

**UNIVERZITA KARLOVA**

**FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA**

**ÚSTAV ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA A DIDAKTIKY**

**DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE**

Bc. Petra Dudáková

*Available and responsible as modifiers*

**Atributivní užití adjektiv *available a responsible***

Praha, 2019

Vedoucí práce: PhDr. Pavlína Šaldová, Ph.D.

## **Acknowledgment**

I would like to sincerely thank my MA thesis supervisor PhDr. Pavlína Šaldová, Ph.D., for her exceptional guidance, constant support, valuable advice, notes and observations as well as careful editing which immensely contributed to the production of this thesis.

### **Prohlášení/Declaration**

Prohlašuji, že jsem diplomovou práci vypracovala samostatně, že jsem řádně citovala všechny použité prameny a literaturu a že práce nebyla využita v rámci jiného vysokoškolského studia či k získání jiného nebo stejného titulu.

I declare that the following MA thesis is my own work for which I used only the sources and literature mentioned, and that this thesis has not been used in the course of other university studies or in order to acquire the same or another type of diploma.

Souhlasím se zapůjčením diplomové práce ke studijním účelům.

I have no objections to the MA thesis being borrowed and used for study purposes.

Ve Vodňanech dne 8. srpna 2019

---

podpis

## ABSTRAKT

Cílem diplomové práce je popsat a porovnat užití adjektiv *available* a *responsible* coby modifikátorů, které se bez komplementace mohou vyskytovat v pre i postnominální pozici. Analýza obou modifikačních pozic se zaměřuje na textový kontext, složitost substantivní a adjektivní fráze, ve kterých se adjektiva vyskytují, referenci a další rysy, které napomohou podat přehled o strukturách, ve kterých se tato dvě adjektiva vyskytují. Data potřebná pro analytickou část této práce byla získána z Britského národního korpusu (The British National Corpus) za použití základního korpusového dotazu, jehož hledání bylo omezeno na psanou část korpusu. Po manuálním třídění prvotních vzorků o 500 konkordančních řádcích byly získány výsledné vzorky, a to 154 konkordančních řádků s adjektivem *available* a 147 s adjektivem *responsible*. Tyto vzorky jsou následně v práci řazeny do kategorií a jsou zkoumány s ohledem na složitost substantivní fráze, premodifikaci, postmodifikaci a komplementaci adjektiv, sémantickou preferenci řídících substantiv a motivaci pro pre- či postnominální pozici těchto modifikátorů.

**Klíčová slova:** adjektivum, adjektivní fráze, premodikace, postmodifikace, komplementace, atributivní funkce, predikační funkce, postpozitivní funkce, holé adjektivum, komplementované adjektivum

## ABSTRACT

The objective of the thesis is to describe and compare the modifying uses of two adjectives which can appear both as premodifiers as well as bare postmodifiers, namely *available* and *responsible*. Both modifying positions are examined with respect to the textual environment, the complexity of noun phrases and adjective phrases in which the adjectives function, reference and other features in order to outline the patterns in which these two adjectives appear. The data for the analytical part have been extracted from the British National Corpus using the basic query and limiting the search to the written part of the corpus. After manual assessment of the initial samples of 500 concordance lines, 154 concordance lines containing the adjective *available* and 147 containing the adjective *responsible* proved to be suitable for the analysis. The final samples of the data are further categorized and analysed concerning the complexity of the noun phrase, premodification, postmodification and complementation of the adjectives, semantic preference of the head nouns, and the motivation for the pre- or postnominal placement of the modifiers.

**Key words:** adjective, adjective phrase, premodification, postmodification, complementation, attributive function, predicative function, postpositive function, bare adjective, complemented adjective

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations

List of Tables and Charts

<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>2. Theoretical background.....</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1 Defining a noun phrase.....	15
2.2 Defining an adjective phrase.....	17
2.3 Basic semantic and morphological characteristics of adjectives.....	18
2.4 Syntactic functions of adjectives.....	20
2.4.1 Attributive function.....	20
2.4.2 Predicative function.....	21
2.4.3 Postpositive function.....	21
2.5 Restricted functions of adjectives.....	22
2.5.1 Attributive-only adjectives.....	23
2.5.2 Predicative-only adjectives.....	24
2.5.3 Postpositive-only adjectives.....	24
2.5.4 Alternative approach: Adjectives by position.....	25
2.6 Adjectives in prenominal position.....	25
2.7 Complemented adjectives in postnominal position.....	27
2.8 Bare adjectives in postnominal position.....	29
2.8.1 Historical motivation.....	30
2.8.2 Morphological motivation.....	31

2.8.3 Semantic motivation.....	33
2.9 The concept of “postmodifying attributive”.....	35
<b>3. Material and Method.....</b>	<b>38</b>
3.1 The British National Corpus.....	38
3.2 Adjectives ending in <i>-able/-ible</i> ; Available & Responsible.....	38
3.3 The sample and categorization of concordance lines.....	41
<b>4. The adjective <i>available</i> as a modifier.....</b>	<b>44</b>
4.1 <i>Available</i> in prenominal position – (light A)-N phrases.....	45
4.2 <i>Available</i> in prenominal position – (heavy A)-N phrases.....	46
4.3 <i>Available</i> in postnominal position – N-(light A) phrases.....	49
4.4 <i>Available</i> in postnominal position – N-(heavy A) phrases.....	52
4.5 Head elements and reference of phrases containing available.....	54
4.6 Short overview.....	58
<b>5. The adjective <i>responsible</i> as a modifier.....</b>	<b>59</b>
5.1 Responsible in prenominal position – names, titles and terms.....	60
5.2 <i>Responsible</i> in prenominal position – (light A)-N phrases.....	60
5.3 <i>Responsible</i> in prenominal position – (heavy A)-N phrases.....	63
5.4 <i>Responsible</i> in postnominal position – N-(light A) phrases.....	63
5.5 <i>Responsible</i> in postnominal position – N-(heavy A) phrases.....	65
5.6 Head elements and reference of phrases containing responsible.....	66
5.7 Short overview.....	69
<b>6. Conclusion.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>7. References.....</b>	<b>74</b>

<b>8. Résumé.....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>9. Appendices.....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Appendix 1: <i>Available</i>.....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Appendix 2: <i>Responsible</i>.....</b>	<b>92</b>



## List of Abbreviations

A.....	adjective
AdjP.....	adjective phrase
The BNC.....	the British National Corpus
D.....	determiner
DP.....	determiner phrase
IPR.....	indefinite pronoun
N.....	noun
NP.....	noun phrase
PP.....	prepositional phrase

## List of Tables and Charts

Table 1: Structure of a noun phrase.....	15
Table 2: Structure of an adjective phrase.....	17
Table 3: Distribution of syntactic adjectival functions in the Brown and Frown corpora (Blöhdorn 2009).....	22
Table 4: The syntactic functions of adjectives.....	22
Table 5: A sequence of pre-head elements according to Quirk et al. (1985).....	26
Table 6: A sequence of pre-head elements according to Huddleston & Pullum (2002).....	27
Table 7: The frequency of the excluded and relevant results contained in the initial sample of concordance lines containing <i>available</i> and <i>responsible</i> .....	42
Chart 1: The syntactic functions of the adjective <i>available</i> .....	44
Table 8: The frequency of the prenominal and postnominal position of the adjective <i>available</i> .....	44
Table 9: Structural complexity of the (light A)-N phrases containing <i>available</i> .....	46
Table 10: Adjunct adverbials premodifying the adjective <i>available</i> in (heavy A)-N phrases.....	47
Table 11: Premodifiers of the (heavy A)-N phrases containing <i>available</i> .....	48
Table 12: Structural complexity of the (heavy A)-N phrases containing <i>available</i> .....	49
Table 13: PPs complementing the adjective <i>available</i> in N-(heavy A) phrases.....	54
Table 14: Time adjuncts pre/postmodifying the adjective <i>available</i> in N-(heavy A) phrases.....	55
Table 15: Head element of phrases containing <i>available</i> in prenominal position.....	55
Table 16: Determiners and quantifiers of phrases containing <i>available</i> in prenominal position.....	56

Table 17: Head nouns of phrases containing <i>available</i> in postnominal position.....	56
Table 18: Determiners and quantifiers of phrases containing <i>available</i> in postnominal position.....	56
Chart 2: The syntactic functions of the adjective <i>responsible</i> .....	59
Table 19: The frequency of the prenominal and postnominal position of the adjective <i>responsible</i> .....	59
Table 20: Structural complexity of the (light A)-N phrases containing <i>responsible</i> .....	61
Table 21: PPs complementing the adjective <i>responsible</i> in N-(heavy A) phrases.....	66
Table 22: Head elements of phrases containing <i>responsible</i> in prenominal position.....	66
Table 23: Determiners of phrases containing <i>responsible</i> in prenominal position.....	67
Table 24: Head elements of phrases containing <i>responsible</i> in postnominal position.....	68
Table 25: Determiners of phrases containing <i>responsible</i> in postnominal position.....	69

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this thesis is to provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the modifying uses of two adjectives, *available* and *responsible*. The focus of this thesis stems from the fact that besides their premodifying use given by their nature as central adjectives, both *available* and *responsible* are by several studies (e.g. Blöhdorn 2009, Schönthal 2013, Mervová 2016, Šaldová 2019) attested as prototypical adjectives appearing in the postmodifying position. Of course, various grammars and monographs (e.g. Quirk et al. (1985), Biber et al. (1999), Huddleston & Pullum (2002), Matthews (2014)) mention the possibility of these adjectives to appear in the postnominal position, but no more detailed corpus based analysis examining the patterns and factors motivating the choice of either of the positions have been conducted (but cf. Blöhdorn 2009).

The theoretical part (Chapter 2) firstly briefly introduces the frameworks describing English noun and adjective phrases as approached by Quirk et al. (1985) and Huddleston & Pullum (2000) (Sections 2.1 and 2.2), followed by a discussion summarizing the basic morphological and semantic characteristics of English adjectives (Section 2.3). The following sections provide a description of the three syntactic functions of English adjectives (Section 2.4) as well as adjectives whose function is restricted (Section 2.5). An alternative classification to approaching the adjectival syntactic functions as presented by Matthews (2014) is also briefly presented in Section 2.6. After a short overview of the prenominal position of adjectives (Section 2.7), a special attention is paid to their postnominal position. First, a discussion concerning the motivation for the postnominal placement of the adjective as required by its own complementation is provided (Section 2.7) followed by Section 2.8 describing the various reasons behind postponed bare adjectives, drawing from traditional grammars as well as more recent studies and for convenience divided into sections according to the nature of the motivation (historical, morphological, semantic). Lastly, Blöhdorn's (2009) concept of "postmodifying attributive" is shortly presented in Section 2.9.

Chapter 3, Material and Method, briefly introduces the British National Corpus (the BNC), continues with description of the examined adjectives concerning their morphology and semantics and the last section presents the description of the methodological procedure including the criteria for exclusion of lines unsuitable for our analysis and categorization of the relevant results.

Chapters 4 (The adjective *available* as a modifier) and 5 (The adjective *responsible* as a modifier) present our qualitative and quantitative analysis of the sample extracted from the BNC concerning the complexity of the NPs and AdjP in which the examined adjectives appear, the modification and complementation of the adjectives, the reference of the phrases and other features which help to outline the patterns in which these two adjectives occur, and which provide the motivation for either the pre- or postnominal placement of the adjectives.

The sixth and the last chapter, Conclusion, provides a summary of the relevant results, describing and comparing the modifying use of *available* and *responsible*; enclosed at the end of the thesis are appendices of the complete sets of corpus-extracted concordance lines forming the final samples employed to analyse the adjectives.

Our research questions concerning the adjectives under examination are as follows:

- English grammars (Quirk et al. (1985), Biber et al. (1999) and Huddleston & Pullum (2002)) conclude that postposition of adjectives is strictly required when the adjective itself is further complemented and is thus heavy in relation to the head of the phrase. (Quirk et al. 1985: 1295) We expect that such adjectival complementation will be the reason for postposition in the majority of the instances containing adjectives in postnominal position.
- Quirk et al. (1985) state that adjectives ending in *-able/-ible* combined with another adjective in a superlative degree, *only*, or a general ordinal can be postponed. (Quirk et al. 1985: 418) These conditions thus also appear to be the necessary prerequisites for the postnominal placement of our examined adjectives when they are not heavy.
- Quirk et al. (1985) remark that adjectives may appear in postnominal position when designating temporary as opposed to permanent characteristic of the head noun. Such notion was famously exemplified by Bolinger's (1965) *the visible stars – the stars visible* or *the navigable river – the river navigable*. Concerning the semantics of the adjective *available*, it is safe to presume that at least some of its postpositive realizations will be motivated by this notion, as the quality of "being available" may be only a temporary feature of the head noun.
- The semantics of the adjective *responsible*, on the other hand, leads to an assumption that its position will be determined by the intended meaning of the NP as the meaning of the adjective in the prenominal position differs from the one postponed (cf. *a responsible person – a person responsible*) and as such is similar to adjectives whose

meaning is prototypically fixed to a certain position (e.g. *absent, present, concerned* and *involved*) (ibid. 418)

- It is also assumed that both adjectives may be postponed without an overt complement due to the principle of the so-called latent complement (Matthews 2014: 170), i.e. latent realization of the complement justifying the postposition of the adjective. Such realization presupposes contextual recoverable information which can be made explicit. For the adjective *available*, we may expect e.g. *to be available [to someone/for something]*, and the adjective *responsible* intuitively implies a complement *to be responsible [for something]*. Due to the difference in the agenthood/patientivity of the two adjectives, some differences are expected as to the implied complements.
- The semantics of the adjectives may also influence the semantic types of head nouns in the phrases. While we assume that the adjective *available* will be connected with inanimate nouns, the adjective *responsible* may be more likely to modify nouns referring to people, organizations, groups, etc.

## 2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Defining a noun phrase

As the name of the phrase suggests, a noun phrase (NP) obligatorily consists of a head, which is prototypically a noun, and of other phrasal elements which, either obligatorily or optionally, determine and (optionally) modify the head, or complement another element present in the phrase. (Quirk et al. 1985: 62) The following table illustrates the possible structures of NPs:

**Table 1: Structure of a noun phrase**

determination	premodification	head	postmodification	complementation
all those	fine warm	<b>days</b>	in the country last year	
a	better	<b>story</b>		than that

(ibid.: 62)

Furthermore, Huddleston & Pullum (2002) recognize a category of nominals, which is intermediate between the concepts of the noun and the NP, e.g. *the old man* or *that book you were talking about*. They explain that the underlined expressions are not single words, therefore cannot be nouns, nor they are NPs as they cannot function as a subject, object, etc. in a clause structure. (cf. \**Old man gave it to me*. \**Where can I find book you were talking about?*) (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 329)

The head position, then, can be occupied by a noun (*the man*) or a nominal (*the old man*)<sup>1</sup>, but may also take the form of a pronoun, or an adjective, etc. (Quirk et al. 1985: 64; Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 330)

The term determination is used for the function of words or in some instances phrases determining a certain kind of reference of the particular NP. Such reference may be definite (*the*) or indefinite (*a/an*, zero article) as expressed by articles, partitive (e.g. *some*) or universal (e.g. *all*) (Quirk et al. 1985: 64), or else by a NP almost exclusively in the genitive case (e.g. *the teacher's glass*). (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 330) The determiner is

<sup>1</sup> In this instance, the nominal itself has the noun *man* as a head, to which Huddleston & Pullum (2002) refer to as the ultimate head of the NP, i.e. “the final head element in a line running from the NP through any intermediate heads until we reach the level of the word.” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 330)

considered to be an external dependent, i.e. immediate constituent of a NP rather than a nominal, as opposed to internal dependents, i.e. immediate constituents of a nominal rather than of a NP, represented by modifiers and complements discussed below. (ibid.: 330)

Modification is generally an optional syntactic function realized by, for instance, adjectives in the NPs or intensifying adverbs in the adverb phrases. Depending on the position of the modifier regarding the head, we recognize premodifiers preceding the head (which in NPs follow the determiners) and postmodifiers following the head. Semantically, modifiers add certain descriptive information to the head, often restricting its reference. The phrase *a green table*, for instance, has a more specific meaning than *a table* – in this respect, modifiers in phrases can be considered parallel to adverbials in the clause, as illustrated in the structures below, where the elements in parentheses in the clause (1a) are adverbials, whereas in the noun phrase (1b) modifiers:

- (1) a. He arrived (unexpectedly) (in Warsaw) yesterday.  
b. ~ his (unexpected) arrival (in Warsaw) yesterday  
(Quirk et al. 1985: 65)

Finally, complementation is a function of a part of a phrase or a clause which “follows a word, and completes the specification of a meaning relationship which that word implies.” (Quirk et al. 1985: 65) As such, complementation may be optional or obligatory and overlaps with other functions, e.g. adverbials or modifiers. Typical examples of complementation relate to the transitivity of verbs and thus certain clause patterns such as SVO, SVA, SVOA, etc., in which the verbs require complements in a form of an object, an adverbial or both. Similarly, certain adjectives require complementation by a postmodifier, as in (2) and (3):

- (2) All sales are subject *to a tax*.  
(3) Mr Gould is likely *to resign*. (ibid.: 65-66)

Concerning the syntactic function of NPs, they are, when placed in an appropriate case-form, within a clause structure capable of functioning as a subject (4), an object (5) or predicative complement<sup>2</sup> (6) (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 326), as illustrated by the examples below:

- (4) *The doctor* arrived.  
(5) We need *a doctor*.  
(6) Kim is *a doctor*. (ibid.: 326)

---

<sup>2</sup> Or, in Quirk et al.'s (1985) terminology, a subject complement.



## 2.2 Defining an adjective phrase

An adjective phrase (AdjP) consists of a head realized by an adjective alone or optionally accompanied by modifying elements in either pre-head or post-head position. In some cases the adjective phrase is also optionally or obligatorily complemented (Quirk et al. 1985: 63), all such possible structures are illustrated in Table 2:

**Table 2: Structure of an adjective phrase**

premodification	head	postmodification	complementation
			too
	pleasant	enough	

(ibid.: 63)

The structure of AdjPs may be, like that of NPs discussed above, of considerable internal complexity. Many adjectives allow complementation in post-head position, which is almost invariably realized by a prepositional phrase (PP) or a clause. Such complements are mostly optional as they are licensed by the head rather than being obligatory (7a.-b.), however, there are adjectives accompanied by a complement that is syntactically obligatory when the AdjP is in non-attributive function (8a.-b.) (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 542):

- (7) a. He was afraid *of dogs*.                                 b. He was afraid.  
 (8) a. They are mindful *of the danger*.                         b. \*They are mindful.

(ibid.: 542)

Four adjectives (*due*, *like*, *unlike* and *worth*) license NP complements not related to the head via preposition, but immediately (ibid.: 546):

- (9) The book turned out to be worth *seventy dollars*.

(ibid.: 546)

The range of possible clausal complements found in AdjPs is illustrated by the examples (10a.-h.) below:

- (10) a. I'm glad *that you were able to come*.                     [declarative content clause]  
 b. She was insistent *that the charge be dropped*.           [mandative]  
 c. I'm not sure *whether that will be possible*.                 [interrogative]  
 d. I was amazed *what a fuss he made*.                             [exclamative]

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| e. She is willing <i>to renegotiate the deal</i> .   | [to-infinitival]            |
| f. Kim is hard <i>to please</i> .                    | [hollow infinitival]        |
| g. She was busy <i>marking assignments</i> .         | [gerund-participial]        |
| h. The offer is certainly worth <i>considering</i> . | [hollow gerund-participial] |

(ibid.: 545-6)

Concerning modification, modifying elements in AdjPs may take the form of adverb phrases (AdvP), determinatives, NPs, PPs, and, under very restricted conditions, relative clauses (ibid.: 547):

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| (11) a. She is <i>quite incredibly</i> generous.      | [AdvP]            |
| b. It surely isn't <i>that</i> important.             | [determinative]   |
| c. The nail was <i>two inches</i> long.               | [NP]              |
| d. The view was beautiful <i>beyond description</i> . | [PP]              |
| e. He is now the fattest <i>he's ever been</i> .      | [relative clause] |
- (ibid.: 547)

### 2.3 Basic semantic and morphological characteristics of adjectives

Adjectives may be defined as “a syntactically distinct class of words whose most characteristic function is to modify nouns. They typically denote properties, most centrally in the domains of size, shape, colour, worth and age,” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 527) and other, such as physical properties, human tendencies, properties like speed, movement, and so on. (ibid.: 528)

Such a definition, however, does not enable us to decide whether a particular word is an adjective or not. For this purpose, Quirk et al. (1985) list four features commonly considered to be criteria of adjectives:

- a) They can freely occur in attributive function, i.e. they are able to modify the noun appearing between the determiner and the head of a NP (e.g. an *ugly* painting).
- b) They can freely occur in predicative function, i.e. they are able to function as a subject complement (e.g. The painting is *ugly*.), or as object complement (e.g. He thought the painting *ugly*.).

- c) They can be premodified by the intensifier *very* (e.g. The children are *very* happy.).
- d) They can take comparative and superlative forms – the comparison may be by means of adding inflections (*-er* and *-est*) or premodifiers *more* and *most*.

But not all adjectives fulfil all the criteria listed above. The ability to function both attributively and predicatively is considered to be a crucial feature of adjectives and adjectives fulfilling these criteria are regarded as central. On the other hand, there are peripheral adjectives, i.e. adjectives complying with only one of these features. (Quirk et al. 1985: 404)

Concerning the morphological structure, Quirk et al. (1985) list suffixes found only, or at least typically, with adjectives:

<i>-able</i> (comfortable)	<i>-al</i> (seasonal)
<i>-ful</i> (playful)	<i>-ic</i> (scientific)
<i>-ish</i> (greyish)	<i>-less</i> (useless)
<i>-ous</i> (dangerous)	<i>-y</i> (dirty)

The issue is that a lot of common adjectives have no such identifying form, e.g. *good*, *hot*, *little*, *young*, *fat*, etc., and their distinction is further complicated by the fact that many of them do not allow inflected forms or have the same form as an adverb. (ibid.: 402, 406)

Concerning the semantic functions of adjectives, two crucial functions have been recognized by Dixon (2010). The first important task of adjectives is to “make a statement that something has a certain property.” (Matthews 2014: 1) Thus in English, as he illustrates, the sentence *The chief is tall* could state, referring to someone recognized as *the chief*, that they have a property of being tall. Another task is “as a specification that helps identify the referent of the head noun.” (ibid.: 1) The phrase *the tall chief* could therefore refer to somebody identified as a chief who is, specifically, tall. English, as Dixon (2010) specifies, belongs, alongside with other familiar European languages, to a group of languages in which adjectives form an open and large class whose functions typically include both those illustrated above. Moreover, as Matthews points out, their semantic characteristics as according to Dixon (2010) are closely related to their syntactic functions. (ibid.: 1-2)

## 2.4 Syntactic functions of adjectives

Matthews (2014) notes that “‘to make a statement about something’ is to express what is traditionally a predication, and when adjectives are predicated they are in what is traditionally the ‘predicative position.’” (Matthews 2014: 1-2) As verbs have such a function in e.g. *The chief spoke* or *The chief talked nonsense*, so does either the adjective *tall* itself, or else a larger unit *is tall* in *The chief is tall*. (ibid.: 2) The second function of identification of a referent via specification is performed by adjectives in another position, which is traditionally the “attributive position”. In *the tall chief*, the function of *tall* is “as a unit attributive to, or as a modifier of, a noun.” (ibid.: 2) In *I met someone tall*, however, the adjective again has a position within a phrase structure but it is a modifier that comes after *someone*. (Matthews 2014: 10) Such a position is presented in current grammars as a third function – we may therefore speak of three main positions and syntactic functions of adjectives: the attributive, the predicative and postpositive, as recognized both by Quirk et al. (1985: 418) and Huddleston & Pullum (2002: 528).

### 2.4.1 Attributive function

Attributive adjectives are those which function as pre-head internal dependents in NPs. Internal dependents are, as discussed in Section 2.1, part of a nominal, and therefore in NPs containing a determiner they are placed between the determiner and the head noun. (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 528) To put it simply, adjectives are attributive “when they premodify the head of a noun phrase: *a small garden*, *popular ballads*.” (Quirk et al. 1985: 418) The basic function of adjectives in premodifying attributive position then consists, as stated by Blöhdorn (2009), “[...] if not necessarily in the restriction of the reference of an entity, of its identifying or modifying an entity by supplying property values.” (Blöhdorn 2009: 34) Such attributive use of adjectives is recognized as the most frequent one statistically. (ibid.: 34) According to Biber et al.’s (1999) data, the frequency of attributive uses of adjectives is much more register-sensitive than in the case of predicative uses, with the proportion being roughly the same in conversation, but seven times higher in the written expository registers. (Biber et al. 1999: 506)

#### 2.4.2 Predicative function

Predicative adjectives are dependent elements in the clause structure, licensed by specific verbs, such as linking *to be* and *to seem* or transitive *to find*. (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 528) Adjectives are predicative “when they function as subject complement<sup>3</sup> or object complement” (Quirk et al. 1985: 417), therefore the relationship between subject and subject complement (12) and direct object and object complement (13) is a copular one:

(12) The children are *happy*.

(13) I find him *careless*. (ibid.: 417)

Adjectives can be subject complements not only to NPs, but also to clauses, which may be finite (14) or non-finite (15).

(14) That you need a car is *obvious*.

(15) To drive a car is *dangerous*. (ibid.: 417)

Similarly, they can also be object complements to clauses:

(16) I consider what he did *foolish*. (ibid.: 417)

Moreover, Quirk et al. add that “the adjective functioning as object complement often expresses the result of the process denoted by the verb.” (ibid.: 417), as illustrated by the example below:

(17) He pulled his belt *tight*. (ibid.: 417)

The result, then, can be stated by paraphrasing the sentence using the verb *to be*:

(18) His belt is *tight*. (ibid.: 417)

#### 2.4.3 Postpositive function

Postpositive adjectives immediately follow the noun or pronoun they modify (Quirk et al. 1985: 418), i.e. they function as post-head internal modifiers in NP structures. (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 528) Such adjectives are recognized by traditional grammars as being much less frequent than attributive or predicative ones and allowed in the post-head position only under

---

<sup>3</sup> In Huddleston & Pullum’s terminology referred to as a “predicative complement” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 326)

“severe syntactic constraints.” (ibid.: 529) Although Biber et al. (1999) do not provide any quantification of uncomplemented postpositive adjectives, Blöhdorn’s (2009: 11-14) data from the Brown and Frown corpora has revealed that approximately 80% of the examined 153 892 instances of adjectives appeared in premodifying positions, whereas merely 2-3% in postmodifying structures (including both complemented and uncomplemented post-head modifiers), as presented in the table below:

**Table 3: Distribution of syntactic adjectival functions in the Brown and Frown corpora (Blöhdorn 2009)**

Syntactic function	Brown corpus	Frown corpus
Premodifying attributive	78.9%	81%
Predicative	12.2%	11.6%
Postmodifying	3.4%	2.4%
Other	5.5%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Quirk et al. (1985) regard such postpositive adjectives, along with any possible complementation they may have, as reduced relative clauses:

(19) something *useful* ~ something *that is useful* (Quirk et al. 1985: 418)

The following table summarizes the three main syntactic functions of adjectives:

**Table 4: The syntactic functions of adjectives**

my <i>new</i> job	all <i>other</i> possibilities	<i>good</i> work	<b>attributive</b>
This is <i>new</i> .	They seem <i>suitable</i> .	We found it <i>easy</i> .	<b>predicative</b>
something <i>important</i>	a man <i>full of his own importance</i>		<b>postpositive</b>

(Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 528)

## 2.5 Restricted positions of adjectives

The “default” is for an adjective to function in any of the positions discussed above. However, there are number of adjectives which are restricted in function as well as many “adjectival constructions and meanings of certain adjectives that are associated with restriction on

function.” (Huddleston & Pullum 1985: 553) Such adjectives are then regarded as peripheral due to their restriction either to attributive, predicative or postpositive use. However, as Quirk et al. (1985) accentuate, such restrictions are not always absolute and may vary with individual speakers. (Quirk et al. 1985: 428)

### 2.5.1 Attributive-only adjectives

According to Quirk et al. (1985), adjectives that are restricted or predominantly occurring in attributive position do not characterize the referent directly. Such notion is exemplified using the adjective *old*, which can be a central or an attributive-only adjective depending on the actual language use. In a phrase *that old man*, being the opposite to a phrase *that young man*, the adjective *old* is a central adjective and can therefore be predicative as well: *That man is old*. On the other hand, in a phrase *an old friend of mine*, i.e. a person who has been one’s friend for a long time (as opposed to *a new friend*), *old* is restricted to the attributive position and cannot be paraphrased by *My friend is old* in this sense. It is the friendship that is identified as being old, and not the person referred to by the speaker. (Quirk et al. 1985: 428; Matthews 2015: 3-4, 43)

As attributive-only adjectives are too numerous and semantically diverse to permit a simple classification, we will present only the most common and relevant semantic groups of attributive-only adjectives as listed by Quirk et al. (1985):

- 1) *Intensifying adjectives* which have a heightening, or the reverse, lowering effect on the noun they modify. Three basic semantic subclasses of intensifying adjectives can be identified:
  - a) *Emphasizers* heighten the intensity of the noun, e.g. a *certain* winner, a *definite* loss, an *outright* lie, *sheer* arrogance, a *simple* truth, etc.
  - b) *Amplifiers* scale upwards from a certain norm, e.g. the *absolute* limit, a *complete* fool, a *perfect* stranger, *total* irresponsibility, *utter* folly, etc.
  - c) *Downtowners* lower the intensity of the noun scaling downwards from a certain norm, e.g. a *slight* effort, a *feeble* joke, etc.

- 2) *Restrictive adjectives*, the purpose of which is to restrict the reference of the noun to a certain extent, e.g. a *certain* person, the *exact* answer, a *particular* child, the *specific* point, the *very* man, etc.
- 3) *Adjectives related to adverbs* which do not always fit into the category of intensifying or restrictive types of attributive-only adjectives. Such adjectives include e.g. my *former* friend, an *occasional* visitor, *past* students, a *possible* friend, the *present* king, etc.
- 4) *Adjectives related to nouns*, i.e. derived from nouns by means of suffixes (-*ar*, -*en*, -*ic*, -*an*, -*al*, -*ly*). Many such attributive-only denominal adjectives are nongradable, e.g. an *atomic* scientist, a *criminal* court, a *medical* school, a *polar* bear, a *tidal* wave, etc. (Quirk et al. 1985: 428-432)

### 2.5.2 Predicative-only adjectives

Predicative adjectives share the most characteristics of verbs and adverbs and they “tend to refer to (a possibly temporary) condition rather than to characterize.” (Quirk et al. 1985: 732) The most common predicative-only adjectives are those which refer to health, or alternatively the lack of it, of an animate being, as in:

(19) He felt *ill/poorly/well/faint/unwell*. (ibid.: 432)

A large number of predicative-only adjectives can take complementation, mostly by means of diverse PPs or clauses, e.g. *afraid (that, of, about)*, *averse (to, from)*, *conscious (that, of)*, *fond (of)*, *happy (that, to, with, about)*, etc.; some of them take it obligatorily, e.g. *subject to* or *tantamount to* (see examples (10) in Section 2.2). (ibid.: 433)

### 2.5.3 Postpositive-only adjectives

As Huddleston & Pullum (2002) comment, only a handful of adjectives are restricted to postpositive position: restaurants *aplenty*, Attorney General *designate*, the President *elect*, flowers *galore*, the poet *laureate*, the city *proper*. The adjectives *aplenty* and *galore* are “somewhat dated” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 560), the adjective *proper* means “in the strict sense of the term,” and as such is distinct from the attributive-only sense, as in a phrase



*a proper job*. The remaining adjectives occur with a very limited range of nominal heads – *designate* and *elect* with nominals denoting roles which one is appointed or elected, *laureate* is then specifically connected with Poet or Nobel Prize. (ibid.: 560-561)

#### 2.5.4 Alternative approach: Adjectives by position

Huddleston & Pullum (2002) also recognize the three positions described above, albeit using different categories. In their classification, an adjective of the “default” class is one which can have all of the three functions. On the other hand, adjectives whose distribution is restricted are referred to as “attributive only” and “never attributive”, the latter subsuming adjectives that can be both predicative and postpositive. Within that class there are, however, members such as *elect* or *proper* discussed in the previous section, which are “postpositive only” and thus, as Matthews (2014) points out, exceptions in the analysis. Matthews (2014) then proposes an alternative classification. In his view, the main division between adjectives “might be between those that have both the traditional positions and those, like *utter* and many others in specific senses, that are restricted to phrases.” (Matthews 2014: 13) The first type is described as “bipositional”, i.e. adjectives which can occur in attributive and predicative positions. The others are referred to as “modifying only”, i.e. those which can occur only in attributive or postpositive position. (ibid.: 13-14) The resulting alternative scheme, employing Huddleston & Pullum’s (2002) terms for adjectival syntactic functions at the lower level, is represented below:

modifying only		bipositional	
attributive only e.g. <i>utter</i>	postpositive only <i>elect</i>	default <i>tall</i>	never attributive <i>afraid</i>

(ibid.: 14)

## 2.6 Adjectives in prenominal position

As mentioned in Section 2.4.1, the pre-head, i.e. premodifying position is typical for attributively used adjectives which are traditionally “regarded as restricting the reference of nouns and making the NP they modify a definite one.” (Blöhdorn 2009: 26)

According to Quirk et al. (1985), premodifying attributive adjectives can be divided into four major categories, each appearing in its own premodification zone placed between the

determiner and the head NP. *Precentral zone* includes peripheral nongradable adjectives, in particular intensifying adjectives, i.e. emphasizees, amplifiers and downtoners discussed in Section 2.5.1. *Central zone* involves “the most adjectival items” (Quirk et al. 1985: 1338), i.e. central adjectives which allow intensifiers, comparative forms and alternative predicative positions (see Section 2.3). This category typically includes both derived and nonderived adjectives, which are either deverbal (e.g. *interesting*) or denominal (e.g. *angry*). *Postcentral zone* comprises among others colour adjectives (e.g. *blue skies*) and participles (e.g. *a deserted village*) and, finally, *prehead zone* includes “the least adjectival and most nominal” (ibid.: 1339) adjectives, such as adjectives denoting nationality, provenance and style (e.g. *American*), other denominal adjectives often implying the meaning “consisting of/relating to/involving” (e.g. *economic*) and nouns (e.g. *tourist attraction*). (ibid.: 1338-1339) An example of sequence of pre-head elements with premodification adjectives divided into four premodification zones as stated by Quirk et al. (1985) is given in Table 4 below:

**Table 5: A sequence of pre-head elements according to Quirk et al. (1985)**

Determiner	Zone I: Precentral	Zone II: Central	Zone III: Postcentral	Zone IV: Prehead	Head
this	first	important	long	French	novel

(ibid.: 1338)

Naturally, a premodifying adjective, especially when immediately following the determiner, can itself be premodified, usually by means of an adverb, as in:

(20) *her [really [quite [unbelievably]]] delightful family* (ibid.: 1323)

Huddleston & Pullum (2002) further modify and extend Quirk et al.’s (1985) notion regarding the order of premodifying adjectives in an NP. Aside from pre-head external modifiers (involving modifiers such as focusing adjuncts or predeterminers, e.g. *even all the shareholders*), they propose two categories of internal modifiers – early pre-head internal modifiers and residual pre-head modifiers.<sup>4</sup> While the basic order of elements within an NP is a subject to rigid ordering constraints the violation of which results in clear ungrammaticality – for instance, determiners invariably precede the head and its premodifiers – the order of both early and residual pre-head modifiers as well as the order of semantic types within is

<sup>4</sup> While Huddleston & Pullum’s (2002) residual pre-head modifiers comprise four premodification zones as established by Quirk et al. (1985), early pre-head internal modifiers extend their spectrum to the left side of the adjectival premodification (e.g. including superlative, primacy and ordinal adjectives). (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 425)

labile. As Huddleston & Pullum (2002) explain, the labile ordering constraints provide the preferred order in a default case. Departures from such order will often be deemed of “questionable acceptability but they may be also be justified by considerations of scope and information packaging.” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 452) In order to illustrate, compare (21a.) and (22b.) below:

- (21) a. I want to buy a large black sofa.  
 b. I want to buy a black large sofa, not those other colours of large sofas you insist on showing me. (ibid.: 452)

In a situation without any special factors, a modifier denoting size will precede one of colour: *a large black sofa* thus represents the default order while *a black large sofa* seems unnatural. But this constraint can be overridden when placed in a context where the speaker has already established the wished size of the sofa so now the colour remains the only issue. In this context can therefore the modifier of colour, when interpreted restrictively, precede the modifier of size. (ibid.: 452)

The basic order of elements as according to Huddleston & Pullum (2002) is shown in Table 5 below:

**Table 6: A sequence of pre-head elements according to Huddleston & Pullum (2002)**

Pre-head external modifiers	Determiner	Early & residual pre-head internal modifiers	Head
all	those	grossly over-rewarded	advisers

(ibid.: 452)

### 2.7 Complemented adjectives in postnominal position

The postposition is required by the further complementation of the adjective itself, i.e. the NP includes AdjP which is heavy in relation to the head noun, usually by having an embedded PP or a non-finite verb phrase as complement (Quirk et al. 1985: 1294). Therefore, while we can have normal word order in (30a.), the postposition of the adjective is required in (30b.):

- (30) a. a typical mistake  
 b. a mistake typical of beginners (ibid.: 1295)

Thus English grammar does not accept either (31a.) or (31b.):

- (31) a. \**a typical of beginners mistake*  
b. \**an of beginners typical mistake* (ibid.: 1295)

The only acceptable variation of this kind would have to be used for a unique purpose and specially marked by hyphens:

- (32) That could be described as *a typical-of-beginners mistake*. (ibid.: 1295)

In the case of two or more coordinated adjectives, both pre-head position and postposition is possible:

- (33) a. *a both typical and common mistake*  
b. *a mistake both typical and common* (ibid.: 1295)

Furthermore, if a head noun is non-restrictively modified by a coordinated string of adjectives, it is common to postpone them:

- (34) *A man, timid and hesitant, approached the official.* (ibid.: 1295)

However, if the noun phrase is generic and indefinite, coordinated adjectives or adjectives with some clause element added can be postponed, “though such constructions are considered to be formal and rather infrequent. [...] The more usual constructions are premodification or a relative clause:” (ibid.: 420)

- (35) a. *Soldiers timid or cowardly don't fight well.* [coordinated adjectives]  
b. *Soldiers normally timid* [adjective with added clause element]  
(36) a. *Timid or cowardly soldiers don't fight well.* [premodification]  
b. *Soldiers who are (normally) timid or cowardly don't fight well.* [relative clause]  
(ibid.: 420)

If the adjective is alone or merely premodified by an intensifier, postposition is not normally allowed:

- (37) \**The soldiers rather timid approached their officer.* (ibid.: 420)

Comparison structures involving nouns of different gender classes also require postposition (38), but where the nouns are of the same gender class, postposition remains optional (39):

- (38) *a man taller than Mary*      ~ \**a taller man than Mary*  
 (39) *a man taller than John*      ~ *a taller man than John*

(ibid.: 1295)

Finally, due to the fact that Quirk et al. (1985) regard the postpositive structures as reduced relative clauses, they treat them as being restrictive or non-restrictive:

- (40) a. *Soldiers normally timid don't fight well.*  
 ~ *Soldiers who are normally timid don't fight well.*  
 [generic and indefinite noun head]  
 b. *The soldiers, normally timid, fought bravely.*  
 ~ *The soldiers, who were normally timid, fought bravely.*  
 [specific and definite noun head]

(ibid.: 420)

## 2.8 Bare adjectives in postnominal position

As Alexiadou (2014) comments, “traditional grammars take the fact that adjectives modify nouns directly – that is, in attributive modification – to be their most obvious distinctive feature.” (Alexiadou 2014: 89) However, while the attributive pre-head modification is viewed as the unmarked use of adjectives, the discussion in Section 2.5.2 showed that there are adjectives that cannot be used as attributive modifiers, but can only function as predicates (e.g. *afraid*). Similarly, there are instances of postmodifying adjectives, although very rare, that cannot be found in other positions (e.g. *elect*; see Section 2.5.3). The last group is represented by adjectives which appear both in pre- and post-head positions (e.g. *available*).

Despite the fact that bare postmodifying adjectives received lesser attention in traditional grammars compared to the other two remaining positions, this matter has been discussed in several studies which provided some account of postposition, either by trying to explain the function of or constraints on the position (e.g. Bolinger 1965, Ferris 1993, Blöhdorn 2008, Matthews 2014, etc.), or by trying to identify the range of adjectives as types appearing in this construction (e.g. Blöhdorn 2008, Neubauerová 2011, Schönthal 2013, Mervová 2016, etc.) The following sections will provide an overview of factors motivating the postnominal position of a bare modifying adjective, combining views of traditional grammars of Quirk et

al. (1985) and Huddleston & Pullum (2002), with findings and observations proposed in individual studies.

### 2.8.1 Historical motivation

As mentioned in Section 2.5.3, there are relatively few of adjectives occurring solely in the post-head position – *aplenty, designate, elect, galore, laureate* and *proper* (see Section 2.5.3). (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 560) The motivation for postposition of the modifying adjectives is in these and other occurrences of the noun-adjective combinations (with adjectives such as *martial, incorporated, general, apparent* or *immemorial*) considered to be of historical nature. It resulted in “fixed” (Teyssier 1968: 236; Swan 1995: 16) or “institutionalized” (Quirk et al. 1985: 418) expressions reflecting the neoclassical style “much in vogue in Elizabethan times” (ibid.: 419) which originated in adapting former French and Latin influences especially in the area of administrative language. (Blöhdorn 2009: 75)

Such combinations are mostly restricted to legal domain, in which French dominated during the Middle English period (e.g. *attorney general*) or are fossilized, as for instance *Asia Minor*. However, as Blöhdorn (2009) reminds, we have to be aware of the fact that such expressions originating from French or Latin constructions can be regarded as isolated, lexicalized combinations. (ibid.: 78) Similarly, Quirk et al. (1985) comment that these fixed noun-plus-adjective phrases are of little importance in themselves as they are infrequently used and note that “it is likely that native speakers feel them to be very similar to compound nouns.” (Quirk et al. 1985: 1295) Moreover, unlike other adjectives in free combinations, postposed adjectives cannot be modified:

- (22) a. \**The president newly elect will take office next Monday.*  
b. *The president newly elected will take office next Monday.*  
c. *The newly elected president will take office next Monday.*

(ibid.: 1296)

Apart from such fixed expressions, postposition is usual with compound phrases, for instance *pure and simple*, as in *an answer/truth pure and simple*. (ibid.: 419)

Connected to historical influences is also the poetic tradition which often resulted in deviations from the prescribed word order as in a line from Tennyson:

(23) *Of that great order of the Table Round*

(Matthews 2014: 171)

As Matthews (2014) comments, there is no implication that this particular combination might have a different meaning from that of *the Round Table* and there is no other reason, other than metrical convenience, why the adjective should be placed in this position. (ibid.: 171) Identically, the first line of Auden's "Anthem for St. Cecilia" *in a garden shady this holy lady* would have contain, for a grammarian of ancient tradition, an instance of hyperbaton, i.e. a departure from the usual word order. (ibid.: 172)

### 2.8.2 Morphological motivation

Aside from the various expressions discussed in the section above, there are several morpho-syntactic conditions in which the postposition is required by a morphological structure of the adjectives, a particular noun-adjective combination or by a certain head of a NP:

#### a) The *a*-adjectives

The category of adjectives beginning with the weakened prefix *a*- constitute a classification problem for both Quirk et al. (1985) and Huddleston & Pullum (2002) and "especially the possibility of attributive postmodification by *a*-adjectives [is] [...] a scarcely treated phenomenon." (Blöhdorn 2008: 78-79) Quirk et al. (1985), however, mention the possibility of postposed *a*-adjectives stating that such combination is "usual for a few *a*-adjectives" (Quirk et al. 1985: 419), as in:

(24) *The boats afloat were not seen by the bandits.*

(ibid.: 419)

Huddleston & Pullum (2002) then regard *a*-adjectives *ablaze*, *alive* and *asleep* as excluded from attributive position altogether due to the history of the adjectives as PPs in Old English. (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 446)

#### b) Adjectives postmodifying indefinite pronouns

This type of postposition is conditioned by the presence of a head noun consisting of compound indefinite pronouns ending in "*-body*, *-one*, *-thing* and adverb *-where*, plus one or two *wh*-forms (e.g. *what else*, *who next*, etc.) which can only be modified postpositively." (Quirk et al. 1985: 1294) However, the reason for this behaviour remains unclear and several diverse contradictory explanations concerning the issue of adjective position in connection

with indefinite pronouns have been put forth in the literature (cf. Katz & Postal 1964; Abney 1987; Kishimoto 2000; Larson & Marusic 2004; Kenesei 2005; Leu 2005). Blöhdorn (2009), relating the diverse attempts at explanations to the data extracted from the corpora, assumes that the prerequisite for AdjPs to appear in postposition is the absence of an NP. He suggests that if the AdjP modifies an NP, premodifying position is possible. However, if a NP is not present within a DP and an indefinite pronoun is modified by an AdjP instead, this modifying AdjP has to follow the indefinite pronoun. (Blöhdorn 2008: 131-132) He illustrates this notion by two instances extracted from the corpora:

- (25) a. [...] work in a *competent* manner [...]  
 [DP [D a] [NP [AdjP [a competent]] N manner]]  
 b. [...] to put *someone competent* in charge of the granaries.  
 [DP [IPR someone] [AdjP [a competent]]] (ibid.: 132)

c) Adjectives ending in *-ible/-able* combined with the superlative degree

Adjectives ending with *-ible* or *-able* suffix can appear in postnominal position provided that the head noun is preceded by another adjective in the superlative degree, by *only*, or by the general ordinals such as *last* or *next*. In this case the attributive position of the adjective is also possible:

- (26) the best *use possible* ~ the best *possible use*  
 the only *actor suitable* ~ the only *suitable actor*  
 (Quirk et al. 1985: 418)

Quirk et al. (1985) explain that this category of postpositive adjectives mostly retain their core meanings regardless of their position, however, their postnominal placement can convey implications not present when placed attributively (see Section 2.8.3a) below). (ibid.: 419)

Concerning adjectives with the *-able/-ible* suffix, Matthews (2014) also suggests that the morphological complexity of adjectives such as *available* and others (e.g. *adjacent* discussed in Section 2.8.3 b)) can be a factor in the process of postponing adjectives. However, he does not suppose that this is a sufficient and predicting factor, i.e. that all simple adjectives with no distinctively adjectival suffix (e.g. *large*) must precede the noun and any that are complex must or can be postponed. As he comments, “one would for not say, for example, *I like to deal with people reasonable*. Word-formation could, however, be part of the basis for an analogy.” (Matthews 2014: 169)



#### d) Phrases with a precise amount stated

Quirk et al. (1985) point out that postposition is used with *net* and *gross* when the precise amounts are stated:

- (27) He was paid a fee of £12 gross, on which he had to pay £4 tax, leaving the sum of £8 net. (Quirk et al. 1985: 419)

Mervová (2016) also notices the pattern of adjectives following measurement nouns, such as *meters, feet, days, years*, but also *pages* as in *dictionary entries more than three pages long* or *carriages* as in *a train twenty carriages long*. (Mervová 2016: 48)

### 2.8.3 Semantic motivation

#### a) Temporary vs. permanent characteristics

As mentioned in Section 2.8.2 of this thesis, Quirk et al. (1985) remark that adjectives *absent, present, concerned* and *involved* (together with a few *a*-adjectives or *-ible/-able* adjectives) may appear in postnominal position when designating temporary as opposed to permanent characteristic of the head noun. (Quirk et al. 1985: 418) According to Alexiadou (2014), researchers seem to agree that when there is a possibility of two different positions for a certain adjective noun-combination, the position of the adjective regarding the noun it modifies will have influence on the way it will be interpreted.

This has been argued to be the case with examples such as *the visible stars/the stars visible* and presumably the most famous example was presented in an article by Bolinger (1965):

- (28) a. The only navigable river is to the north.  
b. The only river navigable is to the north. (Matthews 2014: 11)

Bolinger (1965) argues that “in prenominal position the adjective attributes a permanent, enduring, or characteristic property of the entity denoted by the noun, whereas in postnominal position the adjective refers to a transient, temporary, and certainly not typical property of the denotation of the noun.” (Alexiadou 2014: 94) In other words, the adjective *navigable* in prenominal position suggests that the river is normally navigable, i.e. is so characterized. Its postnominal placement, on the other hand, implies that the river is navigable at the present,

i.e. the adjective is non-characterizing, and “out of several navigable rivers, there may be only one river navigable.” (Bolinger 1965: 297 [in Matthews 2014: 11])

#### b) Adverbial-like nature of certain adjectives & latent complement

Having Bolinger’s (1965) notion in mind, Ferris (1993) presented an example of his own, pointing out that in particular instances, more than one factor may be relevant when placing the adjective in postnominal position. Analysing the postmodifier in a phrase *the building adjacent*, he argues that *adjacent* cannot be non-characterizing as we could hardly claim that the buildings were adjacent only on some particular occasion.

The first factor concerning the morphological complexity of certain adjectives was already presented in Section 2.8.2 c) of this thesis. The second factor is related to the fact that being *adjacent* has a locative meaning and is thus closely resembles adverbs. The postnominal adjective identifies the buildings relative to the area in which they stand as seen in phrases like *the buildings nearby* or *the buildings by the river* containing adverbial phrases. Ferris (1993) argues that the adjective is semantically linked both to phrases such as *by the river*, that are regularly postmodified, and to words as *nearby*, whose position can vary. (Matthews 2014: 169-170)

The third factor is that “‘being adjacent’ implies a point of reference. The buildings are, as Ferris (1993) explains, adjacent to some other building, a building site, etc.” (ibid.: 169-170) Such characteristic can be made explicit, as in *the buildings adjacent to ours*, and the postnominal placement of the adjective would be in accordance with the rule stating that the adjective must be postponed if it is itself postmodified or complemented. Such complements are mostly optional and where they are omitted they can remain latent. For instance, the phrase *the student eligible* refers to “students eligible for something”, for example a prize or entry to a competition. If that particular information were made explicit, an AdjP would again be a postmodifier, as in *the students eligible for a research fellowship*. An adjective with a latent complement could then be realized similarly. (ibid.: 170)

Similar motivation for postposition can be observed for instance in the case of uncomplemented past participial postmodifiers as analysed by Šaldová (2005). Šaldová (2005) regards such instances of the use of bare past participles as elliptical. As her study shows, the postponed bare *-ed* participles contain contextually recoverable complementation justifying their postnominal position and their use is thus “dependent on the presence of presupposed element in the preceding context:” (Šaldová 2005: 231)

(29) [...] The tiny fry (about 1,5 mm) will be seen darting around the contained and they can be removed by using a pipette or a teaspoon. The number of *fry removed* determined the size of their next home [...].

> The number of *fry removed (from the container) (by using a pipette or a teaspoon)* determines the size of their next home [...].

(ibid.: 238)

### c) Change in meaning

Mervová's (2016) study of postpositive adjectives shows how alternations of various positions influence the interpreted meaning of the adjective in relation to the head noun. As Mervová (2016) remarks, either the meaning of the postponed adjective as compared to the relevant adjective in preposition changes, or the meaning of a polysemous adjective is restricted in postposition. The adjective *concerned*, for instance, means *worried*, *feeling concern*, but also *affected*, *involved* when placed in prenominal position. Mervová's (2016) results show that only the latter sense, i.e. *to be involved*, of this particular adjective is employed when used in postposition as some of the collocates are inanimate nouns – e.g. *lease*, *instruments*, *journey* – which cannot collocate with adjective denoting feelings of anxiety. (Mervová 2016: 49)

### d) General nouns denoting domains as head nouns

Huddleston & Pullum (2002) state that with general nouns functioning as heads of NPs and denoting certain domains (e.g. *matters*, *things*, etc.) the postponed adjectives function similarly to restrictors in that they “must immediately follow the head.” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 445)

## **2.9 The concept of “postmodifying attributive”**

Many approaches to postpositive structures see postmodifying adjectives as closely related to predicative adjectives (e.g. Quirk et al. 1985, Bouldin 1990, Ferris 1993, etc.). However, there are attempts at different analyses as for instance presented by Blöhdorn (2009). Consider Blöhdorn's (2008) examples:

- (41) a. Vince threw it against *the wall opposite*.  
 b. *the opposite wall*  
 c. *the wall which was opposite* (Blöhdorn 2009: 137)

As we can see, these three examples illustrate the three main positions of adjectives as established by Quirk et al. (1985: 418) or Huddleston & Pullum (2002: 528). Blöhdorn (2009) raises the question of whether it is feasible to consider the position of the postmodifying *opposite* in [41a.] and the predicative *opposite* in [41c.] as equal. As he reminds,

in Quirk et al.'s (1985) opinion, they must be [equal], since it is explicitly stated that postmodifying adjectives “can usually be regarded as reduced relative clause.” Because a relative clause contains a predicative adjective, this statement amounts to an equating of postmodifying and predicative adjective. (ibid.: 137)

The proposed relative clause reduction then, if considered to be a valid approach, must be seen as an instance of ellipsis. However, after applying Quirk et al.'s (1985: 888) criteria for strict ellipsis, Blöhdorn (2009) claims that not all five criteria apply as only one of them is satisfied (and that only when accepting the proposed elliptical predicative construction). Therefore, as Blöhdorn (2009) concludes, “even if we interpret the notion of ‘ellipsis’ less strictly, we find that relative clause reduction approach fails to qualify for it.” (ibid.: 140) Consequently, he believes that constructions with postmodifying adjectives do not present a case of grammatical omission and disregards their relation to predicative constructions. Instead, he sees postmodifying adjectives as a positional variation of premodifying attributive constructions. (ibid.: 140)

Matthews (2014) presents a similar notion as he asks if “function” and “position” have precisely the same meaning. Regarding “position” literally as a place in a sequence, a postmodifier has a position different from that of a premodifier. The meaning of “function”, however, would be a role within what is traditionally a “construction”. Although the views of syntax concerning the nature of constructions are diverse, units are traditionally construed one with another independently of which comes first or whether they are adjacent. Matthews (2014) argues that it is possible to suggest that all modifiers have the same construction. In this light, the adjective in a phrase *someone tall* would have the same function as in *a tall chief*. Naturally, we would not say *a chief tall* or *I met tall someone*, but that would be “a matter of ‘position’ only, which is determined in such examples by the type of unit, which can be a noun or a pronoun, that is modified.” (Matthews 2014: 10) Similarly, this would also be the

function of a phrase which begins with an adjective, as in *a chief taller than the others*. Again, we would not say, for instance, *a taller than the others chief*, but it is possible to argue that this too is an instance of difference in the positions in which functions are realized, which is in case of this particular phrase determined by the internal structure of the modifier. (ibid.: 10)

However, as Matthews (2014) comments, such analysis may not always be right. Accepting that functions and constructions can be established independently of order and that the order of modifiers is in part determined by rule, we could deem sentences like *The chief tall spoke to me* as ungrammatical. The order, however, is not entirely determined and phrases such as *the chief tall* cannot be excluded altogether. As he reminds, it has been noted that where both orders are possible, the variations come with a potential difference in meaning, as the case of Bolinger's (1965) example *the navigable river/the river navigable*. Bolinger (1965) pointed out that it is only "normally" that the premodifying adjective will be considered to be characterizing and the difference is therefore "no more than potential and we may expect that, when it is there, it may be hard to pin down." (ibid.: 11) If the phrase *the chief tall* is excluded, the reason may perhaps lie in the fact that the adjective *tall* denotes a characteristic which cannot vary as opposed to the one expressed by *navigable*. (ibid.: 11)

### 3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The aim of this thesis, as suggested in the introduction, is to provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the actual uses of two adjectives which can appear both in pre-head and post-head positions: *available* and *responsible*. For this purpose, 2 x 500 random examples of their actual use were extracted from the British National Corpus (henceforth the BNC), which was accessed through the web pages of the Czech National Corpus (<http://kontext.korpus.cz>). The following sections briefly introduce the BNC and motivations for its use (Section 3.1) as well as the examined adjectives (Section 3.2) and describe the process of extracting the sample and the subsequent assessment and categorization of the relevant results (Sections 3.3) examined in the following parts of the analytical chapters.

#### 3.1 The British National Corpus

The BNC is a 100 million word collection of samples of written and spoken language representing a wide-cross section of British English, which was created by the Oxford University Press in the early 1990s. The written part of the BNC (90%), used in this study, includes “extracts from regional and national newspapers, specialist periodicals and journals for all ages and interests, academic books and popular fiction, published and unpublished letters and memoranda, school and university essays, among many other kinds of text.” (<http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/corpus/index.xml>)

#### 3.2 Adjectives ending in *-able/-ible*; Available & Responsible

The two adjectives were selected for this study based on several criteria:

- Both adjectives are regarded as central according to Quirk et al.’s (1985) criteria of adjectives, i.e. they can occur freely in both attributive and predicative function. (Quirk et al. 1985: 404)
- They are representatives of two suffixes *-able/-ible* and of adjectives denoting patientivity (*available*) and agenthood (*responsible*) respectively (see the paragraphs below).

- The adjective *available* is, according to Biber et al (1999), one of the most frequent predicative adjectives that appear with a complement and also one of the most common predicative adjectives across two written registers as it occurs more than 50 times per million words in both news and academic prose. (Biber et al. 1999: 515, 517)
- At the same time, it is listed as one of the few adjectives that “tend to be postponed after a noun head” (ibid.: 519) without further complementation, but no quantification is provided.
- Blöhdorn’s (2009) research showed that while it may appear in both pre- and post-head position, *available* was one of the most frequent adjectives found bare and postponed in Brown and Frown corpora (22 of 381 instances). (Blöhdorn 2009: 19-20)
- Similarly, Schönthal’s (2013) data illustrated that the five adjectives most commonly occurring in the postnominal position (both complemented and bare) are *available* (7.30%), *concerned*, *involved*, *necessary* and *responsible* (2.31%). Moreover, these five adjectives together account for 82.7% of all adjectival postmodification of his sample (2, 604 instances). (Schönthal 2013: 37, 41)
- Finally, Šaldová’s (2019) data containing 1, 348 occurrences of bare postponed adjectives again found *available* and *responsible* between the top five most frequent adjectives immediately following the head noun, with *available* occurring 258 times and *responsible* 120 times. The subsequent corpus search for the respective adjectives pointed to the tendency of both adjectives to appear in postnominal position, more specifically in N-(heavy A) phrases (*available*: 3, 161 N-(heavy A), 2, 640 (light A)-N, 1, 945 A-N phrases; *responsible*: 1, 033 N-(heavy A), 655 A-N, 122 (light A)-N phrases). (Šaldová 2019: 7)

As the morphology as well as semantic aspects of the adjective was suggested to be a part of the motivation for the adjectival postposition, a brief description of both features is presented in the following paragraphs:

The suffixes *-able/-ible* can be prototypically paraphrased in three ways:

- a) capable of undergoing the action referred to in the root (e.g. *a washable shirt* referring to a shirt that is capable of being washed);
- b) capable of doing or undergoing the action referred to in the root (e.g. *flexible* means capable of adapting to new requirements or capable of being

flexed);

c) worthy of deserving the quality referred to in the root (e.g. *a habitable area* is an area that is suitable for living in). (Hamawand 2011: 137-139)

Furthermore, “the prototypical substance [of the suffixes] connotes patientivity,” (ibid.: 137) i.e. in both cases the referent of the noun which is modified by the *-able* or *-ible* adjective is described as “a potential non-volitional participant in an event.” (Plag 2003: 94) Peripherally, the essence of the suffixes denotes agenthood which has two semantic functions:

a) capable of doing the action referred to in the root (e.g. *a collapsible chair* is a chair that is made to fold together);  
b) having or showing the quality referred to in the root (e.g. *a knowledgeable debater* is a debater who possesses and shows knowledge). (Hamawand 2011: 137, 140)

The adjective belonging to the *-able* group of adjectives selected for our analysis, *available*, can be in the terms described above best characterized as “capable of being available” and thus connotes patientivity, as described in the dictionary: “able to be used or obtained; at someone’s disposal; (of a person) not otherwise occupied; free to do something; can be availed of.” (Oxford English Dictionary 2019 [<https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/available>])

On the other hand, the *-ible* adjective, *responsible*, primarily denotes agenthood as it is best described as “having or showing the quality referred to in the root”. The dictionary entry then provides us a definition of “[never before noun] having an obligation to do something, or having control over or care for someone, as part of one’s job or role; being the primary cause of something and so able to be blamed or credited for it; [usually before noun] morally accountable for one’s behaviour; (of a job or position) involving important duties, independent decision-making, or control over others; sensible, reliable, and able to be trusted to do the right thing. (Oxford English Dictionary 2019 [<https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/responsible>]; Macmillan Dictionary 2019 [<https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/responsible>])



### 3.3 The sample and categorization of concordance lines

After selecting the data source, we have decided to restrict our search to the written part of the BNC since the modifying function is more frequent in written registers<sup>5</sup> (Biber et al. 1999: 506) and since uncomplemented uses are regarded a formal feature (James 1979: 688). As we are interested also in the modification and complementation of the adjectives *available* and *responsible*, the search for their instances within the BNC has been conducted using the basic query, i.e. “available” and “responsible” respectively, and restricting the search to the written part of the corpus. After having compiled the first 500 concordance lines for each adjective, it was necessary to manually assess the results as not all proved to be relevant for our analysis aimed at the modifying uses.

Focusing on the attributive use of the adjectives in pre and postnominal position, other uses had to be eliminated. The excluded concordance lines (*available*: 346, i.e. 69.20% of the initial sample; *responsible*: 353, i.e. 70.60% of the initial sample) fall within the following categories:

#### a) Concordance lines with a subject complement

The first excluded category comprises of instances of the predicative use of the adjectives which function as a subject complement and are linked to a subject by means of a copular verb (in most instances *to be* or *to become*):

- (1) Temporary assistant lecturer's *post was available* in my Department at U.C.L.

#### b) Concordance lines with an object complement

Similarly, the second category eliminated from our analysis represents instances of the predicative use of the adjectives functioning as an object complement. These cases included predominantly the causative verb *to make*:

- (2) *Parliament has made local planning authorities responsible* for day-to-day planning control [...].

#### c) Concordance lines of non-sentential structure

---

<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, the spoken part of the corpus contains many fragments and structures with missing punctuation, making the analysis of the prospective concordance lines difficult.

The last category contains instances of structures of non-sentential character, as in:

- (3) Detailed *guide book and catalogues available*.

d) Concordance lines with instances of adjectival conversion (adjective *responsible* only)

Finally, the last excluded category contains structures in which the adjective *responsible* has been converted into a noun and is used as such, as in the following example:

- (4) *The responsible* show great loyalty, but they also make great demands [...].

After having manually categorized 500 occurrences of each adjective in the BNC, we obtained two final samples of 154 and 147 examples:

**Table 7: The frequency of the excluded and relevant results contained in the initial sample of concordance lines containing *available* and *responsible***

Concordance lines	<i>Available</i>		<i>Responsible</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Excluded	346	69.20%	353	70.60%	699	69.90%
<b>Relevant</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>30.80%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>29.40%</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>30.10%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>100%</b>

The description of the final samples, as described in the following sections, is based on the terminology as employed for instance by Blöhdorn (2009) and Šaldová (2019) and modified for the purpose of this thesis.

After sorting the results into two broad categories, i.e. NPs with adjectives in prenominal and postnominal positions, labels of convenience were needed when referring to their respective modification and/or complementation, or, reversely, the lack of it. For this reason, the label *light adjective-noun phrase* (henceforth *(light A)-N*) or *noun- light adjective phrase* (henceforth *N-(light A)*) – regarding either the prenominal or postnominal position of the adjective – will be used to refer to NPs containing attributive adjective not further modified or complemented by some other element(s), as in:

- (5) [...] *the available evidence* suggests that elderly people [...] [A6]  
 [(light A)-N phrase]

- (6) [...] very little is known about *the types of movements responsible* [...] [R139]  
[N-(light A) phrase]

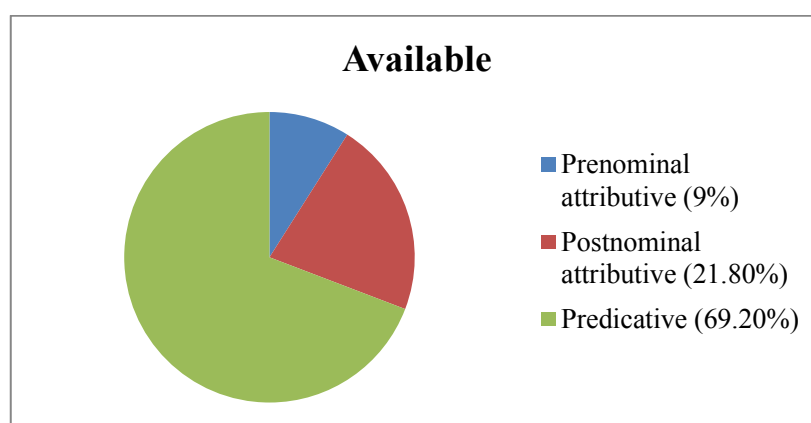
In the same manner, the label *heavy adjective-noun phrase* (henceforth *(heavy A)-N*) or *noun-heavy adjective phrase* (henceforth *N-(heavy A)*) will be employed when referring to NPs containing an attributive adjective further modified or complemented by means of e.g. adverbs or PPs (not determiners, quantifiers, etc.), as in:

- (7) [...] this method of comparison relies on *easily available information* [...] [A20]  
[(heavy A)-N phrase]
- (8) [...] *the European ministers responsible for cultural affairs* [...] [R77]  
[N-(heavy A) phrase]

#### 4. THE ADJECTIVE *AVAILABLE* AS A MODIFIER

The sample of 154 instances of the adjective *available* as a modifier is discussed in the following sections in detail. As already mentioned, the relevant results formed 30.80% of the initial sample of 500 concordance lines. It is not surprising that the predicative use of the adjective *available* is dominant (69.20%), cf. 3.2:

**Chart 1: The syntactic functions of the adjective *available***



On the other hand, in the function of a modifier, we can observe its tendency to occur after a noun head (e.g. Blöhdorn 2009, Schönthal 2013, Šaldová 2019) as the majority of the results found the adjective postponed (Table 8):

**Table 8: The frequency of the prenominal and postnominal position of the adjective *available***

Position	Type	No. (%)	No.	%
Prenominal	(light A)-N	29 (18.83%)	45	29.22%
	(heavy A)-N	16 (10.39%)		
Postnominal	N-(light A)	40 (25.97%)	109	70.78%
	N-(heavy A)	69 (44.81%)		
<b>Total</b>			<b>154</b>	<b>100%</b>

The next sections closely characterize these two positions of the adjective with regard to the structures of the NPs and internal complexity of the AdjPs as well as possible motivations for the position placement.

#### 4.1 *Available* in prenominal position – (light A)-N phrases

Out of 45 instances of the adjective *available* in prenominal position, 29 (i.e. 64.44%) contain *available* without any modification or complementation. The majority of the instances (19 examples, i.e. 65.52%) are of simple adjective-noun structure:

- (9) [...] drawing both on existing research and ***available data*** [...]. [A10]

It is possible to say that the placement of the adjective in the prenominal position is the neutral position of the adjective, in example (9) supported by a parallel structure in the coordinated NP. The posthead placement would result in the change in meaning. Compare, for example, phrases (10a.) and (10b.; invented example) below:

- (10) a. [...] Kilmaurs, Bargeddie, Stepps, Drymen and wherever ***available transport*** would take them. [A14]  
b. [...] Kilmaurs, Bargeddie, Stepps, Drymen and wherever *transport available* would take them.

Whereas the prenominal placement of the adjective in (10a.) suggests a permanent characteristic of the noun, its postnominal position in (10b.) implies that the transport is available at the present moment, therefore designating temporary characteristic.

The next type of (light A)-N structures includes NPs embedded into superordinate NPs via a preposition (e.g. *of*, *about*, etc.) and as such postmodifying their head noun. These instances (5 examples, i.e. 17.24%) contain a head noun followed by an *of*-phrase complemented by a (light A)-N phrase:

- (11) [...] providing the users with *an overview of the available information* [...]. [A3]

The following example of a (light A)-N sequence illustrates instances in which the head noun is additionally postmodified by means of a PP (three instances, i.e. 10.34%), thereby restricting *available* to a prenominal position (12a., cf. invented example 12b.). However, as one instance from the corpora illustrates, this does not always have to be the case, although the resulting structure may be regarded as a case of discontinuous modification:

- (12) a. ***Available information*** *about the distribution of various macrophage* [...]. [A8]  
b. ?*Information available* *about the distribution of various macrophage* [...].

c. There is a program *available* that will automatically create wordsearch squares from a list of words supplied by teacher or pupil. [A148]

Moreover, one structure (i.e. 3.45%) represents the combination of the two patterns described above, i.e. a (light A)-N phrase embedded into a higher *of*-structure containing a head noun further postmodified by apposition:

(13) [...] their “unprecedented” styles out of *various permutations of available scraps such as tight trousers, baggy trousers.* [...] [A2]

Finally, one occurrence (i.e. 3.45%) of the adjective *available* in a (light A)-N structure was part of an existential construction with its head noun being further postmodified by a PP:

(14) [...] offer can necessarily only last as long as there are *available tickets for all events.* [A42]

The table below represents the number of occurrences of the structures described:

**Table 9: Structural complexity of the (light A)-N phrases containing *available***

Structure	No.	%
(light A)-N phrase	19	65.52%
N- <i>of</i> -(light A)-N phrase	5	17.24%
(light A)-N phrase + postmodifying PP	3	10.34%
<i>there</i> -construction + (light A)-N phrase + postmodifying PP	1	3.45%
N- <i>of</i> -(light A)-N phrase + postmodifying PP	1	3.45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 4.2 *Available* in prenominal position – (heavy A)-N phrases

The phrases containing a premodified *available* preceding a head noun represent about one third (35.56%, i.e. 16 examples) out of the instances in prenominal position. The majority (13 examples, i.e. 81.25%) contain an adverb as a modifier of the adjective. Such adverbs, as Quirk et al. (1985) explain, are instances of adverbs (which would otherwise modify verbs) converted into premodifiers of adjectives and as such are still regarded as adjuncts, retaining their general meaning of manner, means, time, etc. (Quirk et al. 1985: 448) Out of eight different adverbs, *currently*, *publicly* and *commercially* were the most frequent ones, as illustrated by examples (15), (16) and Table 10 below:

- (15) [...] a speed of calculation beyond the performance of *currently available microcomputers and teaching programs* [...]. [A41]
- (16) [...] a renal tubular mechanism not significantly affected by *currently available treatment*. [A29]

**Table 10: Adjunct adverbials premodifying the adjective *available* in (heavy A)-N phrases**

Adjunct adverbials	No.	%
commercially	3	21.43%
currently	3	21.43%
publicly	3	21.43%
readily	2	14.28%
easily	1	7.14%
freely	1	7.14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100%</b>

The remaining three concordance lines (i.e. 18.75%) contain an adjective in a superlative degree (two occurrences of the superlative form of *good* (17a.) and one combining the superlative form of *near* and *available* (17b.)), as in:

- (17) a. Legislation requires the authorities to ensure that industry uses *the best available techniques* not entailing excessive cost [...]. [A22]
- b. [...] bend down – either to safety or to *the nearest available weapon*. [A21]

As discussed in Section 2.8.2, an adjective ending in *-ible/-able* preceded by another adjective in a superlative degree justifies the postposition, however, both positions are possible. (Quirk et al. 1985: 418-419) In instance (17a.) the presence of further postmodification by a participle seems again to restrict the adjective to the pre-head position.

The table below represents the discussed premodifiers of the (heavy A)-N phrases:

**Table 11: Premodifiers of the (heavy A)-N phrases containing *available***

Premodifier	No.	%
adverb	13	81.25%

adjective in a superlative degree	3	18.75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100%</b>

Concerning the internal structure of the (heavy A)-N phrases, more than a half of the occurrences (9 instances, i.e. 56.25%) are of a basic (heavy A)-N structure, i.e. containing the adjective *available* in prenominal position preceded by its own modifier, as in:

- (18) Such firms earn substantial revenues, and *publicly available data* reveals that [...]. [A28]

Similarly to the (light A)-N phrases, there are also three instances (i.e. 16.67%) of the (heavy A)-N phrases found within existential *there*-constructions, all premodified by means of adjunct adverbs and in two cases also containing elements postmodifying the head noun (PP and *that*-clause), as illustrated by (19):

- (19) [...] there is no *freely available information about outlets for dental dams*. [A45]

In another three instances (i.e. 16.67%), (heavy A)-N phrases are embedded into larger NP structures by means of the prepositions *of* and therefore are parts of postmodifying PP phrases:

- (20) a. [...] a valuable attempt to log *the suitability of currently available art materials* to working in practice through comparative charts [...]. [A34]

Finally, four structures (i.e. 22.22%) exemplify the occurrences of the (heavy A)-N phrases in which the head nouns are further postmodified by PPs and a *that*-clause (21a.). The postmodification of the head noun combined with the premodification of the adjective may be the motivation for the prenominal placement of the adjective (cf. 21a. and 21b.):

- (21) a. He wanted to find a *readily available synthetic polymer that could do the job*. [A38]  
 b. ?He wanted to find a *synthetic polymer readily available that could do the job*.

The differences in (heavy A)-N phrases are summarized in the following table:

**Table 12: Structural complexity of the (heavy A)-N phrases containing *available***



Structure	No.	%
(heavy A)-N phrase	8	44.44%
(heavy A)-N phrase + postmodifying PP/ <i>that</i> -clause	4	22.22%
<i>there</i> -construction + (heavy A)-N phrase	3	16.67%
N- <i>of/for</i> -(heavy A)-N phrase	3	16.67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 4.3 Available in postnominal position – N-(light A) phrases

The NPs in which the bare adjective immediately followed a head noun were represented by 40 examples (i.e. 36.70%% of post-head adjective uses). The internal complexity of the N-(light A) phrases can be divided into the same two categories as used in the previous section: basic N-(light A) (28 instances, i.e. 70%), six of which are also contained within *there*-constructions, and N-*of*-N-(light A) (12 instances, i.e. 30%). Both groups seem to represent two slightly different patterns, however, compared to the pre-head uses.

Out of the 28 instances of basic N-(light A) phrases, 19 examples (i.e. 65.52%) did not contain any other modifier or determiner (other than *a/the*). These uses need some explanation as they do not seem to comply with the description present in the standard grammars. In the case of *available*, the adjective is passive in meaning and the affected participant is the head noun. However, in most examples some further semantic specification/complementation is implied (see Section 2.8.3 b)), and can be compared to cases where it is explicitly expressed by means of a PP, such as *available to younger people* [A77] in two thirds of our post-head examples discussed in Section 4.4.

In our examples, the omitted complement typically denoted the time of the availability or the recipient/beneficiary. Instances of temporal latent complements are illustrated by examples below:

- (22) If we do face a period of declining income then the Council must be prepared to cut its coat according to *the cloth available*. [A59]
- (23) As the reference above to ‘parallel processing’ suggests, the logical-sequential approach is not the only possible form of a computational model. Some very

early work in AI attempted to model parallel processing, but *the machines available* were so primitive that little was learnt from this exercise.

In such cases, we may argue that the adjective in such a position designates characteristics of the head noun which would not be expressed if the adjective were placed in the prenominal position, as Quirk et al. (1985) state that “some postpositive adjectives, especially those ending in *-able* or *-ible*, retain the basic meaning they have in attributive position but convey the implication that what they are denoting has only a temporary application. (Quirk et al. 1985: 418) The temporary aspect may therefore derive from a latent complement specifying the time of its validity:

- (22)’ *the cloth available* > *the cloth available* [at that moment, when it comes to the situation, i.e. the cloth available if we face a period of declining income]
- (23)’ *the machines available* > *the machines available* [at early times of parallel processing]

Other instances contained a latent complement made explicit in the preceding context denoting the recipient/beneficiary of the head noun, as in:

- (24) Age Concern acts also as a pressure group on behalf of the elderly, publishing information on their needs and on *services available*. [A70]
- > *services available* [to the elderly]
- (25) [...] BT BIS has taken the line that their natural user group, the smaller firms, not only need training in how to use the system – which is, after all, not terribly difficult, but also in what *the information available* can be used for and, to some extent, how to use it. [A51]
- > *the information available* [to the user group, the smaller firms]

The remaining nine instances (i.e. 31.03%) displayed a more complex internal structure. As Quirk et al. (1985) note, the adjectives ending in *-able/-ible* can be postponed if preceded by an adjective in the superlative degree, by adjective *only*, or by general ordinals. (Quirk et al. 1985: 418) Out of these nine examples, there were two instances (i.e. 22.22%) of *available* being premodified by another adjective in superlative degree (26), one instance (i.e. 11.11%) premodified by adjective *only* (27), and one instance (i.e. 11.11%) premodified by general ordinal *other* (28) justifying the postnominal placement:

- (26) [...] Their comprehension should be signalled by *the most economic means available*, e.g. incomplete sentences, [...]. [A68]
- (27) This is *the only room available* – we have to share. [A46]
- (28) *Other stairs available* include British, Danish and French systems. [A64]

Another four structures (i.e. 44.44%) of N-(light A) phrases contained additional premodifiers (e.g. *basic, limited, local, main production*) which may motivate the postposition, as in:

- (29) [...] so as to separate *the main production options available*, and secondly [...]. [A48]

One instance (i.e. 1.11%) also contained predeterminer *all*, which may be seen as semantically resembling the general ordinals justifying the postposition as it denotes general quantity:

- (30) *All the information available* shows that the Brent flocks in [...]. [A47]

The other broad structural category was represented by instances of N-(light A) phrases embedded into larger phrases. What was found salient in this group is the fact that the matrix head nouns were all nouns of quantity followed by *of* (12 instances, i.e. 30%) – the quantifiers in our sample represented both closed-class quantifiers (two instances of the qualifier *several*, i.e. 16.67%) and open-class quantifiers (10 instances, i.e. 83.33%), i.e. nouns of quantity functioning semantically like the closed-class quantifiers. (Quirk et al. 1985: 262) Six instances (i.e. 50%) of such structures contained only the quantifier, preposition *of* and the noun and adjective of the N-(light A) phrase, as in:

- (31) This means that there will be no restriction on *the number of places available* and I am hoping [...]. [A66]

Four of the quantifiers in these structures were premodified by means of adjectives expressing size or degree *the total amount of water available* [A54], *the wide range of services available* [A49], *the substantial number of TV production companies available* [A57] and *an abundant amount of note-material available* [A149].

The remaining five examples (i.e. 41.67%) contain additional elements premodifying the head noun (32) and one instance (i.e. 8.33%) combines the quantifier and an adjective in a superlative degree, followed by another adjective (33):

- (32) [...] and so decreases *the amount of ordered energy available*. [A65]  
 (33) [...] because it is *one of the most effective topical treatments available*. [A58]

#### 4.4 Available in postnominal position – N-(heavy A) phrases

As discussed in Section 2.7, the postposition of the adjective is strictly required when it is itself further postmodified or complemented by other elements, resulting in AdjP which is heavy in relation to the head noun. (Quirk et al. 1985: 1294) Out of 109 instances of *available* in postnominal position, 63.30% (i.e. 69 concordance lines) of the examined concordance lines contained *available* accompanied by other postmodifying or complementing elements. The majority of such N-(heavy A) phrases (79.71%, i.e. 55 examples) were represented by instances of complementation by means of diverse PPs (some of which functioning as adjuncts), the most frequent being *to* followed by noun phrases denoting people, companies, institutions, etc., expressing the “actual recipient” (Quirk et al. 1985: 697) in sentences such as:

- (34) [...] and who are denied access to *benefits available to younger people*. [A77]

The second most frequent PP contains preposition *for* introducing phrases of purpose (35) paraphrasable by means of employing the conjunction *in order to*, or “intended recipient” (36) (ibid.: 696-697):

- (35) [...] *the amount of memory available for data storage* [...]. [A127]  
 (~ *in order to store data*)  
 (36) [...] *the funds available for them* have been increased [...]. [A121]

The third most frequent PP was employed to refer to the place of origin (38) or to specify certain range (37) by means of a preposition *from*:

- (37) [...] 130 lbs/ft of *torque available from 1750 to 3750rpm* [...]. [A78]  
 (38) Liquids *available from stock* include cyclohexane [...]. [A95]

Several instances of *available* were also complemented by means of a PP containing preposition *in* specifying the place:

- (39) [...] the play suits *the talent available in the group*. [A89]

Such complements represented the vast majority (87.27%, i.e. 48 instances) of the range of PP complementing *available* in postnominal position. The overall frequency of the PPs described above together with the remaining types of PPs occurring only once or twice within the sample is presented in the table below. As we can see, the remaining instances of complementing PPs denote pervasive meaning/duration (*throughout*), opposition (*against*), place (*at*), subjection (*under*), means (*via*) and duration (*while*).

**Table 13: PPs complementing the adjective *available* in N-(heavy A) phrases**

Preposition	No.	%
to	21	38.18%
for	13	23.64%
from	8	14.55%
in	6	10.91%
throughout	2	3.64%
against	1	1.82%
at	1	1.82%
under	1	1.82%
via	1	1.82%
while	1	1.82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100%</b>

The remaining 14 (i.e. 20.29%) concordance lines of N-(heavy A) phrases represented instances of adverbial modification of the adjective which function as time adjuncts. Similarly to (heavy A)-N phrases, the most frequent adverb was the adverb *currently* (40), and also the adverb *now* (41):

(40) [...] one of the most stable of *the platforms currently available*”, he says. [A117]

(41) [...] knowledge of the range of *information now available*. [A124]

As seen from the examples above, both adverbs occurred in the position immediately preceding the adjective. Interestingly, only one other adverb was found in such a position:

(42) [...] *the evidence fragmentarily available* suggests [...]. [A101]

As can be observed in the set of adverbials summarized in the table below, the post-adjective placement of the remaining adverbials is presumably motivated by their own internal complexity:

**Table 14: Time adjuncts pre/postmodifying the adjective *available* in N-(heavy A) phrases<sup>6</sup>**

Adjunct adverbials	No.	%
currently*	4	28.57%
now*	3	21.43%
a century ago	1	7.14%
at a moment's notice	1	7.14%
at weekends	1	7.14%
by early December	1	7.14%
fragmentarily*	1	7.14%
that evening	1	7.14%
today	1	7.14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>

Examining the table above, it is noteworthy that the whole set of adverbials represents adjuncts of time, as opposed to those premodifying the adjective in (heavy A)-N phrases discussed in Section 4.2, which contained only one type of time adjunct (see Table 11). More importantly, all the adverbials denote temporary duration (e.g. *currently*), occasional frequency (e.g. *at weekends*), or refer to a specific point in time (e.g. *that evening*) and thus emphasize the presumed temporary characteristic expressed by the adjective in postnominal position as argued in Section 2.8.3 a).

#### 4.5 Head elements and reference of phrases containing *available*

**Table 15: Head element of phrases containing *available* in prenominal position**

Head noun	Type <sup>7</sup>	No.	%
-----------	-------------------	-----	---

<sup>6</sup> Adverbials marked by asterisk symbol (\*) occurred in pre-adjective position, while the remaining adverbs followed the adjective.

<sup>7</sup> Type, i.e. a unique head element, not regarding its actual occurrences.

information		5	11.11%
data		3	6.67%
product		3	6.67%
source		2	4.44%
material		2	4.44%
treatment		2	4.44%
opportunity		2	4.44%
Head nouns occurring more than once	7	19	42.22%
Other head nouns (one each)	26	26	57.78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

As presented in Table 15 above, the head nouns of phrases containing premodifying *available* were represented by 33 different nouns, seven of which formed almost half of the instances (42.22%) with the most frequent one being the head noun *information* (5 instances, i.e. 11.11%). Concerning the types of nouns, our sample contained 17 abstract and 16 concrete nouns, and the ratio of the individual instances of the abstract nouns to concrete ones is also quite balanced with 25 occurrences of abstract and 20 occurrences of concrete nouns.

The following table summarizes the determiners and quantifiers found within the phrases with *available* in prenominal position – as can be seen, most of the phrases (22 instances, i.e. 48.89%) contained a zero determiner, due to head nouns in plural form or of uncountable nature:

**Table 16: Determiners and quantifiers of phrases containing *available* in prenominal position**

<b>Determiner</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
zero determiner	22	48.89%
definite article <i>the</i>	12	26.67%
predeterminer <i>all</i>	4	8.89%
universal determiner <i>every</i>	4	8.89%
quantifier <i>much of</i> + definite article <i>the</i>	2	4.44%
indefinite article <i>a</i>	1	2.22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Concerning the postmodifying use of the adjective, the head nouns of phrases in which *available* followed the noun contained 85 diverse types. As opposed to the previous use, we can observe an inclination towards abstract nouns – this part of the sample contained 58 abstract as opposed to 27 concrete nouns. The individual realizations of the abstract nouns also predominated as they occurred 80 times as opposed to 29 instances of the concrete ones. The most frequent head noun was once again *information* (7 instances, i.e. 6.42%), and, when compared with Table 16, we can see that out of the most frequent ones, four nouns are contained within both samples: *information*, *data*, *material* and *treatment*:

**Table 17: Head nouns of phrases containing *available* in postnominal position**

Head noun	Type	No.	%
information		7	6.42%
option		6	5.50%
service		3	2.75%
data		2	1.83%
material		2	1.83%
treatment		2	1.83%
evidence		2	1.83%
benefit		2	1.83%
water		2	1.83%
light		2	1.83%
resource		2	1.83%
place		2	1.83%
means		2	1.83%
time		2	1.83%
Head nouns occurring more than once	14	38	34.86%
Other head nouns (one each)	71	71	65.14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100%</b>

Concerning the reference of such phrases, the Table 18 below illustrates that almost a half (48.62%) of these instances were determined by the definite article as they were in most cases further complemented and thus expressed definite cataphoric reference:



**Table 18: Determiners and quantifiers of phrases containing *available* in postnominal position**

<b>Deteminer/Quantifier</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
definite article <i>the</i>	53	48.62%
zero determiner	20	18.35%
definite article <i>the</i> + quantifier	17	15.60%
indefinite article <i>a</i>	7	6.42%
indefinite article <i>a</i> + quantifier	3	2.75%
predeterminer <i>all</i> + definite article <i>the</i>	3	2.75%
general ordinal <i>other</i>	2	1.83%
quantifier <i>several</i>	2	1.83%
negative determiner <i>no</i>	1	0.92%
numeral	1	0.92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100%</b>

Comparing the determiners and quantifiers of phrases containing pre- or postmodifying *available*, it is interesting to observe the difference between the ratios of quantifiers within each section. While the phrases with prenominal *available* contained only two instances (i.e. 1.83%) of quantifier *much of* representing the closed-class quantifiers, there were 20 (i.e. 18.35%) open-class quantifiers and two (i.e. 1.83%) closed-class quantifiers within the phrases containing instances of postponed *available*. As seen in the table above, 17 instances (i.e. 15.60%) were preceded by the definite article (43), three (i.e. 2.75%) by the indefinite one (44) and the quantifier *several* (45) by one:

- (43) [...] and have the opportunity to learn more about *the range of careers available*. [A63]
- (44) [...] have *a limited number of tickets available* for Easter Monday's derby [...]. [A107]
- (45) There are *several extremely elaborate mouldings available* that may not appeal [...]. [A144]

#### 4.6 Short overview

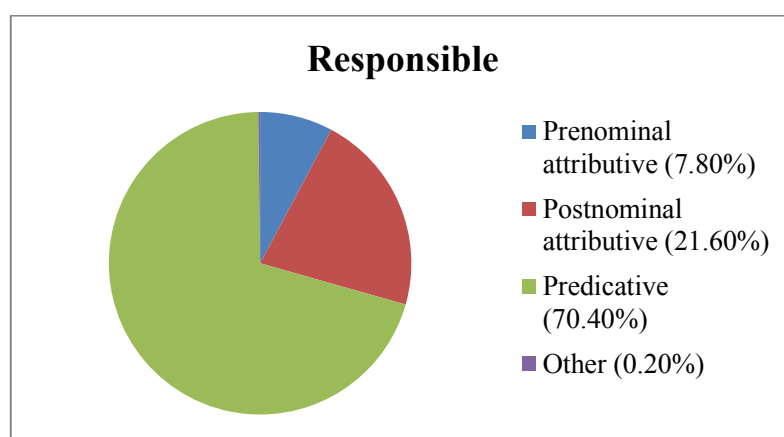
The differences observed between the pre- and postnominal uses of *available* include the following:

- The post-head position of the adjective prevails (70.78%, i.e. more than 2/3 of the examples), and 63.30% of such instances contain the adjective further postmodified, mainly by PPs.
- The adverb *currently* appears as a modifier of *available* in both of its positions. It might be interesting to describe the range of adverbs that can appear in the pre-head position.
- One of the factors noticeable in the prenominal position is the fact that when the head noun is postmodified by a PP or a clause (20%), the post-head placement of *available* would result in a discontinuous postmodification of the PP or the clause.
- Concerning the embedded structures in which the NPs containing *available* postmodify a superordinate NP, a major difference lies within the types of head nouns. While N-*of*-(light A)-N phrases contain abstract common nouns as their heads, in the N-*of*-N-(light A) phrases the first noun is unequivocally a quantifier and the combination seems to represent a specific construction that is not found with the premodifying uses.
- There were also occurrences of *there*-constructions within the sample – four containing the premodifying *available* and ten containing *available* in postnominal position.
- While the reference of A-N phrases remained due to many uncountable and plural nouns predominantly indefinite and contained zero determiner (48.89%) and definite reference was expressed in 31.11% of the instances, the vast majority of N-A phrases (66.97%) due to the adjectival complements expressed the definite reference by means of a cataphoric definite article.

## 5. THE ADJECTIVE *RESPONSIBLE* AS A MODIFIER

The following sections examine the adjective *responsible* functioning as a modifier in detail. As already mentioned, the relevant occurrences formed 29.40% of the initial sample of 500 concordance lines as 70.40% of the results represented its predicative use<sup>8</sup>:

**Chart 2: The syntactic functions of the adjective *responsible***



Interestingly, such results are almost identical to the results concerning the adjective *available* (see Chart 1 in Section 4) as the majority of its occurrences appeared in predicative structures. Biber et al. (1999) noted that the adjective *responsible* is strongly associated with predicative position where it occurs more than 80% of the time. (Biber et al. 1999: 508) Our slightly different results (70.40%) are presumably affected by restricting our search to the written part of the corpus, in which NPs and therefore modification appear more frequently compared to other registers. Moreover, we can once again observe the tendency of this particular adjective to occur in postnominal position as the majority of the results found the adjective immediately following the head noun, as seen in the table below. What is different from *available*, however, is the lower proportion of modified pre-head uses and a higher proportion of the modified post-head uses:

**Table 19: The frequency of the prenominal and postnominal position of the adjective *responsible***

Position	Type	No. (%)	No.	%
----------	------	---------	-----	---

<sup>8</sup> The other syntactic function of the adjective is the result of the adjective-to-noun conversion due to which the former adjective functions as a subject (0.20%).

Prenominal	names, titles, terms, etc.	6 (4.08%)	39	26.53%
	(light A)-N	32 (21.77%)		
	(heavy A)-N	1 (0.68%)		
Postnominal	N-(light A)	15 (10.20%)	108	73.47%
	N-(heavy A)	93 (63.27%)		
<b>Total</b>			<b>147</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 5.1 *Responsible* in prenominal position – names, titles and terms

Unlike in the case of *available*, the adjective *responsible* was also found in constructions in which the adjective and the following head noun formed a proper noun and thus an established structure (in some cases conventionally capitalized) and six instances (i.e. 15.38%) of such use within our sample of 39 premodifying uses of *responsible* referred to:

- Law term (*Responsible Bodies*);
- Law/Medical term (*responsible body of medical opinion*);
- Organization (*Responsible Society*);
- Plan (*Responsible Care scheme*);
- Title (*Responsible Independent parliamentary candidate*).

### 5.2 *Responsible* in prenominal position – (light A)-N phrases

Out of the 39 instances of *responsible* in prenominal position (including the structures discussed above), 32 occurrences (i.e. 82.05%) contained the adjective without further modification or complementation. Concerning the internal structure of the NPs, the majority of the instances (13 occurrences, i.e. 40.63%) accounts for structures in which the head noun is premodified by a single adjective and additionally postmodified by other elements, as in (46). This pattern (the postmodified head noun) is more prominent here than with *available*, where the (light A)-N pattern dominated.

- (46) [...] a ***responsible*** appreciation of the ultimate inevitable selflessness of being alive [...]. [R17]

12 instances (i.e. 37.50%) were of basic (light A)-N phrase (47), or part of a superordinate NP structure and as such postmodifying it. Such instances (4 occurrences, i.e. 12.50%) were embedded into the larger structure by means of an *of*-phrase (48):

(47) [...] thus denying *the responsible owners* the pleasure of walking their dogs in pleasant surroundings. [R23]

(48) [...] *the theory of responsible party government* appeared to be increasingly irrelevant. [R1]

Three instances (i.e. 9.38%) also contained the adjective in its comparative form which precludes its placement in postnominal position:

(49) *The more responsible therapists*, like acupuncturists, reflexologists, yoga teachers [...]. [R12]

The following table summarizes the structures within the (light A)-N phrases – as can be seen, there were no instances of *there*-constructions within the sample:

**Table 20: Structural complexity of the (light A)-N phrases containing *responsible***

Structure	No.	%
(light A)-N phrase + postmodifier	13	40.63%
(light A)-N phrase	12	37.50%
N- <i>of</i> -(light A)-N phrase	4	12.50%
comparative (light A)-N phrase	3	9.37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>

The motivation for the prenominal placement of *responsible* in (light A)-N phrases is in these cases connected to the semantics of the adjective discussed in Section 3.2. Compare the following examples (the latter example being invented):

(50) a. **Responsible** dog owners were horrified by these attacks [...]. [R14]  
 b. Dog owners **responsible** were horrified by these attacks [...].

As can be seen, the adjectival placement changes the meaning of the phrase drastically. When placed in pre-head position, the adjective acquires the meaning “morally accountable for one’s behaviour; sensible, reliable, and able to be trusted to do the right thing” (Oxford

English Dictionary 2019 [<https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/responsible>]; Macmillan Dictionary 2019 [<https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/responsible>]), as seen in (50a.) – the dog owners are described as behaving in a responsible manner. The post-head position, however, suggests “being the primary cause of something and so able to be blamed or credited for it.” (Oxford English Dictionary 2019 [<https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/responsible>]) – the dog owners in the example (50b.) would then be described as being held responsible for something.

29 occurrences (i.e. 90.63%) of the premodifying *responsible* expressed the former meaning, i.e. “behaving in a responsible manner”, while the remaining three instances (i.e. 9.38%) denoted the latter meaning (i.e. “to be responsible for something”), albeit containing *responsible* in a prenominal position. The reason for such a position of the adjective in these instances may be sought either in the head noun being already postmodified by another element (51), or by the coordination of the (light A)-N phrase with another NP containing premodifying *-ed* participle (52).

(51) [...] a corresponding increase not only in *the responsible officers listed above* but also [...]. [R10]

(52) Additional reports e.g. showing approved entries and responsible lexicographer, will be produced [...]. [R30]

What, however, seems to be the main factor here is the fact that this pre-head use of *responsible* is common in legal language – in cases where the term is defined by law or contract, e.g. *Responsible clerk means the clerk of the county or the clerk or recorder of the municipality whose legislative body is the responsible body.* (<https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/responsible-clerk>) *Responsible Officer means any Senior Financial Officer and any other officer of the Company with responsibility for the administration of the relevant portion of this Agreement.* (<https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/responsible-officer>)

Thus, as our example (51)’ lists specific types of officers in the previous context, the officers are defined prior to the occurrence of the term *responsible officers*:

(51)’ [...] grew to be triple and quadruple the size they were under Edward I; rolls and writs of the treasury of receipt increased by five or six times; for the extensive Contrariant lands separate memoranda were compiled; new calendars were introduced to record estreats, matters despatched at the exchequer and

accounts to be rendered. As a consequence of these changes alone, four new clerks and an additional baron were added to the exchequer staff, but further developments were yet to come. In 1325 escheators were made responsible for or keeping duplicates of inquisitions of diem clausit and of returns to chancery; in 1326 a calendar of Contrariant lands was begun, a roll of serjeanties in various counties compiled and further auditors were appointed. Such a formidable enlargement of business and records entailed a corresponding increase not only in *the responsible officers listed above* but also among the common clerks who wrote and shelved the records. [R10]

It can be concluded that the majority of the instances preclude the postnominal placement as the meaning of the adjective is fixed to the position. However, in the case of the legal uses (as presented in Section 5.1), there is no need for a latent complement as the phrase works as one unit defined by the previous context.

### 5.3 *Responsible* in prenominal position – (heavy A)-N phrases

Only once instance (i.e. 2.56%) of (heavy A)-N phrases, i.e. containing *responsible* further modified by another element, was found, in which the adjective in a comparative form is premodified by means of an adverb and denoting the meaning “to behave in a responsible manner”:

(53) [...] for doing his or her job in *a more environmentally responsible* way [...].

[R13]

### 5.4 *Responsible* in postnominal position – N-(light A) phrases

As stated in Section 5 (see Table 19), 108 occurrences of the final sample (i.e. 73.47%) contained the adjective *responsible* in postnominal position. Out of these concordance lines, 15 instances (i.e. 13.89%) of the examined adjective occurred with no explicit postmodification or complementation and the motivation for its postponement remained covert, at least at first glance. Bearing in mind the discussion in Section 2.8.3 b) concerning Matthews’ (2015) adjectives with latent complement and Šaldová’s (2005) postponed bare *-ed* participles with contextually recoverable complementation justifying their postnominal

position, we have decided to examine the preceding textual context of the adjective in more depth (cf. also the cases of uncomplemented *available* in Section 4.3)

As hinted at in the previous section, the adjective *responsible*, when postponed, acquires the meaning of “having an obligation to do something, or having control over or care for someone, as part of one’s job or role; being the primary cause of something and so able to be blamed or credited for it.” (Oxford English Dictionary 2019 [<https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/responsible>]) When compared with, for instance, the adjective *adjacent* discussed by Matthews (2014) which implies a point of reference (e.g. *the building adjacent [to ours]*), the adjective *responsible* in postnominal position denotes agenthood<sup>9</sup> as it refers to “someone responsible for something”, i.e. a latent complement (e.g. *the person responsible [for the attack]*).

After examining our data, we have discovered that the N-(light A) phrases contain a contextually recoverable complementation specifying the nature of the responsibility and thus justifying the postnominal placement of the adjective, as illustrated by examples below:

- (54) Travel sickness is known to be the result of repetitive movements on the organ of balance in the inner-ear, but very little is known about the types of movements **responsible** and the types of people who suffer most. [R139]
- (55) The situation which faced the Court of Appeal in this case is by no means unprecedented; apart from Smith-Bryant another relatively recent example is D. (1986) 8 Cr. App. R. (S.) 487, where a young woman who had been raped took part in an attack on the man **responsible**, after he had been released from a sentence of 18 month’s imprisonment after serving six months. [R138]
- (56) Eyes To The Hills is Stainforth’s first book, and judging by the wealth of positive remarks it’s received, it won’t be his last. It won a Thomas Cook Travel Book award along with its good reviews and I wanted to spend some time with the lensman **responsible**. [R133]

As can be seen, the preceding context provides us with recoverable information complementing the adjective *responsible*, best supplemented by using the preposition *for*:

- (54)’ the types of *movements responsible* > *movements responsible [for travel sickness]*

---

<sup>9</sup> See Section 3.2 for the difference between *available* denoting patientivity and *responsible* agenthood.



- (55)' *the man **responsible** > the man **responsible** [for rape/raping the woman]*
- (56)' *the lensman **responsible** > the lensman **responsible** [for the book/for writing the book]*

We can therefore argue that in these cases, the postnominal placement of the adjective *responsible* is motivated and justified by its latent complement, i.e. a presupposed element of complementation recoverable from the preceding context.

### 5.5 *Responsible* in postnominal position – N-(heavy A) phrases

The motivation for the postnominal placement of *responsible* in the case of N-(heavy A) phrases lies, as in the case of previously examined *available*, in its explicit complementation. The final sample contained 93 instances (i.e. 86.11%) of the adjective further complemented by means of PPs and almost all of such structures (90 examples, i.e. 96.77%) accounted for PPs introduced by a preposition *for*, implying that the person, people, organization, etc. has/have the responsibility for doing, managing, planning, etc. the activity described in the phrase, as in:

- (57) *The person **responsible** for discovering the existence of these drawings [...].* [R55]

Additionally, three instances (i.e. 3.33%) of the heavy N-A phrases complemented by *for*-PP are premodified by means of adverbs of degree and manner: *partly*, *mutually*, and *immediately*, as in:

- (58) [...] that this may be *a mechanism partly responsible for the inhibition of basal xenograft growth* [...]. [R115]

Also, there is one instance (i.e. 1.11%) of adverbial postmodification in which the adverb follows the adjective and precedes the postmodifying PP, as it emphasizes that the agent is responsible *solely* for the action described in the phrase:

- (59) [...] a pre-invasion force of about 13,000 *troops in Panama **responsible** solely for protecting the canal* [...]. [R124]

Other PPs are introduced by prepositions *to* (2 instances, i.e. 2.15%) and *at* (1 instance, i.e. 1.08%). The *to*-PP then refers to the authority to which the agent answers to (60), while the one instance of the *at*-PP denotes time reference (61):

(60) [...] the advice of *ministers responsible to Parliament*. [R89]

(61) *As the Minister responsible at the time*, let me tell [...]. [R88]

Furthermore, the example (61) also contains another possible instance of a latent complement as the PP provides only the specification of time.

The frequency and types of PPs complementing the adjective *responsible* are presented in the table below:

**Table 21: PPs complementing the adjective *responsible* in N-(heavy A) phrases**

Preposition	No.	%
for	90	96.77%
to	2	2.15%
at	1	1.08%
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 5.6 Head elements and reference of phrases containing *responsible*

**Table 22: Head elements of phrases containing *responsible* in prenominal position**

Category	Head nouns	Type	No.	%
<b>Responsible [person/people/company]</b>	adults (2x), dog people, dog owners, owners, supplier, commentator, officers, person, therapists, people, children, wife, lexicographer, mountain bike shop, company	15	16	48%
<b>Responsible way of [...]</b>	use of time, use of the media, way of life, behaviour, appreciation, outlook, approach, support, discussion, dog ownership	10	10	30.30%

<b>Other</b>	way (2x), party government, adulthood, part, manner, attitude	6	7	21.21%
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>

The head nouns premodified by *responsible* fall into three categories. As can be seen above, almost half (48%) of the instances of the head nouns referred to people or companies and the phrases thus described them as showing responsible behaviour. The next 30% of the head nouns can be paraphrased by using a phrase “responsible way of [...]”, for instance *responsible discussion* > *responsible way of discussing something*, again expressing the meaning of showing the quality described by the adjective in prenominal position. The rest (21%) of the head nouns cannot be subsumed under one particular category and thus have been marked as “other”. Concerning the abstract and concrete nouns, there were 13 different concrete head nouns and 18 abstract ones. The concrete nouns were represented exclusively by nouns referring to diverse groups of people (14 instances, i.e. 42.42%), the abstract nouns then by companies (2 instances, i.e. 6.06%) and other (17 instances, i.e. 51.52%) – we can therefore observe a slight inclination towards abstract heads as the sample contained 42.42% of concrete as opposed to 57.58% of abstract nouns.

As seen in the Table 23 below, the phrases containing premodifying *responsible* most frequently denoted indefinite reference (42.42%) exemplified by phrases with indefinite nonspecific reference such as *a responsible person*, *a responsible behaviour*, or *a responsible attitude*.

**Table 23: Determiners of phrases containing *responsible* in prenominal position**

<b>Determiner</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
indefinite article <i>a</i>	14	42.42%
zero determiner	11	33.33%
definite article <i>the</i>	7	21.21%
numeral	1	3.03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>

As explained in Section 3.2, placing of the adjective *responsible* in postnominal position results in the change of its meaning to “to be responsible for something and to be able to be

blamed for it.” As it is the case with the majority of its use within our sample, the head nouns preceding the adjective predominantly (70 instances, i.e. 64%) refer to the person(s), organizations and another groups of people who are being held responsible for the action described in the complement of the adjective (whether realized explicitly or by means of a latent complement discussed in Section 5.4). Unlike in the case of *available*, phrases with postposed *responsible* also had as their heads pronouns in 17 instances (i.e. 16%).

Out of 80 different head elements, there were 27 concrete head nouns and pronouns<sup>10</sup> referring to specific person(s) as opposed to 53 abstract ones. The actual realizations of the head elements support the tendency of phrases containing postponed *responsible* to have an abstract noun or pronoun as a head element – only 38 instances (i.e. 34.86%) were concrete as opposed to 71 examples (i.e. 65.14%) of abstract nouns.

**Table 24: Head elements of phrases containing *responsible* in postnominal position**

Category	Examples of head elements	Type <sup>11</sup>	No.	%
<b>Responsible [person(s), organizations, groups, etc.]</b>	Minister(s) (6x), person (4x), company (3x), man (2x), organisation (2x), team, staff, personnel, director, landlord, label, government, representative, administrator, scientist...	58	70	64%
<b>Responsible [inanimate nouns]</b>	mechanism (3x), factor (3x), weathering, country, area...	18	22	20%
<b>Pronouns<sup>12</sup></b>	those (14x), that, one, someone	4	17	16%
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100%</b>

As in the case of previously discussed phrases containing *responsible* in prenominal position, there were only articles determining the phrases with the adjective postponed, the most frequent one being the definite article (68 instances, i.e. 62%) due to the further complementation providing a definite cataphoric reference:

<sup>10</sup> The pronouns are for the convenience considered to be concrete head elements as their occurrences refer to specific, concrete person(s).

<sup>11</sup> Type, i.e. a unique head element, not regarding its actual occurrences.

<sup>12</sup> The pronouns were included as a part of the sample by mistake.

**Table 25: Determiners of phrases containing *responsible* in postnominal position**

<b>Determiner</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
definite article <i>the</i>	68	62%
zero determiner	35	32%
indefinite article <i>a</i>	6	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 5.7 Short overview

The characteristics observed with the adjective *responsible* include the following:

- The postnominal position of the adjective is predominant (73.47%, i.e. more than two thirds of the sample) and most such N-A phrases were further postmodified by means of a PP introduced by the preposition *for* (96.77%). This is different from the behaviour of *available*, which displayed only 63% of complemented uses and a wider range of PPs and other modifiers.
- The latent complement is responsible for the post-head placement in 13.89% of its post-head occurrences and the latent complements of *responsible* are easily identifiable in the preceding textual context, probably due to a strong underlying pattern *to be responsible for*. In contrast, the latent complement in NPs with post-head light *available* is often only semantically implied and may be more opaque.
- As opposed to the uses of *available* in the pre-head position, there is only one instance of the (heavy A)-N phrase with *responsible*, and no *there*-constructions.
- The position of the adjective without a PP complement is motivated semantically, i.e. a change in meaning is related to the pre- or post-head placement in a way similar to the adjective *present*, etc.
- The most frequent types of head nouns of the NPs are due to the semantics of the adjective denote people, groups, organizations or companies being described as behaving responsibly or being held responsible for something.
- The reference of A-N phrases is mostly indefinite as the indefinite article occurs in 42.42% of this type of phrases, while the N-A phrases again predominantly denote

definite reference (62%) as the complemented phrases contain cataphoric definite article.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The thesis describes the overall syntactic (and partly semantic) patterning of two adjectives which can be used as noun modifiers both in the pre- and post-head positions, with the aim to provide a quantitative and qualitative basis 1) for the identification of factors that may influence the choice of the position, and 2) for a mutual comparison of the two adjectives so that individual differences may be described in a systematic way.

The quantitative analysis shows the shared preference of the examined adjectives to function predicatively as the two adjectives appeared in such constructions in about 70% of the instances. Furthermore, the results suggest the inclination of both adjectives to modify the head element postpositively – while 45 instances (i.e. 29.22% of the final sample) of *available* and 39 examples (i.e. 29.63%) of *responsible* contained the adjectives in prenominal position, their postnominal placement was found in 109 (i.e. 70.78%) and 108 (i.e. 73.47%) instances respectively. These ratios specify Biber et al.'s (1999) and Blöhdorn's (2009) general results.

Our first research question proved to be correct as the majority of the postnominal occurrences of both adjectives was required by their postmodifying complements. *Available* in N-(heavy A) phrases was predominantly further complemented by diverse PPs (55 instances, i.e. 79.71%), the most frequent ones being introduced by prepositions *to*, *for*, *from* and *in*, which together accounted for 87.28% of all the instances of complemented *available*. In the case of the adjective *responsible*, the absolute majority (90 examples, i.e. 96.77%) of the complementing PPs were introduced by the preposition *for* and followed by the description of the action for which the head element is responsible and blamed for.

The second research question assuming that the adjectives preceded by another adjective in a superlative degree, *only* or a general ordinal will be necessary prerequisites for the postnominal placement of the adjectives was not confirmed as one of the main motivations for such a position as there were only four instances of such structures (two containing another adjective in a superlative degree, one the adjective *only* and one containing the general ordinal *other*) within N-(light A) phrases with *available* and one (containing adjective in a superlative degree) within N-(light A) with *responsible* in which the adjectives followed the head noun. We can conclude that the conditions for the post-head placement as they are presented in the

grammars need to be made more accurate as they do not account for all instances of postpositive uses.

Similarly, our assumption that the postnominal placement of the adjective *available* will be motivated by the fact that the postponed adjective designates temporary as opposed to permanent characteristics that it denotes in pre-head position was not confirmed to be a main motivation for its postposition. However, this semantic motivation was not negligible as there were 14 N-(heavy A) phrases (i.e. 20.29%) containing *available* in postnominal position further modified by diverse adjuncts of time, all denoting temporary duration. Such instances were argued to be motivated by the above mentioned notion, i.e. denoting temporary reference when postponed, further enhanced by the presence of said adjuncts of time.

The research question assuming the influence of the polysemous characteristics of the adjective *responsible* proved to be correct. The position of the adjective was found to be motivated by the meaning fixed to its pre- or post-head position and the adjective *responsible* is in this sense similar to adjectives such as *present*, *concerned* or *absent* (but cf. the uses in legal contexts).

Our assumption that the so-called latent complement will motivate and allow the postposition of both adjectives was confirmed as the postposition of the adjective *responsible* in all N-(light A) phrases was argued to be justified by it. As the adjective in post-head position denotes “to be responsible for something and to be able to be blamed for it”, even the bare adjective intuitively implies the complement *to be responsible [for [...]]*. In 15 instances (i.e. 100%) of these phrases was such a complement found in the preceding textual context obtained from the BNC. The N-(light A) phrases containing *available* also contained the omitted complement justifying the postposition of the adjective (19 instances, i.e. 65.52%), but the complements in these phrases were not so easily identified as in the case of the other adjective as they were frequently only semantically implied and more opaque.

The final research question concerning the head elements of the phrases confirmed the tendency of the adjective *available* to modify mainly inanimate nouns. More specifically, a slight inclination towards abstract nouns could be observed as such nouns occurred in 105 instances (i.e. 68.14%) of the sample. The adjective *responsible*, on the other hand, strongly preferred head elements denoting people, groups, organizations and companies – there were 103 instances (i.e. 70.07%) of such elements, 17 of which (i.e. 11.56%) in a form of demonstrative pronouns referring to contextually dependent heads.



Other observations of characteristics shared by both adjectives were made during the analyses, for instance the fact that the position of both *available* and *responsible* is connected to the type of the determiner, or the postnominal placement justified by latent complement. On the other hand, the analyses also pointed to the differences between the examined adjectives (e.g. the pattern *the amount of [...] available* present only in phrases with postponed *available* that may be regarded as a specific construction) and the comparison of the two adjectives showed that more attention needs to be paid to the type of the adjective and its morphological and semantic structure.

## 7. REFERENCES

- Alexiadou, A. (2010). 'The Syntax of Adjectives', in Carnie, A., D. Siddiqi and Y. Sato (eds.) *The Routledge Handbook of Syntax*, 89-107.
- Biber, D. et al. (1999). *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Haelow, Essex: Pearson Education.
- Blöhdorn, L. (2009). *Postmodifying Attributive Adjectives in English: An Integrated Corpus-Based Approach*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
- Hamawand, Z. (2011). *Morphology in English: Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar*. New York: Continuum.
- Huddleston, R. and G. Pullum (2002). *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- James, D. (1979). "Two semantic constraints on the occurrence of adjectives and participles after the noun in English." in *An Interdisciplinary Journal of the Language Sciences*, Vol. 17, Is. 7-8, 687-706.
- Macmillan Dictionary. Available at <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary> (accessed 10 July 2019).
- Matthews, P. H. (2014). *The Position of Adjectives in English*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Mervová, L. (2016). *Uncomplemented postnominal adjectives*. Diploma theses. Charles Universtiry: Faculty of Arts.
- Neubauerová, A. (2011). *Adjectives in Postposition: Identification and the meaning of the noun phrase*. Diploma Theses. Charles University: Faculty of Arts.

Oxford Dictionaries: English Dictionary. Available at <https://www.lexico.com/en> (accessed 10 July 2019).

Plag, I. (2003). *Word-Formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Quirk, R. et al. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman.

Schönthal, D. (2013). *Adjectives Postnominal – An Analysis of the Nature of Adjectival Postmodification within the English Nominal Group*. Dissertation. Cardiff University.

Šaldová, P. (2005). 'Presupposition in Postmodifying Participles: the Assumptions Made.' in Jan Čermák a kol. *Patterns. A Festschrift for Libuše Dušková*, Praha: Karlova Univerzita v Praze, 231-245.

Šaldová, P. (2019). 'Single postpositive adjectives in English: *available adjectives ~ adjectives available*'. Presentation ICAME40, Neuchâtel.

## **SOURCES**

The British National Corpus, version 2 (BNC World). Distributed by Oxford University Computing Services on behalf of the BNC Consortium. Ústav Českého národního korpusu FF UK, Praha 2001. Available at <http://www.korpus.cz> (accessed 27 Nov 2019)

## 8. RESUMÉ

Diplomová práce se zaměřuje na kvantitativní a kvalitativní popis užití adjektiv *available* a *responsible* coby prototypických adjektiv, která se vyskytují v pre i postnominální pozici. Práce si klade za cíl tato adjektiva v pozicích pre a postmodifikátorů analyzovat, tj. zejména popsat struktury, v nichž se tato adjektiva vyskytují, složitost pre a postmodifikace řídicího substantiva a komplementace samotných adjektiv, lexikální obsazení řídicích substantiv a referenci substantivní fráze a v neposlední řadě také určit motivaci pro výběr té či oné pozice.

Úvodní kapitola vysvětluje motivaci vedoucí k výběru tohoto tématu. Tou je především fakt, že ačkoli jak anglické gramatiky, tak lingvistické studie poukazují na skutečnost, že se námi vybraná adjektiva mohou vyskytovat ve funkci postmodifikátorů (a dle jednotlivých studií tuto pozici dokonce upřednostňují), žádný z námi známých autorů či autorek (s výjimkou Blöhdorna (2009)) se jimi doposud nezabýval v rámci podrobnější studie nejen kvantitativního, ale i kvalitativního rázu. V této kapitole je rovněž podán stručný přehled o organizaci práce a obsahu jednotlivých kapitol a následuje přehled hypotéz stanovených pro výzkumnou část práce.

Teoretická část práce je rozdělena do několika podkapitol. První dvě podkapitoly nejprve stručně vymezují základní strukturu a terminologii subjektivní a adjektivní fráze tak, jak je ve svých gramatikách popisují Quirk a kol. (1985) a Huddleston & Pullum (2002), přičemž jsou představeny jak obligatorní, tak fakultativní prvky.

Následující podkapitoly se již věnují samotným adjektivům. První z nich stručně charakterizuje tento slovní druh a popisuje vybrané základní morfologické a sémantické vlastnosti, jež jsou pro něj typické. Následuje popis tří základních syntaktických funkcí, v nichž mohou být jednotlivá adjektiva užitá, tj. funkce atributivní, predikativní a postpozitivní. V podobě tabulky s použitím výsledků práce Blöhdorna (2009) je pak uvedeno statistické zastoupení těchto funkcí s využitím dat dvou korpusů, jež ukázaly, že nejčastěji jsou adjektiva užitá v atributivní funkci. V návaznosti na popis syntaktických funkcí je pozornost věnována i adjektivům, která jsou ve svém užití omezena jen na jednu z pozic, tj. adjektiva pouze atributivní, pouze predikativní a pouze postpozitivní. V souvislosti s jednotlivými funkcemi a pozicemi adjektiv je také zmíněna klasifikace představená Matthewsem v monografii z roku 2014, v níž s využitím terminologie Huddlestona & Pulluma (2002) navrhuje alternativní

přístup ke klasifikaci adjektivních pozic s využitím zaštiťujících termínů „pouze modifikační“ a „bipozicionální“ adjektiva.

Po krátké podkapitole zabývající se uspořádáním adjektiv v prenominální pozici je pozornost věnována adjektivům v pozici postnominální. Následující podkapitola se zabývá adjektivy v postpozici, jejichž umístění za řídicím substantivem je podmíněno tím, že jsou sama dále rozvíta pomocí komplementu, jímž nejčastěji bývá předložková či nefinitní fráze. Tato podkapitola využívá poznatků a příkladů gramatiky Quirka a kol. (1985), jež o této realizaci nabízí nejpodrobnější a nejucelenější přehled. Následuje podkapitola představující problematiku postponovaných holých adjektiv, která základní přehled o těchto adjektivech, představený v anglických gramatikách, doplňuje o poznatky z lingvistických prací, jež se této problematice věnovaly. Samotná podkapitola je pak rozdělena na tři části dle typu motivace rozhodující o postnominální pozici adjektiva. První část podává přehled o adjektivech, jejichž pozice je dána historickým vývojem jazyka anebo vlivy cizích jazyků, např. latiny nebo francouzštiny, zmíněna je i tradice básnického jazyka, ve které se postponovaná adjektiva též objevují. Druhá část popisuje adjektiva, jejichž pozice je podmíněna určitým řídicím adjektivem, morfologickou strukturou adjektiva nebo kombinací určitých substantiv a adjektiv. Poslední část se věnuje sémanticky motivovanou postpozicí, přičemž nejdůležitějšími faktory pro tuto práci jsou tzv. „skrytý komplement“ a změna významu související s postavením adjektiva vůči substantivu (trvalá vs. dočasná charakteristika substantiva). Podkapitolu uzavírá představení pojmu „atributivní postmodifikátor“, kterým Blöhdorn (2009) navrhuje nahradit predikativní chápání postnominálních adjektiv, a Matthewsovo diskuze o otázce, zda termíny „pozice“ a „funkce“ lze skutečně chápat jako identické.

Třetí kapitola věnující se materiálu a metodologii nejprve krátce představuje Britský národní korpus a jeho písemnou část coby zdroj dat analytických kapitol této práce. Dále jsou představena obě zkoumaná adjektiva z hlediska jejich morfologie a sémantiky a následuje sekce popisující získání a kategorizaci vzorků dat obou adjektiv. Vysvětlena je také terminologie popisující hlavní čtyři kategorie struktur, v nichž se adjektiva vyskytují. Tato terminologie byla převzata a pro účely této práce modifikována z prací Blöhdorna (2009) a Šaldové (2019). Cílem základních dotazů bylo získat 500 nahodilých výskytů obou adjektiv, která byla následně manuálně roztríděna a nevyhovující kategorie byly odstraněny. Tyto kategorie zahrnovaly výskyt adjektiv coby jmenných částí přísudků, doplňků předmětů, součástí nevětných struktur a výskyt konvertovaného adjektiva *responsible* ve funkci

substantiva. Po vyřazení těchto kategorií (346 příkladů, tj. 69.20% pro *available* a 353 příkladů, tj. 70.60% pro *responsible*) byly získány konečné vzorky s relevantními výskyty obou adjektiv, tj. jejich užití coby modifikátorů. Pro adjektivum *available* tento vzorek zahrnoval 154 výskytů (30.80%), pro *responsible* pak 147 výskytů (29.40%).

Následující kapitoly se věnují samotné analýze adjektiv. Kvantitativní výzkum ukázal, že adjektiva se nejčastěji vyskytovala v predikativních konstrukcích, a to ve více než 70% případů. Dále odhalil skutečnost, že obě adjektiva výrazně preferují funkci postnominálního modifikátoru řídicího substantiva. Zatímco 45 výskytů (tj. 29.22% konečného vzorku) *available* a 39 výskytů *responsible* (tj. 29.63%) modifikovalo substantivum v prenominální pozici, postponované modifikátory byly v tomto pořadí zastoupeny 109 (tj. 70.78%) a 108 (tj. 73.47%) výskyty. Relevantní výsledky byly následně rozděleny do čtyř kategorií dle pozice a případné modifikace/komplementace adjektiv a detailně zkoumány s ohledem na složitost jednotlivých struktur v kapitolách čtyři až pět.

Fráze struktur (light A)-N s premodifikátorem *available* (29 příkladů, tj. 18.83% konečného vzorku) byly převážně zastoupeny konstrukcemi typu adjektivum-substantivum (19 příkladů, tj. 65.52%) a následně pěti strukturami (tj. 17.24%), v nichž byla fráze s *available* začleněna do nadřazené substantivní fráze pomocí předložky a tímto způsobem ji postmodifikovala. U těchto případů se lze domnívat, že postavení adjektiva bylo motivováno sémanticky, a že tudíž adjektivum dosazené do pozice před substantivem vyzdvihuje jeho permanentní charakteristiku. Zbylé fráze představovaly struktury, v nichž byla řídicí substantiva postmodifikována pomocí předložkových frází. Tato následná postmodifikace poskytuje další příklad motivace k prenominální pozici adjektiva.

V případě struktur (heavy A)-N frází (16 příkladů, tj. 10.39% konečného vzorku) bylo samotné adjektivum *available* premodifikováno pomocí různých příslovečných určení vyjádřených adverbii (13 příkladů, tj. 81.25%), přičemž nejfrekventovanější byla adverbia *commercially*, *currently* a *publicly*. Zbylé tři fráze (tj. 18.17%) byly dále premodifikovány adjektivy v superlativu, tedy strukturami, jež jsou v anglických gramatikách uváděny jako jedny z konstrukcí, které povolují postnominální postavení adjektiva.

Fráze N-(light A) (40 příkladů, tj. 25.97% konečného vzorku) byly zastoupeny převážně strukturami typu substantivum-adjektivum (28 příkladů, tj. 70%). Ve většině těchto případů se vyskytovalo holé postponované *available* (19 příkladů, tj. 65.52%), jehož pozice byla motivována tzv. „skrytým komplementem“, tj. specifickou informací vyskytující se

v přechodném textovém kontextu, která, ač vyjádřena implicitně, motivuje postnominální pozici adjektiva. Tyto skryté komplementy označovaly časové určení dostupnosti daného řídicího substantiva či poukazovaly na adresáta, jemuž je substantivum dostupné. Další výskyty postponovaného *available* byly motivovány přítomností adjektiv v superlativu, adjektiva *only*, obecné řadové číslovky *other*, predeterminátoru *all*, a dalších premodifikujících adjektiv. Zbývajících 12 frází (tj. 30%) obsahovalo kvantifikátory coby řídicí substantiva nadřazených frází, do nichž byly substantivní fráze s *available* vloženy a jež tak motivovaly postpozici adjektiva, zvláště v případech, kdy byla substantiva obou frází dále premodifikována dalšími adjektivy.

*Available* v N-(heavy A) frázích (69 příkladů, tj. 44.81% konečného vzorku) bylo převážně dále komplementováno pomocí rozličných předložkových frází (55 příkladů, tj. 79.71%), přičemž nejčastěji se vyskytující fráze byly uvedeny předložkami *to*, *for*, *from* a *in*, jež tvořily celkem 87.28% všech komplementů postponovaného *available*. Jak je uváděno v anglických gramatikách, tyto komplementy striktně vyžadují postpozici adjektiva. Zbývajících 14 příkladů (tj. 20.29%) obsahovalo různá příslovečná určení vyjádřená adverbii, která pre i postmodifikovala *available* samotné – 50% těchto výskytů *available* bylo modifikováno adverbii *currently* a *now*. Všechna tato adverbia odkazovala na dočasné časové rozmezí, a tudíž zdůrazňovala dočasnou charakteristiku substantiva vyjádřenou adjektivem v postnominální pozici.

Při zkoumání povahy řídicích substantiv frází s *available* v prenominální pozici (45 příkladů) bylo zjištěno, že fráze obsahovaly 33 substantivních typů, přičemž sedm z nich tvořilo 42.22% všech výskytů. Nejčastějším substantivem bylo substantivum *information*, jež se v rámci tohoto vzorku vyskytlo v 11.11% případů, ale ze vzorku nebyla patrná preference abstraktních či konkrétních substantiv. Většina těchto frází (22 příkladů, tj. 48.89%) obsahovala vzhledem k nepočítatelným substantivům a substantivům v plurálu nulový člen, dále pak člen určitý (12 příkladů, tj. 26.67%).

Fráze s postponovaným *available* (109 příkladů) naopak preferovaly abstraktní řídicí substantiva, jelikož 58 z 85 substantivních typů se v rámci vzorku vyskytlo v 80 případech. Nejčastěji se vyskytovaným řídicím substantivem bylo opět substantivum *information* (7 výskytů, tj. 6.42%), které se společně se substantivy *data*, *material* a *treatment* vyskytovalo v obou kategoriích. Reference frází s postponovaným *available* pak byla převážně určitá (53 příkladů, tj. 48.62%).

Za zmínku stojí také zastoupení kvantifikátorů v rámci těchto dvou typů frází. Zatímco fráze s premodifikačním *available* obsahovaly pouze dva výskyty kvantifikátoru *much of* (tj. 1.83%), fráze s *available* v postnominální pozici obsahovaly kvantifikátory ve 22 případech (tj. 20.18%).

Fráze struktur (light A)-N obsahující *responsible* (32 příkladů, tj. 21.17% z konečného vzorku) byly zastoupeny převážně strukturami, v nichž tyto fráze obsahovaly řídicí substantivum, které bylo dále postmodifikováno (13 příkladů, tj. 40.63%). Další strukturou byly fráze obsahující pouze kombinaci adjektivum - substantivum (12 příkladů, tj. 37.50%) a ve zbylých případech se tyto fráze vyskytovaly začleněné do nadřazených substantivních frází. Tři příklady výskytu *responsible* v tomto typu fráze byly ve formě komparativu, což vzhledem k povaze adjektiva *available* nebylo možné. Motivaci pro tuto pozici *responsible* představovala skutečnost, že toto adjektivum má v anglickém jazyce jiný význam v závislosti na svém umístění. V pozici před substantivem označuje někoho nebo něco vykazujícího známky uvážlivého, rozvážného a zodpovědného chování či přístupu – tento význam není přítomen, pokud je adjektivum postponováno.

Fráze typu (heavy A)-N byly zastoupeny pouze jedním výskytem adjektiva *responsible* (tj. 0.68% z konečného vzorku), v němž bylo adjektivum v komparativu premodifikováno adverbem *environmentally*.

Postnominální pozice *responsible* v N-(light A) frázích (15 příkladů, tj. 13.89% z konečného vzorku) byla, stejně jako v případě několika N-(light A) frází s *available*, motivována přítomností tzv. „skrytého komplementu“. *Responsible* v pozici za řídicím substantivem označuje skutečnost, že někdo nebo něco nese za určitou činnost, chování nebo jednání zodpovědnost – holé postponované *responsible* tedy intuitivně implikuje komplement *to be responsible [for [...]]*. Tento předpoklad se ukázal být v případě *responsible* správný, jelikož skrytý komplement se nacházel v bezprostředním předcházejícím textovém kontextu všech N-(light A) frází.

Fráze typu N-(heavy A) obsahující *responsible* (93 příkladů, tj. 63.27% z konečného vzorku) jsou zastoupeny případy, kdy je postpozice vyžadována následnou komplementací adjektiva. Vzhledem k významu postponovaného *responsible* je naprostá většina výskytů tohoto adjektiva komplementována předložkovou frází uvedenou *for* (90 příkladů, tj. 96.77%), po níž následuje popis činnosti, za kterou nese referent řídicího substantiva odpovědnost. Zbývající přeložkové fráze jsou pak uvedeny předložkami *to* a *at*.



Řídící substantiva frází s premodifikujícím *responsible* můžeme rozdělit do dvou hlavních kategorií – kategorii označující zodpovědné osoby, skupiny, organizace či společnosti (16 příkladů, tj. 48%) a kategorii označující *a responsible way of doing something*, tedy popisující, že určitá činnost je prováděna zodpovědně (10 příkladů, tj. 30%). Tento typ fráze obsahoval celkem 31 substantivních typů, z nichž 13 typů představovala konkrétní a 18 typů abstraktní substantiva. Co se týče jednotlivých výskytů, můžeme pozorovat mírnou preferenci abstraktních řídicích substantiv, která byla přítomna v 57.78% případů. Většina těchto frází s premodifikujícím *responsible* obsahovala neurčitý (42.42%) a nulový člen (32%).

Jak již bylo řečeno, vzhledem k významu tohoto adjektiva v postnominální pozici je nasnadě, že většina frází s postponovaným *responsible* modifikuje osoby, skupiny, organizace a společnosti nesoucí zodpovědnost za určité jednání, chování či povinnosti (70 příkladů, tj. 64%). Dalšími typy řídicích substantiv byly neživé předměty či entity (22 příkladů, tj. 20%) a řídicími členy frází byly v 17 případech (tj. 16%) i ukazovací zájmena odkazující na osoby zmíněné v předcházejícím textovém kontextu. I v případě těchto frází můžeme pozorovat preferenci abstraktních řídicích substantiv, která byla zastoupena 53 substantivními typy vyskytujícími se v 65.14% případů (tj. 71 příkladů). Konkrétní substantiva byla oproti tomu zastoupena 27 typy, které se vyskytovaly v 34.86% frází (tj. 38 příkladů). Nadpoloviční většina frází byla neurčité reference (62%), následována příklady s nulovým členem (33.33%).

Po kapitolách zabývajících se podrobnou analýzou obou adjektiv následuje závěr, který stručně shrnuje nejdůležitější poznatky s ohledem na hypotézy stanovené v úvodu této práce.

Následný seznam referencí obsahuje abecedně seřazený výčet použité literatury a internetových zdrojů použitých v této práci, dodatková část pak ve formě tabulek předkládá kompletní přehled všech konkordančních řádků získaných z korpusu BNC, které tvoří konečné vzorky dat pro obě adjektiva, na nichž byla založena výzkumná část této práce.

## 9. APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: *Available*

A1	overcoming practical problems for children in integrated provision and <b>available</b> sources of information . </p><p> The conference made the following recommendations
A2	together their unprecedented styles out of various permutations of <b>available</b> scraps such as tight trousers , baggy trousers , long hair
A3	be on providing the users with an overview of the <b>available</b> information , and how the information is interrelated . </p> Information
A4	discussed the criticisms of this kind of approach and the <b>available</b> research evidence . While this issue is as yet undecided ,
A5	on fuels other than charcoal appears to be in progress . </p><p> <b>Available</b> gasifiers are well-designed and economically competitive , but most have
A6	an historical perspective . To anticipate that discussion , the <b>available</b> evidence suggests that elderly people , just like people in
A7	which is not or cannot be sufficiently covered by <b>available</b> insurance ( eg payments to a partner who is expelled
A8	because of overlapping reactivity and lack of related functional information. <b>Available</b> information about the distribution of various macrophage subsets in the
A9	the ability to ( a ) make selective use of <b>available</b> visual cues ( for fluent readers much of the visual
A10	would then be quantified drawing both on existing research and <b>available</b> data , and , where appropriate , making use of
A11	in diabetics was greater than in non-diabetics . However , <b>available</b> data from non-diabetic populations in the age range surveyed in
A12	or fee-paying , should always have a free choice among <b>available</b> lawyers and should not be required to retain an assigned
A13	Wang , 1.8% and others , 2.7% . Lack of <b>available</b> products , skilled staff and standards appear to be the
A14	and Kilmaurs , Bargeddie , Stepps , Drymen and wherever <b>available</b> transport would take them . </p><p> Another exodus began at 6.30
A15	teaching skills among hospital staff . </p><p> Eleven out of the 12 <b>available</b> places were filled by participants from six local nursing homes
A16	bream , for with so many mouths to share the <b>available</b> food there is only enough to maintain them at a
A17	buyers perceive , group together , and differentiate between the <b>available</b> products , brands or services . Products or services may
A18	in domestic product markets , using trade press surveys of <b>available</b> products and their specifications , and trade source estimates of
A19	Ministry , who have promised to submit to them all <b>available</b> material . The only problem is that the Soviet side
A20	However , whilst this method of comparison relies on easily <b>available</b> information , it is not exact ; exchange rates relate
A21	Bend down -- either to safety or to the nearest <b>available</b> weapon . If you are convinced that he or she
A22	Legislation requires the authorities to ensure that industry uses the best <b>available</b> techniques not entailing excessive cost ( BATNEEC ) to abate

A23	for content words . The exact method for effectively applying all <b>available</b> information needs more evaluation , but initial experimentation is encouraging
A24	sheets and stained blankets . Around the room , encumbering every <b>available</b> perch , were mugs and glasses . She picked up
A25	and out of mental hospitals many times and had received every <b>available</b> treatment including electro-convulsive therapy ( ECT ) -- all to
A26	</p> b . <p> Unfortunately , much of this vast publicly <b>available</b> information resource is bibliographically ill-organised , is of very variable
A27	statements of the firm , which are the only publicly <b>available</b> sources of financial information about the firm , are fraught
A28	presence . Such firms earn substantial revenues , and publicly <b>available</b> data reveals that , despite the so-called liability crisis ,
A29	associated with a renal tubular mechanism not significantly affected by currently <b>available</b> treatment . Drugs that inhibit tubular reabsorption of calcium or
A30	has meant that occupational communities no longer exist to provide readily <b>available</b> jobs and cater for the social needs of adolescent males
A31	their feet and gallantly opened doors for her at every <b>available</b> opportunity . In the Post Office while I was trying
A32	succumb to the temptation to use lightning-fast beats at every <b>available</b> opportunity . So ` Stated ' has time to ooze
A33	the viewers ' preconceptions of Asian femininity . </p><p> Using all <b>available</b> means , make-up , earrings , hats , jewellery ,
A34	is a valuable attempt to log the suitability of currently <b>available</b> art materials to working in practice through comparative charts which
A35	be liberated by heat a 10% solution of the commercially <b>available</b> formaldehyde should be used in order to raise the humidity simultaneously
A36	powers by Pétain , Richard in desperation summoned up all <b>available</b> Territorials . Almost shoulder to shoulder they were lined along
A37	it , to the point where too much of the <b>available</b> computing power was being used to maintain the programming of
A38	protein from some surfaces . He wanted to find a readily <b>available</b> synthetic polymer that could do the job . The polymers
A39	declared the Reclusiarch . </p><p> Even so , much of the <b>available</b> surface area of each bone was etched . </p><p> Thousands of
A40	methods engineering in ensuring that the Group has the best <b>available</b> machines and equipment , all operating at maximum efficiency and
A41	demand a speed of calculation beyond the performance of currently <b>available</b> microcomputers and teaching programs can easily provoke awkward pauses while
A42	offer can necessarily only last as long as there are <b>available</b> tickets for all events . </p><p> Join the Friends of YEMF
A43	The Choice of Dictionary <p> There are a number of commercially <b>available</b> dictionaries that can be obtained in machine-readable form . The
A44	to control mosquito populations . Similarly there are two commercially <b>available</b> fungi , Verticillium lecanii and Metarhizium anisopliae , which are
A45	Manchester , where I live , there is no freely <b>available</b> information about outlets for dental dams . Nor is there
A46	it was nearly nine o'clock -- no wonder she was tired and hungry . </p><p> `

	<p>This is adequate -- just , ' he said , and she came to life .</p> <p>It will be fine for me . What number is your room ?</p> <p>Roman chuckled . This is the only room <b>available</b> -- we have to share . I assure you , I'm a good bed-mate .</p> <p>I 'm not sharing with you , ' Claudia said , her eyes darting , from one single bed to the other . One of us will have to sleep in</p>
A47	<p>and the increase has been very marked since 1960 . It has been paralleled by a similar increase in Langstone Harbour in Hampshire , which is only separated from Chichester Harbour by Hayling Island ; in fact , the two harbours join at the north end of Hayling . All the information <b>available</b> shows that the Brent flocks in these two harbours remain largely separate , except to the north of Hayling Island , and counts of the entire Chichester/Langstone complex since 1972/73 have shown the peak populations to reach 10,000 to 12,000 birds .</p>
A48	<p>used . Finally , the Woodward breakdown of mass production into two categories makes explicit the distinction made in our analysis between mass production and flow or process production .</p> <p>14 . On balance , it is probably helpful to think firstly in terms of the three broad categories , so as to separate the main production options <b>available</b> and secondly in terms of the more detailed breakdown in order to draw up a truer picture of what may be possible in practice .</p> <p>SUMMARY</p> <p>15 . This brief chapter has sought to describe the main features of the basic types of production systems -- jobbing , batch and mass production</p>
A49	<p>kept in the library . In particular , there are significant microfilm collections at Jordanstown and Coleraine and 30,000 slides at Belfast .</p> <p>A modern library makes extensive use of information technology and it is frequently the case that students are tentative in making full use of such technology or are unaware of the wide range of services <b>available</b> The University library staff , organized on a subject basis , are fully aware of the needs of all students . Specialist advice and assistance is readily available .</p>
A50	<p>Nest egg : Should it contain currency ? DEPOSITED ABROAD Choosing a suitable foreign currency bank account may mean shopping around , not necessarily for the highest interest rates but for the best service <b>available</b> Flavia Hawksley</p> <p>Choosing a bank account in a foreign currency</p>
A51	<p>is also an issue and , helpfully , BT BIS has taken the line that their natural user group , the smaller firms , not only need training in how to use the system -- which is , after all , not terribly difficult -- but also in what the information <b>available</b> can be used for and , to some extent , how to use it .</p>
A52	<p>from two angles : by analogy with results in the better explored lateral equivalents of the belt on the Continent and more particularly in eastern North America , and by an attempt to reconstruct the geometry and burial history of the pre-Permian rocks in the area of interest from the limited local clues <b>available</b> The purpose of this paper is to use published information to follow up these lines .</p>
A53	<p>individual to each of us . Nursing as work or as a vocation can mean different things to different people .</p> <p>Presumably most of us work for the same principal reason -- in order to live -- but the choice of job may be influenced more by necessity than choice . Options <b>available</b> may be severely limited by matters of health , geographical location , intelligence , family commitments and job availability . What attracts a nurse or health visitor back to practice is likely to be a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic factors . Historically , nursing has probably offered a mix of both satisfactions</p>
A54	<p>pollution , declining groundwater levels and , eventually , to trouble of one sort</p>

	<p>or another ; internecine feuds were reported in southern Spain in the summer of 1983 when river levels were at an all-time low . For the sensible management of water resources , good estimates of the total amount of water <b>available</b> on average , per year together with a measure of the variability in supply from year to year if supply and demand are to be kept in balance . Such estimates can be made readily if a basin simulation</p>
A55	<p>ordering of your material into a logical progression of images which tell a story , all follow the same rules as for in-camera editing . Now though , you have the flexibility of being able to try different shot orders , and to repeat the edits until you are satisfied that the best use has been made of the material <b>available</b> In fact , you can experiment with cuts and juxtapositions ad infinitum , because the originals are unaffected and can be recopied as many times as you like . &lt;/p&gt; This is a page from a plan compiled to help the</p>
A56	<p>others , would repay attention , for often they use mass-media products , perhaps radically shifting the original meanings . In fact , some recent work stresses the active role of such groups -- and of individuals in selecting the group they want to join -- either in choosing from among the diverse products <b>available</b> ( see Van Elder en 1984 ) , or in asserting exclusivity vis-a-vis particular mass-produced music forms through a process of ` excorporation ' from the hegemony of industry-defined meanings ( as against incorporation into those meanings )</p>
A57	<p>of decisions and a lot of work by both the agency producer and the production company . Decisions have to be taken on the types of film technique to be used ; locations ; casting ; music ; sets ; and any special requirements . &lt;/p&gt;&lt;p&gt; Out of the substantial number of TV production companies <b>available</b> some can be found who specialize in any of a number of areas , either of product type or of technique . If you think of the variety of commercials you see on TV , there are many different</p>
A58	<p>use of any other dismuth medications and the concentration fell to 3 ng/g in the succeeding two weeks . &lt;/p&gt; Discussion &lt;p&gt; This is the first controlled trial of a bismuth enema preparation in patients with distal ulcerative colitis. 5-Aminosalicylic acid was used as the alternative treatment because it is one of the most effective topical treatments <b>available</b> After four weeks there were significant improvements in symptoms as well as sigmoidoscopic and histological grades that were of a similar degree in both groups . &lt;/p&gt;&lt;p&gt; Every attempt was made to ensure that the trial was double blind . Although enemas</p>
A59	<p>of these -- such as professional discipline -- are inescapable . Others may well fall into the category of being desirable but not essential . All have resource implications . If we do face a period of declining income then the Council must be prepared to cut its coat according to the cloth <b>available</b> There is no future in raising subscriptions to a point where we are faced with a genuine reluctance , and in some cases a real inability , to pay . The old days of taking on board every issue and</p>
A60	<p>backlit screen . The backlit facility can be switched on and off . It displays simple graphics as well as text . Using 256 x 200 pixel resolution , basic charts and illustrations can be displayed . Each illustration is bit-mapped , displayed as a complete screen image and stored uncompressed . At the resolution <b>available</b> a single illustration accounts for 6.25 kilobytes of data . This means that a Data Discman disc can store up to 32,000 separate images . Graphical search interface . The player allows search and retrieval functions to be selected by</p>
A61	<p>and therefore can even be grown in gravel . The usual amount of organic detritus produced by the fish and plants will be sufficient for its growth . However , the</p>

	<p>more nourishment given , the better it will grow .</p> <p>Other requirements :</p> <p>Light : Needs good light and the stronger the light <b>available</b> the brighter and lusher the whorls grow . Water temperature : A range of 66°-76°F . Water condition : Very indifferent to water hardness , but prefers a slightly acid to neutral condition .</p> <p>Comments :</p> <p>Extremely hardy ,</p>
A62	<p>is AI includes a number of significantly different approaches . As the reference above to ` parallel processing ' suggests , the logical-sequential approach is not the only possible form of a computational model .</p> <p>Some very early work in AI attempted to model parallel processing , but the machines <b>available</b> were so primitive that little was learnt from this exercise . Most research in the field has concentrated on modelling logical-sequential computation , which is well suited to general-purpose digital computers . As a corollary , AI-workers have tended to play down the importance of neurophysiological knowledge about the brain</p>
A63	<p>expertise in working at the hardware interface ; and experience of database , graphics and communication systems .</p> <p>The third year is spent on paid placement , working in the computing function of an organization . Students gain valuable practical experience and have the opportunity to learn more about the range of careers <b>available</b></p> <p>In the final year there is a common core of two units , and a wide range of optional units from which honours degree candidates choose four units , and ordinary degree candidates choose three half-units . A benefit</p>
A64	<p>smart staircases marketed by Staircase Solutions of Alexandra Palace is the Niviv -- a steel design which gives maximum flexibility , is self-supporting up to 16 risers , adjustable on site , suitable for internal or external use and is supplied in a range of colours , as well as stainless steel . Other stairs <b>available</b> include British , Danish and French systems . Reader enquiry number 124</p> <p>Wood Laminate</p> <p>Suitable for internal use , Formica 's new Lignaform range for decorative laminates incorporates real wood veneers to combine the appearance of a genuine wood surface</p>
A65	<p>left to themselves . ( One has only to stop making repairs around the house to see that ! ) One can create order out of disorder ( for example , one can paint the house ) , but that requires expenditure of effort or energy and so decreases the amount of ordered energy <b>available</b></p> <p>A precise statement of this idea is known as the second law of thermodynamics . It states that the entropy of an isolated system always increases , and that when two systems are joined together , the entropy o</p>
A66	<p>Club .</p> <p>We hope to make a large donation to Cancer Research .</p> <p>Yours sincerely ,</p> <p>Dear Parent ,</p> <p>Prizegiving -- 10.30 am on -- McEwan Hall</p> <p>The Prizegiving will be held again this year in the McEwan Hall . This means that there will be no restriction on the number of places <b>available</b> and I am hoping that as many parents as possible will come and so help to make a real occasion of it . It is not necessary to book seats in advance but we would ask you to be in</p>
A67	<p>lights , bollard-type lights or low-level lanterns are good for paths . Fit lights wherever a path changes direction or slopes up or down .</p> <p>For illuminating patios and walkways close to the house , use wall-mounted lights -- such as spotlights , tungsten halogen floodlights or one of the many decorative types of light <b>available</b> ( globes or lanterns , for example ) .</p> <p>Decorative effects</p> <p>Mains-voltage festoon lights are ideal for stringing decoratively through the branches of a tree . Here , and around the edges of a patio , you 'll</p>

	probably want to
A68	f business reading matter , with which candidates should be familiar at this stage . Questions will be asked to probe their understanding , not only of factual content but of argument , bias , persuasive devices and internal organisation . Their comprehension should be signalled by the most economic means <b>available</b> eg incomplete sentences , figures , single words , diagrams , organisation trees etc. ( 25 marks ) ( d ) A conversion task involving the formulation of a message for some defined purpose . The candidates may be
A69	o customers ? <p> Confidentially plus a relationship with a well equipped company within an independent international group which is unlikely to have interests or conflicts in the end product markets . </p><p> Early new product supplies with a minimum capital outlay . At any time Hickson will probably have around 20 reactors <b>available</b> ranging in size from 500 to 1500 gallons , supported by a range of filtration , scrubbing and ancillary equipment . </p><p> Modifying current equipment enables them to minimise new capital outlay while the product is being launched and its
A70	offer , or by coordination and encouragement of local effort , a wide range of services such as visiting , holidays , social clubs and even sheltered workshops for the elderly . Age Concern acts also as a pressure group on behalf of the elderly , publishing information on their needs and on services <b>available</b> The Centre for Policy on Ageing is primarily a research organization funding inquiries into the needs of old people . </p><p> Many schemes for housing old people have been developed on a voluntary basis . They include schemes like that
A71	and which deals with publications on local history and the associated fields of genealogy and the material heritage , is the annual catalogue issued by the well known specialist booksellers and publishers , Phillimore . These catalogues , which are now issued in sections , provide a quick ready-reference to the hundreds of volumes <b>available</b> A second useful source of information is the periodic booklist issued by another specialist company , Heraldry Today , and includes sections on family history , history and biography , genealogy and topography , as well as the expected subjects of
A72	by their very nature , can only be defined in advance in global terms . What is needed on a continuing basis is the ability to access any information stored , in a completely flexible manner . Today the main task may be matching key people to skills to vacancies <b>available</b> Tomorrow the need might be to monitor and assess the success of a new approach to solving absenteeism and lateness . By the end of the week the concern may be to assess a new approach to the pay
A73	problem in this . Millions of viewers saw the vicious and disbelieving interrogation of a woman who went to the police saying she had been raped . This produced widespread and lasting protest . Police mishandling of the case of the ` Yorkshire Ripper ' , who was not caught despite the evidence <b>available</b> was subject to scrutiny and complaints . Public protest followed a judge who fined a rapist 2,000 after asserting that the woman had been guilty of contributory negligence by hitch-hiking . Prosecution decisions were criticised in the case of the
A74	inspectors capable of carrying the momentum of the project . The fact that in the event the volume of training proved insufficient , relates ( as I shall argue later ) to the whole issue of priorities in teacher education and to the relationship between expectations in curriculum reform and means <b>available</b> But no subject received more attention than Mathematics and no curriculum project then or

	since has received such massive support as the Entebbe programme and its successors .
A75	In terms of adoption in syllabus and recommended materials , the success has makes the filter much more efficient since the nitrifying bacteria operate better at higher temperatures . The thermometer could be fixed to the outside of the filter to monitor its temperature . Modern heaterstat control units will be electronic with no moving parts to wear -- already ` Aquarian ' have a model <b>available</b> and use a control box -- not a thermostat . The thermostat goes under the water , with the heater . This senses the water temperature and sends a signal to the control box where it is processed in a microchip . A control knob is rotated to change the
A76	The incomes thought to be needed exceeded the amounts <b>available</b> under the social security system by 61 per cent . A separate
A77	needs are not acknowledged and who are denied access to benefits <b>available</b> to younger people . Alan Walker argues that the income of
A78	is in midrange flexibility , with 130 lbs/ft of torque <b>available</b> from 1750 to 3750rpm , that the Aura TD is
A79	part of their prestige to their mere difference from ones <b>available</b> in the home environment , but even more to the
A80	British Library , and may not even have a copy <b>available</b> for inter-library loan . They treat such dissertations in an
A81	The range also includes some of the more tasteful ornaments <b>available</b> in the shape of sunken ships , castles and
A82	social tariff " -- making a daily quantity of water <b>available</b> at low cost -- has been deemed essential . Independent
A83	More important is the fact that Aragorn has the stone <b>available</b> to him , and that Sauron ( having seen a
A84	for technical bids being March 30 . Bidding documents , <b>available</b> from the University , cost \$200 and all first stage
A85	among single mothers overseas . This may reflect the welfare benefits <b>available</b> to some single mothers compared to their low earning power (
A86	driving computers a hundred times faster than the fastest now <b>available</b> Developments in the world of computing move close to
A87	they ` read ' the document . Using software tools now <b>available</b> , it is possible to use the same approach for
A88	the population capacity of cities that had only limited sites <b>available</b> for new housing construction ( Champion , 1987b ) .
A89	about final presentations is that the play suits the talent <b>available</b> in the group . Yet every now and again a
A90	with LIFESPAN , or by using the online scanner <b>available</b> while logged onto LIFESPAN through option 1.4.0 , Scan A
A91	Uganda have been identified as giving the most complete cover <b>available</b> to BGS : They include aeromagnetic , radiometric , gravity
A92	their indicative offers : ( i ) the financing options <b>available</b> for payment of the consideration ; ( ii ) the
A93	then there are many other new angles of vision <b>available</b> to you : a child 's viewpoint , for example ,
A94	or work at GCSE level , at least among the range currently <b>available</b> . Even a less than ideal package can offer useful
A95	liquid density standards service for density meter users . Liquids <b>available</b> from



	stock include cyclohexane , 41 per cent and 8 per cent
A96	at any time you wish . </p><p> PEPs and Unit Trusts <b>available</b> from Royal Scottish are managed by Capital House , a
A97	be used to attack other rules which limit the remedies <b>available</b> against governmental bodies . </p><p> An alternative to the award of
A98	she read with interest of the range of conference delights <b>available</b> that evening for those who were otherwise unengaged . They
A99	YACHT , 1988 <p> Certainly one of the most exciting yachts <b>available</b> in this range , ' Princess Tina ' carries the
A100	and , believe it or not , a sauna bath <b>available</b> at a moment 's notice , run by a scientist
A101	value , merely to point out that the evidence fragmentarily <b>available</b> suggests that it was by no means exceptional for women to be
A102	with food and presents . You also have the phone <b>available</b> for any emergencies and , in many ways , the
A103	bar . The hotel has its own sauna and solarium <b>available</b> to guests at a local charge . </p><p> No lift ;
A104	of an overall majority , according to the almost complete results <b>available</b> by early December . Zafy , standing as candidate for
A105	to people with dementia . Some areas have day care <b>available</b> at weekends , or for long days so that a carer
A106	Springtown residents and to increase the total number of houses <b>available</b> for let . They were told that consideration would be
A107	chances , SUNDERLAND still have a limited number of tickets <b>available</b> for Easter Monday 's derby against Middlesbrough . Tickets will be
A108	animals , to varying degrees , employ all the senses <b>available</b> to human beings , with perhaps a few extra ones
A109	been made possible by the use of Scandinavian databases <b>available</b> via SCANNET , and the negotiation of special cheaper rates
A110	detail I would like to consider alternative routes of re-entry <b>available</b> to you first . </p> Alternative routes of re-entry <p> There are
A111	offers some of the most interesting metal detecting locations <b>available</b> today . </p><p> These three islands share a history that reads
A112	the azo-bond . The acceleration of transit shortens the time <b>available</b> for the bacteria to split the azo-bond . The sterilisation
A113	model , based initially on the fairly crude neuroanatomical data <b>available</b> a century ago , has stood the test of time
A114	that the theoretical expectation that superior motivation , the plus-factor <b>available</b> to the co-operative form , should enable it to out-produce
A115	careers , since it would appear that the methods currently <b>available</b> underestimate the complexity of this second language learning situation . </p>
A116	45° slopes , it becomes the most combative linear symbol <b>available</b> to us &hellip; like crossed bayonets . It is the
A117	is one of the most stable of the platforms currently <b>available</b> ' he says . It is multi-user , supports sophisticated
A118	the natural polymer , the small samples of ancient objects <b>available</b> for study , and the lacquer 's insolubility in the
A119	involve teachers in decision-making . </p><p> The most obvious mechanism <b>available</b> for governing bodies to involve teachers is via the teacher-governors
A120	this minority . It 's among the best arcade adventures <b>available</b> for the C64 , and

	one of Ocean 's better
A121	also mentioned that the number of scholarships and the funds <b>available</b> for them have been increased by 50 per cent and 500
A122	to make the best use of the strictly limited time <b>available</b> for interacting with each of their pupils . This brings
A123	to produce a Local Childcare Plan setting out the provision <b>available</b> in their area . We will ensure that the standards
A124	system and a knowledge of the range of information now <b>available</b> . A number of returns which were prepared manually at
A125	conciliation services or to help couples to consider the options <b>available</b> to them and to separate , if necessary , without
A126	an increase in the numbers of places <b>available</b> in residential homes . Despite this , there are still
A127	produces a large percentage increase in the amount of memory <b>available</b> for data storage . </p><p> After expanded memory the second requirement
A128	excluding them from official committees and by reducing the information <b>available</b> to them . </p><p> Clearly , if the party input into
A129	the information or they had access to all the information <b>available</b> to the guardian . She also submitted that either the
A130	we can take advantage of the complementary know-how and abilities <b>available</b> throughout Europe . </p><p> ` As the clearest expression and most
A131	designed to examine one of the major sources of information <b>available</b> to people about rape and sexual assault -- newspaper reports
A132	undermined their independence and the quality of advice on conservation <b>available</b> to them . </p><p> Environmentalists claimed the resignations were indicative of
A133	for sulphate reducing bacteria to reduce the amount of hydrogen <b>available</b> to methanogens , whilst on the sulphate depleted basal diet more
A134	process enables students to understand their errors and the language options <b>available</b> to them . </p> Literature <p> Literature is an innovative resource book which
A135	multitude of academic , sporting , social and extra--curricular activities <b>available</b> throughout the year . </p><p> It is important that all parents
A136	uses such rules . Say the set of all rules <b>available</b> to the searcher is called KB , for ' knowledge base
A137	From DOS 2.0 onwards , the number of buffers <b>available</b> to DOS has been user-configurable , and fiddling with the value
A138	redundancy payments made directly by employers . The only data currently <b>available</b> are on payments to employees whose employers were insolvent .
A139	to communicate with it . </p><p> One such command is COPY , and two more are BACKUP and RESTORE . The manuals which come with the computer will explain how to use them . </p><p> These commands will do the job but , if you are willing to spend some money , there are programs <b>available</b> which will make the whole process much easier , even automating back-ups so that your data is kept fully secure at all times . </p> SHAREWARE <p> Some of these programs belong to the Shareware scheme which means that they can be used
A140	pet dogs may not see objects around them , and start to appear abnormally clumsy . The earliest symptoms may be noted when dogs are working at dusk , but they are soon affected in daylight as well . An ophthalmic examination will

	<p>reveal the cause of the problem , but there is no treatment <b>available</b> . Instead , extensive efforts are being made to eliminate the problem by screening breeding stock , such as Setters and Poodles , which are prone to this debilitating condition .</p> <p>Another problem which owners may fail to appreciate at first is</p>
A141	<p>effectively .</p> <p>There is a series of procedures and powers <b>available</b> to potential applicants and planning authorities for sorting out some</p>
A142	<p>you do so ?</p> <p>There are considerable sums of money <b>available</b> from the Commission for research and development , but one</p>
A143	<p>) .</p> <p>There are several useful accounts of computer applications <b>available</b> . Butler ( 1985a ) explains in detail their use</p>
A144	<p>style of frame .</p> <p>There are several extremely elaborate mouldings <b>available</b> that may not appeal to everyone 's taste ( see</p>
A145	<p>canteen -- somebody . Talk about your feelings with them and that will help you decide if you 're going to need some professional help to come through this experience which is very common and in which you can be helped , no matter what you may feel at the time . There is help <b>available</b> : we all need at some stage to avail ourselves of it . It 's just your turn this time !</p> <p>And there may be those of you reading this who have a friend or colleague suffering in that way</p>
A146	<p>you may find that you are one of them . Sparing the time to make these two visits may show ways of substantially increasing the household income , and reducing its outgoings on rent , rates , prescription charges and many other expenses for which you may not have realised there is help <b>available</b> .</p> <p>Financial problems are examined more fully in Chapter 5 but as each individual case is different the visits suggested above should be carefully considered .</p> <p>If there are likely to be difficulties about accommodation for yourself as the daughter</p>
A147	<p>by people whose profit consists of a ten-spot , cut off a quarter , for themselves . No doubt , there are less savoury figures involved at the ` wholesale ' end : there always will be -- as long as cannabis remains illegal . And from time to time , there 's acid <b>available</b> .</p> <p>On any informed rational basis this does not amount to a ` major drugs problem ' . Maybe the IRA disagrees . If they do , they are operating on an ignorant and irrational basis .</p> <p>Of course , there</p>
A148	<p>r the child to fail deliberately in order to see the man hang , now that many computers have high resolution graphics ! A reviewer of a hangman program recently suggested that the detail was so gruesome as to be unsuitable for young children !</p> <p>Example 3 : wordsearch . There is a program <b>available</b> that will automatically create wordsearch squares from a list of words supplied by teacher or pupil . The puzzle can be left on screen and the child then uses a light pen or joystick to indicate the hidden words . ( The</p>
A149	<p>this way there is always an abundant amount of note-material <b>available</b> and one is able to obtain musical continuity easily .</p>
A150	<p>is the right figure . If there are any sources <b>available</b> to the Government that disprove that figure , it is</p>
A151	<p>of claim . There are different forms of the request <b>available</b> from the county court depending upon the nature of the</p>
A152	<p>allows you to indicate whether there is any additional information <b>available</b> to back up the remedy outlined in the description .</p>
A153	<p>a.year .</p> <p>Second , there are the cash resources <b>available</b> from the Training Agency , for those Compacts funded in</p>

A154	there 's a slightly narrower and a slightly wider option <b>available</b> . Hugh Manson has tried for the best combination of
------	---

## APPENDIX 2: *Responsible*

R1	major was at issue , and so the theory of <b>responsible</b> party government appeared to be increasingly irrelevant . On the
R2	views , but it is in the interest of <b>responsible</b> dog people everywhere to know them . </p><p> Q : What
R3	` Work was undertaken on a whim rather than as a <b>responsible</b> use of time . There was no sense of obligation
R4	projects , to drive legitimately and to channel enthusiasm into <b>responsible</b> behaviour . The Minister will know from many of the
R5	an eccentric schoolmate , Smallgods . With the onset of <b>responsible</b> adulthood , hero-worship curdles to sour disappointment . </p><p> Ronan 's
R6	effects of buying and using incorrect or inadequate products . <b>Responsible</b> suppliers , who have everything to gain by maximising product
R7	endeavouring to help the third world and to play a <b>responsible</b> part in eastern Europe . So , Sir , because of
R8	as ` preparation of the palette ' are now by <b>responsible</b> commentators considerably extended -- to the extent that the first
R9	of 1978 and although none could be refuted in a <b>responsible</b> way , it was not until 1 January 1981 that
R10	and records entailed a corresponding increase not only in the <b>responsible</b> officers listed above but also among the common clerks who
R11	the court can also , with consent , require a <b>responsible</b> person ( see above ) to take all reasonable steps
R12	simplistic solutions like food supplements and gymnasia . The more <b>responsible</b> therapists , like acupuncturists , reflexologists , yoga teachers and
R13	for doing his or her job in a more environmentally <b>responsible</b> way , and needs to understand the importance of this
R14	her face . Kelly 's grave was also desecrated . <b>Responsible</b> dog owners were horrified by these attacks and publicly said
R15	' </p><p> ` At one minute to midnight in Rhodesia , <b>responsible</b> people here are backing the MRA move with time ,
R16	creation of teams of interested teachers , parent volunteers and <b>responsible</b> children is good practice which ought to be more widely
R17	, smiling commitment to placing myself in time , a <b>responsible</b> appreciation of the ultimate inevitable selflessness of being alive ,
R18	leaflet is available from all national park outlets and <b>responsible</b> mountain bike shops in the area . </p> MOUNTAINEERING COUNCIL OF
R19	thing to do . </p><p> ` But if you are a <b>responsible</b> company you have to bear in mind the overall health
R20	? ' I ask , feeling adult at last , the <b>responsible</b> wife . </p><p> ` What 's left of it . ' </p>
R21	few years , the Earl settled down to a more <b>responsible</b> way of life as a serious politician , Rector of
R22	Huang is an older man whose general good sense and <b>responsible</b> outlook seem to have caused him to be regarded as

R23	will not clean up after them -- thus denying the <b>responsible</b> owners the pleasure of walking their dogs in pleasant surroundings
R24	should worst happen . </p><p> The story of incorporating <b>responsible</b> dog ownership into everyday life at City Road began before its
R25	between one and 24 hours in advance . </p><p> At least two <b>responsible</b> adults must supervise the burning and a mobile container(s) with
R26	failure of a particular component , and acting in a <b>responsible</b> manner and with the highest possible motives may circulate to
R27	. <p> Naturally the passing of the years brought a more <b>responsible</b> approach which made him even more formidable , for he
R28	that must be considered , in accordance with their own experience as <b>responsible</b> adults . Questions of right and wrong are properly decided
R29	the need to teach children and adolescents a proper and <b>responsible</b> use of the media . </p><p> On this World Communications Day
R30	and entry . </p><p> Additional reports e.g. showing approved entries and <corr> <b>responsible</b> </corr> lexicographer , will be produced within one working day when
R31	of the revolutionaries gave way to a more mature , <b>responsible</b> support for liberal reform . As modernization proceeded , the
R32	was not homosexual but maintained that the article was a <b>responsible</b> discussion of ` outing ' , which the magazine opposed
R33	<p> Mr Marchant added : We hope they will adopt a <b>responsible</b> attitude to the problem . Solvent can kill and has
R34	development director but happens to share his name with the <b>Responsible</b> Independent parliamentary candidate for Wimbledon . </p><p> NatPower 's Hadley lives
R35	's Districts were recognised in the 1924 Regulations as ` <b>Responsible Bodies</b> ' because they organised , controlled and provided courses
R36	Association ( CIA ) chose the third anniversary of its <b>Responsible</b> Care scheme to launch an initiative for Responsible Energy . </p>
R37	of organisations such as the NVALA , the NFoL and the <b>Responsible</b> Society . Indeed , Simon Watney suggests that this `
R38	Report . There would be some increase in grant-aid to <b>Responsible</b> Bodies in the next two years ; grant regulations would
R39	the patient will be judged by the standards of a <b>responsible</b> body of medical opinion . The decision would appear to
R40	and members must now restore public confidence in the organisation <b>responsible</b> for policing advisers who tell investors where to invest their
R41	' status . The distribution was agreed by senior managers <b>responsible</b> for safety , however , by agreement , additional copies
R42	) . That theological colleges and courses , as well as those <b>responsible</b> for post-ordination training and continuing ministerial training , review their
R43	1990 , he moved to London as a local director <b>responsible</b> for one of the investment teams in Greater London . </p>
R44	and business clinics . Managers , management consultants and those <b>responsible</b> for the development of human resources will find this book
R45	in some assisted areas by my hon. Friend the Minister <b>responsible</b> for regional selective assistance . Also vital is the support
R46	is probably the most common human viral parasite after that <b>responsible</b> for the common cold . It causes sores on the
R47	prosecutions would immediately be launched -- against the two men <b>responsible</b>

	for disclosing the fact that the police have been carrying
R48	a total halt to the ivory trade when the organisation <b>responsible</b> for controlling wildlife trade -- the Convention on International Trade
R49	down to work yesterday with a meeting with the team <b>responsible</b> for easing his passage into power on January 20 . </p>
R50	is her first live appearance in Britain -- the country <b>responsible</b> more than any other for creating the Kylie phenomenon .
R51	The commitment of staff who work in the departments <b>responsible</b> for the printed collections , in difficult conditions , is
R52	to abattoirs of eight hours , and certification for those <b>responsible</b> for the animals ' care in transit . There should
R53	P A2b , and at the late P A3 promoter <b>responsible</b> for the expression of all the viral late genes (
R54	processes are likely to be only one of several mechanisms <b>responsible</b> for evolutionary change in form ( there is much debate
R55	my time . </p> A publisher on the trail <p> The person <b>responsible</b> for discovering the existence of these drawings and for encouraging Noel
R56	process . For example , a researcher interested in the factors <b>responsible</b> for differing rates of absence from work may well interview
R57	' with , at its head , an Emperor <b>responsible</b> to the people had need of a different set of
R58	was announced that Carlo Ripa De Meana , EC Commissioner <b>responsible</b> for the environment , nuclear safety and civil protection ,
R59	and underwriters will be obliged to join the market association <b>responsible</b> for any class of insurance written . </p><p> The agency companies
R60	Ministry of Health and appointed Anne Swarbrick , formerly minister-without-portfolio <b>responsible</b> for Women 's Issues , to head Ontario 's newly
R61	the Hercynian blocks are Eogene pediplains , while the weathering <b>responsible</b> for the formation of tors may have been tropical weathering
R62	on the following evidence : ( 1 ) the enzyme <b>responsible</b> for NO production , NO synthase , has been shown
R63	modalities of control , but a change in the personnel <b>responsible</b> for sexual regulation and in the sites from which power
R64	) . </p><p> VFM auditing provides regular systematic feedback to those <b>responsible</b> for the initial formulation of objectives . This review operation
R65	's quite remarkable to think this is the same band <b>responsible</b> for take like covering Abba 's ` Gim me Gim
R66	full of information about the electronic structures of the species <b>responsible</b> for them ; such spectra have been most extensively studied
R67	with the Methodist Church Overseas Division 's overseas staff member <b>responsible</b> for permits . The problem seemed to be that the
R68	determine the opinions , attitudes , and requirements of consultants <b>responsible</b> for preregistration house officers in the light of the General Medical Council 's
R69	up dept . Zalman King , the soft porn peddler <b>responsible</b> for 9½ Weeks and Wild Orchid , is still at
R70	Wyatt -- a key member of the board of management <b>responsible</b> for the day-to-day running of the BBC -- conceded on
R71	research back to its operating subsidiaries . </p><p> The marketing manager <b>responsible</b> for worldwide marketing research will : ( a ) respond
R72	Conquered , and its account of the Top Ten companies <b>responsible</b> for invading

	Indian lands in the Americas , resulted ,
R73	markets . </p><p> , chief executive , Coatings Southern Europe , <b>responsible</b> for the European packaging and coil markets . </p><p> , operations
R74	, head manager of the Macintosh Software Architecture Division , <b>responsible</b> for Macintosh System 7 , to Microsoft Corp , where
R75	and tenant relationship . The LEA acts as the landlord <b>responsible</b> for capital expenditure , as represented by the school building
R76	related to differences in plasma CCK concentrations . </p><p> The mechanism <b>responsible</b> the inhibitory action of hyperglycaemia on gall bladder motility is
R77	to sell . ' </p><p> Last October , the European ministers <b>responsible</b> for cultural affairs resolved to adopt a programme of development
R78	Sutherland . In 1875 the notorious Duchess of Sutherland , <b>responsible</b> for some of the most brutal Clearances , was in
R79	in the town . </p><p> By June 17 the police chief <b>responsible</b> for the Tehran section of the Guardians of the Islamic
R80	Agriculture had changed its story over the type of salmonella <b>responsible</b> for the outbreak of food poisoning which led to the
R81	special brood care patterns , ( usually in the parent <b>responsible</b> for care of the young , but often in both
R82	in the 1950s , it was envisaged that the person <b>responsible</b> for records work in departments , the departmental records officer
R83	a certain number of cysts are located in the regions <b>responsible</b> for memory and cognition . Davis et al reviewed 157 necropsy-proven
R84	of the modifications required by the DC , the user <b>responsible</b> for the DC requests an approval operation . At least one
R85	today be called the college 's chief information scientist <b>responsible</b> for the policy and running of one of the college
R86	KNOWN to most readers of this paper as the label <b>responsible</b> for Headbutt , Mega City Four , Bizarre Inc and
R87	see Figure 6.10 ) . </p> Scotland <p> The central government department <b>responsible</b> for education in Scotland is the Scottish Education Department (
R88	specifically to those changes . </p> Dr. Mawhinney <p> As the Minister <b>responsible</b> at the time , let me tell the hon. Gentleman
R89	power but exercises prerogatives solely on the advice of ministers <b>responsible</b> to Parliament . For the most part this is true , but the
R90	for help in tracking down the ` sick pervert ' <b>responsible</b> for a knife attack on a horse in Ballynahinch . </p>
R91	<p> We asked Maria Luisa Polichetti , Director of the Institute <b>responsible</b> for cataloguing Italy 's cultural patrimony , to explain the
R92	previously reported ( 4 ) , but the sequence elements <b>responsible</b> for the curvature and the direction of their curvature were
R93	interview of all staff by the senior member of staff <b>responsible</b> for their work ( for example a head of faculty )
R94	somersault was inevitable . He was not the only one <b>responsible</b> for his own downfall , and there were also a
R95	to financial data , and making enquiries of group management <b>responsible</b> for financial and accounting matters . </p><p> ` We did not
R96	Chet Sylvestri , now over at Sun Microsystems Inc and <b>responsible</b> for putting Sparc over the top as an architecture ,
R97	plans to recruit four new members to the management team <b>responsible</b> for NVQ

	development and implementation . A new system was
R98	experience of the subject . Representatives of the working party <b>responsible</b> for the original document also often attend the meeting as
R99	repair operations . The money raised by the medieval trustees <b>responsible</b> for the upkeep of the bridge was surplus to requirements
R100	has five regions , subdivided into ` areas ' , <b>responsible</b> for providing the rail services ` contracted ' by the
R101	set of problems , possibly in manufacturing . The personnel <b>responsible</b> for manufacturing will have no previous experience of the new
R102	or by or under any other enactment , the person <b>responsible</b> for determining the amount which is to be awarded to
R103	the use of ` self inspection ' -- each group <b>responsible</b> for inspecting its own work -- and giving responsibility to
R104	Aug. 26 that the chief administrator of the CPSU , <b>responsible</b> for party finances , Nikolai Kryuchina , had committed suicide
R105	national to European standards will have major implications for authorities <b>responsible</b> for implementing measures in the health , environmental and trading
R106	to be free . </p><p> The single most important factor <b>responsible</b> for raising the standard of care was the recognition of
R107	solar maximum are often isolated events because the solar disturbances <b>responsible</b> for them are intense but shortlived . During the declining
R108	by the thought that he should deal with those immediately <b>responsible</b> for his predicament . To Etienne , this could only
R109	[ see pp. 37790-91 ] , became Minister without portfolio <b>responsible</b> for relations with parliament , and for Hungarians abroad .
R110	back offices of Hat Trick , the Soho production company <b>responsible</b> for putting together the series . </p><p> ` Do you take
R111	. The bursar The bursar is another full-time administrator , <b>responsible</b> for all matters relating to college funding and the control
R112	publicly traded , a distinction should be drawn between directors <b>responsible</b> for ` supervision ' on the one hand and `
R113	This factor enables a human-being to resonate with those forces <b>responsible</b> for his existence and explains the feelings one may experience
R114	of broad policy and budgets . The sub-committees <b>responsible</b> for ` Program , ' ` Finance , ' and
R115	it is postulated that this may be a mechanism partly <b>responsible</b> for the inhibition of basal xenograft growth achieved in this
R116	, the member of Mikhail Gorbachev 's national security council <b>responsible</b> for economics . Mr Primakov asked him to remind the
R117	complete its potential for awareness . </p><p> With the patterns within <b>responsible</b> for generating the patterns without , we can clearly perceive
R118	control by holding the household heads within the group mutually <b>responsible</b> for the misdemeanours of a member of any of the
R119	announced that it had suspended two of the managing directors <b>responsible</b> for the violations . On Aug. 15 , however ,
R120	in the Joint Political and Military Commission ( CCPM ) <b>responsible</b> for the implementation of the peace process agreed between the
R121	the cargo 's destination remain secret , even from those <b>responsible</b> for it , factory owner Hoffmann-La Roche , and the
R122	's failure to " criticize or exhaustively investigate " those <b>responsible</b> for human



	rights abuses . </p><p> The statement cited the Dec.
R123	among the chosen few . On this issue , those <b>responsible</b> for the project were in a difficult position indeed .
R124	with a pre-invasion force of about 13,000 troops in Panama <b>responsible</b> solely for protecting the canal , into the unwanted role
R125	data processing departments now need to function as enablers , <b>responsible</b> for co-ordinating various computer systems . It is a responsibility
R126	, and is in the charge of a middle manager <b>responsible</b> for coordinating activities within his or her department . By
R127	the way in which Phil Barlow , the deputy head <b>responsible</b> for the curriculum , perceived the post and the appointment
R128	place government policy rather low in a list of factors <b>responsible</b> for high unemployment levels . Fatalism is the order of
R129	insufficiently experienced in this vital aptitude . It behoves those <b>responsible</b> for training junior anaesthetists to postpone any introduction to this
R130	seed , the <corr> spermatozoa </corr> , and also makes the hormones <b>responsible</b> for the development of adult sexual characteristics , such as pubic
R131	0 8 yr ago . Clearly the trace-element enrichment process <b>responsible</b> for the offsets in Pb isotopic composition in Fig. 2 c
R132	wish , rather than as an active ` disciplinary agent ' <b>responsible</b> for shaping or altering behaviour . Such parents allow children
R133	Eyes To The Hills is Stainforth 's first book , and judging by the wealth of positive remarks it 's received , it wo n't be his last . It won a Thomas Cook Travel Book award along with its good reviews and I wanted to spend some time with the lensman <b>responsible</b> , to find out why this man sees so much more than nearly all his contemporaries . </p> ABUNDANT ENTHUSIASM <p> Most photographic books that feature mountains drift too easily into postcard images and predictable views . There is a feeling that the photographer 's vision has been compromised , that between
R134	recently given English Heritage a roasting for having produced a slash-and-dash strategy document last autumn without having consulted any of the relevant professional bodies . The Permanent Secretary of the Department of National Heritage sweated in the hot seat , but it should have been Stevens sitting there instead , as he was the man <b>responsible</b> , having assumed executive powers . The appointment of Mr Stevens was a classic case of promoting a man beyond his level of competence and could not have happened if there had not been deep distrust in official circles of people who know what they are talking about . In
R135	lifestyles but without viable alternatives . Their plight was gradually recognized during the early 20th century ; from the mid-century onward it has been the role of administrators , teachers , health workers , economists and lawyers to unravel some of their problems and provide alternative means of living . Many of those <b>responsible</b> saw their task as one of assimilation -- to bring northern folk into southern-based cultures and modern ways . More recently , northern folk have seized a greater share in responsibility for their own affairs ; they seek to take advantage of southern benefits , while at the same time maintaining their northern
R136	worthwhile investment . Placing an advertisement for someone kind and <b>responsible</b> to help may sound an unlikely way to find reliable
R137	investigated by the Commission are covered by an amnesty law passed in January , which grant immunity to the perpetrators . </p><p> All victims of human rights violations and their relatives have the right to have the full truth about their cases

	<p>brought to light . Cases like that of Gómez can not remain uninvestigated and those <b>responsible</b> should be brought to justice in order to prevent such atrocities occurring .</p> <p>MASSACRE OF CHURCH GOERS AT LEAST 19 DEAD IN PEACEFUL RELIGIOUS PROTEST</p> <p>ZAIRE : At least 19 people were killed when soldiers opened fire on a peaceful religious demonstration in the capital , Kinshasa , on 16 February .</p> <p>Eye-witnesses</p>
R138	<p>. The situation which faced the Court of Appeal in this case is by no means unprecedented ; apart from Smith-Bryant another relatively recent example is D. ( 1986 ) 8 Cr.App.R . ( S . ) 487 , where a young woman who had been raped took part in an attack on the man <b>responsible</b> , after he had been released from a sentence of 18 month 's imprisonment after serving six months . In all three cases the Court has stressed the gravity of revenge attacks and the danger of dissatisfied victims or their relatives taking the law into their own hands , and</p>
R139	<p>and Vibration Research .</p> <p>Prof Griffin said motion sickness was a widespread and ` often humiliating ' problem that had been neglected by scientists .</p> <p>Travel sickness is known to be the result of repetitive movements on the organ of balance in the inner-ear , but very little is known about the types of movements <b>responsible</b> and the types of people who suffer most .</p> <p>A previous study involving ferry passengers showed that it was the up and down movement of the ferry , not the side to side motion , that caused motion sickness .</p> <p>This used to be a bubbling mill stream</p> <p>By ROBERT</p>
R140	<p>&amp;O ferry Herald of Free Enterprise capsized with the loss of 188 lives , as a result of leaving the bow doors open . It appeared that in order to cut time and costs it had become customary to close the doors after the ferries were sailing . In this case the bosun <b>responsible</b> was asleep . The Sheen inquiry found that the ferry company was ` infected with sloppiness from top to bottom ' . The master , chief officer and assistant boatswain were directly responsible for ` errors of omission ' which led to the disaster . Underlying cardinal faults were the management who</p>
R141	<p>minutes ) . The project review and resource allocation meeting described in Chapter 10 under ` Matrix Organization ' is an example of this approach . It should be remembered that in meetings of this type the minutes act as the authority for implementing the decisions . The action , the person <b>responsible</b> and possibly the resources to be used , must be stated clearly and the chairman 's signature appended with the date .</p> <p>In project work there are a minimum number of formal meetings of the type described above necessary to monitor the progress of the project and authorize use of resources when</p>
R142	<p>for a long moment with drawn brows and tight lips .</p> <p>` This is profanation , ' he said harshly , looking up at last . ` A sacrilegious outrage against a holy place . Men have been excommunicated for less . ' &lt;/p&gt;&lt;p&gt; ` So they may have , Father , when those <b>responsible</b> could be named . But who 's to show who did this ? We may know it very well in our hearts , but what is there to prove the offence on him ? ' Owen 's voice gathered anger from his own helplessness . ` Look here , where they 've chipped</p>
R143	<p>and be present throughout the audit . These normally take one or two days and you will usually get notice of the inspections in order to alert your team .</p> <p>Problem cases</p> <p>File reviews identify problem cases which must then be tackled . Some problems can not be solved by the fee earner <b>responsible</b> , either because of a specific difficulty or because of a general mental block . Consider allowing every lawyer to exchange one case per year . This provides a fresh approach and a challenge to the lawyer who inherits the case . Hold team meetings to discuss problems with information provided in</p>

R144	of daily life , and helping the family and the old person work through their feelings about any restrictions . This contract should be reconsidered as the elderly person 's progress or ` career ' in the home is reviewed on a regular quarterly or half yearly basis , with the same social worker <b>responsible</b> , and the family present or represented , along with the old person . This is the time for the social worker to help family members articulate their concerns , and how they would like to continue to be involved . For a very frail person , coming in to assist
R145	formal complaint to the Kayseri State Prosecutor , in which he named those responsible for his torture . </p><p> However , in accordance with the Anti-Terror Law passed in April 1991 , the prosecutor referred the complaint to the local governor 's office for evaluation . By March 1992 , no legal action had been taken against those <b>responsible</b> . </p> CUBA <p> JORGE QUINTANA SILVA : a 29-year-old mathematics student at Havana University , he was convicted in November 1990 of ` disrespect ' and sentenced to three years ` restricted liberty ' . AI considers him to be a prisoner of conscience . Jorge Quintana Silva and another student
R146	explain that the first step to prevent such killings would be to undertake thorough and impartial investigations ; urge that a commission of inquiry be established in accordance with the United Nations Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal , Arbitrary and Summary Executions ( 1989 ) , and that those <b>responsible</b> be brought to justice . </p><p> IN CASES OF TORTURE : Referring to a particular case or all cases mentioned above , urge the Government to bring those responsible to justice ; point out ( in letters to the Interior Ministry ) that extended police detention is one of the main reasons why torture persists
R147	evidently supposing , ' he said . ` I appreciate that someone has died . The matter must be investigated and will be most ably , I am sure , by Mr el Zaki , here . If a crime has been committed -- oh , negligence , say -- those <b>responsible</b> must be punished . It 's all straight and aboveboard , Captain Owen , and Mr el Zaki 's involvement should be a guarantee of that . ' </p><p> ` I have complete confidence in Mr el Zaki . ' </p><p> ` Quite . But