CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Any object could be regarded good, bad, important or trivial before it is put into a comparison or supported by some others elements. So in order to bet a better analysis, any ideas 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.

2.1 Related Theories

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)

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.

2.2 Forms of Adjective Phrases

Adjective phrase is a phrase with an adjective as a head that functions as a pre modifier or post modifier in other phrases or as a subject of object complement in a clause or sentence. Adjective phrase has eight forms namely: adjective; intensifier + adjective; adjective + prepositional phrase; adjective + infinitive; prepositional phrase; infinitive; present participial phrase and past participial phrase.

2.2.1 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)

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

I am fine.
You are kind.
We are happy.
He is lucky.
She is beautiful.
2.2.2 Intensifier + Adjective

*Intensifier is a modifier that has little meaning except to intensify the meaning of a word it modifies. An adjective phrase which consists of an intensifier and an adjective must obey a strict word order.* (Dryer: 1992)

I am **really** fine.
You are **too** kind.
We are **so** happy.
He is **very** lucky.
She is **perfectly** beautiful.

2.2.3 Adjective + Prepositional Phrase

*A prepositional phrase is a group of words including a preposition and a noun, pronoun, or group of words used as a noun. An adjective followed by a prepositional phrase may become an adjective phrase.* (Dyer: 1992)

Calculator is **accurate in calculating numbers**.
Hollywood is **famous for its films**.
Mine is **different from yours**.
Children are **afraid of ghost**.
Students are **busy with their home works**.

2.2.4 Adjective + Infinitive

*An infinitive is a form of verb that has no inflection to indicate person, number, mood or tense. It is called infinite because the verb is usually not made ‘finite’ or limited by inflection. An adjective followed by an infinitive may also become an adjective phrase.* (William: 1982)
We are **responsible to solve the problems.**
They are **accustomed to make some parties.**
He is **addicted to use drugs.**
She is **appropriate to have the position.**
Dog is **faithful to follow its master.**

2.2.5 Prepositional Phrase

*A prepositional phrase is a group of words including a preposition and a noun, pronoun, or a group of words used as a noun. They usually do not stand alone, except in commands. A prepositional phrase may be one of the forms of adjective phrase.*

(William: 1982)

A letter **for important person** usually sounds formal.
Some food **on the table** are delicious.
Animals **from a jungle** are wild.
Some girls **in the class** are my classmates.
A man **with blue shirt** is my lecturer.

2.2.6 Present Participial Phrase

*A present participle is a nonfinite verb, formed by adding –ing to a verb to form an adjective. It has the characteristics of both an adjective and a verb. Present participle can be a little different from adjectives, in that it can take a direct object or subject complement. Present participles may also be one of the forms of adjective phrase.*

(Dyer: 1992)

A man **teaching in the class** is my teacher.
Someone **sitting beside me** is friendly.
People **working in a company** are called labours.
Animals **eating meat** is harmful.
A woman **cooking in the kitchen** is her mother.
2.2.7 Past Participle Phrase

A past participle is also a nonfinite verb. It is just like a present participle except it is used in a past tense of a verb. Past participle can be moved around like present participle. They are used to show that something has been done. Like present participle, past participle may also function as an adjective phrase. (Borsley: 1997)

A car **driven by him** is expensive.
A book **given by her** is cheap.
A horse **ridden by her** is his.
A pen **used by him** is mine.
A house **sold by them** is big.

2.3 Functions of Adjective Phrase

Adjective phrase in English has four functions (Raymond: 1990):

2.3.1 Premodifier

Premodifier is a word, phrase or clause embedded in a phrase that occur before and directly to modify the head of a phrase.
He is a **very honest** boy.
She has a **perfectly beautiful** face.
They have a **truly expensive** car.
We have **so good** marks.
It is a **too big** dress.

2.3.2 Postmodifier

Postmodifier is a word, phrase, or clause embedded in a phrase that directly modifies and follows the head of a phrase.
A man **with a high knowledge** is a clever man.
Someone **speaking too much** often lies.
Something **looked for** by many people is expensive.  
Something **to do** is something to think.  
Animals **in a zoo** are reserved.

### 2.3.3 Subject Complement

A complement is a part of a sentence that comes after a verb and is needed to make a sentence complete. It is called a complement because it completes a predicate in a sentence. There are two kinds of complements: subject complement and object complement. A subject complement is a complement which follows a linking verb and modifies or refers to the subject. A subject complement can be an adjective, a noun, pronoun or word or a word group acting as an adjective or noun.

You are **on high popularity** now.  
We are **satisfied**.  
They are **disappointed**.  
He is **in big trouble**.  
She looks **worried**.

### 2.3.4 Object Complement

An object complement is a complement which follows a direct object and modifies or refers to it. It can be an adjective, a noun or a word or word group acting as an adjective or noun.

I like my girl friend **beautiful**.  
She hates her food **hot**.  
Mother washes some dress **clean**.  
Teacher teaches students **clever**.  
Water makes plants **high**.