THE FUNCTION OF MODIFIERS AS CONSTITUENTS OF NOUN PHRASES
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JALAN SLAMET RIYADI SURAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

THE FUNCTION OF MODIFIERS AS CONSTITUENTS OF NOUN PHRASES IN ENGLISH GOODS ADVERTISEMENTS ALONG JALAN SLAMET RIYADI SURAKARTA

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This paper deals with the function of modifier as constituents of noun phrases used in English goods advertisement slogans along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta. The purposes of this research paper is to identify the function of modifier as constituents of the noun phrases used in English goods advertisement slogans along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data source of this research is goods advertisement slogans along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta. The writer takes 23 data of noun phrases from slogans of English goods advertisement along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta. The method of collecting data is documentation and the steps are; taking pictures, selecting, noting and coding the data of NPs of English goods advertisement slogans. The method of analyzing data is descriptive technique. The analysis of the data is by referring to the context of syntax by using X-bar theory by Andrew Radford (1988) then presenting phrase structure rules and phrase markers. This study shows the function of modifier as constituent of noun phrases used in slogan of English goods advertisements along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta has some constructions, those are: (1) N’ \rightarrow NP (adjunct) + N’, (2) N’ \rightarrow NP (complement) + N, (3) N’ \rightarrow AP (adjunct) + N’, (4) N’ \rightarrow N’ + PP (adjunct), (5) N’’ \rightarrow (D) + NP (adjunct) + N’, (6) N’’ \rightarrow (D) + AP (adjunct) + N’, (7) N’’ \rightarrow D + AP (adjunct) + N’, (8) N’’ \rightarrow D + N’ + PP (adjunct), (9) N’’ \rightarrow (D) + N’ + PP (adjunct), (10) N’’ \rightarrow (D) + N + PP (complement), (11) N’’ \rightarrow D + N + PP (complement), (12) N’’ \rightarrow (D) + NP (adjunct) + AP (adjunct) + N’, (13) N’’ \rightarrow D + NP (adjunct) + AP (adjunct) + N’.

Keywords: Syntax, noun phrase, modifier as constituent, complement, adjunct.

A. INTRODUCTION

Advertisement is one of the media that is made to attract the reader, viewer, or the listener about new product. Advertisement consists of the name of the product, and their slogan. The slogan is made to get impression reader, viewer, or the listener with good dictons, so the reader can attracted and easy to memorize and catch the meaning of the slogan. Memorizing the meaning of slogan can also be done by means of understanding
the structure of the slogan. In short, it is about the syntax of the slogan of the advertisement.

Radford (1988:2) states that Syntax is the study of how words are combined together to form phrases and sentences. According to him phrase can be classified into five: these are Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Prepositional phrase (PP), Adverbal Phrase (ADVP), and Adjectival Phrase (AP). The head of a phrase can be modified by any construction or words. It can be placed before or after the head of phrase. In the advertisement slogans there are some syntactic structures that according to the writer it would be interesting to analyze them beyond their good diction. The other reason is to identify what the function of modifier as constituents of noun phrases because it mostly used in English advertisements’ slogan in Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta. The writer wants to analyze the function of modifier as constituents of noun phrases in slogans used of English goods advertisements using syntactical analysis based on X-bar theory. So, the writer conducts this paper entitled *The Function of Modifiers as Constituents of Noun Phrases in English Goods Advertisements along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta.*

The purpose of this paper is to identify the function of modifier as constituents of of noun phrases in slogans used of English advertisements along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta.

In analyzing the function of modifier as constituents of NPs, the writer should apply the study of syntax. Syntax is the study of how words are combined together to form sentences (Radford, 1988:4). Bauer (2007:12) argued that syntax is focused on the ways in which words can be organized into sentences and the ways in which sentences are understood. Syntax has a construction named syntactic construction as according to Gleason in Srijono (2005:64) construction is any significant group of words or morphemes, which the construction can be a sentence, a clause or a phrase. In this term writer analyzes about phrase, specifically noun phrase.

Noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head (Miller, 2002:19). Noun phrase is a grammatical construction that contains noun as its central constituent (Wardhaugh, 1977:247). Noun phrase has phrase structure, those are category and constituent. Srijono (2005:64) has a notion of syntactic category is relatively little number of classes. The four syntactic categories are noun (N), verb (V), adjective (A), and preposition (P), and
also the fifth but less studied lexical category is adverb (Adv). The words like *book,* *chair,* etc. are belong to N, whereas words like *small,* *big,* etc. belong to the category A. In the other hand words like *run,* *read,* etc. are in the category of V, while the other words like *in,* *under,* etc. are P. In addition, words like *slowly,* *really,* etc. are labeled to the category of Adv. Whereas constituent is a group of words which functions together as a unit or a set of nodes exhaustively dominated by a single node (Carnie, 2002:56).

Constituent can consist of head and the modifier, whether pronominal modifier or post-nominal modifier.

*This boy must seem incredibly stupid to that girl* (Radford, 1988: 50)

The example above is constituent. The word *incredibly* modifies *stupid* for that reason *incredibly stupid* is a phrasal or constituent of the sentence. As *boy* modified by *this,* so that sequence *this boy* as a single structural unit or constituent of sentence. *That girl* is also a constituent whereas *to* modifies *that girl,* so *to that girl* is also a constituent. It might claim that since *incredibly stupid* and *to that girl* both modify *seem,* can be inferred *seem incredibly stupid to that girl* is also a constituent (Radford, 1988: 51).

Noun phrsae can be analyzed by X-bar theory, in advace to know the basic X-bar theory (Radford, 1988:177) is described by the schema as follows:

\[ X'' \]
\[ \text{determiner} \]
\[ X' \]
\[ \text{(Adjunct)} \]
\[ X' \]
\[ \text{complement} \]

Determiners are sisters of X-bar and daughters of X-double bar, adjuncts are both sisters and daughters of X-bar. Complements are sister of X and daughters of X-bar. This means that adjuncts likewise complements in that both are daughter of X-bar. In the other hand complements are sisters of X. It means that adjuncts likewise determiners in that adjuncts are daughters of X-bar, whereas determiners are daughters of X-double bar. Word level category X has to different types of phrasal expansion or bar projection, namely a ‘single’ bar projection into a small X-bar phrase (X’) and a double bar
projection into a ‘large’ X-double bar (X’’). If the X-bar theory applied to the noun phrase, the structure would be as follows:

![Diagram of X-bar theory]

The rules of the noun phrase are:
- \( N'' \rightarrow D + N' \) (Determiner rule)
- \( N' \rightarrow N' + PP \) (Adjunct rule)
- \( N' \rightarrow N + PP \) (Complement rule)

The formulas above can be described that determiners expand N-bar into N-double bar, Adjuncts expand N-bar into N-bar, and Complements expand N into N-bar.

Based on the N-bar, it can be seen the noun phrase has constituents. The functions of constituents are complement and adjunct. Complements are sister of N and daughters of N-bar and always closer to their head noun than adjuncts (Radford, 1988:177). Such as *A student of Physics* (Radford, 1988:176), the schema is drawn as follows:

![Diagram of N-bar theory for a student of Physics]

The PS rules:
- \( N'' \rightarrow D + N' \)
- \( N' \rightarrow N + PP \)

From the schema \( N'' \rightarrow D + N' \), determiner expands N’ into N’’, constituent PP of Physic as post modifier of the head noun student expands N into N’. Complement is an obligatory element, so it can be paraphrased into transitive verb. It can be seen when student as the head in PP of Physics tells us what it is that the individual concerned studies. Hence the NP *a student of Physics* can be paraphrased by a clausal construction in which Physics functions as the complement of the Verb study becomes *He studies English*. This phrase specifies what the student is studying. The head has a status as noun (N).

In the other hand, adjuncts are both sisters and daughters of N-bar and it expands N’ into N’ (Radford, 1988:177). The adjunct has optional element which has more loosely related to its head. As the example: *A student with long hair* (Radford, 1988:176).

The PS rules:
- \( N'' \rightarrow D + N' \)
- \( N' \rightarrow N' + PP \)
- \( N' \rightarrow N + (PP) \)
Based on the schema $N' \rightarrow D + N'$, determiner ($D$) expands $N'$ into $N''$. From the schema $N' \rightarrow N' + PP$, PP with long hair expands $N'$ into $N'$. The both daughter and sister of $N'$ is optional (adjunct), so that the head noun student cannot be changed into transitive verb though it can be replaced by the other PP, such as: with red shirt. This PP does not tell anything about what the student is studying but it gives information about the student that he happens to have long hair. The head noun in adjunct has two statuses as small NP ($N'$) and as noun ($N$)

**B. RESEARCH METHOD**

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data source of this research is goods advertisement slogans along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta. The writer takes 23 data of noun phrases from slogans of English goods advertisement along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta. The method of collecting data is documentation and the steps are; taking pictures, selecting, noting and coding the data of NPs of English goods advertisement slogans. The method of analyzing data is descriptive technique. The analysis of the data is by referring to the context of syntax using X-bar theory by Andrew Radford (1988) then presenting phrase structure rules and phrase markers. The techniques of data analysis, the writer use the phrase structure rules and X-bar to identify the function of modifiers as constituents of the NPs in slogans used of English goods advertisements along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta

**C. THE FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

To answer the objectives of the study, the writer makes the analysis integratively between the linguistic description of the constituents and the function of constituents of NPs in slogans used of English goods advertisements along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta syntactically. The writer finds different constituents and function in term of adjunct and complement. The data analysis is drawn as follows:

1. $N' \rightarrow NP \ (adjunct) + N'$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS rules:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$N' \rightarrow NP + N'$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N' \rightarrow (NP) + N$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
worldwide  N'  N
  NP           N'
      N  
          |
      partner
```
Worldwide partner is noun phrase because partner exists as a head noun and worldwide as the modifier. It is a small NP (N’) because it does not have a determiner to expand N’ into N”. Constituent worldwide as a NP stands as a pre nominal modifier because it occurs before its head noun. The status of NP worldwide is optional. It can be seen from the schema that constituent NP expands N’ into N’ (N’ → NP + N’). Thus, it can be inferred both the sister and daughter of N’ has status of optional pre modifier (adjunct). The head noun partner has two statuses as small NP (N’) and as N. It means that construction NP is N’ → NP (adjunct) + N’.

Pressure relieving mattresses and pillows is a noun phrase marked by the head noun mattresses and pillows and modifiers pressure and relieving. It belongs to both full NP (N”) and small NP (N’) ever since it is possible to add a determiner in the phrase to expand N’ into N”. Constituent mattresses and pillows stands as the head noun. Constituent relieving stands as full AP and pressure as full NP because it is possible to have a determiner and both of them are occur as a pre nominal modifier because it stands before the head noun.

The status of AP relieving and NP pressure is optional. It can be seen from the schema that constituent AP expands N’ into N’ (N’ → AP + N’). Thus, it can be inferred both of them are sister and daughter of N’ has status of optional pre modifier (adjunct). With other words, the head of the phrase mattresses and pillows without constituents is the same syntactic category as the whole full NP (N”). Whereas the head noun has two statuses as small NP (N’) and noun (N). From the
description, it can be concluded that the construction NP is $N'' \rightarrow (D) + NP$ (adjunct) + AP (adjunct) + $N'$.

3. $N'' \rightarrow (D) + NP$ (adjunct) + $N'$

PS rules:

- $N'' \rightarrow (D) + N'$
- $N' \rightarrow NP + N'$
- $N' \rightarrow (NP) + N$

Phrase *fun family MPV* is a noun phrase because it has a head noun *MPV* and its modifier *fun family*. It belongs to both full NP ($N''$) and small NP ($N'$) due to possibility to add a determiner to expand $N'$ into $N''$. Constituent *MPV* in this phrase occurs as the head noun which is modified by a NP *fun family* as the pre nominal modifier.

From the schema, NP expands $N'$ into $N''$ ($N'' \rightarrow NP + N'$) and since the head noun *MPV* cannot be changed into verb so that it is an adjunct. The adjunct is both daughter and sister of $N'$. It can be seen, the NP *fun family* can also be changed by other NP, such as *fun design*, because there is no close relation between constituent NP *fun family* and the head noun *MPV*. The head noun has two statuses as small NP ($N'$) and as noun (N). It can be inferred that the phrase is constructed by the constituent; $N'' \rightarrow (D) + NP$ (adjunct) + $N'$. The same case is found in data filtration technology, indie clothing fest., and “IT” fair.

4. $N'' \rightarrow (D) + AP$ (adjunct) + $N'$

PS rules:

- $N'' \rightarrow (D) + N'$
- $N' \rightarrow AP + N'$
- $N' \rightarrow (NP) + N$

maximum style
Maximum style is noun phrase which style stands as head noun and maximum as its modifier. It can be belongs to full NP (N") or small NP (N’) ever since it has possibility to add determiner in the phrase which expand N’ into N". Constituent style stands as the head noun of the phrase. Maximum is an AP which stands as the pre nominal modifier because it occurs before the head noun.

The status of AP maximum is optional (adjunct) due to the schema AP expands N’ into N” (N” → AP + N’). The adjunct is both daughter and sister of N’. The other evidence is in one noun phrase it can be explained by some APs so that the relation is loosely, such as extraordinary style. By changing an AP it results a well form construction of noun phrase both semantically and syntactically due to the optional or loosely relation of the constituent AP with the head noun. The head noun style has two statuses as small NP (N’) and as noun (N). From the schema it can be inferred the construction of the noun phrase is N” → (D) + AP (adjunct) + N’. The same case is found in data maximum fun, thinking TOYOTA, joyful MioJ, exclusive promo, superior formulation and leading innovation.

5. N” → D + NP (adjunct) + AP (adjunct) + N’

The world’s best mattress is a noun phrase because it consists of mattress as a head noun and the, world’s, and best as modifiers. This phrase is full NP (N") that characterized by a determiner to expands N’ into N”. Constituent mattress stands as a head noun of the phrase. Constituent the is a determiner (D), whereas world’s as NP and best as an AP and they occur as pre nominal modifier because it exists before the head noun of the phrase.

The status of the constituents NP and AP are adjunct ever since their loosely relation to the head noun. Based on the schema N’ → AP + N’, the adjunct is both
daughter and sister of N’. The other evidence is since the head noun mattress is a noun and cannot be changed or paraphrased into verb. The AP best can be changed with the other AP such as famous or etc. The head noun mattress has two statuses as small NP (N’) and noun (N). From the description above, it infers that the construction of the noun phrase is N” → D + NP (adjunct) + AP (adjunct) + N’.

6. N’ → AP (adjunct) + N’

PS rules:

\[
\begin{align*}
N’ & \rightarrow AP + N’ \\
N’ & \rightarrow (NP) + N
\end{align*}
\]

Fresh aroma is noun phrase characterized by the existence of aroma as a head noun and fresh as its modifier. Constituent fresh stands as an AP and pre nominal modifier because it exists before the head noun of the phrase. This phrase is small NP (N’) since it does not have a determiner to expand N’ into N”.

Based on the schema N’ → AP + N’, AP expands N’ into N’ so that the function of constituent is optional (adjunct). It can be seen the head noun aroma is cannot be changed or paraphrased into verb, but can be changed with the other AP such as classic or etc. The constituent of the noun phrase is AP, where in one noun phrase it can be explained by some APs, so that the relation is optional. From the schema above, it can be inferred that the constituent of the noun phrase is N’ → AP (adjunct) + N’.

7. N” → D + AP (adjunct) + N’

PS rules:

\[
\begin{align*}
N” & \rightarrow D + N’ \\
N’ & \rightarrow AP + N’ \\
N’ & \rightarrow (NP) + N
\end{align*}
\]

A real man is a noun phrase due to the existence of man as head noun and a and real as modifiers. It is a full NP (N”) due to the existence of the determiner that
expands N’ into N”. Constituent *man* stands as the head noun, whereas *a* as a
determiner (D) and *real* as an AP and they stand as pre nominal modifier because of
their existence before the head noun of the phrase.

The status of AP is optional or complement due to the schema N’ → AP + N’,
AP *real* is both daughter sister of N’. The head noun cannot be changed into
transitive verb, though the AP *real* can replaced by the other AP such as; *strong*, etc.
In other word, the replacement of the AP does not affect the head noun because AP
does not have a close relation to the head noun. The head noun *man* has two statuses
as small NP (N’) and as noun (N). Based on the schema, the construction of the
noun phrase is N” → D + AP (adjunct) + N’.

8. N’ → N’+ PP (adjunct)

     PS rules:
     N’ → N’ + PP
     N’ → N + (PP)

     Fun and style beyond your imagination is a noun phrase that consists of *fun*
and *style* exists as head noun and *beyond your imagination* as the modifier. It is a
small NP (N’) because it does not have a determiner to expand N’ into N”.
Constituent *fun and style* stands as the head noun of the phrase. In the other hand,
constituent *beyond your imagination* is a PP which stands as post nominal modifier
because it stands after the head noun of the phrase.

The status of the PP *beyond your imagination* is optional (complement). It can be seen from the schema N’ → N’ + PP, PP expands N’ into N’. Due to the
optional relation to the head noun, PP can be replaced by the other AP such as
*inside*, etc. the head noun has two statuses as small NP (N’) and as noun (N). Based
on the description, the construction of the noun phrase is N’ → N’+ PP (adjunct).
9. \( N'' \rightarrow D + N' + PP \) (adjunct)

PS rules:

\[
\begin{align*}
N'' & \rightarrow D + N' \\
N' & \rightarrow N' + PP \\
N' & \rightarrow N + (PP)
\end{align*}
\]

\[D \quad N'' \quad N' \quad PP \]

\[ \text{the} \quad \text{finest} \quad \text{in premium sleep system} \]

*The finest in premium sleep system* is a NP that has a head noun *finest* whereas determiner and PP as modifiers. Constituent *the* is a determiner, whereas constituent *in premium sleep system* is a PP and exists as post nominal modifier because occurs after the head noun of the phrase. It belongs to full NP (\(N''\)) because it has a determiner to expand \(N'\) into \(N''\). Constituent *finest* stands as a head noun of the noun phrase.

The phrase above has optional constituent therefore the function of the constituent is adjunct while PP as both daughter and sister of \(N'\) (\(N' \rightarrow N' + PP\)). Due to the optional or loosely relation the head noun, PP *in premium sleep system* cannot be paraphrased into verb though it can be replaced by the other PP such as *of paramount sleep system*, etc. The head noun has two statuses as small NP (\(N'\)) and as noun (\(N\)). From the description above, the construction of the noun phrase is \(N'' \rightarrow D + N' + PP\) (adjunct).

10. \((D) + N' + PP\) (adjunct)

PS rules:

\[
\begin{align*}
N'' & \rightarrow (D) + N' \\
N' & \rightarrow N' + PP \\
N' & \rightarrow N + (PP)
\end{align*}
\]

\[N'' \quad N' \quad PP \]

\[ \text{time} \quad \text{to Freed} \]

*Time to Freed* is a noun phrase because it has a head noun *time* and its modifier *to Freed*. It belongs to both full NP (\(N''\)) and small NP (\(N'\)) since has possibility to put in a determiner which can expand \(N'\) into \(N''\). Constituent *to Freed* is a PP that stands as post nominal modifier due to its position after the head noun of the phrase.
The function of constituent is adjunct because PP to Freed has optional relation with the head noun time as the result PP to Freed can be changed by the other PP such as of Freed, etc. The adjunct is both daughter and sister of N’, it can be seen from the schema N’ → N’ + PP that PP expands N’ into N’. It can be inferred the head noun has two statuses as small NP (N’’) and as noun (N). Related to the schema, the construction of the noun phrase is N’’ → (D) + N’ + PP (adjunct).

11. N’ → NP (complement) + N

PS rules:

\[
N' \rightarrow NP + N
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
N' \\
\downarrow \\
NP \\
\downarrow \\
power \\
\downarrow \\
N \\
\downarrow \\
beat \\
\end{array}
\]

*Power beat* is a noun phrase that characterized by the existence of *beat* as the head noun and *power* as modifier of the phrase. It includes in small NP (N’) ever since this phrase does not determiner to expand N’ into N’’. Constituent *power* exists as a noun phrase because it is possible to be added by determiner and due to its existence after the head noun makes this constituent as pre nominal modifier.

Based on the rule N’ → NP + N, NP expands N into N’ it means that NP is sister of N. The sister of N is complement due to the obligatory or close relation of the constituent NP *power* with the head noun *beat*. The other evidence is the head noun *beat* can be changed into transitive verb becomes it beat power. The deletion of the constituent would be affect to the head noun. It can be inferred, complement completes the meaning of the head noun or in evidence when the head stands alone without the constituent it would be ill-form. Based on the description above, the constituent is; N’ → NP (complement) + N.
12. $N'' \rightarrow (D) + N + PP$ (complement)

\[
\begin{align*}
N'' & \rightarrow (D) + N' \\
N' & \rightarrow N + PP
\end{align*}
\]

Phrase *power of freedom* is a noun phrase in case it has a head noun *power* and *of freedom* as modifier. This phrase is belongs to full NP ($N''$) and small NP ($N'$) due to the possibility of adding a determiner which can expand $N'$ into $N''$. Constituent *power* occurs as a head noun with a PP *of freedom* as its post nominal modifier. Constituent *of freedom* as post nominal modifier since it is located after the head noun.

It has an obligatory constituent or close relation with the head noun *power* so that function is complement. From the schema $N' \rightarrow N + PP$, the PP expands N into $N'$. PP *of freedom* is a complement when the head stands alone without the constituent it would be ill-form. It can be seen when the head noun *power* without the constituent PP *of freedom* it would has different category as in the whole phrase. The head *power* has a status as noun (N). It can be inferred that the construction of the noun phrase is $N'' \rightarrow (D) + N + PP$ (complement).

13. $N'' \rightarrow D + N + PP$ (complement)

\[
\begin{align*}
D & \rightarrow N'' \\
N' & \rightarrow N + PP
\end{align*}
\]

*The promise of a healthy backbone* is a noun phrase since *promise* as a head noun and determiner and prepositional phrase as modifiers. From the schema $N' \rightarrow N + PP$, this phrase is full NP ($N''$) characterized by a determiner to expands $N'$ into $N''$. Constituent *promise* stands as a head of the NP. Constituent *the* is a determiner.
whereas, constituent of a healthy backbone is a PP which stands as post nominal modifier because occurs after the head of the NP.

The status of the PP of a healthy backbone is obligatory (complement). It inferred from the schema N’ → N + PP, PP expands N into N’. PP of a healthy backbone is a complement by paraphrasing the head noun promise into to infinitive verb or becomes to promise a healthy backbone. With the other words, the deletion of the post modifier PP result an ill form construction of NP semantically and syntactically because the PP has close relation to the head noun. The head noun promise has a status as noun (N). From the description above, it infers that construction of the noun phrase is N” → D + N + PP (complement).

Based on those linguistic descriptions above, the structure of slogans can be analyzed by phrase structure rules and referring to X-bar analysis. Phrase structure rules are the main step to identify the function of modifier as constituent of NPs in slogans used of English goods advertisement along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta. The writer finds two function of modifier as constituent of NPs, those are adjunct and complement. From 13 constructions, there are 10 constructions are adjunct and 3 other constructions belong to complement. These findings add contribution in syntactic analysis with the previous findings. The first finding by Rodliyah (2006) finds four constructions of verb phrase in The Jakarta Post Headline, and the second findings are from Nurhidayati (2008) who find the definite and indefinite proper noun and also the main word stress according to the head of proper noun. It is also support the theory of X-bar by Radford (1988) due to the sister of N and daughter of N’ is complement, while both daughter and sister of N’ is adjunct.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion from 23 analyzed data, the writer finds 13 constructions of NPs’ based on the function of modifiers as constituents of NPs in slogans used of English goods advertisements along Jalan Slamet Riyadi Surakarta, those are: (1) N’ → NP (adjunct) + N’, (2) N’ → NP (complement) + N, (3) N’ → AP (adjunct) + N’, 4) N’ → N’ + PP (adjunct), (5) N” → (D) + NP (adjunct) + N’, 6) N” → (D) + AP (adjunct) + N’, (7) N” → D + AP (adjunct) + N’, (8) N” → D + N’ + PP (adjunct), (9) N” → (D) + N’+ PP (adjunct), (10) N” → (D) + N + PP (complement),
(11) N” → D + N + PP (complement), (12) N” → (D) + NP (adjunct) + AP (adjunct) + N’, and (13) N” → D + NP (adjunct) + AP (adjunct) + N’.

E. REFERENCE


