

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This part presents the novel ideas of the researcher in interpreting the reserach findings, especially interpreting the relations among patterns, categories, and dimensions found in data analysis.

A. Simple Pattern

The finding of structure of modification is devided into two pattern, they are simple pattern and complex pattern. Simple pattern, in this study 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. And then the next is complex pattern, in this study refers to the structure of modification which consist of a head and sequence modifiers.

1. Noun as Modifier of Noun

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. These two structures of modification have difference in meaning. A construction with *of* may be substituted for the possessive construction, and the determiner (if there is one) will then go with the *modifying* noun; on the other hand, some other kind of construction must be substituted for the noun-adjunct, and the determiner goes with the head noun (Francis, 1958:299).

2. Adjective as Modifier of Noun

The most common noun-modifier is the adjective, which out numbers all the others except determiners in the proportion of two or three one (Francis, 1958:298). 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. But when a function word is the modifier of noun, its position is whether before or after the noun as head.

3. Prepositional Phrase as 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 (Francis, 1958:306). From the example of prepositional phrase *in flood misery*, the word *misery* is not just a noun but it is an object of the preposition here, but the complete structures of modification of which this noun is the head. Thus, when we analyze a structure *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*.

4. 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 or between two auxiliaries, those formed with the derivational suffix (-ly) (Francis, 1958:315).

B. Complex Pattern

Then complex pattern refers to the structure of modification which consist of a head and sequence modifiers.

1. 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 (Francis, 1958:311). 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).

2. Adjective Modiyng

As stated before in simple pattern that adjective as modifier of noun is almost always directly before the noun. 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 (Francis, 1958:298).

3. 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 (Francis, 1958:306).

The prominent thing from the result of finding is *noun* which become one of the main head from phrase found. Noun here very determines the clarity meaning of the phrase. In another word *noun* here is main topic discussed. That is agree with one of the characteristic of report text which the participant or the object is thing/ animal/person/place, and all of them are in the form of noun. Beside that the writer did not find article *the* which modify noun as head, also become the next characteristic of report text, because in report text the participant should be general. And without article, a *noun* is general. As Azar (1989) statement that no article is used to make generalization with noun.