

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS OF RESEARCH

After doing all the steps mentioned in the chapter III, the reasearcher would like to present the finding of structure of modification in Jakarta Post Headlines issued on 15th-31st January 2013.

A. The Headlines of Jakarta Post Issued on 15th-31st January 2013

Here the writer presents the data of structure of modification found in Jakarta Post Headlines issued on 15th-31st January 2013. The data findings are as follows:

Edition: Tuesday, January 15th 2013

Title : Govt wrong on 2013 budget

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN
<i>Noun</i>	<i>Goft</i> WRONG
<i>Verb</i>	
<i>Adjective</i>	
<i>Adverb</i>	
<i>Prepositional phrase</i>	<i>On 2013</i> BUDGET

Edition: Wednesday, January 16th 2013

Title : Eight die in night-long rain

HEAD	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
<i>Modifier</i>		
<i>Noun</i>	<i>Night-long</i> RAIN	<i>Night</i> LONG
<i>Prepositional phrase</i>		

Edition: Thursday, January 17th 2013

Title : Thousands caught in flood misery

HEAD	NOUN
<i>Modifier</i>	
<i>Noun</i>	<i>Flood</i> MISERY
<i>Verb</i>	

Edition: Friday, January 18th 2013

Title : State of emergency in Jakarta

HEAD	NOUN
<i>Modifier</i>	
<i>Noun</i>	
<i>Verb</i>	
<i>Adjective</i>	
<i>Adverb</i>	
<i>Prepositional phrase</i>	STATE of <i>emergency</i>

Edition: Saturday, January 19th 2013

Title : It's not over yet Jakarta

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN	VERB
<i>Noun</i>		
<i>Verb</i>		
<i>Adjective</i>		IS <i>not</i> OVER YET
<i>Adverb</i>		

Edition: Sunday, January 20th 2013

Title : A passion for Indonesian movies

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN
<i>Noun</i>	
<i>Verb</i>	
<i>Adjective</i>	
<i>Adverb</i>	
<i>Prepositional phrase</i>	For Indonesian MOVIES
<i>Function word</i>	

Edition: Monday, January 21st 2013

Title : Police alert on thefts in Pluit

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
<i>Noun</i>			
<i>Verb</i>			
<i>Adjective</i>	POLICE <i>alert</i> <i>on thefts in</i> <i>Pluit</i>		
<i>Adverb</i>			
<i>Prepositional phrase</i>			ALERT <i>on</i> <i>thefts in Pluit</i>

Edition: Tuesday, January 22nd 2013

Title : Floodwater gives way to a torrent of claims

HEAD	NOUN
<i>Modifier</i>	
<i>Noun</i>	
<i>Adjective</i>	a TORRENT
<i>Adverb</i>	
<i>Prepositional phrase</i>	a TORRENT of claims
<i>Function word</i>	

Edition: Wednesday, January 23rd2013

Title : New bill wins local bankers' support

HEAD	NOUN
<i>Modifier</i>	
<i>Noun</i>	Bankers' SUPPORT
<i>Verb</i>	
<i>Adjective</i>	1. New BILL 2. Local BANKERS' SUPPORT
<i>Prepositional phrase</i>	

Edition: Friday, January 25th 2013

Title : More people seek flood news via google

HEAD	NOUN
<i>Modifier</i>	
<i>Noun</i>	Flood NEWS
<i>Verb</i>	
<i>Function word</i>	More PEOPLE

Edition: Saturday, January 26th 2013

Title : Third locally made missile ship delivered

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN	VERB
<i>Noun</i>	Missile SHIP	
<i>Adverb</i>		Locally MADE

Edition: Sunday, January 27th 2013

Title : By the way ... The white man cometh ... and other stereotypes from the road

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN
<i>Noun</i>	Man COMETH
<i>Verb</i>	
<i>Adjective</i>	White MAN
<i>Function word</i>	1. The MAN 2. Other STEREOTYPES 3. The ROAD

Edition: Monday, January 28th 2013

Title : West Sumatra landslide leaves 7 dead

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN
<i>Noun</i>	1. West SUMATRA 2. West Sumatra LANDSLIDE
<i>Verb</i>	

Edition: Tuesday, January 29th 2013

Title : Govt links more cities by opening 130 new air routes

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN
<i>Noun</i>	1. <i>Air ROUTES</i> 2. <i>130 ROUTES</i> 3. <i>Opening ROUTES</i>
<i>Adjective</i>	<i>New ROUTES</i>
<i>Function word</i>	<i>More CITIES</i>

Edition: Wednesday, January 30th 2013

Title : First family tax return raises flags

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN
<i>Noun</i>	1. <i>Tax RETURN</i> 2. <i>Family TAX RETURN</i>
<i>Function word</i>	<i>First TAX RETURN</i>

Edition: Thursday, January 31st 2013

Title : Bankrupt Batavia to stop service

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN	VERB
<i>Noun</i>		STOP <i>service</i>
<i>Adverb</i>		
<i>Verb</i>		
<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Bankrupt BATAVIA</i>	

**B. Table One For All Findings of the Structure of Modifications from
Jakarta Post Headlines Issued on 15th-31st January 2013**

HEAD <i>Modifier</i>	NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
<i>Noun</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Goft</i> WRONG 2. <i>night-long</i> RAIN 3. <i>flood</i> MISERY 4. <i>indonesian</i> MOVIES 5. <i>bankers'</i> SUPPORT 6. <i>flood</i> NEWS 7. <i>missile</i> SHIP 8. <i>man</i> COMETH 9. <i>west</i> SUMATRA 10. <i>west Sumatra</i> LANDSLIDE 11. <i>air</i> ROUTES 12. <i>130</i> ROUTES 13. <i>Opening</i> ROUTES 14. <i>Tax</i> RETURN 15. <i>Family</i> TAX RETURN 	STOP <i>service</i>	<i>Night</i> LONG
<i>Adjective</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Bankrupt</i> BATAVIA 2. POLICE <i>alert on thefts in Pluit</i> 3. A TORRENT 4. <i>New</i> BILL 5. <i>Local</i> BANKERS' SUPPORT 6. <i>White</i> MAN 7. <i>New</i> ROUTES 	IS <i>not OVER</i> YET	
<i>Prepositional phrase</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>On 2013</i> BUDGET 2. STATE <i>of emergency</i> 3. PASSION <i>for Indonesian movies</i> 4. <i>For Indonesian</i> MOVIES 5. a TORRENT <i>of</i> 		ALERT <i>on thefts in Pluit</i>

	<i>claims</i>		
<i>Function word</i>	1. <i>More</i> PEOPLE 2. <i>The</i> MAN 3. <i>Other</i> STEREOTYPES 4. <i>The</i> ROAD 5. <i>More</i> CITIES 6. <i>First</i> TAX RETURN		
<i>Adverb</i>		<i>Locally</i> MADE	

C. Types of Structure of Modification in Jakarta Post Headlines Edition 15th-31st January 2013

In this section, the presentation covers the structural pattern, namely head and modifier, of the structure of modification. The presentation divided into two pattern, they are simple pattern and complex pattern.

1. Simple Pattern

In this study, simple pattern means that structure of modification basically consists of the components of a single word as head and a single word or prepositional phrase as modifier. The simple pattern of structure of modification in sample sentences in this study can be generalized as follows:

a. Noun as modifier of noun (N→ N)

Noun that modify another noun always comes before noun as head. Noun as modifier can be in the form of possessive construction or noun-adjunct.

Here is the example of possessive construction:

(1) *Bankers'* support (headline edition 23/01/2013)

The writer also found the examples of noun-adjunct:

- (1) *Govt* wrong (headline edition 15/01/2013)
- (2) *Night-long* rain (headline edition 16/01/2013)
- (3) *Flood* misery (headline edition 17/01/2013)
- (4) *Indonesian* movies (headline edition 20/01/2013)
- (5) *Flood* news (headline edition 25/01/2013)
- (6) *Missile* ship (headline edition 26/01/2013)
- (7) *Man* cometh (headline edition 27/01/2013)
- (8) *West Sumatra* (headline edition 28/01/2013)
- (9) *Sumatra* landslide (headline edition 28/01/2013)
- (10) *Air* routes (headline edition 29/01/2013)
- (11) *Tax* return (headline edition 30/01/2013)

b. Adjective as modifier of noun

When an adjective is the sole modifier of a noun, its position is almost always before the noun between the noun-determiner, if there is one, and the noun. The writer found the examples:

- (1) *New* bill (headline edition 01/23/2013)
- (2) *White* man (headline edition 27/01/2013)

(3) New routes (headline edition 29/01/2013)

(4) *Bankrupt* Batavia (headline edition 31/01/2013)

c. Function word as modifier of noun

When a function word is the modifier of noun, its position is weather before or after the noun as head. The writer found the examples:

(1) *More* people (headline edition 01/25/2013)

(2) *Other* stereotypes (headline edition 01/27/2013)

(3) *The* road (headline edition 01/27/2013)

(4) *More* cities (headline edition 01/29/2013)

d. Prepositional phrase as the modifier of noun

Prepositional phrase is formed from preposition and object. And the object of the preposition-the lexical word which completes the structure- is usually a noun. It may be an ordinary noun, with or without determiner, as in the following:

(1) On 2013 (headline edition 01/15/2013)

(2) Of emergency (headline edition 01/18/2013)

(3) In Jakarta (headline edition 01/18/2013)

(4) On thefts (headline edition 01/21/2013)

(5) In Pluit (headline edition 01/21/2013)

(6) Of claims (headline edition 01/22/2013)

(7) Via google (headline edition 01/25/2013)

It may also be a structure of modification with noun as head, as in the following:

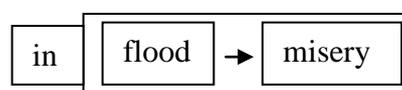
(1) In night-long *rain* (headline edition 01/16/2013)

(2) In flood *misery* (headline edition 01/17/2013)

(3) For Indonesian *movies* (headline edition 01/20/2013)

(4) Form the *road* (headline edition 01/27/2013)

Note that it is not just the nouns *rain*, *misery*, and *movies* that are object of the preposition here, but the complete structures of modification of which these nouns are the heads. Thus, when we analyze a structure like *in flood misery*, we divide it first into two immediate constituents, the preposition *in* and the structure of modification with noun-head *flood misery*. This latter we may in turn divide into its immediate constituents, the noun-modifier *flood* and the noun-head *misery*. This may be diagrammatically represented this way:



e. Noun as modifier of verb

Noun may function as modifier of verb. When they do they follow the verb and may have noun-determiners.

(1) Stop *service* (headline edition 01/31/2013)

f. Adverb as modifier of verb

By far the most common single-word modifiers of verbs are adverbs. The adverbs that can appear in the position before the verb and between auxiliary and verb between two auxiliaries, those formed with the derivational suffix (-ly).

(1) *Locally* made (headline edition 01/26/2013)

2. Complex Pattern

In this study, complex pattern refers to the structure of modification which consist of a head and sequence modifiers. The complex pattern of structure of modification is found as follows:

a. Noun Modifying

As we know before, noun makes up a considerable number modifying noun. When a structure of modification with a noun as head includes several modifiers of different words the result is often quite a complex affair. The structure is organized along quite strict and precise line. It does not consist of a series of paralel modifiers but of a series of structure of modification one within the other. Then, another lexical category commonly appears as modifier of

structure nouns modifying noun are nouns. The position of nouns modifier always come directly before the head of structures of modification. Thus, this structure may be illustrated as noun modifying (noun modifying noun). It's also found in the data:

(1) The white man *cometh* (headline edition 01/27/2013)

(2) Family *tax return* (headline edition 01/30/2013)

b. Adjective Modifying

As stated before that adjective as modifier of noun is almost always directly before the noun. As in the example:

(1) *Local* bankers' support (headline edition 01/23/2013)

But actually there is an exception when the adjective is not a solitary modifier of the noun, but part of a larger structure that as a whole acts as a noun-modifier, as in the following:

(1) Police *alert on thefts in Pluit* (headline edition 01/21/2013)

c. Prepositional Phrase Modifying

In addition to modifiers of structure noun modifying noun, prepositional phrase appears as various type of its modifier. When prepositional phrase comes as the modifier of structure noun modifying noun, it possibly has an ordinary noun or a series of structure of modification as its object. Then, the position of

prepositional phrase as modifier is frequently always after the head it modified.

The followings are some examples from the data:

- (1) Govt wrong on 2013 budget
- (2) Die in night-long rain
- (3) State of emergency in Jakarta
- (4) A passion for Indonesian movies
- (5) Links by opening 130 new air routes