

ABSTRACT

Holan Nauli (2003). *A study on English Adjective Phrases in the Fashion and Style Articles of New York Times Published in December 2002 and January 2003*. Yogyakarta: English Letters Study Program, Sanata Dharma University.

Adjective phrases have an important part of English spoken language. People use adjective phrases in order to express a condition or characteristic of something. If we want to describe a situation, of course, we use adjective phrases to point out what we meant about something. Sometimes we have problems in understanding the use of this kind of phrases, or in some other times, we use adjective phrases in wrong ways as the examples above. In this study, the writer chooses the fashion and styles articles from *New York Times*. It is considered that such articles a lot of English adjective phrase, due to the function of the adjective phrase describing condition of something. Therefore, this study were done to identify the elements form the English adjective phrases and to identify where English adjective phrases occur in sentences.

There were two parts of research conducted in this study. The first was a descriptive research. The writer analyzed the structure of the adjective phrases taken as the data of this study. This study was also a library research since the data was taken from articles of *New York Times*. There were 123 English Adjective Phrases in sentences used as the sample of the data in this study. Considering the objective of this study, which was to find out the structure of English Adjective Phrases analysis, the *paraphrasing* technique was used in this research. It was believed that by using this type of research, the formulated problems could be identified. Paraphrasing was used to identify the relationship of the elements of adjective phrase in sentences.

In looking at the structure of the English adjective phrase through X-bar syntax, some points came out. An adjective phrase may appear with only one adjective, namely, minimal adjective. Furthermore, it also occurs in a projection with other elements as pre-modifiers and post-modifiers. A pre-modifier can be an attribute and a specifier element. The attributes consist of intensifier elements and adverbs. While, the specifiers, in their function as the condition of the head, are occupied by determiners *that* or *this*. A post-modifier element, can be a preposition phrase, verb phrase (to- infinitive), or clause form, place an adjunct and complement position.

The adjective phrase has two functions for its presence in sentences. They are attributive function and predicative function. The writer considered the attributive function as the element of noun phrase instead. These kinds of adjective heads have a minimal form of adjective phrase that would not take the complement elements for their projection to form adjective phrase structures. In addition, the predicative function can be identified for two positions. They may function as subject complements or object complements.