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Semantic Structure Construction of Nominal Phrases in the Picture Storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père"

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Abstrak

This study is motivated by the importance of understanding the construction of nominal phrases (NPs) based on their semantic structure in texts, particularly in the picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père". Previous studies on NP have generally focused on syntactic structures, whereas semantic structures have different terms, focuses, and characteristics, as they examine not only word classes but also meanings. In the picture storybook, NP not only mentions nouns but also conveys features and functions that support the narrative flow. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach to present the semantic structures of NP based on Touratier's theory. Data were collected using the "simak" (observation) method with "sadap" (tapping), SBLC, and "catat" (note-taking) techniques, and subsequently analysed through content analysis. A total of 196 NPs data were identified and classified into 11 patterns, with the dominant pattern being QN (Art déf) + QL (N + C). The findings indicate that the text employs NP forms that are clear and easily understood, often including characterisation to describe additional features or attributes of nouns. These results confirm that NP play a crucial role in constructing meaning and facilitating comprehension of the text. This study contributes theoretically by reinforcing Touratier's semantic structure of NP in narrative texts and practically by providing insights for French language teaching, particularly in understanding nominal phrase structures and appreciating authentic texts enriched with cultural content.

Kata Kunci: *Linguistics; French language; Nominal phrase; Picture storybook; Semantic structure*

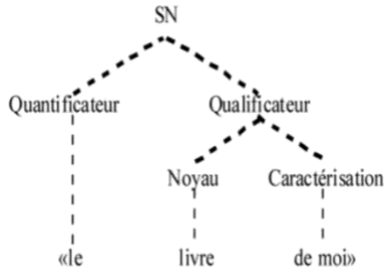
A. INTRODUCTION

Language is the primary means of communication used by humans to express thoughts, emotions, cultural values, and the implicit knowledge embedded in linguistic structures. This aligns with Siregar et al. (2023), who state that language is the most effective medium for conveying messages, ideas, emotions, and intentions to others, while also enabling cooperation among individuals. Linguistics is a discipline that studies language systematically and scientifically (Nasution, 2017). As a field that examines language, linguistics encompasses various branches, one of which is syntax. Syntax focuses on the relationships between words up to the sentence level. Angraini et al. (2024) explain that syntax studies the rules and structures of sentences, particularly how words are arranged to form complete and meaningful units. According to Diessel (2019), language is a linear medium that organises linguistic elements ranging from speech sounds, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in a sequential manner. In syntactic studies, linguistic units such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences serve different functions, with the phrase playing a crucial role in forming larger constructions.

According to Tarmini and Sulistyawati (2019), a phrase (*syntagme*) is a combination of two or more linguistic elements that performs a syntactic function in a sentence without forming a predicate, as a clause does. Phrases are classified into several types, including nominal phrases, verbal phrases, adjectival phrases, prepositional phrases, and numeral phrases (Sasangka, 2019). Among these types, the nominal phrase (NP) becomes the main focus of this study because NP is one of the essential components in clause construction. When clause components are fully present, the meaning conveyed through the text can be properly understood. A nominal phrase consists of a head noun accompanied by modifiers (Damayanti and Iskandar, 2023). Nominal phrases may function as subjects, objects, complements, or adverbials within sentences (Mandang, 2020).

Touratier (2010), in his book "La sémantique" (2nd edition), explains that the semantic structure of a nominal phrase consists of two main components: the "Quantificateur" (quantifier) and the "qualificateur" (qualifier). The quantifier indicates the quantity or scope of the NP and usually appears through determiners, such as definite articles "le, la, les" or possessive determiners "mon, ton, son". Meanwhile, the qualifier provides attributes or characteristics of the noun and consists of two elements: the "noyau" (head), which is the core noun, and the "caractérisation" (characterisation), which provides additional descriptive information. This structure is illustrated in the following example:

1. *le livre de moi.*



***Picture 1.** Semantic Structure*

In Picture 1, the quantifier is represented by the definite article "le", which indicates that the noun refers to a specific singular entity. The qualifier is represented by the noun "livre" as the head of the NP. The element "de moi" serves as the characterisation, functioning as a complement of the noun that expresses possession. Thus, the NP construction consists of the quantifier "le", the qualifier "livre" as the head noun, and "de moi" as the characterisation.

This example demonstrates that the semantic structure of a nominal phrase is not limited to grammatical relations, but also provides insight into meaning within context. The structure is analysed systematically based on the role of each element in constructing semantic meaning. This study specifically examines the semantic structure of nominal phrases based on Touratier's theory in the French picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père". A picture storybook is a narrative presented through simple language accompanied by illustrations that support and enhance the story (Adipta, Maryaeni, and Hasanah, 2016). Picture storybooks convey meaning through a combination of illustrations and text, both of which contribute equally to storytelling (Rothlein, Liz, and Meinbach, 1996). They contain rich linguistic and cultural elements that allow for in-depth analysis. Words in picture storybooks are typically concise yet effective in conveying moral messages, cultural values, and character development (Wang and Yin, 2024). Their integration of text and visuals makes them efficient in transmitting meaning, cultural insights, and linguistic information.

The picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père" is one of ten multilingual children's stories included in the book ''Antologi Cerita Anak Indonesia'', accessible on the "Penjaring" (https://penerjemahan.kemendikdasmen.go.id/) platform developed by the Language Development and Fostering Agency of the Indonesian Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology. Written by Muliasih Tary, the book contains 35 pages. This study focuses on the French version of the story, selected from picture storybooks available in various languages, including Indonesian, Batak Toba, Kerinci, Javanese, Sundanese, Dayak Benuaq, Bugis, Kodi, Balinese, Dobel, Biak, Arabic, English, Russian, Mandarin, Spanish, and French. The narrative follows a child named Gumilang, who enjoys spending weekends cooking traditional Javanese dishes with his father. Through these activities, the father imparts life lessons, wisdom, and local cultural knowledge. This picture storybook serves as an ideal object of semantic study because it contains numerous simple yet meaningful linguistic constructions, making it suitable for an in-depth analysis of nominal phrase structure. Its communicative and contextual use of language also makes it relevant for exploring how semantic elements operate within narrative texts.

Previous research on nominal phrases has explored different contexts and approaches. Mandang (2020) examined nominal phrases in the Tontemboan language using a syntactic approach focused on form, function, and meaning. Damayanti and Iskandar (2023) studied nominal groups in online newspapers based on Functional Grammar theory. Meanwhile, A. E. Wijaya et al. (2022) analysed Indonesian short stories with emphasis on syntactic form, patterns, and functions. However, these studies present limitations, such as differing linguistic contexts, an emphasis on syntactic rather than semantic structure, or the absence of deep semantic analysis. Research on French picture storybooks that incorporate Indonesian cultural values is also limited, leaving a relevant gap for further investigation.

Based on this background and literature review, this study was conducted because nominal phrases play a crucial role in constructing meaning within sentences. Understanding the structure and function of nominal phrases enables readers to better comprehend textual meaning. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the semantic structure of nominal phrases according to Touratier's theory in the picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père". The findings are expected to contribute to the theoretical understanding of nominal phrase semantics and offer practical benefits for the study of French through picture storybooks. This study may serve as a reference for future linguistic research, particularly for the analysis of nominal phrases, and as a foundation for examining multilingual children's texts from a semantic perspective.

B. METHOD

This study is a descriptive research employing a qualitative approach aimed at describing the construction of nominal phrases found in the picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père". According to Nassaji (2020), qualitative research is a naturalistic approach that involves non-numerical data to understand and explore a phenomenon rather than test or manipulate specific variables.

The data source refers to the subject or origin from which research data are obtained, namely individuals or objects that provide information directly related to the research problem (F. R. Wijaya, Lubis, Siregar, and Batubara, 2025). In this study, the data source is the picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père" from the digital book "Antologi Cerita Anak Indonesia" on the "Penjaring" platform. The data analysed consists of nominal phrases contained in the picture storybook.

Data were collected using the "simak" (observation) method. Azwardi (2018) states that observation is a method for obtaining data by examining spoken or written language, with "sadap" (tapping) as its basic technique. In this research, observation was conducted

using the tapping (sadap) technique on written language, specifically focusing on the use of nominal phrases in the picture storybook. The tapping technique was used to identify every sentence containing a nominal phrase. After tapping, data collection continued with the "simak bebas libat cakap" (SBLC) technique. Following SBLC, the researcher applied the "catat" (note-taking) technique, in which the researcher acted as an observer who recorded nominal phrases relevant to the research focus. All collected data were documented to filter nominal phrases relevant to the construction of the semantic structure.

The collected data were then analysed using Touratier's theory of the semantic structure of nominal phrases. Content analysis was employed as the data analysis technique, a systematic method used to draw conclusions from texts or other forms of communication so that the results are valid, credible, and replicable (Drisko and Maschi, 2016). Data validity in this study was ensured through semantic validity, which involves interpreting nominal phrase constructions based on the data context and Touratier's theory of semantic structure. Data reliability was maintained through repeated reading and checking of the data, as well as verification of the analysis results through discussions with the academic supervisor as expert judgement, ensuring that the findings are stable and minimizing interpretative errors. According to Rukminingsih et al. (2020), the stages of content analysis include: (1) formulating the problem, identifying how the semantic structure of nominal phrases is constructed in the picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père" based on Touratier's theory; (2) selecting the data source, the same picture storybook; (3) determining the unit of analysis, namely quantifier and qualifier components (head and characterization); (4) organizing the patterns formed from the semantic structure of nominal phrases and rechecking the findings; and (5) analyzing the data according to the identified patterns and presenting the results in tables and descriptive explanations as the basis for the research report.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

This study produced data in the form of the semantic structural construction of nominal phrases analysed using Touratier's framework. The following table presents the classification of the semantic structures of nominal phrases (NPs) found in the picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père".

Table 1. Classification of the Semantic Structure of NP (Touratier, 2010)

No.	Semantic Structure Pattern of NP	Frequency	Example of SN Data
1	QN (Art déf) + QL (N)	47	*les Javanais*
2	QN (Art ind) + QL (N)	3	*un compliment*
3	QN (Art par) + QL (N)	8	*du manioc*
4	QN (Art contr) + QL (N)	3	*au pandanus*
5	QN (Dét adj pos) + QL (N)	19	*leur plan*
6	QN (Dét dém) + QL (N)	7	*ces lemper*
7	QN (Art déf) + QL (N + C)	55	*la sauce aux cacahuètes*
8	QN (Art ind) + QL (N + C)	32	*un aliment spécifique de l'Aïd Moubarak*
9	QN (Art par) + QL (N + C)	10	*du riz gluant*
10	QN (Art contr) + QL (N + C)	4	*au sucre de cocotier*
11	QN (Dét adj pos) + QL (N + C)	8	*son wedang au gingembre*
	Total	196	

Based on the table above, the most dominant type of nominal phrase according to its semantic structure is QN (Art déf) + QL (N + C) (55 occurrences), followed by QN (Art déf) + QL (N) (47), QN (Art ind) + QL (N + C) (32), QN (Dét adj pos) + QL (N) (19), QN (Art par) + QL (N + C) (10), QN (Art par) + QL (N) (8), QN (Dét adj pos) + QL (N + C) (8), QN (Dét dém) + QL (N) (7), QN (Art contr) + QL (N + C) (4), QN (Art ind) + QL (N) (3), and QN (Art contr) + QL (N) (3).

Detailed analyses of the eleven identified structures in the picture storybook are presented below.

1. QN (Art déf) + QL (N)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of an Art déf (definite article) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun).

Data 1

NP : *les Javanais*	
les	*Javanais*
QN (art déf)	QL (N)

In Data 1, the quantifier is represented by the definite article “les”, which indicates that the noun “Javanais” refers to a specific plural entity, namely a group of people. The qualifier is represented by the noun “Javanais” as the head of the NP. There is no characterisation in this construction because no additional element extends or specifies the meaning of the noun. Thus, the NP construction consists of the quantifier “les” and the qualifier “Javanais” as the head noun without any characterisation.

2. QN (Art déf) + QL (N + C)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of an Art déf (definite article) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun) and a C (characterisation).

Data 2

NP : *la sauce aux cacahuètes*		
la	*sauce*	*aux cacahuètes*
QN (art déf)	QL (N + C)	

In Data 2, the quantifier is represented by the definite article “la”, which indicates a specific singular entity, namely a type of sauce. The qualifier is represented by the noun “sauce” as the head of the NP. The element “aux cacahuètes” serves as a characterisation describing the sauce as peanut-based. Thus, the NP construction consists of the quantifier “la”, the qualifier “sauce” as the head noun and “aux cacahuètes” as the characterisation.

3. QN (Art ind) + QL (N)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of an Art ind (indefinite article) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun).

Data 3

NP : *un compliment*	
un	*compliment*
QN (art ind)	QL (N)

In Data 3, the quantifier is represented by the indefinite article “un”, indicating that the noun refers to a general, non-specific singular entity, namely a compliment. The qualifier consists of the noun “compliment” as the head of the NP. There is no characterisation in this

construction because no additional element extends or specifies the meaning of the noun. Thus, the NP construction consists of the quantifier "un" and the qualifier "compliment" as the head noun without any characterisation.

4. QN (Art ind) + QL (N + C)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of an Art ind (indefinite article) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun) and a C (characterisation).

Data 4

NP : *un aliment spécifique de l'Aïd Moubarak*		
un	*aliment*	*spécifique de l'Aïd Moubarak*
QN (art ind)	QL (N + C)	

In Data 4, the quantifier is represented by the indefinite article "un", indicating a general, non-specific singular entity, namely one type of food among many. The qualifier consists of the noun "aliment" as the head of the NP. The element "spécifique de l'Aïd Moubarak" serves as the characterisation, describing the food as a special dish served during the Aïd Moubarak celebration among Indonesian Muslims. Thus, the NP construction consists of the quantifier "un", the qualifier "aliment" as the head noun and the characterisation "spécifique de l'Aïd Moubarak".

5. QN (Art par) + QL (N)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of an Art par (partitive article) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun).

Data 5

NP : *du manioc*	
du	*manioc*
QN (art par)	QL (N)

In data 5, the quantifier is represented by the partitive article "du", which is a combination of "de + le", indicating a portion of an uncountable noun, namely a food ingredient. The qualifier is represented by the noun "manioc" as the head of the NP. There is no characterisation in this construction because no additional element further explains or specifies the noun. Thus, this NP consists of the quantifier "du" and the qualifier "manioc" as the head noun without any characterisation.

6. QN (Art par) + QL (N + C)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of an Art par (partitive article) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun) and a C (characterisation).

Data 6

NP : *du riz gluant*		
du	*riz*	*gluant*
QN (art par)	QL (N + C)	

In data 6, the quantifier is represented by the partitive article "du", indicating a type of rice that is uncountable. The qualifier is represented by the noun "riz" as the head of the NP. The characterisation is "gluant", which describes the physical property of the rice as sticky, i.e., glutinous rice. Thus, this NP consists of the quantifier "du", the qualifier "riz" as the head noun, and "gluant" as the characterisation.

7. QN (Art contr) + QL (N)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of an Art contr (contracted article) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun).

Data 7

NP : *au pandanus*	
au	*pandanus*
QN (art contr)	QL (N)

In Data 7, the quantifier is represented by the contracted article "au", which is a combination of the preposition "à" and the definite article "le", indicating that the noun is singular and has a usage relationship with "pandan" leaves. The qualifier is represented by the noun "pandanus" as the head of the NP. There is no characterisation in this construction because no additional element further specifies or modifies the noun. Thus, this NP consists of the quantifier "au" and the qualifier "pandanus" as the head noun without any characterisation.

8. QN (Art contr) + QL (N + C)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of an Art contr (contracted article) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun) and a C (characterisation).

Data 8

NP : *au sucre de cocotier*		
au	*sucre*	*de cocotier*
QN (art contr)	QL (N + C)	

In Data 8, the quantifier is represented by the contracted article "au", which is a combination of the preposition "à" and the definite article "le", indicating that the noun is singular and has a usage relationship with coconut sugar. The qualifier is represented by the noun "sucre" as the head of the NP. The characterisation "de cocotier" specifies the type of sugar, namely sugar derived from the coconut tree. Thus, this NP consists of the quantifier "au", the qualifier "sucre" as the head noun, and the characterisation de "cocotier".

9. QN (Dét adj pos) + QL (N)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of a Dét adj pos (possessive adjective determiner) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun).

Data 9

NP : *leur plan*	
leur	*plan*
QN (dét adj pos)	QL (N)

In data 9, the quantifier is represented by the possessive adjective determiner "leur", indicating that the noun denotes possession and is plural, referring to their. The qualifier is represented by the noun "plan" as the head of the NP. There is no characterisation in this construction because no additional element further specifies or modifies the noun. Thus, this NP consists of the quantifier "leur" and the qualifier "plan" as the head noun without any characterisation.

10. QN (Dét adj pos) + QL (N + C)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of a Dét adj pos (possessive adjective determiner) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun) and a C (characterisation).

Data 10

NP : *son wedang au gingembre*		
son	*wedang*	*au gingembre*
QN (dét adj pos)	QL (N + C)	

In data 10, the quantifier is represented by the possessive adjective determiner "son", indicating that the noun denotes ownership and is singular, referring to his. The qualifier is represented by the noun "wedang" as the head of the NP. The characterisation "au gingembre" specifies the type of "wedang", indicating that ginger (*gingembre*) is the main ingredient. Thus, this NP consists of the quantifier "son", the qualifier "wedang" as the head noun, and the characterisation "au gingembre".

11. QN (Dét dém) + QL (N)

This pattern consists of a QN (quantifier) in the form of a Dét dém (demonstrative determiner) and a QL (qualifier) that consists of a N (head noun).

Data 11

NP : *ces lemper*	
ces	*lemper*
QN (dét dém)	QL (N)

In data 11, the quantifier is represented by the demonstrative determiner "ces", indicating that the nouns referred to are near the speaker and plural, namely "these lemper." The qualifier is represented by the noun "lemper" as the head of the NP. There is no characterisation in this construction because no additional element specifies or modifies the noun. Thus, this NP consists of the quantifier "ces" and the qualifier "lemper" as the head noun without any characterisation.

Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis, a total of 196 nominal phrases (NPs) were identified in the picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père". These data are classified into 11 semantic structure patterns of NPs according to Touratier (2010). The most frequently occurring pattern is QN (Art déf) + QL (N + C), with 55 data, followed by QN (Art déf) + QL (N), which appears 47 times. The dominance of definite articles suggests that the picture storybook text frequently employs nouns that directly refer to specific objects, such as food items or characters. This facilitates readers comprehension of the text. This pattern suggests that picture storybooks tend to employ simpler and more accessible NP constructions. This finding aligns with Adipta et al. (2016), who state that picture storybooks use simple language to present stories. Other patterns, such as QN (Art ind) + QL (N + C) with 32 occurrences and QN (Dét adj pos) + QL (N) with 19 occurrences, also appear frequently, while less common patterns include QN (Art par) + QL (N + C) (10), QN (Dét dém) + QL (N) (7), and QN (Art contr) + QL (N) (3). The presence of characterisation indicates that the author enriches meaning by providing additional information, such as ingredients, attributes, or origins. This finding is consistent with Wang et Yin (2024), who argue that picture storybooks contain linguistic and cultural richness for analysis; although the language used is generally simple, it remains effective in conveying moral, cultural, and character values.

More complex structures, particularly those involving characterisation, are found in relatively large numbers. This can be understood because such structures require higher language competence and are not entirely suitable for very young readers. This observation is consistent with Cilibrasi et al. (2019), who argue that strong reading ability enables readers to comprehend more complex linguistic structures. The degree of difficulty varies across types of complex syntactic structures, indicating that children aged 5–9 years have not yet fully mastered them (Frizelle et al., 2025). However, based on the reader level classification provided on the "Penjaring Kemendikdasmen" website, there are five categories: (1) Early Readers, (2) Beginning Readers, (3) Developing Readers, (4) Intermediate Readers, and (5) Advanced Readers. The picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père" is categorised as reading material for intermediate readers. Fatmawati (2023) explains that the "Pusat Perbukuan" classifies readers into several levels, with intermediate readers corresponding to level D (ages 13–15). Kesuma (2022) states that intermediate readers are characterised by their ability to comprehend various texts of moderate difficulty. Therefore, this picture storybook is intended for readers who possess a moderate level of reading proficiency and are capable of understanding more varied and complex language structures.

D. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the semantic structure of nominal phrases in the picture storybook "L'énigme dans la recette du père", as analysed through Touratier's theory, is systematically constructed through the interaction between quantifier and qualifier elements. The dominance of nominal phrase patterns containing characterisation indicates that meaning in the text is frequently specified through semantic attributes that support cultural, social, and contextual interpretation. These findings demonstrate that nominal phrases in children's narrative texts function not only as grammatical units but also as key carriers of semantic and cultural meaning. From a theoretical perspective, the study confirms the applicability of Touratier's semantic structure framework to narrative texts intended for children. Practically, the results suggest that picture storybooks can be effectively used as pedagogical resources in French language teaching, particularly for introducing semantic aspects of nominal phrase construction in culturally contextualised texts. Future research is recommended to expand the scope of analysis to other multilingual children's texts or to compare semantic nominal phrase structures across languages.

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