

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Structure of modification is a grammatical structure whose immediate constituents are a head and a modifier. 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.

Relating to the purpose of this study, the writer described the types of modifiers, the heads, and the positions of the modifiers whether preceding or following their heads. In addition the writer counted the occurrence of types of modifiers in each of the selected articles.

Based on the theories of Nelson Francis on modifiers and also supported with some examples and explanation by other authors, the writer finds out the various types of modifiers, the heads, and what types of modifiers and heads are mostly used in the real writing. Single word, phrase and clause appear as heads and modifiers. The single word covers noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and function word. For the data, the writer describes the modifiers, and heads based on each of the three selected articles in *Newsweek*. The first one is about technology, the second is about society and the arts, and the last is politics.

From the analysis in chapter III, there are various modifiers. All types of modifiers (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, function word, phrase and clause) are

found in each data. About the types of the heads, in data 1 and data 2 are almost the same that are in the form of noun, verb, adjective, function word, phrase and clause, but there is no function word in data 2. While in data 3, the heads are in the form of noun, verb, adjective, adverb, phrase, and clause.

As the result of the analysis, the writer concludes that mostly phrase and clause are following modifiers while single word modifiers precede the heads. For preceding and following modifiers, phrase and clause as modifiers are mostly occurred. As modifiers can't be separated from their heads, they form a structure of modification. Function word – noun appeared the most. The combination of modifiers and heads in function word – noun and function word – phrase are mostly used in data 1. While in data 2 and data 3, function words modifying nouns have the highest number of occurrence. As the tables show from the data, the percentage of the function words as single word modifiers is 33.2 % and the percentage of nouns as the heads is 49 %.

After reading the theory, there are some differences on the use of modifiers in authentic writing. Mostly, the modifiers of nouns are adjectives while in the authentic writing, they are function words. In addition, both of the theory and the writing also have the same heads that are mostly occurred, the nouns.

Finally , the writer hopes that this thesis can help and encourage those who want to study modifiers used in the authentic and non authentic writing. And, this can be a source of information for the students of linguistics especially those interested in the study of modification.

BIBLIOGRAPY