

The Study Of Adjective Phrase In The Seventeen Magazines' Articles

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abstract

The Research analysis is focused on the analysis of adjective phrase in the Seventeen Magazine's articles. Descriptive qualitative analysis is used to accumulate the data. The objectives of this research are to find out the five grammatical functions of adjective phrase, how many the adjective phrases are used in the sentences, and the most domynant type of adjective phrase in the sentences found in all of the articles of Seventeen Magazines. The writer finds that the five main grammatical functions of adjective phrase in the sentences are as follows: as adjective phrase head, noun phrase modifier, subject complement, object complement and appositive. And the most domynant type of the five main grammatical functions of adjective phrase which used in the Seventeen Magazine's articles is adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

Key words: Adjective Phrase, The Five Grammatical Functions of Adjective Phrase, Seventeen Magazines' articles.

1. The Background of the Study

English language is very important in our life, since it has been accepted as one of the major language of the world. Many people study it to communicate. If the people study language, it's needed to learn the structure of sentence first. Learning it, the people have to know what the structure is and its constructions. The scope of study to learn the structure of sentence is grammar, in English language the people will find the rules of sentence and its types by learning grammar.

Grammar is a study of English language to learn the structure of sentence, which consists the group of words. The group of words are noun, verb and adjective.

The adjective is a modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison" (Frank, 1972 : 109). It is often identified by special derivational endings or by special adverbial modifiers that precede it.

"In the English Language, there is a group of words, that makes sense, but not complete sense, is called a phrase" (Thompson, 1998:82). It is a group of related words without a Subject and Verb. Phrases are always found in sentences either oral or written ones.

The distinguishing characteristic of an attributive adjective is that it appears inside the noun phrase that it modifies. An interesting trait of these phrases in English is that an attributive adjective alone generally precedes the noun, for example *a proud man*, whereas a head-initial or head-medial adjective phrase follows its noun, for example *a man proud of his children*. A predicative adjective (phrase), in contrast, appears outside of the noun phrase that it modifies, usually after a linking verb, for example *The man is proud*.

For this case, so many people read a magazine, newspaper, short story, novel etc. The people are always confused to understand each words, they think that, those

are new terms in English language. When the people are translating them into foreign language, Indonesian for example; we find it difficult.

Because of that, the people need to learn word group if you want to understand it, especially : Adjective Phrase. In seventeen magazine the writer is going to research some of adjective phrases which are included. So the people can understand what the story is, if the readers want to find the meaning of content, they can find it to easy to understand the word group after they learned them.

This topic includes so many new terms or non formal terms in writing the story. It's talking about new words, so the readers must learn each words full attention to understand the meaning of article. So many readers are bored to read the article, because the readers find out many new words in the text. The readers try to translate them using a dictionary, but they are still confused. Because of that, The study of word group especially : Adjective Phrase is very important. It's very important to add the readers' acknowledgement and help them to understand the language.

The writer is interested to analyze the articles of seventeen magazine because, there are some of combined words in the article which the writer to learn. The writer want to study the adjective phrase in the seventeen magazine by analyzing the sentence.

According to (Dixon 1982 : 102) “ Adjective phrases including adjectives perform five main grammatical functions. within sentences in the English language. The five functions of adjectives and adjective phrases are: Adjective phrase head, noun phrase modifier, subject complement, object complement, appositive.”

"In the English Language there is a group of words that makes sense, but not complete sense, is called a phrase” (Thomson, 1998: 26) it is a group of related words without a Subject and Verb. Phrases are always found in sentences either oral or written ones.

The distinguishing characteristic of an attributive adjective is that it appears inside the noun phrase that it modifies. An interesting trait of these phrases in English is that an attributive adjective alone generally precedes the noun, for example *a proud man*, whereas a head-initial or head- medial adjective phrase follows its noun, for example *a man proud of his children*.

A predicative adjective (phrase), in contrast, appears outside of the noun phrase that it modifies, usually after a linking verb, for example The man is proud.

For this case, so many people read a magazine, newspaper, short story, novel etc. The people are always confused to understand each words, they think that, those are new terms in English language. When the people are translating them into foreign language, Indonesian for example; the people find it difficult.

The writer takes adjective phrase found in Seventeen Magazine as the object of analysis because the frequent use of the adjective phrases in the magazine is found here and there the writer wants to describe what adjective phrases really are and can do in sentences. He is also interested in the sentence structure of the magazine articles and the writer wish to understand clearly and practically and not only theoretically. In the writer's opinion, to understand and identify the grammatical function of adjective phrase in articles in the nagazine is more difficult than in learning it in the grammar books. It is

because the sentences in the magazine's articles are more complex than those are in grammar books.

The objective of the research are :to find out the five main grammatical functions of adjective phrases in the sentences of *Seventeen Magazine*, to find out the most dominant type of grammatical function of adjective phrase in the *Seventeen Magazine*'s article. And the significances are after they learned this research the English students would be able to increase their skill in writing., **they** can analyze the text effectively., English students might be interested in learning English without being pressured and forced if they are given a task to find about adjective phrase in the magazine.

Language

Language is the meaning of communication. The people can communicate with others, share the people's ideas, opinion or tell people what we have experienced only through language. It helps human to realize what is really the people's role and use in this world by thinking and making build a human relation. In the communication, the factual content is more important. It is context to communicate and conveyed in message.

"Language is used to interact with people, to talk about the world, either the external world, things, events, qualities, etc., or internal world, thought, beliefs, feelings, etc" (Thompson, 1996:76).

"Language is interpreted as a system of meaning, accompanied by forms through which the meaning can be realized" (Halliday, 1994:107). It is what makes possible most of what the people do, and perhaps even what the people think.

Grammar

Grammar is the study of English language which is containing the structure of sentence or word. If the people want to learn English language, the people must study what the grammar is. In the English language, every sentences and words are arranged grammatically. The people can't understand about English language without learning the grammar. Grammar is the study of English which construction of the sentences and words. The term grammar is often used by non-linguists with a very broad meaning, Grammar is often a generic way of referring to any aspect of English that people object to. However, linguists use it in a much more specific sense. Speakers of a language have a set of internalized rules. For using that language. This is a grammar, and the vast majority of the information in it is acquired at least in the case of one's native language not by conscious study or instruction, but by observing other speakers; much of this work is done during infancy. Learning a language later in life usually involves a greater degree of explicit instruction.

Grammars evolve through usage and also due to separations of the human population. The advent of written representations, formal rules about language usage tend to appear also. Formal grammars are codifications of usage that are developed by repeated documentation over time, and by observation as well. As the rules become established and developed, the prescriptive concept of grammatical correctness can arise. This often creates a discrepancy between contemporary usage and that which has been accepted, over time, as being correct. Linguists tend to view prescriptive grammars as having little justification beyond their authors' aesthetic tastes,

although style guides may give useful advice about standard language employment, based on descriptions of usage in contemporary writings of the same language. Linguistic prescriptions also form part of the explanation for variation in speech, particularly variation in the speech of an individual speaker (an explanation, for example, for why some people say "I didn't do nothing", some say "I didn't do anything", and some say one or the other depending on social context).

The formal study of grammar is an important part of education for children from a young age through advanced learning, though the rules taught in schools are not a "grammar" in the sense most linguists use the term, particularly as they are often prescriptive rather than descriptive.

Constructed languages (also called planned languages) are more common in the modern day. They have been designed to aid human communication (for example, naturalistic Interlingua, schematic Esperanto, and the highly logic-compatible artificial language). Each of these languages has its own grammar.

"The main grammatical < Divisions of a sentence are therefore the subject and the predicate" (Frank, 1972 : 1). For example

The boy threw the ball into the water

Subject : The boy (who or what is being talked about)

Predicate : Threw the ball into the water (what is being said about the subject).

The sentence may be further divided according to the function each word has in the subject predicate- relationship. Each of these functions is classified as a different part of speech. The words that form the central core of the sentence - around which all the other words "cluster"- are the parts of speech known as nouns (or pronouns) and verb.

Verb Phrase

" The verb phrase is the most complex part of speech" (Frank, 1972 : 47).

A verb phrase consist of a verb, its direct and indirect object, and any adverb, adverb phrases , or adverb clauses which happen to modify it. The predicate of a clause or sentence is always a verb phrase.

A verb phrase is the verbal part of a clause, for example:

I will *be going* to college next year

The Word *be going* is verb phrase.

Adjective Phrase

" An adjective is a modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison" (Frank, 1972 : 371).

An adjective phrase is any phrase which modifies a noun or pronoun. Someone often construct adjective phrases using participles or prepositions together with their objects.

An adjective phrase is built around an adjective, for example:

1. He has led a very interesting life.

The preposition "very" modifies the adjective" interesting".

2. I am very sad to know about your family.

The preposition" very" modifies the adjective "sad".

Adverb Phrase

"Adverb range in meaning from words having a strong lexical content (those that describe the action of the verb, or those that indicate such meaning as time and place) to those are used merely for emphasis" (Frank, 1972 : 141).

A prepositional phrase can also be an adverb phrase, functioning as an adverb, as in the following sentence.

He bought some clothes when he went to the corner store.

Any object could be regarded good, bad, important or trivial before it is put into a comparison or supported by some other elements. So in order to get a better analysis, any idea or statement to be given should be supported by theories, ideas or quotations from relevant study and proved valid. So here some points of theories are presented.

The adjective phrases are underlined in the following example sentences, the head adjective in each of these phrases is in bold, and how the adjective phrase is functioning-attributively or predicatively-is stated to the right of each example:

1. 1. Sentences can contain tremendously **long** phrases. - Attributive adjective phrase.
2. This sentence is not tremendously **long**. - Predicative adjective Phrase.
2. 1. A player **faster** than you was adjective phrase on their team. -Attributive Adjective phrase.
2. He is **faster** than you. - Predicative adjective phrase
3. 1. Sam ordered a very **spicy** but quite **small** pizza. – Attributive adjective Phrases
2. The pizza is very **spicy** but quite **small** - Predicative adjective phrases

Sentence

"A sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb" (Frank, 1972 : 220).

A sentence is a group of words which starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop(.), question mark(?) or exclamation mark(!). A sentence contains or implies a predicate and a subject.

Simple sentences have one clause.

Compound sentences and complex sentences have two or more clauses.

The subject in a sentence is generally the person or thing carrying out an action. The object in a sentence is involved in an action but does not carry it out, the object comes after the verb.

For example :

The boy climbed a tree.

If someone wants to say more about the subject (the boy) or the object (the tree), someone can add an adjective.

For example:

The young boy climbed a tall tree.

If someone wants to say more about how he climbed the tree someone can use an adverb.

For example:

The young boy quickly climbed a tall tree.

The sentence becomes more interesting as it gives the reader or listener more information.

Adjective

"An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun by describing, identifying or quantifying words. It usually precedes the noun or pronoun which it modifies" (Dixson, 1998 : 78)

Adjective phrase may consist of an adjective or a sequence of words in which an adjective is the head of the phrase.

For example:

1. I am **fine**.

The word " fine " is an adjective

2. They are **kind**.

The word " kind " is an adjective

3. We are **happy**.

The word " happy " is an adjective

"Adjectives have two syntactic uses: predicative, as predicates; and attributive, as modifiers; It cannot be said that either of these uses is primary with respect to the other. It has been claimed that adjectives or, more generally, property concept words are most commonly used to introduce new discourse referents, and to predicate a property of an established discourse referent; thus, they share the predicating function with verbs, and the referent-introducing function with nouns. This is why adjectives share many syntactic features with verbs and nouns" (Thompson, 1999:22).

From this, there is an overview that it is one of the most original claims of grammar with respect to other syntactic theories is that linguistic units are organized in two projections, neither of which is primary (or underlying) with respect to the other. The distinction between the constituent and operator projection is crucial to conception of grammar. It has also important consequences for the way grammar is implemented in the human cognitive system: if the distinction between the constituent and operator projection is real, and not just a convenient way of organizing linguistic data invented by linguists, then perhaps they correspond to two different ways of cognitive processing of syntactic structures. If this is so, it is expected that linguistic units sharing some features with operators, but also having a branching structure, will be difficult to process, and thus disfavored cross-linguistically. Attributive adjective phrases are indeed such units.

An adjective is a noun modifier. The noun modifier. The noun modifier may be either a single element or sometimes composed of more than one element which themselves are structurally linked or formed into a construction. This construction may be termed as an adjective phrase. An adjective phrase is an endocentric construction and fills the modifier slot of a head-modifier noun phrase. In a strict sense of the term 'phrase' as an unit filling slots at clause level structure, the existence of an adjective phrase is doubtful. The reason for this doubtful nature of the status of adjective phrase is that the adjectives or adjective phrases are optional modifying elements of noun heads in head-modifier noun phrases. However, this optional modifier slot filler can stand as an independent adjective phrase, because there exist adjectives which either act as attributive heads and take sub-modifiers such as intensifiers, comparators, limiters,

numerals, quantifiers, etc., or, are coordinated with other adjectives. Under Noun Phrase besides descriptive adjectives all those that modify the quality of the head noun such as participle adjectives, nouns, etc., were also treated collectively under 'noun modifiers'. Also, as a common definition, the adjective phrase can be defined as that constituent that remains after the deletion of the head in a head-modifier noun phrase.

Functions of Adjective Phrase

"Adjective phrases including adjectives perform five main grammatical functions within sentences in the English language" (Dixson, 1982 : 102) The five functions of adjectives and adjective phrases are:

1. Adjective phrase head
2. Noun phrase modifier
3. Subject complement
4. Object complement
5. Appositive

Adjectives are traditionally defined as "words that describe nouns." Adjective phrases are defined as phrases that consist of an adjective plus any modifiers or complements such as adverbs, prepositional phrases, verb phrases, and noun clauses.

Adjectives as Adjective Phrase Head

The first grammatical function that adjectives perform is the adjective phrase head. An adjective phrase consists of an adjective plus any modifiers or complements. For example, the following italicized adjectives function as adjective phrase heads:

1. *Purple*
The word *purple* is Adjective
2. *extremely large*
The word *large* is modifiers in an adjective phrase "extremely large"
3. *fond* of ice cream
The word *fond* is an adjective functions as adjective phrase head "fond of ice cream".
4. *afraid* to try new foods
The word *afraid* is adjective functions as adjective phrase head "afraid to try new foods".

Adjectives as Noun Phrase Modifiers

The second grammatical function that adjectives and adjective phrases perform is the noun phrase modifier. A noun phrase modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that modifies or describes a noun including a pronoun or a noun phrase. For example, the following italicized adjectives and adjective phrases function as noun phrase modifiers:

1. My mother planted *purple* flowers in her garden.
The word *purple* is an adjective functions as noun phrase "purple flowers".
2. The *very tiny* puppy barked at the cat.
The word *very tiny* is an adjective phrase functions as noun phrase "very tiny puppy".
3. The committee picked somebody stupid for our new leader.

The word *stupid* is an adjective functions as noun phrase "somebody stupid".

4. Barrack Obama was the president elect.

The word *elect* is an adjective functions as noun phrase "president elect".

Adjectives as Subject Complements

The third grammatical function that adjectives and adjective phrases perform is the subject complement. A subject complement is a word, phrase, or clause that follows a copular, or linking, verb and describes the subject of a clause. The term predicate adjective is also used for adjective phrases that function as subject complements.

For example, the following italicized adjectives and adjective phrases function as subject complements:

1. Under the bed is *filthy*.

The word *filthy* is an adjective function as subject complement "under the bed is **filthy**".

2. The cake tastes *sickently sweet*.

The word *sickently sweet* is an adjective phrase functions as subject complement.

"The cake tastes sickently sweet".
(subject) (predicate) (subject complement)

3. My cat is *black and brown*.

The word *black and brown* is an adjective phrase functions as subject complement.

"My cat is black and brown".
(subject) (predicate) (subject complement)

4. Our perfume smells *especially musky but very nice*.

The word *especially musky but very nice* is an adjective phrase functions as subject complement.

"Your perfume smells especially musky but very nice
(subject) (predicate) (subject complement)

5. I am *fond of English grammar*.

The word *fond of English grammar* is an adjective phrase functions as subject complement.

"I am fond of English grammar".
(subject) (predicate) (subject complement)

Adjectives as Object Complements

The fourth grammatical function that adjectives and adjective phrases perform is the object complement. An object complement is a word, phrase, or clause that directly follows and modifies the direct object. For example, the following italicized adjectives and adjective phrases function as object complements:

1. The farmer painted the barn *red*.

The word *red* is an adjective function as object complement.

"The farmer painted the barn red
(subject) (Predicate) (object complement)

2. The little girl wanted her room bright pink.

The word *bright pink* is an adjective phrase functions as object complement.

<u>"The little girl"</u>	<u>wanted</u>	<u>her room bright pink</u>
(subject)	(predicate)	(objective complement)

3. Catholics consider *saints holy*.

The word *saints holy* is an adjective phrase functions as objective complement.

<u>"Catholics"</u>	<u>consider</u>	<u>saints holy</u>
(subject)	(predicate)	(object complement)

4. The jury judged *the defendant guilty*.

The word *the defendant guilty* is an adjective phrase functions as objective complement.

<u>"The jury"</u>	<u>judged</u>	<u>the defendant guilty</u>
(subject)	(predicate)	(object complement)

5. My puppy makes *me happy*.

The word *me happy* is an adjective phrase functions as object complement.

<u>"My puppy"</u>	<u>makes</u>	<u>me happy</u>
(subject)	(predicate)	(object complement)

Adjectives as Appositives

Based on (Dixon, 1998) "The fifth grammatical function that adjectives and adjective phrases perform is the appositive". An appositive is a word, phrase, or clause that supports another word, phrase, or clause by describing or modifying the other word, phrase, or clause. For example, the following italicized adjectives and adjective phrases function as appositives:

1. The man, *hungry and exhausted*, fainted.

The word *hungry and exhausted* is an adjective phrase functions as appositive "The man, hungry and exhausted, fainted".

2. *Aware of the situation*, the man called for emergency services.

The word *aware of the situation* is an adjective phrase head functions as appositive "aware of the situation, the man called for emergency services".

3. The fire, *warm and inviting*, burned brightly in the dark night.

The word *warm and inviting* is an adjective phrase functions as appositive "the fire, warm and inviting, burned brightly in the dark night".

4. A stranger, *rich and kind*, paid for my dinner.

The word *rich and kind* is an adjective phrase functions as appositive "a stranger, rich and kind, paid for my dinner.

5. Scared but alive, the toddler was found wandering alone in the woods.

The word *scared but alive* is an adjective phrase functions as appositive "scared but alive, the toddler was found wandering alone in the woods.

The Seventeen Magazine

Seventeen is an American magazine for teenagers. It was the first teen magazine established in the United States. The magazine's reader base is 12-19 year-old females. It began as a publication geared towards inspiring teen girls to become role models in work and citizenship. Soon after its debut, *Seventeen* took a more fashion and romance-oriented approach in presenting their material, while still maintaining their model of

promoting self-confidence in young women. It was first published in September 1944 by Walter Annenberg's Triangle Publications.

Seventeen's first editor, Helen Valentine, believed it was necessary for the teenage girl to gain some respect in the real world by providing her with a source that would help her acquire understanding of the ways she could make a name for herself in society. Soon enough, it became evident that *Seventeen* would become a major catalyst in the role that teens have played and continue to play in the consumer market and pop culture. The concept of "teenager" as a distinct demographic segment of the population was a relatively new idea at that time. In July 1944, King Features Syndicate began running the comic strip *Teena*, created by cartoonist Hilda Terry, in which the trials and tribulations of a typical teenager's life were portrayed, and *Teena* ran in newspapers all over the world for 20 years.

After *Seventeen* was launched in September 1944, Estelle Ellis Rubenstein, the magazine's promotion director, used *Teena* as a marketing tool to introduce advertisers to the life of teenage girls and to encourage advertisers to buy space in *Seventeen*. The magazine surveyed teen girls in 1945 and 1946 to establish a set of demographics that could help them understand how a girl could benefit most from the articles. Its ability to act as a major source of advice for many different aspects of a teenage girl's life helped promote *Seventeen's* stance in the business world, as well as in the world of a teenage girl. Today, it is equally as evident that the magazine serves a greater purpose than simply being a form of literary entertainment, for it also promotes self-confidence and success in young women.

News Corporation bought Triangle in 1988, and sold *Seventeen* to K-III Communications (later Primedia) in 1991. Primedia sold the magazine to Hearst in 2003. It is still in the forefront of newsstand popularity among growing competition.

The Previous Study

1. There was a study done by Kristina R.E Sitorus from Universitas HKBP NOMMENSEN entitled "An analysis of the adjective clause in the magazine's articles". This research held on Medan in 2007. The data was taken from articles of the Time Magazine, there was two articles analyzed descriptive quantitative. This study uses Azar (1998:238) theory.
2. There was a study done by Melisa Debora Barns from Universitas Sumatera Utara entitled " A study of adjective phrase in the old man and the sea by Ernest Hemingway". This research held on Medan 2010. The data was taken from novel created Ernest Hemingway, there is a story analyzed descriptive quantitative. This study uses Dixson (1998) theory.

2. Research Design

A research method is a way that is conducted in order to research the intended goal. The proposed method of this study is descriptive qualitative in analyzing of adjective phrase used in the seventeen magazine' articles.

Merriam (1998 : 20) says, " Qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning and understanding gained through words or pictures".

“Research design is the way strategies to find and get the data which are needed in the reserah” (Soehartono, 1995:9).

The Sources of Data

The data of the articles are adjective phrase taken from the seventeen magazine's articles. There are articles from each the seventeen magazines dated between March to eight December 2013. The topic of the articles are campus life “source of the data is the subject from where to the people can get the data” (Arikunto, 2006 : 129).

List of the Data Resources :

No	Title	Date of Present
1	Revolutionary New Nail Polish Could Prevent Date Rape	March 22 nd , 2013
2	10 Ways to Make The Most Out of Your First Year of College	April 19 th , 2013
3	11 Things You'll Regret not Doing in College	May 29 th , 2013
4	10 Life Lessons Your Learn From Being in Soroty	June 16 th , 2013
5	21 Tell Tale Signs You're A College Freshman	July 29 th , 2013
6	The Dangerous Way Some Girl are Playing for College	August 27 th , 2013
7	Cameron Diaz, “Call a truce with your body”.	September 13 th
8	Boost Your Body Confidence 9 Reasons to love the Skin You're in	December 10 th , 2013

Data is very important in this research. The writer chooses the topic from Seventeen Magazine's articles.

There are some techniques of collecting data: visiting the seventeen magazine's website (www.seventeenmagazine.com), choosing one of the seventeen magazines each months, March through December, choosing the topic in each the articles are campus life, underlying the process types.

The techniques to analyze data, writer classified the data based on the five main grammatical functions, calculate the data to get the dominant process type, conclude the result of the research finding.

3The Data

As it has been mentioned above the data were selected from the articles of *seventeen magazines*. There are 46 data that are analyzed, they are:

Tabel. 1 The Data

No.	Sentence	Adjective Phrase
1	Primping before a blind date may be the norm, but thanks to this latest <u>beauty invention</u>	Beauty Invention
2	A <u>fresh manicure</u> could potentially save your life	Fresh Manicure

3	A <u>study published</u> in the Washington Post notes that instances of campus sex offenses have risen by as much as 50 percent in just the past three years.	Study Published
4	<u>Rape statistics</u> continue to rise rapidly	Rape Statistics
5	You halmates will peek into see how your room stacks up, giving you the perf opportunity to chat and make <u>new friend</u> .	New Friends
6	Do a <u>dry run</u> so you don't feel dorky trying to figure out where the heck you are going.	Dry Run
7	Pizza is basically the only food group that exist in college	
8	The next four years are about discovering <u>new things</u>	New Thing
9	If you extra onion rings (uh, who doesn't?), you need <u>caf workers</u> to like you.	Caf Workers
10	Buddy up with the <u>funny guy</u> from class and make him young wingman-he's key to finding out where the hoties hang.	Funny Guy
11	You'll also get to experience <u>new places</u> and cultures in a way that will totally open your mind and help you grow.	New Place
12	Looking put-together shows your teachers that you're serious about learning, so at least during those first couple of weeks, take the extra 30 minutes in the morning to make a <u>good impression</u> .	Good Impression
13	Not only will your new and old friends get to bond, but their dining hall might be a <u>refreshing break</u> from yours.	Refreshing Break
14	Whether it's a social organization like Greek life, or an <u>academic group</u> like the newspaper, joining a club has TONS of benefits.	Academic Group
15	Your <u>first couple</u> years of college are meant for discovering your passion, and changing your major is kind of like deciding what to wear in the morning-sometimes you have try on a few different outfits before you find the perfect one.	First Couple
16	There's nothing like showing your <u>school spirit</u> and rooting for your team with friends.	School Spirit
17	Having responsibility (without having Real Responsibility) is <u>great preparation</u> for, well, Real Responsibility.	Great Preparation
18	This might not hit you until you are <u>staring graduation</u> in its terrifying face, but there is no better way to advance your career or your relationship than through networking.	Staring Graduation
19	Luckily for you , your sisiters are smart and <u>wonderful people</u> who have spread throughout the country and are doing kick ass things career wise.	Wonderful People
20	Candle rituals and singing together can only take you so far	Candle Ritual

	into a friendship.	
21	Luckily, having been through rush, pledging, mixers and scholarship events you might not have been thrilled about, you already know how to be polite even if you're <u>raging inside</u> .	Raging Inside
22	It takes some time to get used to this whole <u>freedom thing</u> .	Freedom Thing
23	So you can do laundry and catch up with your <u>high school besties</u> (and you secretly kind of miss your parents).	High School Besty
24	Unfortunately, most freshman dorms have shared showers, which means lugging your shampoo around in a waterproof bucket, showering at weird times if you want <u>hot water</u> , and risking a gross fungal infection if you forget your shower shoes.	Hot Water
25	You're still too intimidated to enter the <u>dining hall</u> alone.	Dining Hall
26	You don't know yet that soon your <u>college town</u> will be your new home.	College Town
27	No one wants to be the girl who can't afford <u>concert tickets</u> , let alone college.	Concert Ticket
28	Sometimes the stress of seeing how fast bills add up for tuition, and all the extras of college life is more than girls can handle-and that's when get-rich-quick ideas get <u>very tempting</u> .	Very Tempting
29	Girls who are paid for dates with older men are called " <u>sugar babies</u> ", and sites that make connections between the two, are gaining more popularity-especially on prestigious college campuses.	Sugar Baby
30	I heard about 'sugaring' years ago, MTV's <u>true life</u> , remembers Ava, 20, from New York.	True life
31	If you're frantic to make ends meet, big paydays offered by sugaring may sound great, but there is <u>significant danger</u> -girls risk tremendous harm.	Significant Danger
32	There are alot of <u>skeepy guys</u> out there.	Skeevy Guy
33	As an out-of-state student, Ava had tuition bills that were too high school for her family, even with <u>financial aid</u> and paychecks from her two work study jobs.	Financial Aid
34	Ava's date, a <u>retired man</u> his mid-fifties,"basically wanted someone to hang out with when he was bored".	Retired Man
35	The cash went right to my bank account—I am saving for <u>veterinary shool</u> .	Veterinary School
36	A Florida man named Marcelo Aves is <u>facing life</u> in prison after raping a woman he met on sugardaddyforme.com.	Facing Life

37	You might think my life is always <u>totally glam</u> , but I used to have horrible acne—deep, boiling pimples—the kind that hurts so badly, I didn’t want to leave my house.	Totally Glam
38	No amount of concealer and foundation could take away the texture of my skin, the embarrassment I felt, or the pain of those <u>raging pimples</u> .	Raging Pimples
39	I thought I’d tried everything to make my skin clear up, but I didn’t realize all that fried, greasy, processed artificial crap was setting off a hormonal surge that sent my skin into <u>crazy town</u> .	Crazy Town
40	I realized our bodies are <u>amazing machines</u> , created to be good to us when we’re good to them.	Amazing Machines
41	I couldn’t believe I had been drowning my <u>natural cues</u> for so long.	Natural Cues
42	Ok, so your parents constantly telling you about appreciating your <u>youthful skin</u> and nonachy joints maybe slightly annoying, but there’s no denying it’s true.	Youthful Skin
43	The key to feeling confident is <u>feeling comfortable</u> —and not every trend is right for every body shape.	Feeling Comfortable
44	Not only can eating natural, <u>healthy foods</u> make you actually feel happier but they’ll keep body looking and feeling great, too.	Healthy Foods
45	It can be hard, but try not to let any <u>nasty comments</u> get to you, confide in your friends or family if you are feeling a bit down.	Nasty Comment
46	A problem halved is a <u>problem shared</u> , and all that.	Problem Shared

Data analysis : **Article “Revolutionary New Polish Could Prevent Date Rape”.**

Tabel. 1 The Five Main Grammatical Functions

No.	Adjective Phrase	The Grammatical Function				
		APH	NPM	SC	OC	APV
1.	Beauty Invention				√	
2.	Fresh Manicure	√				
3.	Study Published	√				
4.	Rape Statistic	√				

Note:

1. APH = Adjective Phrase Head
2. NPM = Noun Phrase Modifier

3. SC = Subject Complement
4. OC = Object Complement
5. APV = Appositive

From the above table, the analysis of data can be described as follows:

1. *Primping before a blind date may be the norm, but thanks to this latest beauty invention. (Paragraph 1, Article 1)*
The sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “ Primping before a blind date may be the norm, but thanks to this latest beauty invention” is called an adjective phrase functioning as Object Complement.
2. *A fresh manicure could potentially save your life. (Paragraph 1, Article I)*
The sentence consist of an adjective phrase. “A fresh manicure could potentially save your life” is an adjective phrase functioning as adjective phrase head.
3. *A study published in the Washington Post notes that instances of campus sex offenses have risen by as much as50 percent in just the past three years. (Paragraph 2, Aritcle 1).*
The sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “A study published in the Washington Post notes that instances of campus sex offenses have risen by as much as50 percent in just the past three years” is an adjective phrase functioning as adjective phrase head.
4. *Rape statistics continue to rise rapidly. (Paragraph 3, Article 1)*
The sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Rape statistics continue to rise rapidly” is an adjective phrase functioning as adjective phrase head.

Article “10 Ways To Make The Most Out Of Your First Year Of College”.

Tabel 2. The Grammatical Function

No.	Adjective Phrase	The Grammatical Function				
		APH	NPM	SC	OC	APV
5.	New Friends				√	
6.	Dry Run		√			
7.	Food Group			√		
8.	New Thing				√	
9.	Caf Worker	√				
10.	Funny Guy					√

From the above table, the analysis of the data can be described as follows:

5. *You halmates will peek into see how your room stacks up, giving you the perf opportunity to chat and make new friend. (Paragraph 1, Article 2).*

The sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “You halmates will peek into see how your room stacks up, giving you the perf opportunity to chat and make new friend” is an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

6. *Do a dry run so you don’t feel dorky trying to figure out where the heck you are going. (Paragraph 2, Article 2).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Do a dry run so you don’t feel dorky trying to figure out where the heck you are going” is an adjective phrase functioning as noun phrase modifier.

7. *Pizza is basically the only food group that exist in college. (paragraph 3, Article 2).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Pizza is basically the only food group that exist in college” is an adjective phrase functioning as subject complement.

8. *The next four years are about discovering new things. (Paragraph 5, Article 2).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “The next four years are about discovering new thing” is an adjective phrase functioning as as object complement.

9. *If you extra onion rings (uh, who doesn’t?), you need caf workers to like you. (Paragraph 6, Article 2).*

This sentence consist of an adjective phrase. “If you extra onion rings (uh, who doesn’t?), you need caf workers to like you” is an adjective phrase functioning as adjective phrase head.

10. *Buddy up with the funny guy from class and make him young wingman-he’s key to finding out where the hoties hang. (Paragraph 10, Article 2).*

This sentence consist of and adjective phrase. “Buddy up with the funny guy from class and make him young wingman-he’s key to finding out where the hoties hang” is an adjective phrase functioning as appositive.

Article “11Things You’ll Regret Not Doing In College

Tabel. 3 The Grammatical Function

No.	Adjective Phrase	The Grammatical Function				
		APH	NPM	SC	OC	APV
11.	New Place		√			
12.	Good Impression				√	
13.	Refreshing Break				√	
14.	Academic Group		√			
15.	First Couple	√				
16.	School Spirit					√

11.You’ll also get to experience new places and cultures in a way that will totally open your mind and help you grow. (Paragraph 3, Article 3).

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “You’ll also get to experience new places and cultures in a way that will totally open your mind and help you grow” is called an adjective phrase functioning as noun phrase modifier.

11. *Looking put-together shows your teachers that you’re serious about learning, so at least during those first couple of weeks, take the extra 30 minutes in the morning to make a good impression. (Paragraph 4, Article 3).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Looking put-together shows your teachers that you’re serious about learning, so at least during those first couple of weeks, take the extra 30 minutes in the morning to make a good impression” is an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

12. *Not only will your new and old friends get to bond, but their dining hall might be a refreshing break from yours. (Paragraph 5, Article 3).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Not only will your new and old friends get to bond, but their dining hall might be a refreshing break from yours” is an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

13. *Whether it’s a social organization like Greek life, or an academic group like the newspaper, joining a club has TONS of benefits. (Paragraph 7, Article 3).*

This sentence consist of an adjective phrase. “Whether it’s a social organization like Greek life, or an academic group like the newspaper, joining a club has TONS of benefits” is an adjective phrase functioning as noun phrase modifier.

14. *Your first couple years of college are meant for discovering your passion, and changing your major is kind of like deciding what to wear in the morning-sometimes you have try on a few different outfits before you find the perfect one. (Paragraph 9, Article 2).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Your first couple years of college are meant for discovering your passion, and changing your major is kind of like deciding what to wear in the morning-sometimes you have try on a few different outfits before you find the perfect one” is an adjective phrase functioning as adjective phrase head.

15. *There’s nothing like showing your school spirit and rooting for your team with friends. (Paragraph 12, Article 2).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase, “There’s nothing like showing your school spirit and rooting for your team with friends” is an adjective phrase functioning as appositive.

Article “ 10 Life Lessons You Learn From Being in a Soroty”.

Tabel 4. The Grammatical Function

No.	Adjective Phrase	The Grammatical Function				
		APH	NPM	SC	OC	APV
17.	Great Preparation	√				
18.	Staring Graduation				√	

19.	Wonderful people			√		
20.	Candle Ritual	√				
21.	Raging Inside				√	

From the above table, the analysis of the data can be described as follows:

16. *Having responsibility (without having Real Responsibility) is great preparation for, well, Real Responsibility. (Paragraph 1, Article 4).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Having responsibility (without having Real Responsibility) is great preparation for, well, Real Responsibility’ is called an adjective phrase functioning as adjective phrase head.

17. *This might not hit you until you are staring graduation in its terrifying face, but there is no better way to advance your career or your relationship than through networking. (Paragraph 5, Article 4).*

This sentence consists of adjective phrase. “This might not hit you until you are staring graduation in its terrifying face, but there is no better way to advance your career or your relationship than through networking” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

18. *Luckily for you , your sisiters are smart and wonderful people who have spread throughout the country and are doing kick ass things career wise. (Paragraph 5, Article 4).*

Thi sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Luckily for you , your sisiters are smart and wonderful people who have spread throughout the country and are doing kick ass things career wise” is called an adjective phrase functioning as subject complement.

19. *Candle rituals and singing together can only take you so far into a friendship. (Paragraph 6, Article 4).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Candle rituals and singing together can only take you so far into a friendship” is called an adjective phrase functioning as adjective phrase head.

20. *Luckily, having been through rush, pledging, mixers and scholarship events you might not have been thrilled about, you already know how to be polite even if you’re raging inside. (Paragraph 7, Article 4).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “21. Luckily, having been through rush, pledging, mixers and scholarship events you might not have been thrilled about, you already know how to be polite even if you’re raging inside” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

Article “ 21 Telltale Signs You’re a College Freshman”.

Table. 5 The Grammatical Function

No.	Adjective Phrase	The Grammatical Function				
		APH	NPM	SC	OC	APV
22.	Freedom Thing				√	

23.	High school besty				√	
24.	Hot water					√
25.	Dining hall				√	
26.	College town				√	

From the above table, the analysis of the data can be described as follows:

21. *It takes some time to get used to this whole freedom thing. (Paragraph 5, Article 5).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “It takes some time to get used to this whole freedom thing” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

22. *So you can do loundry and catch up with your high school besties (and you secretly kind of miss your parents). (Paragraph 6, Article 5).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “So you can do loundry and catch up with your high school besties (and you secretly kind of miss your parents)” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

23. *Unfortunately, most freshman dorms have shared showers, which means lugging your shampoo arround in a waterproof bucket, showering at weird times if you want hot water, and risking a gross fungal infection if you forget your shower shoes. (Paragraph 7, Article 5).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Unfortunately, most freshman dorms have shared showers, which means lugging your shampoo arround in a waterproof bucket, showering at weird times if you want hot water, and risking a gross fungal infection if you forget your shower shoes” is called and adjective phrase functioning as appositive.

24. *You’re still too intimidated to enter the dining hall alone. (Paragraph 9, Article 5).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “You’re still too intimidated to enter the dining hall alone” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

25. *You don’t know yet that soon your college town will be your new home. (Paragraph 18, Article 5).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “You don’t know yet that soon your collegetown will be your new home” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

Article “ The Dangerous Way Some Girls are Paying For College”

Table. 6 The Grammatical Function

No.	Adjective Phrase	The Grammatical Function				
		APH	NPM	SC	OC	APV
27.	Concert Ticket				√	
28.	Very Tempting			√		
29.	Sugar Baby			√		
30.	True life		√			
31.	Significant danger		√			
32.	Skeevy Guy	√				
33.	Financial aid					√
34.	Retired man	√				
35.	Veterinary school				√	
36.	Facing Life				√	

From the above table, the analysis of the data can be described as follows:

26. *No one wants to be the girl who can't afford concert tickets, let alone college. (Paragraph 1, Aeticle 6).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “No one wants to be the girl who can't afford concert tickets, let alone college” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

27. *Sometimes the stress of seeing how fast bills add up for tuition, and all the extras of college life is more than girls can handle-and that's when get-rich-quick ideas get very tempting. (Paragraph 1, Article 6).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Sometimes the stress of seeing how fast bills add up for tuition, and all the extras of college life is more than girls can handle-and that's when get-rich-quick ideas get very tempting” is called an adjective phrase functioning as subject complement.

28. *Girls who are paid for dates with older men are called “sugar babies”, and sites that make connections between the two, are gaining more popularity-especially on prestigious college campuses. (Paragraph 2, Article 6).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Girls who are paid for dates with older men are called “sugar babies”, and sites that make connections between the two, are gaining more popularity-especially on prestigious college campuses” is called an adjective phrase functioning as subject complement.

29. *I heard about ‘sugaring’ years ago, MTV’s true life, remembers Ava, 20, from New York. (Paragraph 2, Article 6).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “I heard about ‘sugaring’ years ago, MTV’s true life, remembers Ava, 20, from New York” is called an adjective phrase functioning as noun phrase head.

30. *If you’re frantic to make ends meet, big paydays offered by sugaring may sound great, but there is significant danger-girls risk tremendous harm.* (Paragraph 3, Article 6).

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “If you’re frantic to make ends meet, big paydays offered by sugaring may sound great, but there is significant danger-girls risk tremendous harm” is called an adjective phrase functioning as noun phrase modifier.

31. *There are alot of skeezy guys out there.* (Paragraph 3, Article 6).

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “There are alot of skeezy guys out there” is called an adjective phrase functioning as adjective phrase head.

32. *As an out-of-state student, Ava had tuition bills that were too high school for her family, even with financial aid and paychecks from her two work study jobs.* (Paragraph 4, Article 6).

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “As an out-of-state student, Ava had tuition bills that were too high school for her family, even with financial aid and paychecks from her two work study jobs” is called an adjective phrase functioning as appositive.

33. *Ava’s date, a retired man his mid-fifties,”basically wanted someone to hang out with when he was bored”.* (Paragraph 5, Article 6).

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Ava’s date, a retired man his mid-fifties,”basically wanted someone to hang out with when he was bored” is called an adjective phrase functioning as adjective phrase head.

34. *The cash went right to my bank account—I am saving for veterinary shool.* (Paragraph 5, Article 6).

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “The cash went right to my bank account—I am saving for veterinary shool” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

35. *A Florida man named Marcelo Aves is facing life in prison after raping a woman he met on sugardaddyforme.com.* (Paragraph 8, Article 6).

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “A Florida man named Marcelo Aves is facinglife in prison after raping a woman he met on sugardaddyforme.com” is called an adjective phrase functioning as noun phrase modifier.

Article “ Cameron Diaz: “Call a Truce With Your Body””.

Table 7. The Grammatical Function

No.	Adjective Phrase	The Grammatical Function				
		APH	NPM	SC	OC	APV
37.	Totally Glam				√	
38.	Raging Pimples			√		

39.	Crazy Town			√		
40.	Amazing Machine		√			
41.	Natural Cues				√	

From the above table, the analysis of the data can be described as follows:

36. *You might think my life is always totally glam, but I used to have horrible acne—deep, boiling pimples—the kind that hurts so badly, I didn’t want to leave my house. (Paragraph 1, Article 7).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “You might think my life is always totallyglam, but I used to have horrible acne—deep, boiling pimples—the kind that hurts so badly, I didn’t want to leave my house” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

37. *No amount of concealer and foundation could take away the texture of my skin, the embarrassment I felt, or the pain of those raging pimples. (Paragraph 1, Article 7).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “No amount of concealer and foundation could take away the texture of my skin, the embarrassment I felt, or the pain of those raging pimples” is called an adjective phrase functioning as subject complement.

38. *I thought I’d tried everything to make my skin clear up, but I didn’t realize all that fried, greasy, processed artificial crap was setting off a hormonal surge that sent my skin into crazy town. (Paragraph 3, Article 7).*

This sentence consists of an adjective “I thought I’d tried everything to make my skin clear up, but I didn’t realize all that fried, greasy, processed artificial crap was setting off a hormonal surge that sent my skin into crazy town” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

39. *I realized our bodies are amazing machines, created to be good to us when we’re good to them. (Paragraph 3, Article 7).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “I realized our bodies are amazing machines, created to be good to us when we’re good to them” is called an adjective phrase functioning as noun phrase modifier.

40. *I couldn’t believe I had been drowning my natural cues for so long. (Paragraph 3, Article 7).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “I couldn’t believe I had been drowning my natural cues for so long” is called an adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

Article” Boost Your Body Confidence: 9 Reasons to love skin you’re in” .

Table 8. The Grammatical Function

No.	Adjective Phrase	The Grammatical function				
		APH	NPM	SC	OC	APV
42.	Youthful Skin			√		

43.	Feeling Comfortable			√		
44.	Healthy Foods					√
45.	Nasty comment		√			
46.	Problem shared					√

From the above table, the analysis of the data can be described as follows:

41. *Ok, so your parents constantly telling you about appreciating your youthful skin and nonachy joints maybe slightly annoying, but there's no denying it's true. (Paragraph 2, Article 8).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Ok, so your parents constantly telling you about appreciating your youthful skin and nonachy joints maybe slightly annoying, but there's no denying it's true” is called an adjective phrase functioning as subject complement.

42. *The key to feeling confident is feeling comfortable—and not every trend is right for every body shape. (Paragraph 3, Article 8).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “The key to feeling confident is feeling comfortable—and not every trend is right for every body shape” is called an adjective phrase functioning as subject complement.

43. *Not only can eating natural, healthy foods make you actually feel happier but they'll keep body looking and feeling great, too. (Paragraph 4, Article 8).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “Not only can eating natural, healthy foods make you actually feel happier but they'll keep body looking and feeling great, too” is called an adjective phrase functioning as appositive.

44. *It can be hard, but try not to let any nasty comments get to you, confide in your friends or family if you are feeling a bit down. (Paragraph 5, Article 8)*

This sentence consists of an adjective. “It can be hard, but try not to let any nasty comments get to you, confide in your friends or family if you are feeling a bit down” is called an adjective phrase functioning as noun phrase modifier.

45. *A problem halved is a problem shared, and all that. (Paragraph 5, Article 8).*

This sentence consists of an adjective phrase. “A problem halved is a problem shared, and all that” is called an adjective phrase functioning as appositive.

Calculating The Data to Get The Dominant Process Type

After the process of analyzing of data to the article's *Seventeen Magazine* that selected eight articles dated between March to December 2013 was done, the writer made calculating the data to get the total of adjective phrase based on the grammatical functions in each articles as detail, they are:

1. Article “Revolutionary New Nail Polish Could Prevent Date Rape”,
The Grammatical Functions of Adjective Phrase:
 - 1.) Adjective phrase head = 3
 - 2.) Noun phrase modifier = 0
 - 3.) Subject Complement = 0
 - 4.) Object Complement = 1

- 5.) Appositive = 0
2. Article “10 Ways To Make The Most Out Of First Year Of College”,
The Grammatical Functions of Adjective Phrase:
- 1.) Adjective phrase head = 1
 - 2.) Noun phrase modifier = 1
 - 3.) Subject Complement = 1
 - 4.) Object Complement = 1
 - 5.) Appositive = 1
3. Article “11 Things You’ll Regret Not Doing In College”,
The Grammatical Functions of Adjective Phrase:
- 1.) Adjective phrase head = 1
 - 2.) Noun phrase modifier = 1
 - 3.) Subject Complement = 2
 - 4.) Object Complement = 1
 - 5.) Appositive = 1
4. Article “10 Life Lessons You Learn From Being in a Soroty”,
The Grammatical Functions of Adjective Phrase:
- 1.) Adjective phrase head = 1
 - 2.) Noun phrase modifier = 1
 - 3.) Subject Complement = 1
 - 4.) Object Complement = 1
 - 5.) Appositive = 0
5. Article “21 Telltale Signs You’re a College Freshman”,
The Grammatical Function of Adjective Phrase:
- 1.) Adjective phrase head = 0
 - 2.) Noun phrase modifier = 0
 - 3.) Subject Complement = 0
 - 4.) Object Complement = 4
 - 5.) Appositive = 1
6. Article “The Dangerous Way Some Girls are Paying For College”,
The Grammatical Functions of Adjective Phrase:
- 1.) Adjective phrase head = 2
 - 2.) Noun phrase modifier = 3
 - 3.) Subject Complement = 2
 - 4.) Object Complement = 3
 - 5.) Appositive = 1
7. Article “Cameron Diaz: “ Call a Truce with Your Body!””,
The Grammatical Functions of Adjective Phrase:
- 1.) Adjective phrase head = 0
 - 2.) Noun phrase modifier = 1
 - 3.) Subject Complement = 2
 - 4.) Object Complement = 2
 - 5.) Appositive = 0
8. Article “Boost Your Body Confidence: 9 Reasons to love the skin you’re
in”,
The Grammatical Functions of Adjective Phrase:

- 1.) Adjective phrase head = 0
- 2.) Noun phrase modifier = 3
- 3.) Subject Complement = 2
- 4.) Object Complement = 0
- 5.) Appositive = 0

From the above explanation, the total of adjective phrase in all of articles are 46 adjective phrases, the analysis of the data for all articles can be described as follows:

Table. 9 The Total of grammatical function are used in all of the articles

No.	The Grammatical Function	Adjective phrase
1.	Adjective Phrase Head	8
2.	Noun Phrase Modifier	10
3.	Subject Complement	10
4.	Object Complement	13
5.	Appositive	5
Total		46

Based on the calculating above, the writer decide the dominant process type of the five main grammatical functions of adjective phrase all of the article's Seventeen Magazine is Adjective Phrase functioning as **Object Complement**.

4. Conclusions

After the writer analyzed the data from the Seventeen Magazine's articles, There are some conclusions which decided the writer from the research, they are:

- 1.) Adjective phrase is any phrase which modifies a noun or pronoun
- 2.) The writer found the five main grammatical functions of adjective phrase in the sentences of the eight articles are as adjective phrase head, noun phrase modifier, subject complement, object complement and appositive.
- 3.) From all of the sentences in the eight articles, most of the sentences in the eight articles use the adjective phrase functioning as object complement.

In relation to the conclusions above, the following suggestions are offered It is suggested to the English students in order to study more about the analyzsis of the five main grammatical functions of adjective phrase, It is suggested to the teachers of English in order to teach their students to give example of sentences consisting adjective phrases based on the five main grammatical functions to be able to aplly in sentences.

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