be concluded that the basic form of noun phrase is a noun then modified by determiner (*all, that, a, the*), pre-modifier, and followed post-

modifier. Here, the researcher focused on determiner because it is the first construction of noun phrase that determined the meaning of noun in sentences.

The determiner position in a Noun Phrase is usually filled by one of two kinds of expression: determiner can be determinative and also accompanied by their own modifier, making a determinative phrase and the determiner may have the form of a genitive Noun Phrase such the following examples that was taken from journal At-Tahrir Vol.17 No.1 Tahun 2017

These philosophers delivered some convincing and satisfying arguments

The example above shows that sentence has two noun phrases that constructed by two determiners *these* and *some*. Those determiners affect noun phrase becoming determinative phrase. The first construction of noun phrase *these philosophers* is *deictic/demonstrative article + noun*. Deictic is one kinds of central determiner.

These Philosophers

NP

Demonstrative | Noun
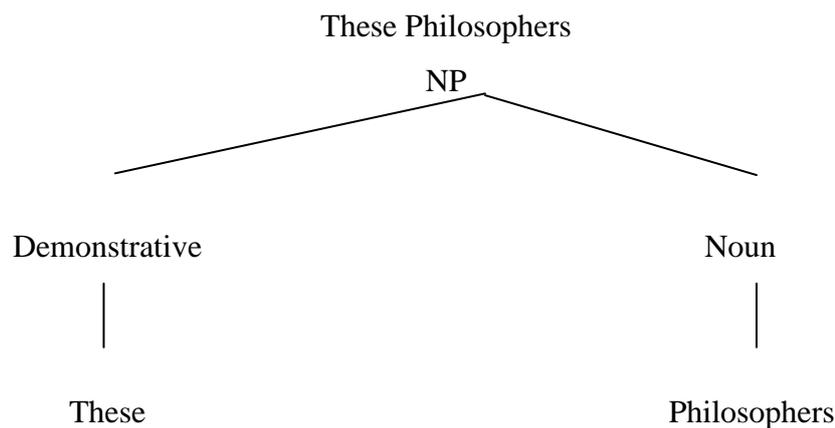
These | Philosophers

Chart 1. Philosophers of Noun

Moreover, that noun phrase has a function as subject in sentence.

According to the explanations and also the examples as proven, it can be underlined that noun phrase usages in writing is crucial elements and mostly writings delivered noun phrase, eventhough, it has distinctive functions. Furthermore, why does noun phrase become a crucial element to be conducted in research? Because noun phrase is as the main components in constructing the elements of subject, object, and complement in writing. Meanwhile, determiner affects the meaning of noun.

Because of that reason, the researcher needed to conduct a research related to central determiner of noun phrase. Indeed, the kind of phenomena is also defined in abstracts of At-Tahrir Journal. The researcher decided to choose Journal At-Tahrir as an

object in this research because there is none journals at IAIN Ponorogo that have been accredited by Higher Education Decree and the Minister of Education and Culture except At-Tahrir

Furthermore, the authors in At-Tahrir journal come from different institution that point out Islamic studies through their own perspective. As the result, the authors must have distinctive style in writing and can be identified through the word choices especially noun phrase.

Hence, the researchers decide to conduct the research entitled Analysis of Central Determiner in Abstracts of At-Tahrir Journal Vol.17 No.1 Tahun 2017 since it journal is the first publication in this year during the researchers conduct this research. In addition, the authors of this journal translated their abstracts by themselves. As the consideration, the authors of At-Tahrir Journal only concern on Islamic Studies and the editors do not change the content of their articles. Consequently, the authors have different style in expressing their ideas.

The Elements of Noun Phrase

The typical of noun phrase systematically is represented into several elements of structure namely determiner, premodifier, head, and post modifier. Those elements hang up together in constructing noun phrase. Furthermore, each element in noun phrase can be broken down into some parts (Daniel Kies, 2016) as the following chart
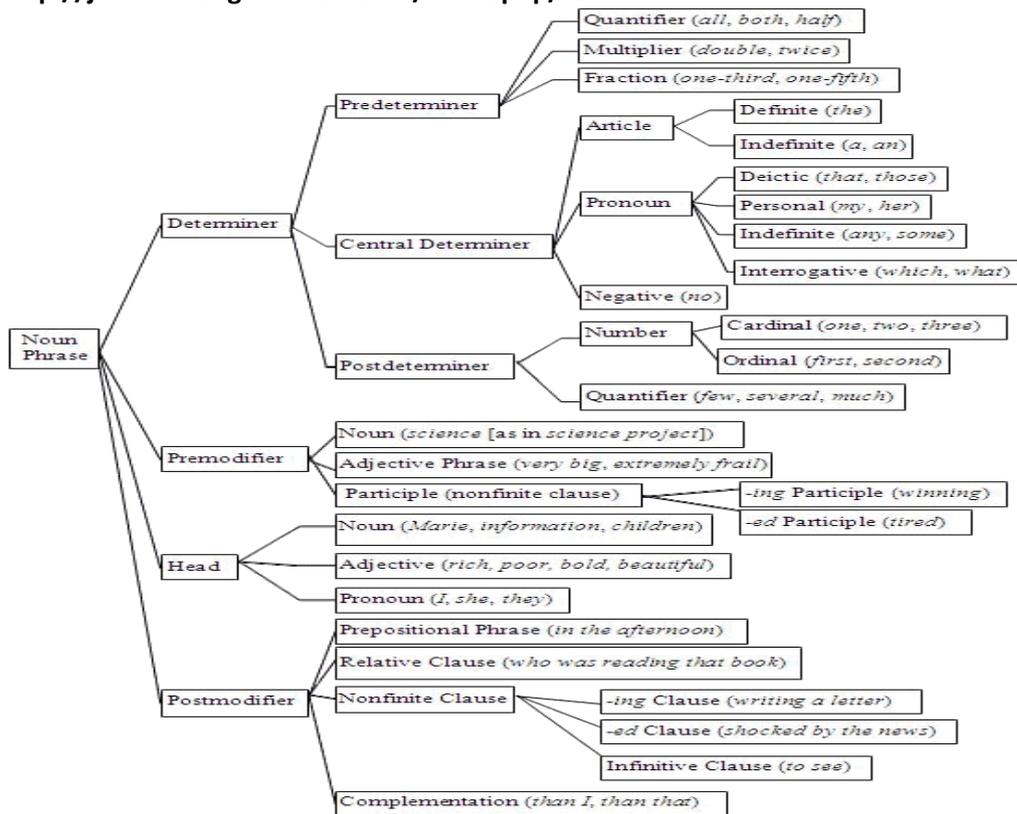
Chart 2. Noun Phrase

According to the chart above, it can be seen that determiner is one of grammatical elements that specified the types of noun. Moreover, central determiner mostly defined at the beginning of noun.

Central Determiner

According to Halliday in Kies (2016), central determiner is classified into three components

a. Article

Means types of function word and English has two types of word functions (Hilde Hasselgard, 2012) as follow

1. Definite

The first function is definite. This article is defined in a noun phrase that marked by *the*, a demonstrative determiner or a possessive determiner (Hilde: 2012) for instance

The article concludes that mostly, theological heterodoxy was inspired by philosophy such Plato, Aristotle and Plotinus

This article elaborates philosophy that runs into Islamic theology

As well a way for students to acquire useful knowledge after he returned to <u>his</u> hometown respectively

According to the examples above, the articles *the* and *this* have functions as *subject* in sentence. Meanwhile, *his is* taken place as indirect object.

2. Indefinite.

Indefinite articles in English are *a* and *an*. Those depend on the following words whether consonants or vowel sounds. There is no plural indefinite article in English (Hilde:2012). It means that indefinite article only occurs with countable noun in the singular form such the following examples

Tjokroaminoto is <u>a</u> National hero and one of the pioneers of Indonesia's independence

b. Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a common noun or a proper noun to refer to somebody or something (Seaton and Mew,2007: 44). In hand, pronouns constitute a fairly small class of words distinguished from other nouns most clearly by their inability to combine with determiners (Huddleston and Geoffrey, 2007:4). In this case, pronoun can be identified through

1. Reflective

Reflective pronouns are unique groups of pronouns that always end in either –self or –selves (Lester, 2008: 81). They cannot stand without by themselves and meaningless because they reflect related pronouns that come previous.

2. Personal

Personal pronoun is used to replace one or more than one noun or compound noun. Usually pronoun refers to specific person or thing. The following table represents the form of personal pronoun (Lester, 2008:77)

Table 2. Personal Pronoun

Form	Number	
	Singular	Plural
First-Person Subject Object Possessive Pronominal	I Me Mine	We Us Ours

Possessive Adjectival	My	Our
Second-Person Subject Object Possessive Pronominal Possessive Adjectival	You You Yours Your	You You Yours Your
Third-Person Subject Object Possessive Pronominal Possessive Adjectival	He, she, it Him, her, it His, hers, its His, her, its	They Them Theirs Their

3. Indefinite

Indefinite pronoun means a pronoun which refers to a non-specific thing, phenomenon, or person (Hasselgard, 2012). The indefinite pronouns are anybody, anything, anyone, everybody, everything, everyone, nobody, nothing, no-one, somebody, something, someone, as well as one, some, any, all, every, each, both, either, neither, many, much, a lot of, few, little and others used as pronouns

4. Interrogative

Its pronoun is used in forming question-word questions.

5. Demonstrative

Demonstrative pronouns are a small class of just four words *this, that, these* and *those* (Lester, 2008:85).

c. Negative

Negative determiner is different from other kinds of determiner. Negative form refers to *no*. Huddleson and Geiffrey argued that *No* does occur in the fused determiner-head construction, but it finds a difference in inflection, with the form none occur- ring in the fused-head construction, and everywhere else such the following example

Kim had [no money], and Pat also had [none].

In this research, the researchers use this theory than other relevance theories because Halliday demonstrated and categorized the distinctive terms of central determiners.

Previous Studies

The previous study taken from thesis written by Shahla'a Raheem Shalal entitled A Linguistics Study of Central Determiners in English. He underlined that determiners are words which specify the range of reference of a noun as being specific such as definite article; generic such as indefinite article. Determiners can be sub-classified into three classes which are pre-determiners, central determiners and post determiners.

Moreover, the researcher also takes Jane E Gressang entitled A frequency and error analysis of the use of determiners, the relationships between noun phrases, and the structure of discourse in English essays by native English writers and native Chinese, Taiwanese, and Korean learners of English as a Second language. In his thesis, he concluded that on average 70% of the word types in the native essays appeared only one time. Overall, computational linguists are focused on what people typically do, and create descriptions of language use that can usually be exploited for practical use (search engines, voice recognition software, and more). Linguistic outliers and strange constructions are problems. For theoretical linguists, linguistic outliers and strange constructions are often also problems, but they in turn help determine the limits of what is possible in human language. Theoretical linguists are not typically interested in frequency data because extremely specific examples are often needed to validate a hypothesis or possible structure.

Based on the previous studies above, it can be summed up that conducted researcher here is purely researchers ideas. Here some differences between this research and the previous are in the previous research was conducted by Shahla'a only determined the types of English Determiners in general, and the second research written by Jane analyzed the error in using determiners through computational linguistics. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher tries to explore the forms central determiners that are found in the abstracts of At-Tahrir Journal Vol.17 No.1 Tahun 2017.

B. RESERACH METHOD

This research was library study that focused on *Central Determiner of Noun Phrase in At-Tahrir Journal Vol.17 No.1 Tahun 2017*. Because of that reason, this research tried to analyze some variables such the construction of central determiner and the reasons in using those construction. Hence, this research was categorized into

descriptive qualitative research since qualitative research is an umbrella term for a wide variety of approaches to and methods for the study of natural social life (Saldana, 2011).

Furthermore, the sentences contained central determiners in abstracts of At-Tahrir Journal were collected as the data in term of documentation. Then, those data were analyzed through syntactical analysis. In order to analyze the data, the researchers applied three stages namely reduction, display, and verification.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

The researchers manifest the constructions of central determiner of noun phrase used in abstracts of *At-Tahrir* Journal Volume 17 No.1 *Tahun* 2017. The researchers underlined three significant reasons in conducting this research.

The first principal is the crucial functions of noun phrase in sentence. In line, Aarts and Meyer (1995) argued that nouns along with verbs are a dominant part of speech, and that the semantic content of sentences is borne mostly by nouns. It means that sentence, mostly was constructed by noun phrase because it is able to use in subjects, objects, and complements.

The next major is central determiners. Determiner affects the meaning of noun. The types of central determiners are as proven that the different determiners described the distinctive forms of noun in sentence.

Then, the last is abstracts in Journal. Abstract also become the major reasons in conducting this research because abstract describes powerful statements that explain a larger work. Furthermore, abstract allows readers who may be interested in a longer work to quickly decide whether is worth their time to read it (Abstract – The Writing Center accessed in https://writingcenter.unc.edu). It means that abstract describes the whole contents of someone work in short passages. Based on those reasons, the researchers assume that analyzing central determiners in abstract is a crucial issue.

Moreover, in analyzing central determiners, distinctive strategies are applied in this research namely three diagram and label bracket. Those strategies are distinguished with previous studies in which they analyzed determiners by identifying the types and using computational analysis.

In Journal *At-Tahrir* Vol 17 No.1 Tahun 2017, the researchers identified that there were 11 abstracts constructed through 49 sentences in terms of simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentences. Furthermore, the researcher also found that central determiner occurred on whether subject, object, and complement in each sentences of those abstract in that journal. Then the description of those determiners constructions were explained in the following findings greater in depth.

Discussions

Central Determiner as Subject

The first pattern of central determiner was defined in the abstracts taken the position of subject. Here, the researchers found 7 terms of central determiner namely demonstrative article, personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, demonstrative article, definite article, and indefinite article.

1. Demonstrative Article

Demonstrative article here has the functions as determiner because they come before a noun. Then, in these abstracts, demonstrative article of *this* and *these* were found such the following findings

Datum AB1/S1

<u>This article</u> elaborates philosophy that runs into Islamic theology

$S \Rightarrow NP \text{ [article (demonstrative) + N]}$
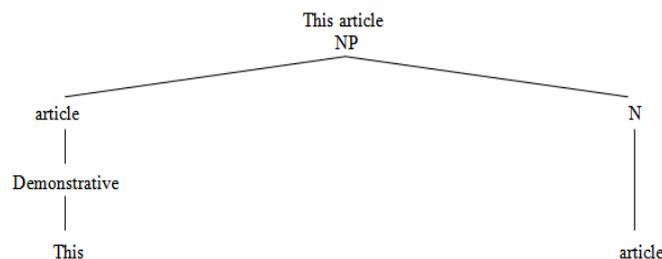
This datum showed that demonstrative article occurred in subject of that sentence. Here, *This* is used to indicate something which has already been known by others being referred to. Hence its term is usually known as definite article. In this case, the usage of the word *this* was to emphasize the noun *article*. The author in the first abstract clearly identified only his writing not others by using the noun phrase *this article*. Furthermore, demonstrative article *this* indicated that the following noun in this article was in term of singular form.

2. Personal Pronoun

Personal pronoun is used to replace one or more than one noun or compound noun and its pronoun usually represents specific person or thing.

Datum AB1/S5

<u>They</u> also consider that others were fault

S => NP [pronoun (personal)]
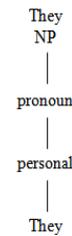
They
NP
|
pronoun
|
personal
|
They

Chart 3. Personal Pronoun

In that sentence, it is clearly mentioned that *they* was used to represent personal pronoun and this word took place as subject pronoun. They are anaphoric reference that refers to theological orthodoxy arguments.

3. Possessive Pronoun

The term of possessive adjective is usually called as possessive determiner. It has the function to modify a noun by showing a form of possession of belonging to a person or think. This construction occurred in datum AB4/S6 and it was explained clearly in the following discussions

<u>Its supernatural powers</u> capable of changing the paradigm of society and pave the way to spread the teachings of Islam

S => NP [pronoun (possessive) + adjective phrase (adj + N)]

Its supernatural powers
NP

pronoun   adjective clause

possessive   adj   N

its   supernatural   power
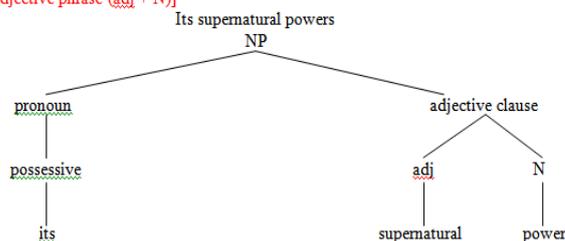
Chart 4. Possesive Pronoun

Lexeme *its* is one of pronoun indicated possessive adjective. It is used to show possession or ownership of something. The function of its is the possessive adjective of it. Here, noun phrase does not stay alone but modified by adjective phrase. Adjective

phrase consists of adjective hangs out together with other elements which modify it. In addition, its phrase can be used to modify noun inside noun phrase

The sentence above showed that adjective phrase was used to modify noun inside noun phrase. The noun phrase in the sentence has the noun *power* as its head, and the adjective phrase *supernatural* serves as a modifier. It can be summed up that the function of adjective phrases is referred to as attributive.

4. Indefinite Pronoun

Indefinite pronoun is used to mention non specific pronoun. In this journal, this phenomenon found in datum (AB1/S4) that used indefinite pronoun form such in the following sentence

Theological orthodoxy argued that each argument of divinity was token from the revelation

S => NP [Pronoun (indefinite) + N] + PP [prep + NP (N)]

Each arguments of divinity
NP

NP — PP

Pronoun — N — preposition — NP

Indefinite

Each — argument — of — divinity
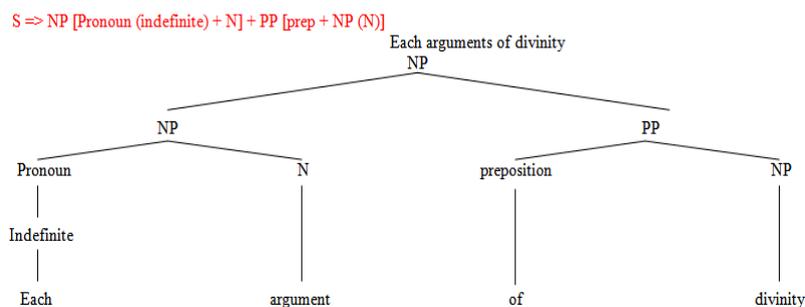
Chart 5. Indefinite Pronoun

Indefinite pronoun in that sentence was shown by the word *each*. Pronoun *each* must be always referred by singular pronoun and its pronoun is typically unspecific. In that sentence, *each* is followed by singular pronoun *argument*. That represents such an unclear argument, as the consequence, embedded information is needed to explain the pronoun specifically. In hence, prepositional phrase is distributed after in creating specific information towards noun.

5. Demonstrative article

In general, demonstrative article is used to point to something in a situation. This construction can be seen in datum (AB7/S2) as follow

This peaceful Da'wa has given birth to the moderate Islam for Indonesian

S => NP [article (demonstrative) + adj phrase (adj + N)]

This peaceful Da'wa
NP
article — adj phrase
demonstrative — adjective — N
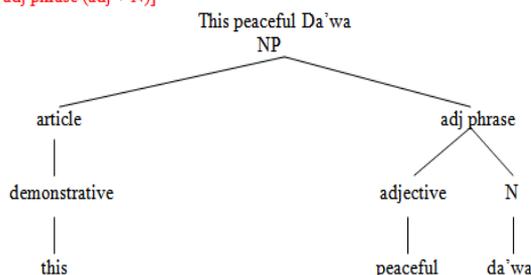this — peaceful — da'wa

Chart 6. Demonstrative Article

This datum showed that demonstrative article occurred in subject of that sentence. Here, *this* is used to indicate something which has already been known by others being referred to. Hence its term is usually known as definite article. In this case, the usage of the word *this* was to emphasize the noun *da'wa*. Furthermore, demonstrative article *this* indicated that the following noun in this article was in term of singular form.

In this case, adjective phrase was used when reference is made to a specific individual or a specific group of individuals or specific instances of abstract concepts a nominal head whether a noun or a pronoun. The noun phrase in the sentence has the noun *da'wa* as its head, and the adjective phrase *peaceful* serves as a modifier.

6. Definite Article

The function of definite article is to precede noun when the writer believes that the reader already knows what he is referring to. The common word in English indicated definite article is *the*. Eventhough, definite article precede noun, it does not mean that the noun should be specific. In hence, the term of prepositional phrase must be added after noun

Datum AB2/S2

In addition, the claims of heterodoxy-orthodoxy existed since the emergence of Islamic religious discourse itself until now, through many studies ie Quranic interpretation (tafsir), theology (Kalam), mysticism (Tasawuf), Islamic law (fiqih), etc

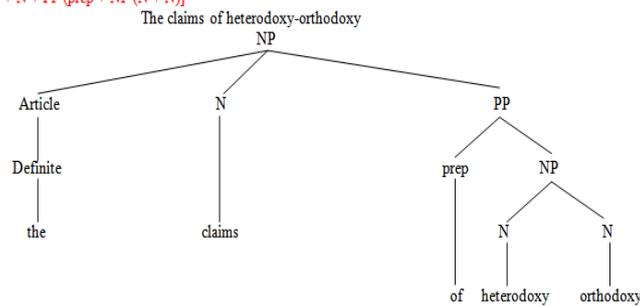S => NP [article (definite) + N + PP (prep + NP (N + N)]

Chart 7. Definite Article

In the sentence above, definite article *the* was used when the author assumed there was just one of something in that place, even if it had not been mentioned before. The head noun in this sentence is *claims*. This noun does not mention in the previous sentences. As the consequence, central determiner of definite article *the* must be added before head noun *claims*. Since unclear information of head noun, embedded information in term of prepositional phrase is needed to make the head noun clearly.

7. Indefinite Article

The construction of indefinite article can be seen in datum (AB3/S7) as follow

Finally, factors that causing the emergence of a cult is not only a matter of heresy, but also sociological and psychological

S => NP [article (definite) + N + PP (prep + article (indefinite) + N)]
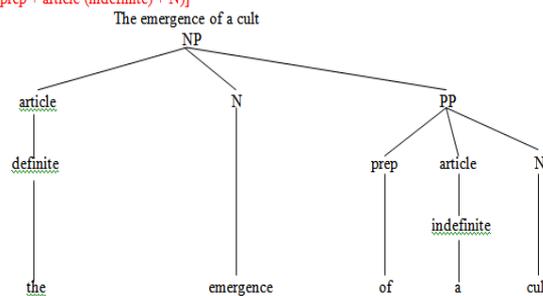
Chart 8. Indefinite Articles

In the sentence above, definite article *the* was used to point out a noun which has already been mentioned before. The head noun in this sentence is *emergence*. Since the head noun was unclear stated, embedded information was needed in creating brief sentence.

The other construction of central determiner is indefinite article. It is used to show the thing is one of a group. Here, indefinite article *a* was used to underline *cult.*

Central Determiner as Object

The second pattern of central determiner was defined in the abstracts taken the position of object. Here, the researchers found five central determiners namely possessive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, definite and indefinite article.

1. Possessive Pronoun

This pattern occurred in datum (AB8/S2) and it took a place as object in the following sentence

They are the first orthodox takfiri in Islam and their motto is who did not punish <u>His law</u>, they were among those unbeliever
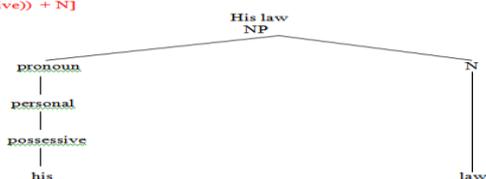
Chart 9. Posseisve Pronoun

The possessive adjective in the sentence above referred to people. It is more in the sense of relationship than ownership. In this case, possessive adjective *his* is followed by head noun *law* in constructing noun phrase and indicated third person singular.

2. Indefinite Pronoun

Indefinite pronoun is used to mention non specific pronoun. In this abstract, this construction found in datum (AB1/S9) that used indefinite pronoun form such in the following sentence

These philosophers delivered <u>some convincing and satisfying arguments about God</u>
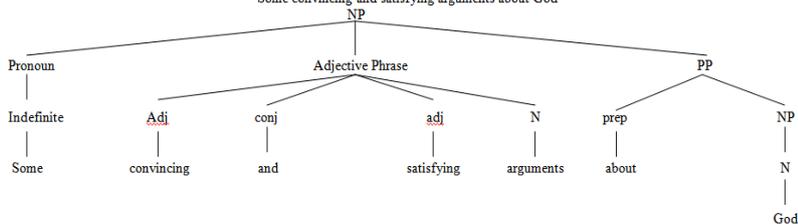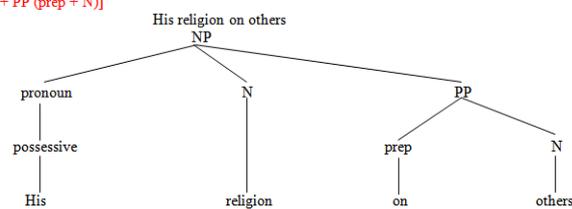

Chart 10. Indefinite Pronoun

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Indefinite pronoun in that sentence was shown by the word *some*. The pronoun *some* is followed by noun that refers to indefinite quantities. In that sentence, *some* is followed by plural pronoun. The head noun in this sentence was *arguments*. Its noun was modified by adverb *convincing and* satisfying.

3. Demonstrative Pronoun

The construction of demonstrative pronoun was defined in datum (AB4/S7) as the following sentence

Da'wah multicultural evidenced by not impose his religion on others who are different

Chart 11. Indefinite Pronoun

The possessive adjective in the sentence above referred to people. It is more in the sense of relationship than ownership. In this case, possessive adjective *his* is followed by head noun *religious* in constructing noun phrase. The word others is used as a pronoun refers more than one person or things. And it took the plural form.

4. Definite Article

The function of definite article is to precede noun when the writer believes that the reader already knows what he is referring to. The common word in English indicated definite article is *the*. This construction can be seen in the following sentence

The existence of various religious discourses is caused by the differences of interpretation
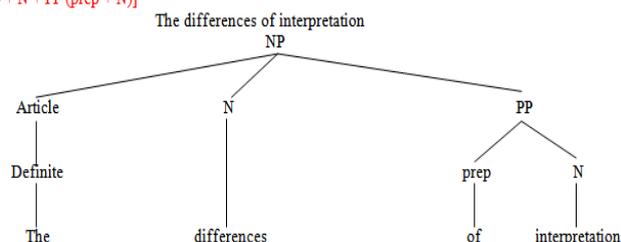

Chart 12. Definite Article

In the sentence above, definite article *the* was used when the author assumed there was just one of something in that place, even if it had not been mentioned before. The head nouns in this sentence were *differences*. This noun does not mention in the previous sentences. As the consequence, central determiner of definite article *the* must be added before those head nouns.

5. Indefinite Article

The construction of indefinite article in At-Tahrir Journal was found in the following sentence

Furthermore, he said that if there is a domination, it will arise <u>a resistance</u>
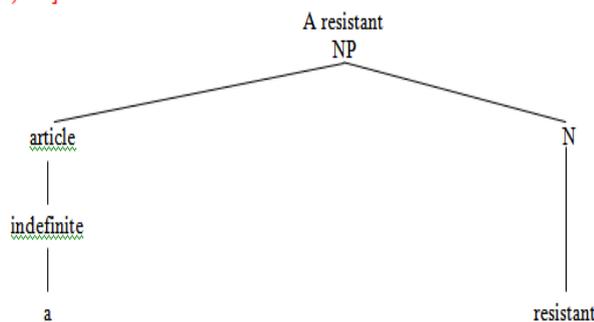
Chart 13. Indefinite Article

In the sentence above, indefinite article *a* was used before a noun that is general or when its identity is not known. The head noun in this sentence was *resistant*.

Central Determiner as Complement

The second pattern of central determiner was defined in the abstracts taken the position of complement. Here, the researchers found 7 central determiners such reflective pronoun, possessive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, interrogative pronoun, demonstrative article, definite and indefinite article. Those were constructed in abstracts of At-Tahrir Journal.

1. Reflective Pronoun

This pattern was defined in datum (AB5/S6) as the following sentence

The barakah interpreted as <u>increasing the value of kindness and becoming positive energy in developing self concept</u> and how to emulate the personality and make kiai as

moral role models, as well a way for students to acquire useful knowledge after he returned to his hometown respectively
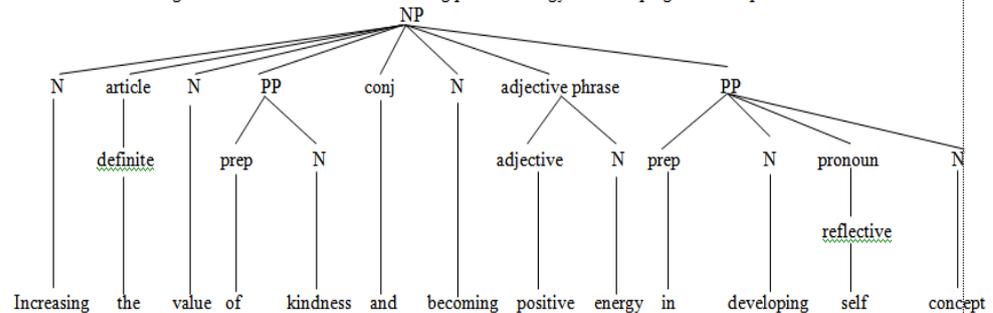

Chart 14. Reflective Pronoun

Definite article *the* was used when the author assumed there was just one of something in that place, even if it had not been mentioned before. The head noun in this sentence is *value*.

2. Possessive Pronoun

The construction of this central determiner occurred in datuma (AB5/S6) as the following sentence

The barakah interpreted as increasing the value of kindness and becoming positive energy in developing self concept and how to emulate the personality and make kiai as moral role models, as well a way for students to acquire useful knowledge after he returned to his hometown respectively
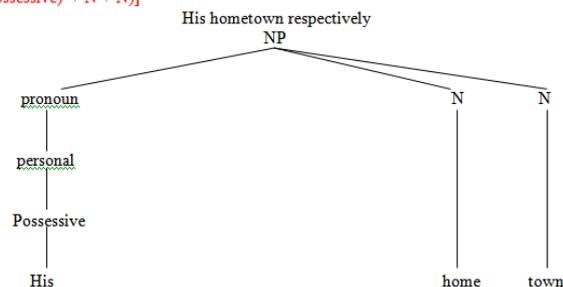

Chart 15. Possesive Pronoun

In the sentence above, the possessive adjective *his* showed who owns the noun *home own*. This possessive adjective was used to represent third person singular

3. Indefinite Pronoun

Indefinite pronoun is used to mention non specific pronoun. This construction found in

datum (AB1/S2) as follow

Islamic theology could not be separated from all outer side

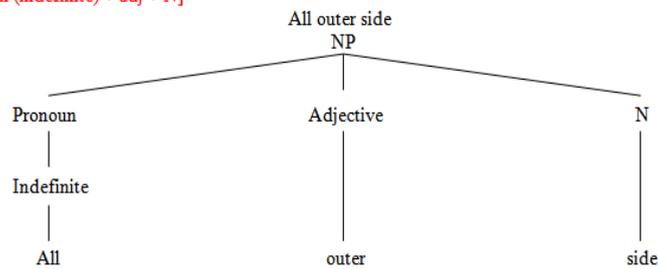C => NP [Pronoun (indefinite) + adj + N]

Chart 16. Indefinite Pronoun

Indefinite pronoun in that sentence was shown by the word *all*. Pronoun *all* must be always referred by plural countable or uncountable noun and its pronoun is used to mention the whole quantity or extent of a particular group or thing. In that sentence, *all* is followed by singular pronoun *side* and modified by adjective *outer*. The other example of indefinite pronoun was explained below

4. Interrogative Pronoun

This pattern occurred in datum (AB10/S4) in the following sentence

This paper is intended to analyze how far the metamorphosis (in the sense of releasing its past heretic, and its use of new paradigm) of LDII as religious social movement was influenced by Islamic Jamaah, that is between polemics, dissemination, orthodoxy, and the acceptance of its ideology

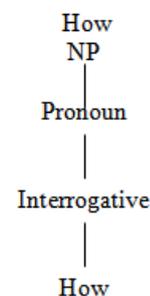C => NP [pronoun (interrogative)]

Chart 17. Interrogative Pronoun

Interrogative pronoun is a pronoun which is used to make asking questions. This pronoun is used to ask distance of things.

5. Demonstrative Article

Demonstrative article here has the functions as determiner because they come before a noun. This pattern defined in datum AB2/S7

In this perspective, Foucault's theory called with the relationship between power and discourse / knowledge
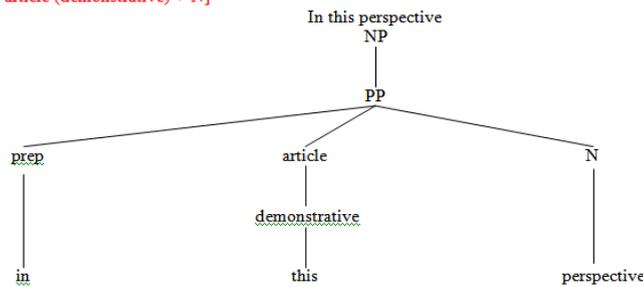

Chart 18. Demonstrative Article

This datum showed that demonstrative article occurred in subject of that sentence. Here, *This* is used to indicate something which has already been known by others being referred to. Hence its term is usually known as definite article. In this case, the usage of the word *this* was to emphasize the noun *perspective*. The author in the first abstract clearly identified only his writing not others by using the noun phrase *this perspective*. Furthermore, demonstrative article *this* indicated that the following noun in this article was in term of singular form.

6. Definite Article

The function of definite article is to precede noun when the writer believes that the reader already knows what he is referring to. The common word in English indicated definite article is *the*. This construction occurred on datum AB1/S4

Theological orthodoxy argued that each argument of divinity was token from the revelation
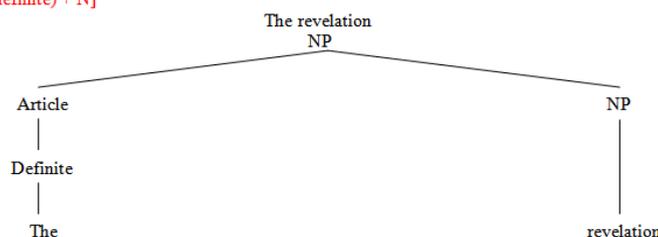

Chart 19. Definite Article

In the sentence above, definite article *the* was used when the author assumed there was just one of something in that place, even if it had not been mentioned before. The head noun in this sentence is *revelation*.

7. Indefinite Article

This construction occurred in datum AB2/S8 as follow

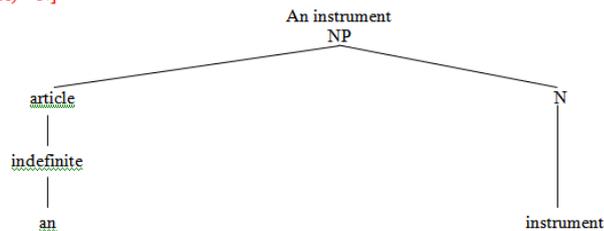He clarify that discourse / knowledge is <u>an instrument</u> to dominate others

Chart 20. Indefinite Article

Indefinite article *an* was used before a noun that is general or when its identity is not known. The head noun in this sentence was *instrument*.

D. CONCLUSION

The researchers sum up that central determiners are defined in abstracts of At-Tahrir Journal and central determiners of noun phrase take place in each sentence as subject, object, and complement. The terms of central determiners in subject are constructed through 7 determiners such demonstrative article, personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, demonstrative article, definite article, and indefinite article.

Furthermore, central determiner is also occurred in the abstracts as object. Having the function of object, central determiners are defined in 5 terms namely possessive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, demonstrative article, definite and indefinite article.

Besides, central determiners are used in sentences of the abstracts as complement. Here, central determiners are defined in terms of reflective pronoun, personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, interrogative pronoun, negative form, definite and indefinite article.

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