
**DEVERBAL ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH WITH REFERENCE TO THE
READER'S DIGEST MAGAZINE**

Nyoman Jaya Mahaswari^{1*}, Ketut Artawa², Ni Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati³
^[123]**English Department Faculty Of Arts, Udayana University**
¹[jayamahaswari@gmail.com] ²[artawa56@yahoo.com] ³[mas.indrawati@yahoo.com]
***Corresponding Author**

Abstrak

Penelitian yang berjudul Deverbal Adjectives in English with Reference to the Reader's Digest Magazine dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk dan menganalisa fungsi dari kata sifat deverbal dalam bahasa Inggris yang ditemukan di majalah Reader's Digest. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisa data adalah teori yang dikemukakan oleh Bauer (1983) dalam bukunya yang berjudul English Word-Formation dan Huddleston dan Pullum (2005) dalam bukunya yang berjudul A Student's Introduction to English Grammar. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada dua bentuk dari kata sifat deverbal, yaitu bentuk dengan akhiran -ing dan -ed. Kemudian, arti dari kata sifat deverbal dapat berubah menjadi bentuk negative dengan menambahkan awalan -un. Selanjutnya, fungsi dari kata sifat deverbal bisa dalam bentuk frasa ataupun klausa. Fungsi dari kata sifat deverbal pada level frasa adalah sebagai subjek dan objek. Sedangkan, fungsi dari kata sifat deverbal pada level klausa adalah sebagai predikat.

Kata kunci: *kata sifat deverbal, bentuk dan fungsi*

1. Background of the Study

Adjectives in English have a wide range of forms and types. In the case of morphology, adjectives can be easily formed by deriving them from verbs with additional affixes. However, it is an undeniable fact that many English beginners, including the English Department students, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University still have difficulties in distinguishing the forms and functions of deverbal adjectives. Hence, it is important to study the forms and functions of the deverbal adjectives in English found in sentences.

2. Problems of the Study

The problems discussed in this study are formulated as follows:

- a) What forms of deverbal adjectives are there in the sentences found in the printed English magazine *Reader's Digest*?
- b) What are the functions of the deverbal adjectives in the sentences found in the printed English magazine *Reader's Digest*?

3. Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are as follows:

- a) To identify the forms of deverbal adjectives, especially the participle –ing and –ed in the sentences found in the printed English magazine *Reader's Digest*.
- b) To analyze the functions of the deverbal adjectives, especially the participle –ing and –ed in the sentences found in the printed English magazine *Reader's Digest*.

4. Research Method

The data were taken from the printed English magazine *Reader's Digest* 1980 October edition. The magazine consists of 30 articles with 144 pages and contains deverbal adjectives.

The method used in this study was the documentation method, because the data were in the written text, that is, a magazine. The data were collected using the theories that are relevant to the topic discussion; the magazine containing 30 articles were read intensively; the data were noted down to make the data easily analyzed.

The collected data were analyzed using the qualitative method. The theory proposed by Bauer (1983) in his book *English Word-Formation* was used to identify the forms of the deverbal adjectives. The Huddleston's and Pullum's theory (2005) in their book entitled *A Student's Introduction to English Grammar* was used to analyze the functions of the deverbal adjectives.

5. Result and Discussion

5.1 Forms of Deverbal Adjectives

5.1.1 Derivational Process of Deverbal adjectives

- 1 They are *starving* (1980: 2)

The base form of the word starving is *starve*. The verb *starve* appears in a mute (unpronounced) –e. *Starve* means suffering or death that is caused by a lack of food. It is a free morpheme which can form a new word or can be turned into deverbial adjectives by adding the participle –ing. However, the word *starveing* does not have any meaning. If the word ends in a mute (unpronounced) –e, then this –e has to be dropped. For instance, *starv* + –ing = *starving*. *Starving* is a deverbial adjective which is used in a dramatic way to say that someone is very hungry.

2. The streets are *unpaved* (1980: 45)

The word *unpaved* is formed through some processes. The first process is the derivational process which changes the verb *pave* into the adjective *paved*. The verb *pave* appears in a mute (unpronounced) –e. It is a verb used to cover the ground with a firm surface. According to Quirk *et al.*(1985: 461), if the word ends in a mute (unpronounced) –e, this e will be dropped. Meanwhile, in the second processes, the adjective *paved* used to describe something that covered with a firm surface. It, however, can form a new word like *unpaved* by adding the prefix un-. It changes the meaning into the negative form *unpaved*.

5.2 Functions of Deverbial Adjectives

5.2.1 Functions of Deverbial Adjectives in Phrasal Level

1. *A terrified mother* handed me her baby (1980:4)

A terrified mother is a noun phrase which consists of the determiner *a*, pre- modifier adjective *terrified* and head of the noun phrase *mother*. This noun phrase is functioned as the subject of the sentence.

2. The story poses *an interesting question* (1980:71)

An interesting question is a noun phrase that is structured out of three syntactic categories: the determiner *an*, the pre-modifier adjective *interesting* and the head of the noun *question*. It follows the rules that a noun phrase consists of a pre-modifier and a head noun. It is functioned as the object of the sentence.

5.2.2 Function of Deverbal Adjective in Clausal Level

1. The story poses an interesting question (1980:71)

The story poses an interesting question is a clause. *The story* is a 'noun phrase' that consists of the determiner *the* and the head of the noun *story*. Similarly, *poses* is classified as a verb phrase and it can be taken as the head element. *An interesting question* is a noun phrase that consists of the determiner *an*, the modifier adjective *interesting* and the head of the noun *question*.

In terms of syntactic functions, *the story* functions as 'the subject' of the clause, *poses an interesting question* is 'predicate'; within the VP that forms the predicate, *an interesting question* is 'an object' and *poses* is 'predicator'. Huddleston and Pullum (2005: 63) stated that the two major elements in the clause are called *subject* and *predicate*. Meanwhile, *predicator* is used for the head of the VP.

2. The streets are unpaved (1980:45)

The streets are unpaved is a clause. *The streets* are 'noun phrase' that consists of the determiner *the* and the head of the noun *streets*. Similarly, *are* is classified as a verb phrase and *are* can be taken as the head element. It is in the form of a linking verb.

In terms of syntactic functions, *the streets* functions as 'the subject' of the clause, while, *are unpaved* is 'predicate'; within the VP that forms the predicate and *are* is the 'predicator' that is used for the head of the VP.

6. Conclusion

It can be concluded that the deverbal adjectives are built up by the base *verb* and suffixes *-ing* or *-ed*. Furthermore, the meaning of deverbal adjectives can be changed into the negative form by adding prefixes *un-*.

It is shown in the structure of the phrase that deverbal adjectives have two functions. The deverbal adjective in phrasal level can function as *subject* and *object*. Meanwhile, in the structure of the clause, the function of deverbal adjective is as *predicate*.

7. Bibliography

Bauer, Laurie. 1983. *English Word-Formation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Huddleston, Rodney and G.K Pullum. 2005. *A Student Introduction to English Grammar*. United States of America: Cambridge University Press.

Quirk, R. *et. al.* 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman

Reader's Digest 1980 October edition. Hongkong: READER'S DIGEST ASSOCIATION FAR EAST LTD