

**ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN NOUN PHRASE IN ONLINE NEWSPAPER
“THE JAKARTA GLOBE”**

By

NI WAYAN MIKA CAHYANI

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF LETTERS

UDAYANA UNIVERSITY

ABSTRAK

Kata sifat dalam bahasa Inggris merupakan kata yang sangat berperan penting dalam membentuk sebuah frase kata benda. Kata sifat berfungsi sebagai kata yang dipergunakan untuk menjelaskan atau memberikan informasi lebih dari objek yang dimodifikasi. Tujuan dari artikel ini adalah untuk menganalisa jenis-jenis kata sifat serta fungsi kata sifat dalam sebuah frase kata benda yang ditemukan di sebuah situs berita online “The Jakarta Globe”. Berita online sangat dikenal baik di seluruh kalangan, baik di kalangan anak muda, maupun orang dewasa, karena beritanya sangat mudah untuk di akses. Informasi serta berita terbaru yang disediakan oleh situs situs berita online bisa terbitkan dalam waktu yang sangat cepat, tidak perlu menunggu sampai satu hari, hanya dengan beberapa menit saja berita serta informasinya sudah bisa dibaca oleh berbagai kalangan. Studi ini menggunakan metode kualitatif serta metode kepustakaan. Teori yang digunakan sebagai acuan dalam studi ini adalah teori tentang jenis-jenis kata sifat oleh A.J. Thomson dan A.V. Martinet dalam bukunya yang berjudul A Practical English Grammar dan teori tentang fungsi-fungsi kata sifat oleh Quirk dalam bukunya yang berjudul A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. Hasil dari studi ini menunjukkan bahwa ada enam jenis kata sifat dalam bahasa Inggris: demonstrative adjectives, distributive adjectives, quantitative adjectives, interrogative adjectives, possessive adjectives, dan adjectives of quality serta tiga fungsi kata sifat dalam sebuah frase kata benda: attributive functions, postpositive functions, dan adjectives as head of noun phrase.

Kata kunci: kata sifat, jenis-jenis kata sifat, fungsi-fungsi kata sifat

1. Background of the Study

Noun phrase is a group of word with a noun or pronoun as its head. There are some possible elements to form a noun phrase such as determiner, adjective, complement, etc. The one that is concerned in this study is adjective because adjective has an important role in forming a noun phrase. It is a describing word which gives more information about the object they modified. This study is focused

on the kinds of adjectives in noun phrase, and the functions of adjectives used in noun phrase.

The data sources of this study were taken from articles on online newspaper site “The Jakarta Globe” (www.thejakartaglobe.com) which is concerned with Asia - Pacific category. This data were chosen because those articles contain many English adjectives. This site also can increase our knowledge of what is happening nowadays. Besides, online newspaper is really popular nowadays, because the updating information is really quick. The information or the news will be posted on the site just in a few moment.

2. Problems of the Study

There are two problems that are discussed in this study. They are:

1. What kinds of English adjectives in noun phrase were found in an online newspaper site *The Jakarta Globe*?
2. What were the functions of English adjectives in noun phrases found in an online newspaper site *The Jakarta Globe*?

3. Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1. To know the kinds of English adjective in noun phrase found in an online newspaper site entitled *The Jakarta Globe*.
2. To explore the functions of English adjective in noun phrase found in an online newspaper site entitled *The Jakarta Globe*.

4. Research Method

4.1 Data Source

The data were taken from articles on online newspaper site *The Jakarta Globe* which is concerned with Asia - Pacific category. There were five articles taken from October 09, 2012. The Jakarta Globe daily newspaper serves unrivaled information written in English on Indonesia, Asia, and the wider world. It is

published six days a week from Monday to Sunday. It was launched in November 2008. This site provides the newspaper with the latest stories, a daily e-mail, newsletter, breaking news around the clock and a searchable archive stories. The Jakarta Globe (www.thejakartaglobe.com) published in Jakarta by PT Jakarta Globe Media, located at Citra Graha Building 11th Floor, Suite 1102, Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. 35 – 36, Jakarta 12650, Indonesia.

4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

Documentation method was used in this study by reading the data intensively and note taking to find relevant data to complete this study. First, the daily online newspaper entitled *The Jakarta Globe* which is concerned with Asia - Pacific category were read intensively to find the data of adjectives used in noun phrases. There were 286 data of noun phrases with adjectives. Then, Those data were chosen randomly to get the sample data.

4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data of noun phrases with adjectives from the data source were analyzed using qualitative method based on the related problems and theory. Then the data were classified based on six main kinds of adjectives' theory proposed by A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet in their book entitled *A Practical English Grammar* which was published on 1986 to find out kinds of English adjectives. Then the data were classified and analyzed based on syntactic functions of adjectives' using the theory proposed by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik in their book entitled *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* which was published on 1985.

5. Result and Discussion

5.1 Kinds of Adjectives

There were six kinds of adjectives used in noun phrase found in the data source. They are demonstrative adjectives, distributive adjectives, quantitative adjectives, interrogative adjectives, possessive adjectives, and adjectives of quality.

5.1.1 Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives include *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*. They are used to point out the noun. Example: *That* contrast (The Jakarta Globe, 9th October 2012)

The noun phrase *that* contrast in the sentence “*That* contrast, between Pyongyang and every other city in the country, reflects an ever-growing chasm between North Korea’s elite and the daily struggles of everyone else”, consists of demonstrative adjective *that* and noun *contrast*. *That* was used to point out something that was farther away. Demonstrative adjective *that* modifies the singular noun *contrast*.

5.1.2 Distributive Adjectives

Distributive adjectives actually include “*each*”, “*every*”, “*either*”, and “*neither*”. They refer to a number of people or things. Example: *Every* other city (The Jakarta Globe, 9th October 2012)

The noun phrase *every other city* in the sentence “*That* contrast, between Pyongyang and *every* other city in the country, reflects an ever-growing chasm between North Korea’s elite and the daily struggles of everyone else” consists of distributive adjective *every*, adjective of quality *other* and noun *city*. Distributive adjective *every* is used with singular noun and is placed before the noun. *Every* which is followed by adjective of quality *other* is used to modify the noun *city*.

5.1.3 Quantitative Adjectives

Quantitative adjectives such as *some*, *any*, *no*, *many*, *much*, *little*, *few*, cardinal number (*one*, *two*, etc), and ordinal number (*second*, *fifth*, *seventh*, etc) are used to show number of people or things. Example: *No* choice (The Jakarta Globe, 9th October 2012)

The noun phrase *no choice* in the sentence “Koh Yu Hwan, a North Korean studies professor based in Seoul, said the North had *no* choice but to respond to South Korea’s extended missile range but it won’t likely launch a provocation as it is waiting for the results of US and South Korean presidential elections.”, consists of quantitative adjective *no* and noun *choice*. Quantitative adjective *no* expresses certain number of amount of the noun *choice* with expressing a negative.

5.1.4 Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives include “what”, “which”, and “whose” which are used to make questions related to person or things. Example: *What* misogyny (The Jakarta Globe, 9th October 2012)

The noun phrase *what misogyny* in the sentence ““If he wants to know *what* misogyny looks like in *modern* Australia, he doesn't need a motion in the House of Representatives, he needs a mirror," she added.”, consists of interrogative adjective *what* and noun *misogyny*. The interrogative adjective *what* is used to point out the singular noun *misogyny*. It occurs in the form of indirect question.

5.1.5 Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjective includes *my*, *your*, *its*, *her*, *his*, *our* and *their*. They are used to show possession. Example: *Their* dollars (The Jakarta Globe, 9th October 2012)

The noun phrase *their dollar* in the sentence “Today, the Pyongyang rich, spending their dollars, euros and Chinese yuan, can buy everything from high heels to imported watches.”, consists of *their* as possessive adjective, and *dollars* as noun. *Their* is a possessive adjective form of the subject pronoun *they*. Possessive adjective *their* shows the possession of plural noun *dollars*.

5.1.6 Adjectives of Quality

Adjectives of quality show the quality or characteristic of noun or pronoun, such as big, black, old, handsome, etc. Based on the data, adjectives of quality were mostly found in the data sources. Example: *Desperate* doctors (The Jakarta Globe, 9th October 2012)

The noun phrase *desperate doctors* in the sentence “They say *desperate* doctors struggle to treat patients with almost no medicine, using equipment that can be decades old.”, consists of adjective of quality *desperate* and noun *doctors*. *Desperate* as an adjective of quality expresses a general description. It describes plural noun *doctors*.

5.2 Functions of Adjectives

There are three functions of adjectives used in noun phrase found in the data source. They are attributive functions, postpositive functions, and adjectives as head of noun phrase.

5.2.1 Attributive Functions

Adjectives mostly appear in attributive functions. It is located before the noun. Example: *New schools* (The Jakarta Globe, 9th 2012)

Adjective of quality *new* of the noun phrase *new schools* in the sentence “There is little overt sign of those protests today in Right Ujumchin. Government officials proudly point out *new schools* and hospitals.”, occurs in attributive function. *New* is adjective of quality expressing a general description, which is placed before plural noun *schools*.

5.2.2 Postpositive Functions

Adjective sometimes appears in postpositive function. Postpositive function occurs when the adjective comes after the noun. Example: *Decades old* (The Jakarta Globe, 9th October 2012)

Decades old as a noun phrase in the sentence “They say desperate doctors struggle to treat patients with almost no medicine, using equipment that can be *decades old*.”, occurs in postpositive function. *Old* is an adjective of quality showing a general description which comes after plural noun *decades*.

5.2.3 Adjectives as Head of Noun Phrase

Adjectives often have a function as adjectives as a head of noun phrase. It occurs when there is only determiner and adjective in a noun phrase; therefore, adjective can replace the noun function in the noun phrase. Example: *The Pyongyang rich* (The Jakarta Globe, 9th October 2012)

The Pyongyang rich as a noun phrase in the sentence “Today, the *Pyongyang rich*, spending their dollars, euros and Chinese yuan, can buy everything from high heels to imported watches.”, has a function as adjective which occurs as head of noun phrase. *Rich* is an adjective of quality showing a positive degree. It is preceded by article *the* and proper noun *Pyongyang* as pre-modification. It appears as

head of noun phrase denoting class of people. The noun phrase *the Pyongyang rich* may refer to *the Pyongyang rich (people)*.

6. Conclusion

This study has discussed about kinds of adjectives and functions of adjectives used in noun phrase. There are six kinds of English adjectives in noun phrase in the data source. They are demonstrative adjectives, distributive adjectives, quantitative adjectives, interrogative adjectives, possessive adjectives and adjectives of quality.

According to the syntactic functions theory, adjectives in the noun phrases found in the data source are divided into three functions. They are attributive functions, postpositive functions, and adjectives as a head of noun phrases. Attributive functions occur when the adjectives are placed before a noun. Postpositive functions occur when the adjectives come after the noun. Adjectives as head of noun phrases occur when they are only determiner and adjective in a noun phrase; therefore, adjective can replace the noun function in the noun phrase.

7. References

'Little Hu' May Play Big Role in China's Political Future. The Jakarta Globe. 9th October 2012. Resources: <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/asia/little-hu-may-play-big-role-in-chinas-political-future/549071>

Australian P Lashes Out as 'Sexiest' Opposition Leader. The Jakarta Globe. 9th October 2012, Resources: <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/asia/australian-pm-lashes-out-at-sexist-opposition-leader/549123>

Baskervill, W.M, and J.W. Sewell. 1895. *An English Grammar*. Tennessee: Vanderbilt University

Cobuild, Collin. 1990. *English Grammar*. London: Collins Publisher The University of Bringham

From North Korea's Oz to Its Forgotten Cities. The Jakarta Globe. 9th October 2012. Resources: <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/asia/from-north-koreas-oz-to-its-forgotten-cities/549079>

Huddleston, Rodney, and Geoffrey K. Pullum. 2005. *A Student's Introduction to English Grammar*. Cambridge University Press

Huddleston, Rodney. 1984. *Introduction to the Grammar of English*. London: Cambridge University Press.

Indonesia Arrests 97 Australian-Bound Asylum Seekers. The Jakarta Globe. 9th October 2012. Resources: <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/asia/indonesia-arrests-97-australia-bound-asylum-seekers/549149>

Katamba, Francis. 1993. *Morphology*. London: Macmillan Ltd.

North Korea Says South, US and Within its Missile Range. The Jakarta Globe. 9th October 2012. Resources : <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/asia/north-korea-says-south-us-are-within-its-missile-range/549107>

Quirk, Randolph, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, and Jan Svartvik. 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman University Press.

Thomson, A.J. and A.V. Martinet. 1986. *A Practical English Grammar*. New York: Oxford University Press