CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY

2.1 Structure of Modification

Structure of modification is a grammatical structure whose immediate constituents are a head (H) and a modifier (M). A modifier is a constituent that restricts the possible range of reference of some other constituent , the head. The head is the nuclear component. Both the head and the modifier which are the immediate constituents of structures of modification may be structures of more or less complexity. Modification is indicated by an arrow → pointing from the modifier toward the head (Francis 1958:294). While the positions of modifiers may precede or follow the heads as seen in the following.

Modifier → Head

Head ← Modifier

Based on Nelson Francis' discussion , there are several types of modifiers. Each of the four parts of speech, function word, phrase and clause can be the modifiers in a structure of modification. The first one is noun as modifier.

2.1.1 Noun as Modifier

1. Modifying nouns

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Noun → Noun
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The modifier comes before the head. Both of the modifier and the head are nouns. There are three structures of nouns as the modifiers. They are :

   a. Possessive construction ('s).

      The modifying noun has the possessive inflection ('s). Example :

      woman's doctor.

   b. Noun adjunct construction.

      It is almost always singular. And there is a determiner that goes with the head, the noun or with plural inflection.

      Example : *woman* doctor.

   c. Close appositive.

      The head is personal or geographical title.

      Example : The River *Duddon*.

2. Modifying verbs

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Verb ← Noun
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Certain nouns may function as modifiers of verbs. The nouns follow the verbs. Example : He lived *a year*.

3. Modifying adjectives

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Noun → Adjective
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The modifiers precede the heads.Example : *stone* cold coffee.

4. Modifying adverbs

Noun → Adverb

The head is the adverbs. They are modified by nouns. The nouns precede the adverbs.

Example : *a food* away. ·

5. Modifying function words

Noun → Function word

Nouns modify function words. They precede the heads.

Example : *a mile* off base

6. Modifying phrases

Noun → Phrase

The modifier precedes the head.

Example : *John's* mathematics book.

2.1.2 Verbs As Modifier

1. Modifying nouns

Verb → Noun   Noun ← Verb

The modifiers may precede or follow the heads, the nouns. There are three forms of verbs. They are present participle inflection, past participle inflection, and the infinitive marker to.

a. Present participle inflection (-ing)

Example : *running* water

b. Past participle inflection

Example: *Baked* potatoes

c. The infinitive marker to

Example: money *to burn*

2. Modifying other verbs

Verb ← Verb

Verbs as modifiers are after the heads, the other verb. The modifying verbs can be:

a. Present participle form

Example: the children came *running*

b. The infinitive (to + base form)

Example: Dave come *to see.*

3. Modifying adjectives

Verb → Adjective		Adjective ← Verb

A few verbs may function as adjective modifiers. The verbs are either in present participle inflection which precedes the adjective as head or in the infinitive form which follows the adjective – head.
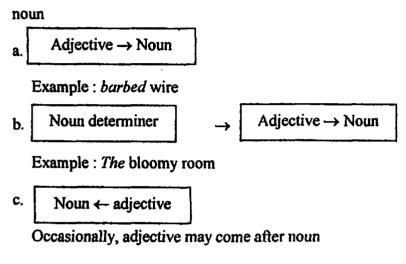
Example : *freezing* cold

beautiful *to see*

2.1.3   Adjective As Modifiers

1. Modifying nouns

When an adjective is the modifier of a noun, its position is almost always directly before the noun – between the noun determiner, if there is one , and the noun

a.
| Adjective → Noun |

Example : *barbed* wire

b.
| Noun determiner | → | Adjective → Noun |

Example : *The* bloomy room

c.
| Noun ← adjective |

Occasionally, adjective may come after noun

Example : court *martial.*

2.   Modifying other adjectives

| Adjective → Adjective |

The modifiers and the heads are adjectives . The modifiers are before the adjectives, the heads

Example : *dark* blue.

2.1.4   Adverbs as Modifier

1.   Modifying nouns (Noun ← Adverb).

| Noun ← Adverb |

Example : people *here.*

2. Adverbs modify verbs . The possible positions of the modifier, and the heads, are:

a. before the verbs

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Adverb → Verb
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Example : *successfully* tried

b. between auxiliary and verb or between two auxiliaries

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Auxiliary-adverb → Verb
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Auxiliary-adverb → Auxiliary
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Example : he has *sometimes* seen

he has *seldom* been heard

3. Modifying adjectives

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Adverb → Adjective
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The most frequent modifiers of adjectives are adverbs. They come immediately before the adjectives

Example: *widely*

The *exceedingly*   }   famous singer

Every where

4. Modifying other adverbs

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Adverb → Adverb
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Adverbs modify adverbs as head. The modifiers are before the heads

Example: *unusually* eagerly .

5. Modifying function words

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Adverb → Function word
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Adverbs modify function words. Adverbs are before the function words

Example:　　　*soon* after dark .

6. Modifying phrase

The modifiers can be before or after their heads

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Adverb → Phrase
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Example :　　　*soon* on holiday.

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Phrase ← Adverb   .
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Example :　　　educational testing *later*.

7. Modifying clause.

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Adverb → Clause
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The modifiers can be placed before the heads

Example: *terribly* no one passed.

2.1.5 Function Word as Modifiers

1. Modifying nouns.

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Function word → Noun
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The modifiers, function words precede the heads, the nouns. Function words

are words that have little or no lexical meaning of their own (Francis 1958:231)

Example: *the* book.

2. Modifying the adjectives

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Function word → Adjective
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They are qualifiers. They are the most common adjective modifiers. They can be very, rather, and quite. They are usually before the adjectives.

Example : *very* high.

3. Modifying adverbs.

> Function word → Adverb

Adverbs as heads are modified by function words. The function words are usually before the adverbs.

Example: *very* easily.

4. Modifying other function words.

> Function word → Function word

They precede the heads.

Example : *very* much.

5. Modifying phrases. Example: the student's book.

> Function word → Phrase

The modifier precedes the head.

Example: *one* of student.

6. Modifying clause

> Adverb → Clause

The modifier is before the head.

Example: *completely* the man is honest

2.1.6 Phrases As Modifiers

1. Modifying nouns.

> Noun ← Phrase

They follow the nouns they modify.

Example : story *above suspicion.*

2. Modifying verbs.

> Verb ← Phrase

Verbs are modified by prepositional phrases. The positions are after the verbs.

Example: speak *about his work.*

3. Modifying adjectives.

> Adjective ← Phrase

Phrases follow adjective which is as head.

Example: easy *on the eyes.*

4. Modifying adverbs.

> Adverb ← Phrase

Adverb are modified by prepositional phrases. The phrases usually follow the

heads.

Example: away *for a week.*

5. Modifying function words.

> Function word ← Phrase

The phrases follow the heads.

Example: more *than enough.*

6. Modifying other phrases.

> Phrases ← Phrase

They follow the heads.

Example: new student *in the classroom*.

7. Phrases modify clauses (Phrase → Clause).

> Phrase → Clause

They precede the heads, the clauses.

Example: *some days*, the dragon wins.

2.1.7 Clauses As Modifiers

1. Modifying nouns. Clauses are structure that have the form of statement sentences (Francis 1958:390). They are introduced by simple includers and follow the nouns.

After	that	when (ever)	why
Although	if	while	where(ever)

> Noun ← Clause

Example: fact *that it is announced is discouraging*.

2. Modifying verbs.

> Verb ← Clause

The modifier follow the head, the verb.

Example: run *when it is raining*.

3. Modifying phrases.

> Phrase ← Clause

The modifier follows the head.

Example: beautiful place *where it's built*.

4. Modifying other clauses.

> Clause ← Clause

Example : We will go *when he comes.*

> Clause → Clause

Example: *When parents are troubled* , small children are quick to sense.

2.2 Newsweek Magazine

Magazine is a media for people to get information which deals with effective source. *Newsweek* magazine, the object of the study is published weekly except for two issues combined into one at year-end by Newsweek Inc. *Newsweek* publishes many articles, some of them about politics, business, science, art, travel, health and family. As a mass media for people to get information which deals with effective source , *Newsweek* has become one of the world' s most widely read magazine. Concerning on modifiers, there are several types of modifiers that are found in each article.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF DATA