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٥…...**various** **united** causes….."

    Opinion   p-form

٦."……**harmless** **old** lady….." (Austen, p. 10)

      Opinion   age

٧."……**soft** **blue** eyes….." (Austen, p. 11)

   Opinion colour

٨.'……**humble,** **grateful** **little** girl….." (Austen, p. 12)

    Opinion   Opinion   size

The results show that most of the adjectives are of opinion adjective that come together as well as they state that the author uses at least two adjectives to describe a single noun. In the above analysis, there are just two sentences that have three adjectives collocated together and others are of two adjectives.

5.Conclusions

The study concludes that the novel, Emma is full of attributive adjective of both types: classifiers and descriptors type and the occurrences of descriptors adjective are more than the classifiers. The frequencies of the occurrences of classifiers adjectives are 35 and the percentage is 24% while the frequencies of the occurrences of descriptors adjectives are 112 and their percentage is 76.2% .Moreover, The results conclude that the text of Emma has more than one adjective that come together to describe a single noun and most of these adjectives are of opinion type. The novelist also uses more than one type of adjective to describe an individual noun. It is good to mention that the adjectives that are used to describe a single noun are mostly two and in some occasions three adjectives.

most of those adjectives that come together are of the same type, they are mostly opinion or as they sometimes named evaluation adjectives, for example:

١."…….most **affectionate, indulgent** father…..".

               Opinion   ,   Opinion

٢."……**dearer**, **tender** recollection….." (Austen, P.2)

      Opinion,   opinion

٣."…..**good-humoured, pleasant, excellent** man….." (Austen, p.3)

        Opinion,   opinion,   opinion

٤."…..**fanciful**, **troublesome** creature….." (Austen, p. 4)

     Opinion,   Opinion

٥."…..**straightforward**, **open-hearted** man….."

         Opinion,   opinion

٦."…..**rational**, **unaffected** woman….." (Austen, p. 6)

        Opinion, opinion

٧."…..**active**, **cheerful** mind….."   (Austen, p. 7)

      Opinion, opinion

٨."…..**great** **good** sense….."

    Opinion Opinion

٩."…..**intelligent**, **gentlemanlike** man……" (Austen, p. 8)

         Opinion,   opinion

١٠."…..**real**, **long-standing** regard ….." (Austen, p. 10)

   Opinion, opinion

The novelist is also interested in using adjectives of different types that characterize nouns. The group of adjectives are not arranged in a random way but they follow the systemic norms of the ordering that the researcher has mentioned in the previous sections for example:

١."…..**civil**, **pretty-spoken** girl…. " (Austen, p. 3)

   Opinion, p.form

٢."…..**pretty young** man….."

    Quality   age

٣."…..**good**, **young** man…." (Austen, p. 6)

    Opinion , age

٤."……**fine young** man….." (Austen, p. 8)

   Opinion age

No.	Types	Examples	Syntactic Structure
1.	Descriptors	**Happy** disposition , **real** evils, **long** evening, **unexceptionable** character, **pleasant** manners, **little** children, **large** village, **nervous** man, **poor** Miss Taylor, **good** wife, **shocking** walk, **dear** Emma, **old** lady, **regular** features, **respectable** family, **sweet** tempers.	Adjective +head noun
2.	١. Classifiers	**Past** kindness, **next** visit, **same** kind, **full** command, **former** home , **complete** change, **inferior** society, **thorough** self-approbation, **mutual** connexion	Adjective +head noun

The results show that the author uses two types of the attributive adjectives ;the classifiers and the descriptors and the syntactic structures of them are the attributive adjective following by the head nouns.

4.2 Frequencies of Attributive Adjective
The following table illustrate the times of occurrences of descriptors and classifiers adjective as well as their percentages.

Table (3) The Frequencies of descriptors and classifiers adjectives

No.	Type	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Descriptors	112	76.2%
2.	Classifiers	35	24%

The results show that the novelist uses the descriptors adjectives more than the classifiers ones. The occurrences of descriptors type are 112 and their percentage is 76.2% which is so high in contrast with the classifiers adjectives which are 24% .

4.3 Ordering of Attributive Adjectives
Multiple usage of adjective is one of the remarkable features of the style of Jane Austen. The text shows that there are more than one adjective is used to describe a single noun. The researcher finds out that
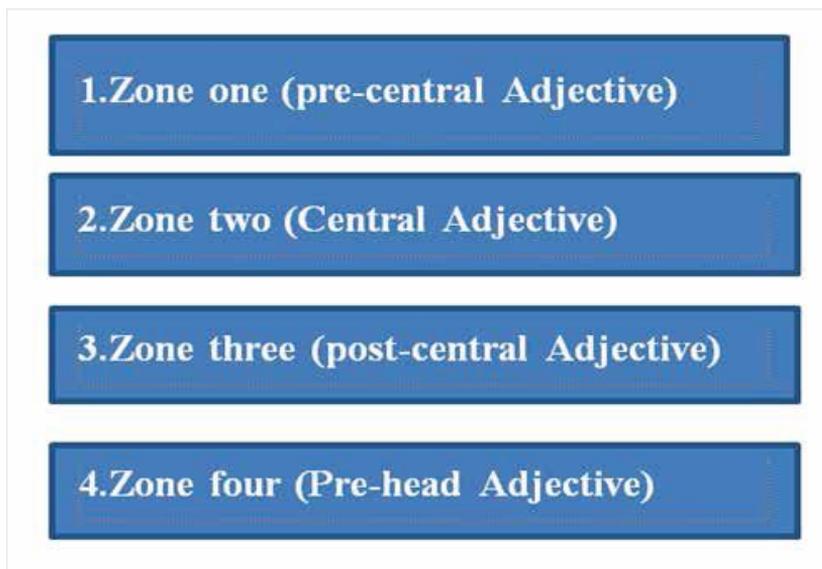
Figure (6) Quirk et al' s types of attributive adjectives

3.Methodology

The researcher uses Emma novel to explore the attributive adjective in English language. The method is qualitative one that aims at exemplifying the syntactic properties of attributive adjective in the novel. The reason behind choosing this particular text is that, the language of the novelist is very rich in using adjectives of both types , predicative and attributive. The data, that are chosen to be analyzed, consist of the first three chapters of the novel. The chapters are quite sufficient to give an adequate description of the syntactic aspects of the subject under discussion. The researcher chooses Biber et al's model (1999) to classify the types of adjective into classifier and descriptor. In addition to the types of adjective , the researcher investigates the ordering of attributive adjectives using the model of Carter and McCarthy (2006).

4.Data Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Types of Attributive Adjectives

According to Biber etal (1999) The descriptors adjectives refer to the evaluation, size , age ,length and color of the noun being described. They are mostly gradable and can be premodified by ''very'' as well as they can be used with comparative and superlative affixes. The frequencies of descriptors adjective in the first three chapters of the novel are about 112 adjectives and the classifiers are about 35 adjectives. The following table shows some instances of them.

Table (2) The Types of Attributive Adjectives According to Biber et al 's model (1999)

100

٥.	Shape (square), adjectives that are used to describe the forms of the nouns as in : The balls are **oval**.

٦.	Colour, Adjectives that are used to describe the colour of the things, objects or even feelings as in , silver and orange

٧.	Participle forms (dying), adjectives that have (ing participle) form or (ed participle) form , they are commonly used to refer to the feelings of a person as in: interesting and interested.

٨.	Origin(American), adjectives that are used to refer to the nationality of somebody .

٩.	Material (brick) ,adjectives that are used to describe the substance that the things made of.

١٠.	Type (human), adjectives that refer to the identification of a group of people or things.

١١.	Purpose (alarm), adjectives that are used to give specific features of the things being described. They are mostly verbal nouns.

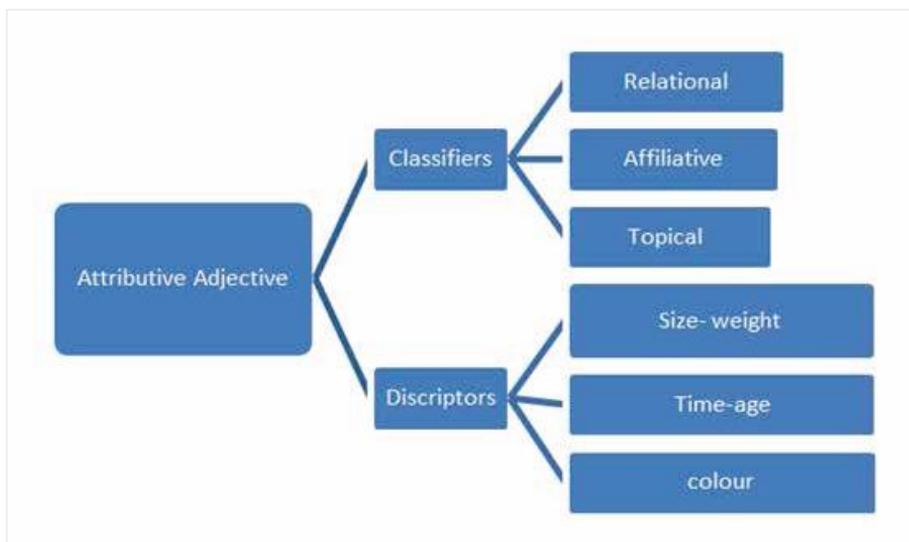Quirk et al (1985, p.1338-1339) use their own technical terms to illustrate the order of attributive adjective. They divide adjective into four zones:

١.	Zone one (pre-central adjective) , those types of adjectives are used to refer to different degrees of intensifications. These adjectives are of three types: emphasizers, amplifiers and downtoners. The main feature of these adjectives is that they are ''non-gradable'' and ''peripheral'' as in 'certain, absolute, feeble'.

٢.	Zone two (Centarl adjective), those adjectives are used to characterize the noun or the noun phrase. This type of adjective is described as being gradable and central which means they have the essential aspects of adjective in English as in 'hot' and 'big'.

٣.	Zone 3 (post-central adjective), they include the participles and colour adjectives as in 'working class', 'blue eyes'

٤.	Zone 4 (Pre-head adjective), those adjectives are describes as being mostly nominal and non-central. They are generally refer to nationality and style as in 'British' or 'gothic'. They sometimes have the form of noun as in ''college'' in ''college student''

Figure(5) Biber et al's types of attributive adjectives

2.5 The order of Attributive Adjective

Carter and McCarthy (2006, p.450) enlist the arrangement of the order of the attrib-

utive adjective in an obvious way.

Table (1) Carter and McCarthy's order of attributive adjectives

Opinion	size	quality	shape	age	Color	p.forms	origin	material	type	purpose
fan-tastic	big	famous	young	Straight	red	spoken	Iraqi	sandy	chemi-cal	tennis

For instance: 'The **beautiful big white cotton** doll'. According to Somathasan (2023, p. 19-21) the arrangement of attributive adjective is highly significant and the disarranged adjective leads to misunderstanding. The order of attributive adjective are as follows:

١. Opinion (smart), adjectives that are used to Characterize something or somebody as in: 'She has a **lovely** person-

ality'.

٢. Size (huge), the adjectives that are used to define the total amount of space as in:
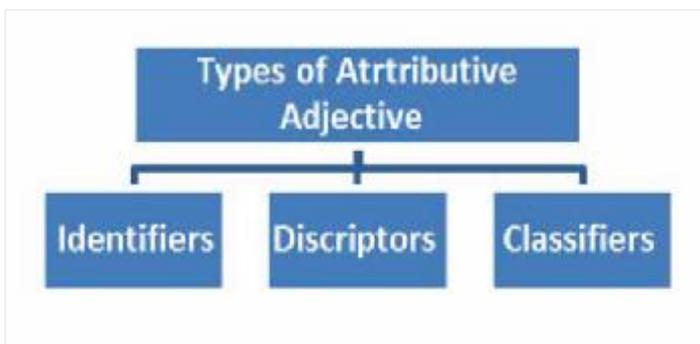
'It is a **big** book'.

٣. Quality (poor), adjectives describe the condition of the noun.

٤. Age (New), adjectives that are used to characterize the period of the time of someone or something.

Syntactically, the attributive adjectives are classified into "classifiers, identifiers and descriptors". Classifiers and identifiers are restricted to the scope of meaning of the word being described while the descriptor is restricted to the reference of the word. Classifiers and identifiers pick out a subcategory of a collection of things while descriptors is an optional features adding some meaning to the noun.

An example of classifier adjective is . 'I have a **persian** cat'. Where 'persian 'is a type of cats. An example of Identifiers adjective is:

'I love the **red** flower in your hand'. The adjective 'red' identifies the type of the 'flower' the speaker refers to. An example of Descriptor adjective is: 'She has some **rich** information about the incidents'. The adjective 'rich' adds some meaningful information to the word 'information' (Warren,1984)

Figure(4) Warran's types of attributive adjective

As for Biber et al (1999, p. 508-509), They semantically divide adjectives into 'descriptors' and 'classifiers' . Descriptors are distinguished by having the features of gradability for instance the adjective 'pretty'. This adjective can be used in a comparative form as in 'prettier' or in a superlative form as in 'prettiest'. Classifiers are the adjectives that are used to describe "colour, size ,time ,age, weight" ; However, the classifiers adjectives do not have the feature of gradability. The classifiers are divided into relational, affliative and topical adjectives. Relational adjectives such as "original and initial", these adjectives are used to show the relationship between the referents ,"affiliative adjectives" are used to refer to the nationality and the specific group that a person join such as ' ' Chinese and catholic ". Topical adjectives refer to the adjectives that are used to refer to the scientific scope of the subject such as "linguistic and physical".

such as ''man, woman, patient and health'' as in:

Three **ill** men are in the hospital.

(Laresen-Freeman and Celce-Murcia) 2016, p. 395-396) show some distinctions between attributive adjective and predicative one by setting some semantic features of both types. Features of attributive adjectives:

a.   The attributive adjectives describe the significance of the noun being described as in 'the essential'.

b.   The attributive adjectives refer to the noun that has already mentioned as in: 'exact'.

c.   The attributive adjectives describe the time and the place of the noun as in : 'last and the northern'.

d.   The attributive adjective has some references to the emphasis of the noun as well as it refers to the singularity of the noun as in: 'true and sole'.

Features of predicative adjectives

a.   Predicative adjectives start with 'a' as in :'awake'.

b.   Predicative adjectives refer to the health state as in 'well'.

c.   Predicative adjectives are followed by prepositional phrase or to infinitive as in : He is **eager** to study Arabic.

2.4 Common Types of Attributive Adjective

Quirk et al (1985,p.428) divide the attributive adjectives into inherent and non_inherent adjective, the inherent adjective are those that have a direct reference to the noun as in:

'The **smart** girl'.

'The girl is **smart**'. The word (smart) is interchangeable in the attributive position and predicative position While the non_inherent adjectives are those adjectives that have no direct reference to the noun being described as in the phrase:

(The **old** boss)

The meaning of (old) here refers to the length of the boss' presence in the job but not to the age of the boss. . It is not old but new.
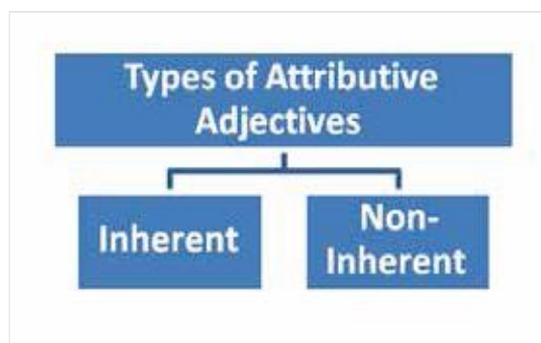
Figure (3) Inherent and non-inherent types of attributive adjectives

adverbs as in 'a highly **appreciated** presentation'. The adjective 'appreciated ' is modified by the adverb 'highly' and the adjective phrase 'highly **appreciated'** modify the noun 'presentation'(Laresen-Freeman and Celce-Murcia, 2016, p. 395) . According to Carter and McCarthy (2006, p. 445), the position of attributive adjective is between the ''determiner" and ''the head noun" as in 'The really **important** person'. Sometimes, the attributive adjectives occur after the noun or pronouns they are described. It occasionally happens when the pronoun is ''somebody, someone, nobody, nothing… etc" as in:

'There is nothing **significant** in the research'.

The attributive adjectives are some often collocated with ''intensifiers" and articles like: 'quite a **short** story'. In this case, the attributive adjective occurs after the intensifiers and the article and that happens most of the time. It is less often to find the indefinite article occurs after the intensifier and the adjective as in 'a quite **short** story' (Carter and McCarthy, 2006, p. 449)

2.3 Attributive Adjective Versus Predicative Adjective

The difference between attributive and predicative adjective is pretty obvious in terms of their position. The predicative adjective occurs after the copular verbs like "become" and "be" as in 'Her information is **rich**' while the attributive adjective occurs before nouns as in 'the **rich** information'. One of the prominent features of at-

tributive adjective is that it can be omitted without any influence on the grammaticality or well-formedness of the sentence as in: I adore her act.On the contrary, the omission of the predicative adjective makes the sentence meaningfully incomplete as in: Her act is. (Evans and Green, 2006, p. 488) Some adjectives can be used interchangeably which means that they can be used in an attributive and a predicative position but still the meaning is not the same as in: ''The **responsible** boss." means" the boss is trustworthy".

''The boss is **responsible**" means."the boss has to be criticized".

The attributive adjective refers mostly to the permanent features of the item it describes while the predicative adjective refers to the temporary or occasional features of the nouns as in:

The **broken** windows. (The quality of the windows)

The jewels are **broken**. (special action happened to the windows) (Laresen-Freeman and Celce-Murcia, 2016, p. 401).

The occurrence of attributive and predicative adjective can not be always interchangeable. It is possible to substitute the predicative adjective with the attributive one but sometimes it is not as in,

The child is **ill**.

*The **ill** child. The adjective 'ill' can not be used in an attributive position. (Katamba, 2019); however, according to (Carter and McCarthy , 2006, p. 448), the adjective 'ill' can be used attributively with some nouns
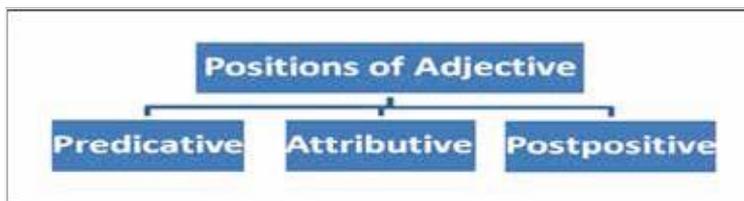
Figure (1) The positions of Adjective

It is not plausible that any adjective can be used in whatever position that the user wants. Some adjectives are restricted to an attributive position only and some others are used specifically in a predicative position. The adjectives that are used as intensifiers, for an instance, occur only in an attributive position as in ''absolute, complete , mere…etc''
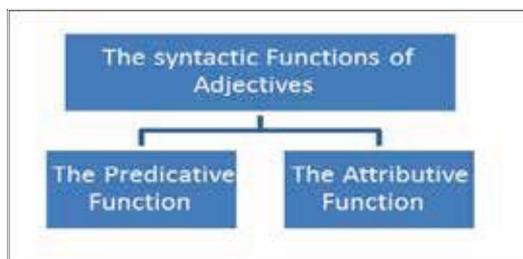
Ex: He was a **true** person.

*The person was **true**. . (Carter and McCarthy, 2006, p. 447)

2.2 The Syntactic Functions of Adjective

There are two main syntactic functions of Adjective in English language:

Figure(2) Syntactic functions of Adjective

2.2.1 The Predictive Function

The predicative function of adjective is when the adjective occurs after the verb ''be'' or after the ''linking verb'' as in:

The man looks **tired**.

My brother is **handsome**.

Sometimes, the predicative adjective has the function of object complement as in: They make him **angry**. The predicative position of predicative adjective can be found when the adjective occurs after nouns as in:

The tools **available** are not enough . (Laresen-Freeman and celce-Murcia, 2016, p. 395)

2.2.2 The Attributive Function

The attributive function of adjective is when adjectives occur before noun or noun phrase as in 'the **talkative** woman' or ' The **precise** description'. The previous instances show that the adjectives are utilized to describe nouns. The attributive adjectives are sometimes modified or described by

tence.

The present study raises the following questions:

١.What are the syntactic features of attributive adjective in the novel, Emma?

٢.What are the types of attributive adjective in the novel, Emma?

٣.Does the novel follow the norms of the order of attributive adjective?

Accordingly, the aims of the study are:

١.Exploring the syntactic features of the attributive adjective in the novel.

٢.Identifying the types of attributive adjective in the novel.

٣.Illustrating the order of attributive adjective in the novel.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The Adjective

Crystal (2008, p. 11) defines adjective as one of the grammatical category of lexical items and it has the function of describing nouns. Morphologically speaking, Adjective is one of the lexical morpheme that is used to refer to the denotation of the statement we want to deliver (Yule, 2023, P. 135). The lexical morphemes are adjective, nouns, adverbs, verbs and preposition, they possess the meaning of the sentences or utterances (Katamba,1993, p. 41). Adjective can be recognized by its derivational suffixes that are attached to it as in ' careless, helpful, Kurdish ' (p. 45). It can be generally inflected for the purpose of making comparative and superlative forms as

in 'cold-colder-coldest' (Evans and Green, 2006, p. 488)

Quirk et al(1985, p. 403-404) set some key features for identifying adjectives:

١.They have the capacity to occur without restriction in attributive position.

٢.They have the capacity to occur without restriction in a predicative position.

٣.They can be intensified by the adverb 'very' as in 'very **easy**'

٤.They have the superlative and comparative forms as in (smart, smarter, smartest)

Some adjectives have all the features that are mentioned earlier while others do not have them all. The adjective 'ugly' ,for an instance, has them all while the adjective ''afraid" can not have the first feature. So, it is not grammatically correct to say 'The **afraid** man' while it is correct to say 'the man is **afraid**'. The adjectives that have all the features or just the first two features are called *central* adjectives and the rest of adjectives are called *peripheral*. In addition to the four features of adjectives that are clarified so far, there is a fundamental function that has to be mentioned which is their position. According to Quirk et al(1985, p. 418), the adjective can occur into three essential positions that are:

١."predicative position" (after the copular verb). Ex: The girl seems **careless**.

٢."attributive position" (before the noun or noun phrase) Ex: The **careless** girl.

٣."postpositive position" (after the noun or pronoun) Ex: someone **careless**.

Keywords: Attributive adjective, predicative adjective, descriptors, classifiers, emphasizers.

المستخلص:

الدراسـة هـي دراسـة وصفيـة نوعيـة تهـدف الى البحـث عـن واحـدة مـن الوظائـف النحويـة للصفـات في اللغـة الانكليزيـة وهـي الوظيفـة النعتيـة في روايـة إيـما للكاتبـة جيـن اوسـتن. تلقـي الدراسـة نظـرة نحويـة عامـة عـلى اهـم خصائـص الصفـة النعتيـة في اللغـة الانكليزيـة بانواعهـا ونظامهـا الترتيبـي. البيانـات التـي اختـيرت لعـرض النـوع الوصفـي هـي اول ثـلاث فصـول مـن روايـة ايـما كـما ان المنهـج الـذي اختـير لتقسـيم النعـت هـو منهـج بايـبر واخـرون(١٩٩٩) بينـما المنهـج الـذي اختـير لتوضيـح النظـام الترتيبـي هـو منهـج كارتـر و مـاكارثي (٢٠٠٦) . بحثـت الدراسـة عـن تكـرار الصفـات النعتيـة في حقـل التحليـل و احـد ابـرز النتائـج التـي توصلـت لهـا الدراسـة هـي اسـتخدام الروائيـة لنوعـين مـن النعـت وهـي الواصفـات والمصنفـات. وقـد كانـت الواصفـات اكـثر مـن المصنفـات فلقـد وقـع تكرارهـا ١١٢ مـرة والمصنفـات ٣٥ مـرة اظهـرت النتائـج ان الروايـة تحتـوي عـلى صفتـين او ثلاثـة صفـات لوصـف اسـم واحـد كـما ان هـذه الصفـات رتبـت بطريقـة منظمـة.

الكلـمات المفتاحيـة: الصفـة النعتيـة , الصفـة الخبريـة, الواصفـات , المصنفـات , المؤكـدات

1.Introduction

Adjective is one of the elements of speech that is used to describe the nouns ((Richard and Schmidt, 2010, p. 12). It is also one of the most essential constituents in the sentence and the meaning of an adjective is not that enough unless it is collocated with a noun attaches to it. It is basically used to give some information about the nouns. Adjective is one of the structural element of the language and anyone may recognize that the verb means ''doing words'', noun means ''thing words'' and adjective means ''describing words'' (McCarthy, 2002, p. 45). Adjective phrase or AP is the term which is used when the adjective is the ''head'' whether it is composed of one word or a group of words as in 'so **big**' or 'literally **fabulous**' , they can be used as well within noun phrase as in '' so **big** car''. (Brown and Miller, 1991, p. 84) or '' very **fond** of him'' where ''fond'' is the head, ''very'' is ''the specifier'' and ''of him'' is the complement (p. 144) syntactically, Adjectives have two main functions that are attributive which is the basic study of this paper and predicative one. Attributive adjective occurs when the adjective is used before nouns and the position of it, is between the determiner and the noun phrase as in:

The **marvelous** house.

The attributive adjective is ''marvelous''. The predicative adjective is used when the adjective is the ''subject complement or the object complement'' of the sentence as in

The house is **marvelous** .

John considered him **smart**.

In the first sentence, 'marvelous' is the subject complement while in the second one, 'smart' is the object complement of the sen-

The Syntactic Study of Attributive Adjective
in Jane Austen's Emma

دراسة نحوية للصفة النعتية
في رواية ايما للكاتبة جين اوتن

Asst.lec. Hanan Abdulhasan Kadhim
Al-Shatrah University-College of Applied Medical Science
Email: hananabdulhussein@shu.edu.iq

م.م. حنان عبد الحسن كاظم
جامعة الشطرة- كلية العلوم الطبية التطبيقية

Abstract

The study is a descriptive and qualitative one. It aims at investigating one of the syntactic function of adjective in English language, which is the attributive function ,in the novel , Emma by Jane Austen. The study gives a syntactic overview about the basic aspects of attributive adjective in English language, their types and their orderings. The data that is chosen to describe the types and ordering of attributive adjective is the first three chapters of the novel. The model that is used to classify the attributive adjectives in the novel is Biber et al 's model (1999) while the model that is used for ordering is Carter and McCarthy (2006).The frequencies of attributive adjective are as well explored in the analysis section of the study. Some conclusions are drawn from the results, on the top of them is that Jane Austen uses the two types of attributive adjective in the novel: the classifiers and the descriptors and the occurrences of descriptors are more than the classifiers. The novelist uses 112 descriptors and 35 classifiers. The conclusions also show that the novel has numerous instances of two or three adjectives that are used to describe a single nouns and those adjective are arranged in an ordered way.