

THE USE OF ADJECTIVES IN JAVANESE MARRIAGE PARTY

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

By :

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION UNIVERSITY
OF MUHAMMADIYAH NORTH SUMATERA**

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2018



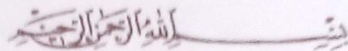
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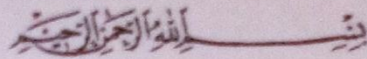
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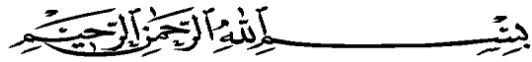
ABSTRACT

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This study attempted to investigate the use of adjectives the spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party. The objectives of this study were describe the types of adjective that use by MC. This study was conducted by descriptive qualitative approach. The data were taken from Javanese Marriage Party Video. There were 21 clauses in which there were 51 types of adjectives that were analyzed and classified into eight types of adjectives, namely descriptive adjective, numeral adjective, demonstrative adjective, interrogative adjective, quantitative adjective, possessive adjective, the degree of comparison, and distributive adjective. Descriptive adjective 39%, numeral adjective 21%, demonstrative adjective 16%, interrogative adjective 10%, quantitative adjective 6%, possessive adjective 6%, the degree of comparison 2%, and distributive adjective 0%. The findings indicate the spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party was the most dominant use descriptive adjective.

Keywords: *Adjectives, Javanese Marriage Party.*

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The Researcher

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Study

Marriage was a series of ceremonies performed by lovers to justify all deeds associated with the husband and wife life in order to form a family and continue the lineage (Najma, 2008). The wedding ceremony was a very important even for life individual and social. Individually, the wedding ceremony will change a person in taking a new life, (mangun bale homestead). Institutions built families need to be fostered to bring a happy prosperous, safe, comfortable and peaceful.

Although almost everyday we see a wedding, but it turns out it was not easy for us to do it. Step by step full of trinkets which is the completeness of the Shari'a of religion, as well as the customs and cultural backgrounds. Many things to be prepared, so that no one was disappointed and all parties feel needed as well as its good. Therefore, deepen the procedure of organizing a wedding party was very necessary, especially for bride, parents, community elders, and related officials.

The Javanese community had several rules pertaining to marriage. among the rules were a bit much to follow the rules taught in Islam and the teachings brought by Hinduism and Buddhism. That was normal only, because if we looked at the history of Javanese society in the past before Islam come with the right teachings, the Javanese society had become accustomed to life who followed their previous teachings (animist, dynamism, as well as Hinduism and Buddhism, then set by the saints who bring the treatise better to follow the tide than against the current.

In the Javanese culture was distinguished itself between the inhabitants of the northern coast, where employment relations, fishermen and the influence of Islam produce form the typical culture of coastal culture, the inland areas of Java also often called “kejawen” which has a cultural center like Surakarta, Yogyakarta, as well as the people of Java who live in Mojokerto were known also called Majapahit area. Various kinds of art that exist in Java in general describe the nature and characteristics of the population where the art originated. It was also about the traditional ceremonies, from the birth ceremonies of all death implemented with the rules that have become the guidance started from the grandmother their ancestors.

Regarding the Javanese traditional wedding ceremony unfortunately there was no rule the exact match that contains chronologically about the marriage ceremony for used as guidance in the implementation of each, the Java traditional ceremony there were still differences between one region and another. In ancient times the difference was not only visible between regions, but also between community groups themselves. In Javanese society there were two social groups (1) Little Wong (small people) consist of part of the peasant period and those with low incomes in the city. (2) Priyayi, including employes and intellectuals. Actually not just the two classes only, this group still there was a third group that was nobility (ndoro) although this group was not too much but had enough prestige high. Or religiously, the Javanese society was divided into groups of “abangan” and the “santri” group.

Regardless of the divisions of the group, the marriage ceremony adat was also a value of life in Javanese society. Almost every parents who will marry off their

children can not be separated from traditional ceremonies. Although people repeatedly witnessed traditional Javaese bridal ceremonies, but they were unable to understand the meaning and meaning of the ceremony so that the reception marriage was nothing more than the ritual that occurs in society for marry someone. Adat in a marriage practice was usually not independent of culture social community that was sometimes still preserved and developed, customary law was an unwritten law, but certainly every region still have the traditions of living marriage customs.

Grammar was the science that teaches how to construct several types of words precisely to form a sentence. Need to know in advance, as in Indonesian sentences, English sentences were also composed of several types of words known as “The Eight Parts of Speech”. The part referred to above was the type of word, one of which was an adjective. Adjective was the word has been used to limit the use of a noun by giving the properties of the noun (Rudy, 2017 : 78). Adjective in a sentence can be used as an attributive adjective and predicative adjective. Attributive adjective was an adjective that describes the noun directly. And predicative adjective was an adjective that describes the noun indirectly, generally located after to be. Which needs to be remembered in English adjective located before noun. Based on the above phenomenon, the authors were interested to examine further about the use of adjectives in Javanese marriage party.

B. The Identification of The Problem

Based on the background above, there were some problems that would be identified as the following :

1. What adjectives were used in the Javanese customary marriage procedure.
2. The most dominant adjectives used.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This scope of this research was focused on the adjectives that use in Javanese wedding party. It was limited on the Javanese people who live in Marelan Area Medan City.

D. The Formulation of The Problems

The problems of the study was formulated as the following:

1. What were the adjectives used in the Javanese customary marriage procedure?
2. What adjectives were the most dominant used?

E. The Objective of The Study

The objective of the study were stated below :

1. To find out the adjectives that used in Javanese wedding party.
2. To find out the most dominant adjectives used.

F. The Significant of The Study

The result of this study were expected to be used theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically
 - a. To find out the adjective form used in traditional Javanese Wedding Party..

- b. As reference to other researcher who wants to study about the use of adjectives in Javanese wedding party.

2. Practically

- a. The results of this study would made it easier for people who would hold a traditional Javanese Wedding Party.
- b. The result of this study that could provide benefits in research on adjective vocabulary in Javanese traditional marriage.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Adjective

Adjective was a word used to limit the use of nouns by giving the nature of the noun (Rudy, 2017 : 78). Adjective in the sentence can be used as Attributive Adjective dan Predicative Adjective. Attributive Adjective was an adjective that describes a noun directly. Keep in mind in English, adjective was located before the noun. Predicative Adjective was an adjective that describes nouns indirectly, generally located after To be. Adjective in English can be divided into several groups. An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun by providing descriptive or specific detail. Unlike adverbs, adjective do not modify verbs, other adjectives, or adverbs. Adjectives usually precede the noun or pronoun they modify.

1.1 Descriptive Adjective

Descriptive Adjective was an adjective that describes the nature and circumstances of a person, animal, plant or object. Below were some words that were included in descriptive adjective:

Big, small, thin, fat, white, black, happy, sad, rich, poor, stupid, clever, long, etc.

And which were also included in this descriptive adjective were:

- a. **Present Participle**, for example :The boiling water
- b. **Past Participle**, for example :The tired man

1.2 Numeral Adjective

Numeral adjective was an adjective that describes numbers. Numeral in numeral adjective consist of:

1. Cardinal Number

Cardinal number was a number known as “bilangan cacah” which was a round number starting from zero (0) to infinite numbers (~). There were several things that must be considered in using the cardinal number in a sentence, namely:

1. Before mentioning units or tens in the number of hundreds, thousands and so on, the word “and”(Brithis English), must be added, for example:
 - 305 three hundred and five (Brithis English).
 - 305 three hundred five (American English)
2. To write the number 600 for example, there was no need to add the letter “s’ behind hundred, for example:
 - 600 six hundreds (false) -600 six hundred (true)
3. Function of “point” in Indonesian, replaced by “comma” in English, for example:
 - 20.000 (Indonesian) - 20,000 (English)
4. And conversely the function of a “comma” in Indonesian, replaced by a “point” in English, for example:
 - 0,5 half(Indonesian) - 0.5 zero point five (English)
5. Fractions behind “point”, read one by one, for example:
 - 100,75 one hundred, seventy five per hundred.
 - 100.75 one hundred point seven fives

2. Ordinal Number

The numbers included in the ordinal number were as follows:

1st	first	20th	twentieth
2nd	second	21st	twenty-first
3rd	third	22nd	twenty-second
4th	fourth	23rd	twenty-third
5th	fifth	24th	twenty-fourth
6th	sixth	25th	twenty-fifth
7th	seventh	30th	thirtieth
8th	eighth	40th	fortieth
9th	ninth	50th	fiftieth
10th	tenth	55th	fifty-fifth
11th	eleventh	56th	fifty-sixth
12th	twelfth	60th	sixtieth
13th	thirteenth	67th	sixty-seventh
14th	fourteenth	70th	seventieth
15th	fifteenth	80th	eightieth
16th	sixteenth	90th	ninetieth
17th	seventeenth	100th	hundredth
18th	eighteenth	101st	one hundred-first
19th	nineteenth	1000th	a thousandth

There were several things that must be considered when using ordinal numbers in English sentences, namely:

1. To declare a multilevel number, starting from four and so on in formed by adding the “-th” ending in form of ordinary numbers, for example:

- 4th **fourth** - 5th **fifth, ect.**

2. In multilevel numbers the word “and” is used after hundreds, because this number does not state the number, for example:

- 120th one hundred twentieth - 300th three hundredth

Ordinal Number was generally used for:

1. State levels, for example:

- I got the **first class** in that plane. - **First** love never dies.

2. State date, for example:

- I was born on April **twentieth**, 1990.

- Yesterday was january **tenth**, 2000.

The following was how to state the date and how to read it;

- a. There are two kinds of ways to declare dates, namely:

- April 21, 1990. (America)- 21st April, 1990. (English)

- b. And how to read it was:

- January 1, 1990

First of january, nineteen ninety-nine.

- January 23, 2003

Twenty third of January, two thousand and three.

3. Fraction

There were two several fraction, namely:

1. By using pure fractions, for example:

$\frac{1}{2}$ a half

$\frac{1}{4}$ a fourth

$\frac{3}{4}$ three-fourth

$3\frac{1}{2}$ three and a half

$4\frac{1}{4}$ four and a fourth

This fraction number was formed by placing the cardinal number as the numerator and the ordinal number as the denominator.

2. The second form of a fraction was a decimal fraction, for example:

- 0.5 zero point five - 0.4 one point four

Whereas to express the degree of frequency, like:

Once Four times

Twice Five times

Three times Hundred times

To declare the degree of frequency from three onwards, use a cardinal number with the word “times” behind it, for example:

- The play basketball **once** a week.
- I eats **three times** a day.

And what must be considered again was about number operations like the following:

- $2 + 3 = 5$ two plus three is five.

two added by three is five.

two and three are five.

- $5 - 2 = 3$ five minus two is three

five deducted by two is three.

- $3 \times 2 = 6$ three times two is six.

three multiplied by two equals to six.

- $6 : 2 = 3$ six per two is three.

six divided by two is three.

1.3 Quantitative Adjective

Quantitative Adjective was an adjective which explains the amount of an object. Included in the Quantitative Adjective were the following words:

1. Much

The word “much” is used with uncountable nouns. And usually used in negative and interrogative sentences, for example:

- I don't drink **much** tea.

2. A lot of

The word “a lot of” is used with Countable Nouns dan Uncountable Nouns. And usually used in news sentences, for example:

- I have **a lot of** pencils.

3. Many

The word “many” is used with Countable Nouns. And generally used in interrogative and denies sentences, for example:

- Do you have **many** bags?

4. Lots of

The word “lots of” is used with Countable and Uncountable Nouns. And generally used in news sentence, for example:

- She has **lots of** books.

5. A great many

The word “a great many” is used with Countable Nouns. And this word generally used in news sentence, for example:

- There are **a great many** children in my house.

6. A great deal of

The word “a great deal of” is used with Uncountable Nouns. And this word generally used in news sentence, for example:

- She need **a great deal of** sugar.

7. Plenty of

The word “plenty of” is used with Countable and Uncountable Nouns. And this word generally used in news sentence, for example:

- We have **plenty of** books.

8. Few

The word “few” is used with Countable , for example:

- I have **few** friends in this office.

9. A few

The word “a few” is used with Countable Nouns, for example:

- I saw **a few** people in your home.

10. Little

The word “little” is used with Uncountable Nouns, for example:

- Do you have **little** sugar for this tea?

11. A little

The word “a little” is used with Uncountable Nouns, for example:

- I have **a little** money if you want to lend it.

12. Several

The word “several” is used with Countable Nouns, for example:

- I will stay here for **several** days.

13. Some

The word “some” is used with Countable Nouns dan Uncountable Nouns.

When used with Countable Nouns, the word “some” has meaning some. But, if the word “some” used with Uncountable Nouns has meaning few. This word generally used in news sentence, for example:

- Mrs. Nana wants **some** milk for her baby.

14. Any

The word “any” is used with Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns. when the word “any” used with Countable Nouns has meaning some/any. But if “any” used with Uncountable Nouns would has meaning few/any. And generally the word “any” used in denies and interrogative sentences, for example:

- Do you **any** money?

15. No

The word “no” was a substitute form for the word not-any, for example:

- There was **not any** body in your house.

There was **nobody** in your house..

16. All

The word “all” is used with Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns, for example:

- I have taken **all** the books on the table.

17. Enough

The word “enough” is used with Countable and Uncountable Nouns, for example:

- The story is short **enough**.

There were several things that should be considered when using Quantitative Adjective in sentences, namely the words “some” and “any” could be also coupled with the words one, thing, and where, so that it becaomes:

- Someone atau somebody - Something atau anything
- Anyone atau anybody - Somewhere atau Anywhere

The following is an example of its use in the sentence:

- I know **someone** who kill her. - Do you see **anyone** here?
- I'll buy **something** in the shop.

1.4 Demonstrative Adjective

Demonstrative Adjective was the adjectives that function to indicate the thing, animals, or person in question. Demonstrative adjective could be divided into two groups, namely:

a. Definite demonstrative adjective

Definite demonstrative adjective is used if the object designated or intended was clear. Which includes the adjective definite were:

a. “**The**” can be used for single or plural objects, for example:

- **The boy** cry very loud.

b. “**This**” is used for single nouns and the object was not near the speaker, for example:

- **This pen** is mine.

c. “**These**” is used for plural nouns and the object was located near the speaker, for example:

- **These cars** are theirs.

d. “**That**” is used for single nouns and the object was located far from the speaker, for example:

- **That** girl was my sister.

e. “**Those**” is used for plural nouns and the object was located far from the speaker, for example:

- **Those** woman were their mothers.

f. “**The other**” is used for single nouns other than the object in question, for example:

- I have two books, the one is black and **the other** book is white.

g. “**Such**” is used for single nouns, for example:

- I don't like **such** girl.

b. Indefinite demonstrative adjective

Indefinite demonstrative adjective is used to indicate an object that is not yet clear or which object is not certain.

Indefinite demonstrative adjective consist of:

a. **A/An**, is used to single nouns, for example:

- This is **a book** - I have ate **an apple**

b. **Another**, is used to single nouns, for example:

- **Another** man will come here. - Have you read **another** magazine?

c. **Other**, is used to plural nouns, for example:

- I have read **other** books.

d. **Any other**, is used to plural nouns, for example:

- I haven't seen **any other** students today.

There should be attention when using indefinite demonstrative adjective in sentences that were adjectives “a, an, and the” also called articles, for example:

- **The** Indonesian force - **An** umbrella
- **A** book

1.5 Interrogative Adjective

The adjective was an adjective used as a question word. Which includes Interrogative Adjective, that was:

1. What → What magazine are you reading now?
2. Whose → whose motorcycle is parking outside?

3. Which→which book do you mean?

There are several things that must be considered in the use of interrogative adjectives:

a. Interrogative adjective forever followed by the noun asked, for example:

what book have you read?

b. Pay close attention to the difference between interrogative pronoun and interrogative adjective, ie if the interrogative pronoun was not followed by the object being questioned, the interjective adjective was always followed by the object being asked, for example:

IA: What book have you read?

IP: What have you read?

1.6 Possessive Adjective

Possessive adjective was an adjective that explains the property or ownership of an object. Included in the possessive adjective were:

1. My, examples:

- **My** pen is in the bag.

2. Your, examples:

- I know he is **your** father.

3. Our, examples:

- **Our** cars is in garage.

4. Their, examples:

- Do you know **their** parents?

5. His, examples:

- Where is **his** home?
6. Her, examples:
 - She have found **her** pencil.
 7. Your, examples:
 - Where is **your** cars?
 8. Its, examples:
 - That is my cat. **Its** tail is very long.

1.7 Distributive Adjective

Distributive adjective was an adjective that indicates one of the few object that were included in effective distributive.

1. Either
 - **Either** boy is my brother.
 - **Either** you or her can drink this tea.
2. Neither
 - **Neither** book or magazine can be bought from that shop.
 - He should take **neither** side.
3. Each
 - There are ten soldier, **each** soldierhas a gun.
 - **Each** student has to study hard.
4. Every
 - We goes to school **every** day.
 - I play football **every** Sunday.

There were some things that must be considered when using distributive adjective in a sentence, that was:

a. Nouns after distributive adjective should be singular, as well as the verb used. So, nouns after distributive adjectives cannot be plural, for example:

- I go to school everyday (true)

I go to school everydays (false)

- Each soldier has a gun (true)

Each soldiers have a gun (false)

b. Every was a word that was stronger than each, because every without exception, for example:

- Every two hours

c. But for expression every other..it has meaning every two..once or intermittently, for example:

- Every other day

- Every other week

Adjective Formation

Adjective can be formed in several ways, including:

1. By adding the suffix “able” to the verb which means it could be, for example:

- Preferable

- Enjoyable

2. By adding the suffix “full” to the noun, for example:

- Cheerful

- Restful

3. By adding the suffix “less” to the noun, which means it opposite, for example:

- Speechless
- Endless

4. By adding the suffix “ous, ious” to the noun, for example:

- Courageous
- Concious

5. By adding the suffix “-y” to the noun, for example:

- Lucky
- Healthy

6. By adding the suffix “-ly” to the noun, for example:

- Motherly
- Lovely

7. By adding the suffix “-al” to the noun, for example:

- Personal
- Natural

8. By adding the suffix “-ic” to the noun, for example:

- Basic
- Poetic

9. By adding the suffix “-ed” to the noun, for example:

- Closed
- Winged

10. By adding the suffix “-ing” to the verb, for example:

- Reading
- Exciting

11. By adding the suffix “-ish” to the noun or the adjective, where the formation of new words has the same meaning, like, is like or around, for example:

- Childish
- Womannish

12. By adding the suffix “-like” to the noun, for example:

- Ladylike
- Childlike

1.8 The Degree Of Comparison

Most of these were descriptive adjectives and four adjective quantitative words have a level of comparison. And the level of comparison, namely:

- Positive degree
- Superlative degree
- Comparative degree

The comparative degree form was created by adding the suffix “er” or “r” or “more” to the positive form of the degree. While the superlative form was made by adding “est” or “st” or “most” to the positive form of the degree, for example:

- Big-bigger-biggest
- Rich-richer-richest

In addition to the above provisions, there were also provisions below:

1. Adjective consisting of one syllable plus the suffix “er” and “est”, like: quick-quicker-quickest.
2. Adjective consisting of syllables, which ends with one dead letter and begins with a vowel, plus “er” and “est” and the last case letter was duplicated, like: big-bigger-biggest.
3. Adjective that ends with the letter “y” and was preceded by one or two dead letters plus “er” or “est” and the letters were replaced with the letter “i”, like: happy-happier-happiest.
4. Adjectives ending in the letter “-y” and preceded by vowels, then “-y” was not changed but directly added with “-er” and “-est”, like: lay-layer-layest.
5. Adjective consisting of two syllables, ending with “-er” or “-ow” plus “-er” and “-est”, like: slow-slower-slowest.

6. Adjective consisting of two syllables, ending with the letter "-e", only added with "-r" and "-st", like: wise-wiser-wisest.
7. Adjective consisting of two syllables, but the sound pressure falls on the first term, plus "more-" and "most-", like: modest-more modest-most modest.
8. All adjectives consisting of three or more syllables, plus "more" and "most", like: diligent-more diligent-most diligent.

Irregular Degree of Comparison

Besides some of the adjective forms above that could be changed into Comparative or Superlative forms according to the rules in The Degrees of Comparison, but there were also some Adjectives which form Comparative or Superlative did not follow the rules in The Degrees of Comparison, and this was an exception. And these forms were:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
late	latter	last
	later	latest
old	elder	eldest
	older	oldest
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest
a few	less	least
ill	worse	worst
much	more	most

good	better	best
few	fewer	fewest
many	more	most

Some things that should be considered when using the Degree of Comparison form were:

1. Farther, farthest shows the difference in distance. Further, furthest shows the difference in distance, and time, for example:

- Surabaya is farther than Yogyakarta if you go from Bandung.
- We will get further information.

2. Later means the latter or later, indicating the time. Latter means the latter or the last, showing in the second order between two things or objects that have been just called, for example:

- We will take a later train.
- I will take the latter book.

3. Latest means the last one until now, the latest. Last means the last or last, for example:

- What is the latest news of him?
- This is the last chance for you.

4. Older, oldest applies to people and things. Elder, eldest applies only to people, for example:

- James is elder than his brother.
- City hall is the oldest building in this city.

The Use of The Degree of Comparison

1. Positive degree

This form is used for:

a. Declare something as it is, for example:

- She is a kindly girl

b. Stating that something had the same characteristics as others, for example:

- She is as kind as my mother.

From the examples above it could be concluded that the positive degree form for news sentences and question sentences uses the pattern:

AS+POSITIVE+AS

Examples of their use in sentences:

- I'm not so clever as you

Or to replace the form of the formulas above, you could be also used the following formula:

NO LESS+POSITIVE+THAN LESS+POSITIVE+THAN

Examples of their use in sentences:

- She is no less beautiful than her mother.

2. Comparative Degree

This form is used to state that something has "more than other" properties, for example:

- James is taller than his sister.

From the above examples can be concluded that the form of comparative degree uses the formula:

COMPARATIVE+THAN

The comparative degree form can also be used for:

a. State conditions that are "increasingly", for example:

- The harder you study, the cleverer you will be.
- The sooner the better.

b. Stating the nature or state of an object that was "more and more", or "moreagain" by repeating the form of the comparative degree, for example:

- He does his work better and better.
- I think english is more and more easy today.

c. If the word was much used in front of the comparative degree, it will mean "far more.....than.....", for example:

- Speaking clearly was much better than speaking quickly.
- It is much farther from Surabaya to Jakarta than from Surabaya to Gresik.

d. If two people or objects are compared, the form of comparative degree must be used,for example:

- This car is more expensive than his car.

3.Superlative degree

The superlative degree is used to state that something has the properties "most"or ".....est" compared to the others, for example:

- She is the cleverest student
- She is the most beautiful girl in here.

From the examples above it could be concluded that the form of Superlative Degree uses the formula:

THE+SUPERLATIVE+NOUNS+IN

Examples of their use in sentences:

- She is the most beautiful girl in her class.

THE+SUPERLATIVE+OF

Examples of their use in sentences:

- He is the richest of them all.

Or you could be also use the following formula in addition to the two formulas above:

THE+SUPERLATIVE

Examples of their use in sentences:

- This is the most complete book.

Some things that should be considered in the use of the form Superlative Degree, namely:

1. Superlative was generally used for people or objects that were more than two. Comparative was generally used for people or objects that only number two, for example:

- She is the cleverest girl in the class.
- She is cleverer than me.

2. Sometimes between the word and Superlative was inserted the word very which has the meaning really or actually as an affirmation or emphasis, for example:

- She is the very best student in our school.

Other Comparison Forms

1. As many as. Used for Countable Nouns in the form of Plural, for example:

- James has finished as many work as his friend

2. As much as. Used for Uncountable Nouns, for example:

- Do you want as much tea as your friend?

3. More than. Used for Countables and Uncountable Nouns, for example:

- He has more book than me.

4. Fewer than. Used for Countable Nouns in the form of Plural, for example:

- She has fewer bags than Laura.

5. Less than. Used for Uncountable Nouns, for example:

- We need less paper than him.

6. The most. Used in Countable and Uncountable Nouns, for example:

- Jakarta has the most hotels in East Java.

7. The fewest. Used for Countable Nouns in the form of Plural, for example:

- I buy the fewest shirts at this time.

8. The least. Used for Uncountable Nouns, for example:

- I drink the least milk than my friends.

2. The Meaning of Javanese Indigenous Brides' Procedures and Equipment

2.1. SELAMATAN

2.1.1 Meaning of Selamatan

Selamatan was a form / embodiment of the request / prayer to Allah SWT in the hope that the Mantu event will run well, congratulations, without significant obstacles.

2.1.2 Recitation

After a solid family will hold a mantu event, in various regions and Islamic communities, a recitation was held. At the Hajat house (the parents' house), the recitation was conducted by the mothers.

2.1.3. Variety of Selamatan

- a. Rasullan (the name of the Rasulullah who became a role model of Muslims).
- b. Bucal-bucali (completeness of speech builds tarub as a gesture of praying throwing bad luck).
- c. Build tarub (temporary additional buildings / tents).

2.1.4. Equipment

- a. Cengkir Gadhing (young coconut)
- b. Empon-empon (herbs / medicine)
- c. Gantal (betel leaf, betel nut)
- d. Jeruk Gulung (grapefruit)
- e. Lampus (matting mat)
- f. Kalpa class (woven mat with red fabric edge)
- g. Pamesing (women's fashion fabric)
- h. Paningset (long cloth)
- i. Pari Sawuli (rice sprig)
- j. Pisang Ayu (2 combs of plantains), etc.

2.1.5. Old-time market snacks

Market snacks consist of various kinds of snacks (jenang, jadah, etc.), but the standard there should be old-time snacks that come from: fruits that hang like mango, guava, plant fruit spread or lay on the ground like watermelon, cucumber.

2.2 TARUB and TANEM TUWUH

In Javanese culture it was believed that life in the mortal world through three levels, namely: metu, manten, death. Metu (born) and die was the power of Allah SWT, meaning that all of that was the provision of God Almighty, human beings only undergo His destiny, while manten (married) grows out of human will, even though soul mates remain the power of Allah SWT.

2.2.1 Tarub

Tarub was a temporary building to entertain guests. In order to look beautiful, the tarub was decorated to honor the presence of guests, while conveying teachings and meaning prayer so that all designs could be carried out without obstacles and dangers. Tarub ornament in the form of: tanem tuwuh gate(vegetation), and around the tarub decorated with yellow coconut curvature. Inside the house was decorated with lighting to be beautiful to look at. The word "tarub" was then designed as an acronym for the tinata dimen murub (arranged to be beautiful glow).

Equipment to build tarub:

- Bamboo stairs
- Complete Bleketepe (double)
- A pair of cengkir gadhing

- A pair of complete plantain stems
- Janur kuning
- Pari Sawuli
- Ron apa-apa (including cotton leaves)
- Wulung sugarcane intact, 4 trees
- Rope

Sajen build tarub:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| - Grilled chicken | - Market snacks |
| - Red-white porridge | - Pisang ayu |
| - Baro-baro porridge | - Sedhah ayu |
| - Bucalan | - Tumpeng gundhul |

2.2.2 Gapuran

Gapuran or gate was considered to be the entrance of the pawiwahan gym (banquet hall), the outer boundary with the guesthouse, meaning that when it passes through gapuran, it was considered that it has entered the house. The shape of the gate was a pair of complete plantain stems along with their leaves, fruit bunches with flower buds (heart) as a pillar of the gate decorated with various tannings. The event of upholding a banana stem (pillar) is done by the bride's father. The implicit meaning was symbolizing the responsibility of parents to let go and glorify the bride. That was one reason why the plantain was chosen, and not the origin of bananas.

2.2.3. Tuwuhan

In its birth order, tuwuhan becomes a decoration for the event place so that it was beautiful to be seen, beautiful and lively in contrast to everyday conditions, as well as being a marker that there was a mantu event being held there. Javanese culture was indeed full of symbols and class, in its birth order tuwuhan was an ornament but contains an allusion that was contained in the tuwuhan.

2.3. CETHIK GENI ADANG PISANAN

Called cethik geni because in the days of fire / coal was obtained by thithikan tools, namely stones that were carried by kawul and then swiped hard with iron. Talking about pisanan was held as a sign / gesture of parents who were the first time to help [Partokusumo, 1994], in addition to providing food to entertain friends and relatives who intervened to help the stakeholders. The next also means preparing all dishes to entertain guests, while offering prayers for the protection of Allah SWT so that all are safe. Hopefully the preparation of dishes could be sufficient, useful, meaning: if it was lacking, it will not be embarrassing, if it was not more than exhausted.

Equipment adang kipasan:

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| - Kukusan | - Dandang |
| - Pawon | - Rice |
| - Matches | - Water |
| - Suluh / wood | - Centhing |

2.4 SIRAMAN

Talking about cleaning or cleaning yourself physically and spiritually, is done for prospective brides and grooms. The birth order, siraman was cleansing the body as an opening for prestige / aura [Pringgawidagda, 2006]. Followed by ngadi sarira (dress up / dress up) so that the beautiful bride was attractive, in harmony with the clothes to be worn imitating the empress's clothes or the angel.

Flush equipment:

- A pair of cengkir gadhing
- Kalpa
- Coconut that was old, a pair and coupled as a symbol / prayer so that the bride gets along well.
- Ron nothing (seven kinds of leaves)
- Sajen siraman as complete as possible
- Water from seven sources

Fashion clothes:

- The bride is wearing a dodot waking up, meaning the expression of salvation;
- Old people wearing batik claw discs.

2.4.1 Pondhongan

After siraman, the bride and groom in the father's house enter the fragrant (bridalroom) to be monitored and continue the speech series.

2.4.2 Windshield kerik

After the shower, the bride wore a "sideways" dress. Kebaya motifs were the same as beside motifs, generally called sawitan, which means unity in spirituality,

order (right), bead (right), and sincerity in living a married life. The bride was then scraped, ie, shaved fine hair on her forehead and neck to keep it clean for the "halub-halubi" image of the paes frame.

2.5 SENGKERAN

After the halubi, the bride and groom in Sengker (dipingit), means that it was not justified to leave the yard. What is done in the community outside the palace was not to leave the tepas wangi (bridal room).

2.5.1 Srah-srahan

Continuing the procession of the kembarmayang, followed by the event of giving a sign of love, the compassion from the bride's family to the bride's family; the form of jewelry, raw materials, finished goods.

2.5.2 Gel Button and Angsul-Angsul

Kancing Gelung as a symbol that matchmaking had been buttoned / locked, parents were willing to marry their daughter. The meaning of the embankments was a sign of compassion between families who book. Angsul-angsul consists of various foods, preserving customs giving each other as it takes place in society.

2.5.3 Midadareni

The night before the permits and the wedding ceremony the next day, in Javanese society there was a belief that on that night Dewi Nawangwulan and the symphs descended to marcapada giving blessing to Dewi Nawangsih to be edited by Bondhan Kejawan. The night when the angel came down to the earth then it was called Midadareni Night, but it was all a fairy tale.

B. RELEVANT STUDY

Numerous studies that related to this research had been conducted before. One of them was conducted in *International Journal of Linguistics* 2017, Vol. 9, No.2 from College of Foreign Languages and Cultures, Xiamen University by Jutharat Jitpranee on his journal entitled: *A Study of Adjective Types and Functions in Popular Science Articles*. This study deals with adjective types and Functions in Popular Science Articles. The objective of this study were describe ten types of adjectives including descriptive, proper, quantitative, numeral, demonstrative, possessive, distributive, emphasizing, exclamatory, and relative were found in the articles, to analyze adjective types and functions found in popular science articles. The data were collected by using content analysis technique. The data were adjective types and functions which were taken from articles, newspaper, or magazine. The data were analyzed based on the theory of adjective types proposed Jutharat Jitpranee (2017:60). There were found 11 adjective types which consist of descriptive, proper, quantitative, numeral, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive, distributive, exclamatory, and relative adjective. The research finding, there were only 7 adjective types found in the Javanese Marriage Party Video. They were descriptive, numeral, quantitative, demonstrative, possessive, and the degrees of comparison. The most dominant adjective types used was Descriptive Adjective (39%).

This research study was planned to analyze the adjective types in Javanese Marriage Party Video. The writer would try to investigate the adjective types in Video, deriving the dominant used of adjective types and would try to draw the cause of dominant used. There were seven types of adjective used in Javanese

Marriage Party Video. In this research, the data would be analyzed based on four steps, namely transcribing the data recorded, identifying adjective types used by MC, deriving the cause of adjective types dominantly used. Before analyzing the data, the writer was doing observation on video of Javanese Marriage Party, the writer was transcribe all the data recorded into written form. After analyzing all the adjective types used in Javanese Marriage Party video as seen in the table above, the writer identified.

The adjective types dominantly used by MC in Javanese Marriage Party. The analysis was done by classified each ypes based on the adjective types used: descriptive, numeral, quantitative, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive and degree of comparison. And the last, the writer gave the reason the cause of adjective types dominantly used in this research.

C. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Grammar was the science that teaches how to arrange several types of words precisely to form a sentence. Need to know in advance, as in Indonesian sentences, english sentences were also composed of several types of words known as “the eight parts of speech”. The part reffered to above was the type of word. The eight of speech were as follows: noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection. Each of the words above should be arranged in each place in the sentence because if not, there would be an error or error in its meaning. Rudy and David (2017:78) adjective was a word used to limit the use of nouns by giving the nature of the noun.

The researcher would be write the dialog from javanese marriage party movie. And then, underline and analyze are included in the adjective in each statement. After that, the researcher would be selecting, focusing, simplifying, and classifying categories of adjective. So, in this study the specch in javanese party movie and percentage of the most dominantly in adjective.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Reaserch Design

The research design of this study was qualitative method. The research was a way of finding out answer to questions. From the statement above could be concluded that research was the process of answering question by systematic activity. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The qualitative research was a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of interpritive, material practices that makes the world visible. Qualitative was describing data in the form of word and image from document, observation and transcript (Newman, 2000). The research belongs to qualitative design because it was intended to describe, explore and clarify about the use of adjectives in javanese marriage party.

B. Source of The Data

The source of data in this research would be taken from Javanese Wedding Party video produced by Planet Videography in 2015. This video was directed from internet. The scenario is written by Catharina Ellen and Ranu Umbara. The data were gotten by download the video from internet.

C. The Technique of Collecting Data

The data would be collected through the documentation. There were some steps in collecting data.

1. Watching the video from Javanese Wedding Party.
2. Rewrite the spoken dialog.
3. Underline which includes adjective from each statement.

D. The Technique for Analyzing Data

The technique employed in this research would use content analysis. According to Creswell (2007: 501) content analysis included identify, describing, classifying, representing. Finally, in this research, the technique of the data analysis was followed a logical and relatively straight forward procedure. The data collection would be analyzed by doing the following steps:

1. Identify the use of adjective by using systemic functional linguistics theory to find the types of adjective in the transcript.
2. Classify all types of adjective which found in Javanese Wedding Party video.
3. Counting the most dominant type of the adjective in Javanese Wedding Party video script into percentage by using the formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where :

P = The Percentage of the types of Adjectives.

F = Frequency of each types.

N = The total of Adjectives from all the types.

Sudijono (2012 : 43).

4. Explain the result of the study which is the dominant.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Data Collection

In this chapter, the data were taken from adjective used by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video which produced by Planet Videography in 2015 and the limited adjective were 21 clauses which were spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party.

The data were analyzed through indirect observation method and based on The Eight Part of Speech on grammar theory to find out the classification of adjective (descriptive adjective, numeral adjective, quantitative adjective, demonstrative adjective, interrogative adjective, possessive adjective, distributive adjective, and the degress of comparison).

Table.1 Data Collection

NO.	Javanese	English
1.	Nuwun, kulanuwun.	Sorry, excuse me.
2.	Panjenenganipun para pepudhen, para sesepuh, para pinisepuh ingkang hanggung mastuti dhumateng pepoyaning kautamen, ingkang pantes pinundhi-pundhi saha kinabekten.	Dear parents and elders who always maintain the primacy of life, who deserve respect.
3.	Punapa dene panjenenganipun para tamu kakung sumawa putri ingkang dahat	Also to the happy audience.

	kalingga murdaning akrami.	
4.	Amit pasang aliman tabik, mugi tinebihna ing iladuni myang tulak sarik, dene kula cumanthaka sowan mangarsa hanggempil kamardikan panjenengan ingkang katemben wawan pangandikan.	Sorry, I hope I will be kept away from havoc because I bravely face all of you who are chatting.
5.	Kula piniji hanjejeri minangka pangendaliwara keparenga hambuka wiwaraning suka wenganing wicara dwaraning kandha, saperlu mratitiskan murih rancaking titilaksana adicara pawiwahan prasaja ing ratri kalenggahan punika.	I, who is assigned as the host, allow me to open a fun program at this time, so that this simple party event can be harmonious and smooth.
6.	Sumangga kula derekaken sesarengan manungku puja-puji santhi wonten ngarsaning Gusti ingkang maha suci, ingkang sampun kepareng paring rahmat lan nikmat gumelaring alam agesang wonten madyaning bebrayan agung.	Let me invite you to praise God for giving grace and pleasure in this life.
7.	Katitik rahayu sagung dumadi tansah kajiwa kasalira dhumateng panjenengan sadaya dalasan kawula, saengga kita saged hanglonggaraken penggalih hamenakaken wanci sarta kaperluan rawuh kempal	Proven safety always accompanies all of us so that we can take the time to attend this party.

	manunggal ing pawiwahan punika.	
8.	Saperlu hanjenengi sarta paring berkah pangestu dhumateng bapa Yatno sakulawangsa anggenipun hanetepi dharmaning sepuh hangrakit sekar cepaka mulya hamiwaha putra mahargya siwi, tetepa winengku ing suka basuki.	To give blessings and prayers to Yatno and his family who are fulfilling their obligations as parents to marry their children, hopefully always be give safety.
9.	Para tamu kakung sumawana putri, wondene menggah reroncening tata adicara ingkang sampun rinancang rinacik rinumpaka dening para kulawangsa nun inggih:	The guests (male and female), the arrangement of the programs that have been arranged by the family are as follows:
10.	Eko laksitagati, purwakaning pahargyan inggih sowanipun putra temanten putri mijil saking tepas wangi manjing ing madyaning sasana rinengga.	First, as the opening party this is the arrival of the bride from the dressing room to the aisle.
11.	Dwi laksitagati, rawuh dan jengkaripun putra temanten kakung tumuju dhateng madyaning sasana wiwaha.	The second, comes and goes the groom goes to the party arena.
12.	Tri laksitagati, pasrah-pinampi putra temanten kakung.	The third, handover of the groom.
13.	Catur laksitagati, dhaup panggihing putra temanten anut satataning adat widhiwadana ingkang sampun sinengker	The fourth, the ceremony or meeting between the bride and groom in accordance with the

	tumunten kalajengaken upacara krobongan.	custom and followed by the krobongan.
14.	Panca laksitagati, nderek mangayuh bagyahipun kadang besan dhateng ingkang hamengku gati ing sasana wiwaha tumunten kalajengaken upacara sungkem.	The fifth, greeting from the besan (in laws) to the host followed by the sungkem event.
15.	Sad laksitagati, atur pangbagyajarjo panjenenganipun ingkang hamengku gati katur sagung para tamu.	The sixth, greeting from homeowners to invited guests.
16.	Sapta laksitagati, lengseripun temanten sarimbit saking madyaning sasana wiwaha manjing ing sasana busana, saperlu rucut busana kanarendran santun busana ksatria.	The seventh, the departure of the bride to the dressing room to change the knight's clothes.
17	Hasta laksitagati, sowan malhipun temanten sarimbit ngabyantara para tamu saperlu nyenyadhang pudyastawa murih widadaning bebrayan.	The eighth, return of the two brides.
18.	Nawa laksitagati, paripurnaning pahargyan inggih jengkaripun temanten sarimbit saking madyaning sasana rinengga tumuju dhateng wiwaraning pawiwahan.	The ninth, the end of the wedding party the bride went to the front of the party.
19.	Mekaten menggah reroncening tata adicara pawiwahan ing ratri kalenggahan	This is why wedding ceremonies are held at the

	punika.	bride's house.
20.	Salajengipun, keparenga para tamu pinarak wonten ing palenggahan kanthi mardu-mardikaning penggalih, miwah kawula derekaken hanyrantos tumapaking tata adicara sinambi nglaras rarasing gendhing-gendhing jawi.	Next, let guests occupy themselves in a pleasant mood.
21.	Nuwun, nuwun, matur nuwun.	Sorry, sorry, thank you.

B. Data Analysis

After all the data were collected, there were eight of Adjectives (descriptive adjective, numeral adjective, quantitative adjective, demonstrative adjective, interrogative adjective, possessive adjective, distributive adjective, and the degress of comparison). Which were spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party. From all of the script there were found 21 sentences which consist of Adjectives. It could be seen in the appendices clearly.

The analysis of classification of adjective on utterance used by MC in Javanese Mariage Party.

Note:

D = Descriptive Adjective

N = Numeral Adjective

Q = Quantitative Adjective

Dm = Demonstrative Adjective

I = Interrogative Adjective

P = Possesive Adjective

Di = Distributive Adjective

C = Degrees of Comparison

Table 1.8. The Percentage of The Types of Adjective

No	The Types of Adjective	Number (F)	Percentage (P)
1.	Descriptive Adjective	20	39%
2.	Numeral Adjective	11	21%
3.	Demonstrative Adjective	8	16%
4.	Interrogative Adjective	5	10%
5.	Quantitative Adjective	3	6%
6.	Possesive Adjective	3	6%
7.	Degrees of Comparison	1	2%
8.	Distributive Adjective	0	0%
Total (N)		51	100%

1. Descriptive Adjective

From 21 clauses which consist of adjective were found. There were 20 clauses as descriptive adjective which found from the video which were spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video. Some of the examples could be seen as follow:

1. **Sorry**, excuse me.
(sorry = descriptive adjective)
2. Also to the **happy** audience.
(happy = descriptive adjective)
3. **Sorry**, I hope I will be kept away from havoc because I bravely face all of you who are chatting.
(sorry = descriptive adjective)
4. I, who is assigned as the host, allow me to open a **fun** program at this

time, so that this **simple** party event can be **harmonious** and **smooth**.

(fun = descriptive adjective)

(simple = descriptive adjective)

(harmonious = descriptive adjective)

(smooth = descriptive adjective)

5. Let me invite you to praise God for giving grace and **pleasure** in this life.

(pleasure = descriptive adjective)

6. Proven **safety** always **accompanies** all of us so that we can take the time to attend this party.

(safety = descriptive adjective)

(accompanies = descriptive adjective)

7. To give blessings and prayers to Yatno and his family who are fulfilling their **obligations** as parents to marry their children, **hopefully** always be give **safety**.

(obligations = descriptive adjective)

(hopefully = descriptive adjective)

(safety = descriptive adjective)

8. The seventh, the departure of the bride to the dressing room to change the **knight's clothes**.

(knight's clothes = descriptive adjective)

9. This is why wedding **ceremonies** are held at the **bride's house**.

(ceremonies = descriptive adjective)

(bride's house = descriptive adjective)

10. Next, let guests occupy themselves in a **pleasantmood**.

(pleasent = descriptive adjective)

(mood = descriptive adjective)

11. **Sorry, sorry**, thank you.

(sorry = descriptive adjective)

(sorry = descriptive adjective)

All the example above were taken from which spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party video. They were “descriptive adjective” because the functions of those example as descriptive adjective which describes the nature and circumstances of a person, animal, plant or object.

2. Numeral Adjective

There were 11 clauses as numeral adjective which found from the video which were spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video. Some of the examples could be seen as follow:

1. I, who is assigned as the host, allow me to open a fun program at this **time**, so that this simple party event can be harmonious and smooth.

(time = numeral adjective)

2. The **first**, as the opening party this is the arrival of the bride from the dressing room to the aisle.
(first = numeral adjective)
3. The **second**, comes and goes the groom goes to the party arena.
(second = numeral adjective)
4. The **third**, handover of the groom.
(third = numeral adjective)
5. The **fourth**, the ceremony or meeting between the bride and groom in accordance with the custom and followed by the krobongan.
(fourth = numeral adjective)
6. The **fifth**, greeting from the besan (in laws) to the host followed by the sungkem event.
(fifth = numeral adjective)
7. The **sixth**, greeting from homeowners to invited guests.
(sixth = numeral adjective)
8. The **seventh**, the departure of the bride to the dressing room to change the knight's clothes.
(seventh = numeral adjective)
9. The **eighth**, return of the **two** brides.
(eighth = numeral adjective)
(two = numeral adjective)

10. The **ninth**, the end of the wedding party the bride went to the front of the party.

(ninth = numeral adjective)

All the example above were taken from which spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party video. They were “numeral adjective” because the functions of them as numeral adjective which describes numbers.

3. Demonstrative Adjective

There were 8 clauses as demonstrative adjective which found from the video which were spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video. Some of the examples could be seen as follow:

1. I, who is assigned as the host, allow me to open a fun program at **this** time, so that **this** simple party event can be harmonious and smooth.

(this = demonstrative adjective)

(this = demonstrative adjective)

2. Let me invite you to praise God for giving grace and pleasure in **this** life.

(this = demonstrative adjective)

3. Proven safety always accompanies all of us so that we can take the time to attend **this** party.

(this = demonstrative adjective)

4. **The guests** (male and female), the arrangement of the programs **that** have been arranged by the family are as follows:

(the guests = demonstrative adjective)

(that = demonstrative adjective)

5. First, as the opening party **this** is the arrival of the bride from the dressing room to the aisle.

(this = demonstrative adjective)

6. **This** is why wedding ceremonies are held at the bride's house.

(this = demonstrative adjective)

All the example above were taken from which spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party video. They were “demonstrative adjective” because the functions of them as demonstrative adjective which to indicate the thing, animals, or person in question. describes numbers.

4. Interrogative Adjective

There were 5 clauses as interrogative adjective which found from the video which were spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video. Some of the examples could be seen as follow:

1. Dear parents and elders **who** always maintain the primacy of life, **who** deserve respect.

(who = interrogative adjective)

(who = interrogative adjective)

2. Sorry, I hope I will be kept away from havoc because I bravely face all of you **who** are chatting.

(who = interrogative adjective)

3. I, **who** is assigned as the host, allow me to open a fun program at this time, so that this simple party event can be harmonious and smooth.

(who = interrogative adjective)

4. This is **why** wedding ceremonies are held at the bride's house.

(why = interrogative adjective)

All the example above were taken from which spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party video. They were “interrogative adjective” because the functions of them as interrogative adjective which is used a question word.

5. Quantitative Adjective

There were 3 clauses as quantitative adjective which found from the video which were spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video. Some of the examples could be seen as follow:

1. Sorry, I hope I will be kept away from havoc because I bravely face **all** of you who are chatting.

(all = quantitative adjective)

2. Proven safety always accompanies **all** of us so that we can take the time to attend this party.

(all = quantitative adjective)

3. **Next**, let guests occupy themselves in a pleasant mood.

(next = quantitative adjective)

All the example above were taken from which spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party video. They were “quantitative adjective” because the functions of them as quantitative adjective which explains the amount of an object.

6. Possesive Adjective

There were 3 clauses as possesive adjective which found from the video which were spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video. Some of the examples could be seen as follow:

1. To give blessings and prayers to Yatno and **his** family who are fulfilling **their** obligations as parents to marry **their** children, hopefully always be give safety.

(his = possesive adjective)

(their = possesive adjective)

(their = possesive adjective)

All the example above were taken from which spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party video. They were “possesive adjective” because the functions of them as possesive adjective that explains the property or ownership of an object.

7. The Degrees of Comparison

There were 1 clauses as The Degrees of Comparison which found from the video which were spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video. Some of the examples could be seen as follow:

1. Dear parents and **elders** who always maintain the primacy of life, who deserve respect.

(elders = degrees of comparison)

From the example above were taken from which spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party video. They were “degree of comparison” because the functions of them as degree of comparison that created by adding the suffix “er” or “r” or “more” to the positive form of the degree. While the superlative form is made by adding “est” or “st” or “most” to the positive form of the degree.

C. Discussion

From the findings of the use of adjectives by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video many use adjectives in the pronunciation in the video as well as in everyday life. After all the data of the movie were analyzed and found the result, the researcher interpreted the findings as following:

1. The most dominant type of the use of adjective in Javanese Marriage Party Video was descriptive adjective. It could be that descriptive adjective describes the nature and circumstances of a person, animal, plant or object.

2. The type of the use of adjective that occupies second position after descriptive adjective of the spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video was numeral adjective, because the functions of them as numeral adjective which describes numbers.
3. The type of the use of adjective that occupies the third position was demonstrative adjective. It means that demonstrative adjective which to indicate the thing, animals, or person in question. describes numbers.
4. The type of the use of adjective that occupies the fourth position was interrogative adjective. It means that interrogative adjective is used a question word.
5. The type of the use of adjective that occupies the fifth position was quantitative adjective. It means that quantitative adjective explains the amount of an object.
6. The type of the use of adjective that occupies sixth position after quantitative adjective of the spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video was possessive adjective. It means that possessive adjective explains the property or ownership of an object.
7. The type of the use of adjective which was the least used by MC in Javanese Marriage Party Video was degree of comparison which created by adding the suffix “er” or “r” or “more” to the positive form of the degree. While the superlative form is made by adding “est” or “st” or “most” to the positive form of the degree.
8. In the last adjective use, no adjective distributive usage was spoken by the MC in Javanese Marriage Party.

If compared to the overall use of adjectives spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party the most dominant is descriptive adjective. It means more use of descriptive adjective than other types of adjectives. Because descriptive adjective describes the nature and circumstances of a person, animal, plant or object.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the use of adjectives in Javanese Marriage Party video, the conclusion could be drawn as follows:

1. There were eight part of adjectives which exist in the spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party video, namely: descriptive adjective, numeral adjective, demonstrative adjective, interrogative adjective, quantitative adjective, possessive adjective, the degree of comparison, and distributive adjective.
2. The most dominant type of the use of adjective which exist in the spoken by MC in Javanese Marriage Party video was descriptive adjective, the second position was numeral adjective, the third position of the use of adjective was demonstrative adjective, the fourth position was interrogative adjective, the fifth position was quantitative adjective, the sixth position was possessive adjective, the seventh position was degree of comparison, and the last position was distributive adjective.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion of the study, the following suggestions are offered:

1. The result of this study could be useful either the students or the researcher who carry out the same study.

2. The use of adjective can support teachers to provide teaching materials in the classroom.
3. This research also provides information about ways of traditional Javanese Marriage that make it easier for students who to do the same research.
4. Those students of english department could choose this study as their references to support them in carrying out their researcher.

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