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DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

Bc. Lenka Mervová

Uncomplemented postnominal adjectives

Adjektiva v postnominální pozici bez doplnění

Praha, srpen 2016   Vedoucí diplomové práce: PhDr. Pavlína Šaldová, Ph.D.

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V Praze dne   *podpis*

Abstract

The thesis provides a quantitative survey and a detailed description of noun postmodification by single uncomplemented adjectives, i.e. cases where a modifying adjective phrase represented only by an adjective follows a head noun. The theoretical background of this thesis is based mainly on Randolph Quirk et al.'s A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (1985). The data for empirical corpus based research have been drawn from the British National Corpus by the means of a corpus query extracting the sequence noun+adjective+verb. This query returned 6,413 concordance lines out of which, after manual assessment, the resultant sample of 4,627 examples was compiled. The data obtained were further examined and categorized, revealing that up to eleven categories are needed to account for the syntactic, semantic, pragmatic factors, and other communicative implications and lexicalized conventions that motivate the use the postnominal position.

Key words:

Adjective, adjective phrase, adjective type, head noun, modifier, postmodification, postnominal function, token.

Abstrakt

Diplomová práce představuje kvantitativní charakteristiku a popis postmodifikace řídícího substantiva samostatným nedoplněným adjektivem, tedy popis poziční a funkční varianty, kdy adjektivní fráze reprezentovaná pouze adjektivem stojí za substantivem, které rozvíjí. Teorerický rámec této práce je založen primárně na shrnutí R. Quirka a kol. v A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (1985). Korpusově založená empirická část vychází z Britského národního korpusu (the British National Corpus) za použití korpusového dotazu k získání sekvence substantivum+adjektivum+sloveso. Tento dotaz vygeneroval 6 413 konkordančních řádků, z nichž 4 627 příkladů bylo pomocí ručního třídění identifikováno jako výsledný vzorek. Tento vzorek je dále v práci zkoumán a řazen do kategorií. Detailní analýza tohoto vzorku prozrazuje, že je potřeba až jedenáct kategorií pro obsáhnutí jednotlivých syntaktických, sémantických a pragmatických faktorů a dalších komunikativních implikací a lexikalizovaných konvencí, které motivují použití postnominální pozice.

Klíčová slova:

Adjektivum, adjektivní fráze, adjektivní typ, postmodifikace, postmodifikace, postnominální funkce, přívlastek, řídící substantivum, token.

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List of Abbreviations

A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language……………………..…………..….CGEL

The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language ………………..……………CamGEL

The British National Corpus ……………...................…………………….……..the BNC

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary……………………………………………..OALD

Oxford English Dictionary……………………………………………………....……..OED

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1 <u>Introduction</u>

The aim of this thesis is to provide an account of postmodification of nominal heads by single uncomplemented adjectives (i.e. *people concerned* or *the buildings adjacent*). The primary motivation to focus on this topic mostly stems from the fact that this function has been dealt with in scholarly literature only scarcely and that, to our knowledge, no quantitative analysis has been carried out so far. Specifically, various grammars and monographs have paid a lot of attention to adjectives (see e.g.: Chomsky (1957), Huddleston and Pullum (2002), Matthews (2014), Trucker (1998), Quirk et al. (1985), etc.); however, a detailed corpus based analysis restricted to the abovementioned realization of the postnominal function has been lacking.

We believe that, although the postnominal position is relatively uncommon, the fact that it is available in English requires special attention. The adjective phrase, or the adjective for that matter, helps us to understand the process identifying or specifying the referent, usually referred to through a noun phrase – one of the constituting elements of an English clause. Although it is not probably necessary to defend the importance of adjectives in the English language, we would like to quote from a grammar by Huddleston and Pullum where they aptly introduce the section devoted to adjectives (and adverbs): "[n]ouns are the commonest words in text, the most abundant in the dictionary, and the most productively added to the language by word-formation processes and borrowing. […] All canonical clauses contain at least a noun and a verb, and the simplest ones contain just one of each […]. […] But there are not enough nouns and verbs to express every shade of meaning needed. […] In English the necessary finer gradations of meaning are expressed by means of words (or phrases) that alter, clarify, or adjust the meaning contributions of nouns and verbs. The words used to modify nouns are typically adjectives […]." (CamGEL: 526)

Thus, in order to achieve the goal ahead of us, that is to analyze postmodification of nominal heads by single uncomplemented adjectives, we must also explore the English noun phrase too. The Theoretical background (Chapter 2) will introduce a descriptive framework that is consistently used to approach the nominal and adjective phrase. The first section within the Chapter 2 is dedicated to a short introduction of the English nominal phrase and its constitutive and complementary elements, such as a head, a (central) determiner, a modifier, a complementation, and a predeterminer. The following sections of the Theoretical background provide a more detailed description of selected aspects of English adjectives. It is not possible

to provide a comprehensive account of the adjectives in the English language, nor are all the aspects important for the purpose of this thesis, thus we will focus only on selected morphological and semantic characteristics of this word class. We will also describe syntactic functions of adjectives. Special attention will be paid to the postnominal function and selected scholarly works on its description as these works helped us establish basic categories for the analysis of postnominal constructions (see below). We will also briefly emphasize certain distinctive moments in the development of this word class as they can help us understand the function-position relationship in the use of adjectives.

The Chapter 3, called simply Methodology, will briefly introduce the *British National Corpus* (henceforth also the *BNC*) and related terminology as this is a corpus based analysis. The second section within this chapter presents a brief discussion over our motivation to use the *BNC*, the description of methodological procedure, including the construction of the corpus query used to yield data, criteria for categorizing the relevant concordance lines, as well as conditions for excluding irrelevant concordance lines that will also be exemplified by illustrative concordance lines from our corpus findings.

The Chapter 4, Postmodification of nominal heads by single uncomplemented adjectives, will present the analysis of the relevant concordance lines, as well as our findings about the morphological, lexical, syntactic and/or pragmatic aspects that motivate the use of postnominal position. We will also reassess the formerly introduced categories within which the findings are organized. In addition, this chapter will provide quantitative observations related to the type/token ratio of individual adjectives found in postnominal function.

The fifth and last chapter, Conclusion, will provide a brief summary of our research and its results. It will also outline some obstacles that we encountered as well as observations that we made during the analysis as these can help in a future research. This section, furthermore, suggests potential direction in future research to be conducted based on our findings and observations.

2 <u>**Theoretical background**</u>

1.1 <u>Definition of noun phrase</u>

As we are interested in the position of a modifying adjective, this section provides a brief account of a noun phrase (henceforth also an NP). This thesis focuses on the topic of uncomplemented adjectives in postposition that is the posthead position. Accordingly, it disregards irrelevant cases where the adjective, on the one hand, follows a noun but, on the other hand, where it is not the part of the noun phrase at the same time. For this reason, the term adjectival postmodification is henceforth reserved for the cases where the particular adjective is found within an NP.

A noun phrase and its elements were subject to numerous analyses and descriptions, for example Fontaine (2013), Wierzbicka (1988), Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 323-524). The approaches applicable to the analysis of the NP also differ significantly. For the purpose of this thesis we adapted the approach and terminology of Randolph Quirk and his colleagues as used in *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (henceforth CGEL). (1985)

As the name of the phrase suggests, the main (and obligatory) element thereof represents a noun or a pronoun. The choice of the main element is influenced by the realization of the remaining phrasal elements that can be obligatory or optional. The following table with selected examples illustrates possible realizations of the phrase.

determiner	premodification	head	postmodification	
				complementation
the	*best*	*trip*	*in the country last year*	*that I ever had*
that	*good*	*girl*		

Table 1 – Noun phrase structure

[CGEL: 62]

The **head** is an obligatory element in this type of phrase. It can be realized by the nominal element only.

A (central) **determiner** is another constitutive element of the noun phrase. [CGEL: 65] The realization of this element depends on the number of a noun, and/or the type of reference. It can be realized as an indefinite article, a definite article, an adnominal case, a numeral, a demonstrative, indefinite or possessive pronoun, etc.

A **modifier** is a largely optional element. [CGEL: 65] Due to its position in the phrase, we can distinguish between premodifiers and postmodifiers. A premodifier is found between the determiner, if realized, and the head, whereas a postmodifier follows the head of a noun phrase. [CGEL: 65] The premodifier can be realized as an adjective, a noun, a participle, a genitive, an adverb, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence. [CGEL: 1322] The postmodifier, on the contrary, can be realized as an adjective phrase, a prepositional phrase, an adverb phrase, a finite clause (a relative clause, or an appositive clause), or a nonfinite clause (*-ing* participial clause, *-ed* participial clause, infinitive clause). [CGEL: 1235 - 1236, 1244 - 1245, 1292 - 1296] This position does not allow for the use of a noun as a postmodifier for the distinction between the head and the pre/postmodifier would consequently be impossible.

Complementation of a NP in the post-head position can be realized as either an optional or an obligatory part. It always follows the element it complements. [CGEL: 65] Semantically, as Quirk and his colleagues further specify: "complementation […] completes the specification of a meaning relationship which that word implies." [CGEL: 65]

Apart from the aforementioned elements, this type of a phrase can contain a **predeterminer**. It precedes the determiner and can be realized by *all*, *both*, *half,* a multiplier (e.g.: *double, twice, three times*, etc.), a fraction (e.g.: *one-third, one-fifth*, etc.), *such*, or *what*. [CGEL: 257 - 261] For example:

Both (the) students were excellent.

He did it in one-third (of) the time it took me.

[CGEL: 259, 261]

Syntactically, an NP typically functions as a subject, an object, a complement of clauses, or a complement of prepositional phrases. [CGEL: 245]

1.2 Definition of adjective phrase

Same as the definition of an NP introduced above, the definition of an adjective phrase (henceforth also an AdjP) can be approached from various perspectives depending on the chosen academic orientation of various scholars and/or linguistic approach. Thus, we can analyze the adjective and the adjective phrase from the semantic perspective (see for example Trucker (1998)), from the early generative perspective (such as in Chomsky (1957), (1975)), etc. For the sake of consistency, the approach adopted for the description of an AdjP, same as in the case of an NP, is that of Quirk and his colleagues [CGEL]. Extended attention will be paid to the complementation of the AdjP as it is important to illustrate the cases that are not the focus of this thesis and that were manually excluded from the corpus findings (see the methodology chapter).

An adjective phrase consists of the compulsory element, i.e. the adjective. Other modifying elements can be either obligatory or optional. They can be found in the preposition as well as in the postposition. The following examples illustrate possible realizations of the AdjP.

Premodification	Head	Postmodification	
			Complementation
too	*hot*		*to be enjoyable*
	pleasant	*enough*	

Table 2 – Adjective phrase structure

[CGEL: 63]

As the examples listed below illustrate, the complementation in an AdjP can be realized by:

- prepositional phrase (e.g.: *suitable for the part*),
- *to*-infinitive clause (e.g.: *easiest to teach*),
- *that* clause (e.g.: *sure that he is here now*),
- *wh-* clause (e.g.: *unclear what they would do*),
- *than* clause (e.g.: *a very different attitude than the employers*),
- *ing-* participle clause (e.g.: *worth(while) saving the cartons*).

[CGEL: 420-421, 1220-1227]

Syntactically, the adjective phrase can function as a subject complement (henceforth also C_s), an object complement (henceforth also C_o), a noun modifier, and a verbless adverbial clause. Only the postmodifier function is relevant for this thesis.

1.3 Selected morphological and semantic characteristics of adjectives

Before proceeding to the overview of the syntactic functions of adjectives, they will be described briefly in terms of their semantics and their morphology.

Quirk and his colleagues identify four criteria that distinguish adjectives [CGEL: 402-3]:

a) they can freely occur in attributive function,
b) they can freely occur in predicative function,
c) they can be premodified by the intensifier *very*,
d) they can take comparative and superlative forms.

Table 3 – Criteria for establishing adjectives

Based on the variety of criteria they fulfill, we can distinguish between central and peripheral adjectives. Central adjectives have to fulfill both a) and b) criteria, otherwise they are considered peripheral.

Morphologically, we can distinguish between adjectives that are not derived from any other words (i.e. simple adjectives), such as *nice*, *new*, *small*, *good*, etc. Other adjectives are complex in that they are formed by the means of suffixes. Quirk et al. list some of the suffixes [CGEL: 402]:

-able	(*comfortable*)	*-al*	(*seasonal*)
-ful	(*playful*)	*-ic*	(*scientific*)
-ish	(*greyish*)	*-less*	(*useless*)
-ous	(*dangerous*)	*-y*	(*dirty*)
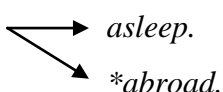
Not all of these suffixes, though, serve exclusively to form adjectives, as there are adjectives that share the same affixes with other word classes and their distinction is thus complicated.[1]

One of such cases is the distinction between participial adjectives and participles.[2] Some adjectives can take *–ed* or *–ing* suffix thus resembling past and present participles respectively. Quirk et al. list several criteria that help to distinguish between these two. Nonetheless, they admit that the distinction between these two is not always an easy one.

- We can replace *be* [copula] with *seem* [copula] only with the adjectives [in the predicative function].

- The verbal force of the participle is explicit for the *–ing* form when a direct object is present.

- [T]he verbal force is explicit for the *–ed* form when a *by*-agent phrase with a personal agent […] is present.

- [P]remodification by the intensifier *very* is an explicit indication that the forms have achieved adjective status.

- The participle sometimes reaches full adjective status when it is compounded with another element. (E.g.: The eggs are *boiled* hard. > The eggs are (very) *hard-boiled*.)

[CGEL: 414-415]

A second complication is the distinction between adjectives and adverbs beginning with *a-*. As Quirk at al. note, certain adverbs beginning with *a-* can be used predicatively, therein they are limited exclusively to *be* copula. [CGEL: 408-9] Thus, to test for the adjectival status, *be* can be replaced with some other copula, such as *seem*:

The patient seemed → *asleep.*
          ↘ **abroad.*

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[1] This was proved even by the corpus findings where the specific corpus query composed to search for adjectives found nodes that were not adjectives (more on this in the methodology chapter).

[2] Uncomplemented *–ed* participles may be seen as resembling adjectives in postposition. Their complementation is not directly present but it can be reconstructed by the means of anaphora. (Šaldová 2005: 231-242) This observation appears to correspond to that of Matthew's concerning uncomplemented postnominal adjectives. (Matthews (2014): 170; see below)

Furthermore, *a-* adjectives denote temporary states (see below) and they cannot occur in predication after verbs of motion (e.g.: *come*, *walk*, etc., my own examples). [CGEL: 408] *A-* adverbs are used to denote direction when used with such verbs:

She went → *away.*

*afraid.

[CGEL: 408]

A- adjectives also vary in their ability to take comparison or to be used predicatively. However, the acceptability of this position improves when such adjectives are modified:

a somewhat afraid soldier

[CGEL: 408]

As for the semantics of adjectives, they serve two important functions in the language. (Dixon 2010: 71) Firstly, they help the speaker to specify the referent of the noun phrase head. This function allows for identification of the referent. It might not be recognized or it just enables more accurate specification of the referent. (Dixon 2010: 71) Matthews illustrates this function, as defined by Dixon, in his account on the position of English adjectives, when he states that, for example, "*the tall chief* could refer to someone identified as a chief who is, more specifically, tall." (Matthews 2014: 1) Secondly, adjectives can define properties of the referent. (Dixon 2010: 71) This function is again illustrated by Mathews when he explains that "[*t*]*he chief is tall* could state, of someone referred to as *the chief*, that they have a property of being tall." (Matthews 2014: 1)

For the purpose of this thesis, it is also important to note the distinction of adjectives based on the permanency, or temporariness, of the characteristics they imply as it may influence the position of the adjective. The best way to do so is probably to introduce the well-known example by Bolinger (Bolinger 1965: 297). In the sentence '[*t*]*he only <u>navigable</u> river is to the north*' the adjective *navigable* premodifies the head noun *river*. In this position the sentence implies that the particular river is permanently navigable, thus the navigability is permanent, stable characteristics of the river. Contrary to this situation, in the sentence '[*t*]*he only river navigable is to the north*' the postposition of the adjective implies that the particular river is navigable at present. Thus, in the latter example, the adjective is not characterizing.

There are other semantic distinctions of adjectives besides those listed and described above. We could further divide adjectives between stative and dynamic, gradable and non-gradable, inherent and non-inherent, etc. Nonetheless, due to the limited extent of this thesis,

only those semantic criteria that proved to be relevant for the focus of this study were shortly introduced in this section. The following section focuses on the syntactic functions of adjectives introducing not only postposition but also predicative and attributive functions.

1.4 Syntactic functions of adjectives

This section is closely related to some of the above-mentioned semantic characteristics. Specifically, if we take, for example, the division of adjectives based on the tasks that they represent in the language, Matthews recognizes that the function of ascribing a particular property to a certain referent is connected to predicative function. (Matthews 2014: 1) On the other hand, identification is predominantly reserved for attributive function. (Matthews 2014: 1) In the same vein, we can observe a certain tendency to postpone adjectives when referring to temporary features, whereas when implying permanent characteristics, it is preferable to use the attributive position. This is not to suggest that these are the only or the exhaustive principles, or that there are not any exceptions to these (see for example Ferris 1993: 44-45, 48). As the following two chapters show, the position and meaning of specific adjectives are regulated by a number of additional factors including functional sentence perspective, etymology, analogy, etc.

Quirk at al. recognize three syntactic functions of adjective phrases. Namely, attributive, predicative, and postpositive. [CGEL: 416-419]

The preposition of an AdjP before the head of a noun phrase represents the attributive function. [CGEL: 417]

AdjP is found in predicative function when it is related to a copular verb as well as to a subject or an object. Thus, a predicative AdjP functions as a subject complement or an object complement respectively. Quirk et al. further add that "[t]he adjective functioning as object complement often expresses the result of the process denoted by the verb […]." [CGEL: 417] He lists the following examples (in the left column; the emphasis is original):

- He pulled his belt *tight*.　　　>　　　His belt is *tight*.
- He pushed the window *open*.　　>　　　The window is *open*.
- He writes his letters *large*.　　>　　　His letters are *large*.

[CGEL: 417]

The causative meaning of these verbs is clear when the sentences are paraphrased using the verb *be*. [CGEL: 417]

It is the third function that is important for the purpose of this thesis. An AdjP is postpositive when it directly follows the element (a noun or pronoun) it modifies. This function is further discussed in the section 1.7.

The following table summarizes the three syntactic functions. Invented examples were used for illustration.

Present <u>situation</u> forced us to reconsider his proposal.	Attributive function
<u>Nobody was</u> *present* when it happened.	Predicative function
<u>People</u> *present* were holding their hands and singing.	Postpositive function

Table 4 – Overview of three syntactic functions of an AdjP

1.5 <u>Attributive-only adjectives</u>

Attributive-only adjectives vary in their restrictions to this function as their realization depends on actual language users. [CGEL: 428] As Quirk at al. explain, some of these adjectives can be used as central adjectives as well as attributive-only. [CGEL: 428] This positional change can be connected with the semantic change. That is demonstrated on the adjective *old* which functions as the central adjective in *that old man* (referring to the actual age of the man), whereas in *an old friend of mine,* the adjective is attributive-only (referring to the considerable length of the friendship regardless of the actual age of the friend, thus they do not characterize the referent directly). Quirk lists the following groups of attributive-only adjectives[3]:

- Intensifying adjectives – their purpose is to scale, either heighten or lower, the intensity of a noun they modify:

  - emphasizers – used to heighten the intensity on a noun, generally attributive only, e.g.: *definite, plain, real, sheer*, *simple*, etc.

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[3] Other grammarians use different classification of the attributive-only adjectives (cf. CamGEL: 553-559).

- amplifiers – used to scale upwards, e.g.: *complete, great*, etc.

- downtoners – used to lower the intensity of a noun, e.g.: *feeble, slight*, etc.

- Restrictive adjectives – as the name suggests, their purpose is to restrict the reference of the noun they modify, e.g.: *certain, chief, only, sole, specific*, etc.

- Other adjectives related to adverbs – their "adverbial nature […] can be seen in their correspondences with a verb of general meaning and an adverb" [CGEL: 431], such verbs are for example: *make, perform, happen, act*, etc.:
  Occasional showers   >   showers occur *occasionally*

- Adjectives related to nouns – they are derived from nouns by suffixes (*-al, -en, -ic, -ar, -an, -ly*), e.g.: *atomic, criminal, medical, polar, tidal*, etc.

[CGEL: 428-432]

1.6 Predicative-only adjectives

This group represents adjectives that are restricted to the predicative position or they occur predominantly therein. However, we can observe the tendency of some users to use such adjectives also in attributive positions. Predicative-only adjectives, as Quirk at al. explain, tend to refer to temporary features, rather than to permanent characteristics. [CGEL: 432-433]

A significant number of adjectives from this group represent adjectives that either obligatorily or usually take complementation, such as: *able (to), adverse (to, from), happy (to, that, with, about), tantamount (to)*, etc. [CGEL: 432-433] For example:

That is tantamount to an ultimatum.

[CGEL: 433]

1.7 Postnominal adjectives

It is the third function that is important for the purpose of this thesis. An adjP is postpositive when it directly follows the element (a noun or pronoun) it modifies. Quirk et al. [CGEL: 417] and other scholars, such as Cinque (2010: 59-61), or Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 1120), regard such realization as reduced adverbial clauses.[4] Yet, this view is not shared by all. Tine Breban analyzed the use of postnominal adjectives of comparison (e.g.: *different, comparable, similar, other, same*, etc.) and concluded that such adjectives can function as postdeterminers, attributes, and classifiers. (2010: 273 - 283) This finding contradicts the analysis of postposition as a form of predication. (Breban 2010: 273 - 283) Breban states that "the possibility of postnominal postdeterminers and classifiers makes clear that the analysis of postnominal adjectives as reduced restrictive clauses […] is untenable and can only account for part of the actual postnominal uses." (2010: 273)

The postposition is used in the following situations [CGEL: 418 – 421, 1293 – 1296]:

(1) with compound indefinite pronouns ending in *–body, -one, -thing*, and adverbs ending in *-where* (in these cases the postmodification is compulsory), for example: *I'd like someone young for the job*,

(2) when the adjective itself is postmodified or complemented, for example: *a play popular in the 1890s*,

(3) with several institutionalized or fixed expressions, such as *heir apparent, attorney general, the president elect*,

(4) with a limited group of adjectives the meaning of which is different when used attributively and postpositively (those are represented by: *absent, concerned, present*, and *proper*),

(5) adjectives ending in *–ible* and *–able* can be found in postnominal position when the modified element is further modified by another adjective in superlative degree, by *only*, or by some of the general ordinals (e.g.: *last, next, past*, etc.). In this case attributive position is also possible. For example:
the best possible use > the best use possible
the only suitable actor > the only actor suitable

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[4] This statement applies only to the cases where the postmodification is not a particular N-ADJ combination, as is the case in a number of fixed terms and idiomatic phrases (e.g. *heir apparent*). See, for example, [CGEL:1294]

(6) With set phrases, such as *answers pure and simple*,

(7) with certain adjectives the meaning of which acquires temporary features when they are in a postnominal position (contrary to the attributive function wherein it represents permanent characteristic), for example, *the preceding years* X *the years preceding*,

(8) with certain *a-* adjectives which represent lexicalized prepositional phrases, for example, *the house ablaze, the boats afloat*,

(9) with phrases where the precise amount is stated (e.g.: £12 *gross*, £8 *net*).

[CGEL: 418-421, 1293-1296]

All of the cases of postmodification listed so far represent situations when the postpositive function is required by a particular noun-adjective combination or by a certain head of an NP. [CGEL: 418-491, 1239-1240]

Despite the fact that postmodification by uncomplemented adjectives represents a rather minor focus of studies, which illustrate scarce mentions of this realization, as well as identical examples perpetually used, there can be found other motivations for postposition proposed in literature (for example Neubauerová (2011), Schönthal (2013), Matthews (2014), etc.). Matthews demonstrates these on Ferris's example of the postmodifier *adjacent* in *the buildings adjacent* (see (10) – (12)). Matthews also added yet another case (see (13)). (2014: 171-172) The remaining realizations of postposition were described by Alena Neubauerová (i.e. (14) – (15)). (2011: 35, 46)

(10)   Matthews suggests that morphological complexity of the adjective *adjacent* [or other morphologically complex adjectives that can appear in postposition for that matter] can be a factor in postposition, even though, he admits, this factor alone can hardly be enough. (2014: 169) Nonetheless, he emphasizes that "[w]ord formation could […] be part of the basis for an analogy." (Matthews 2014: 169)

(11)   The second factor possibly motivating the postposition of this uncomplemented adjective is of a semantic nature. He argues that by its nature (locative meaning), this adjective is close to adverbs, which are regularly postmodified. (Matthews 2014: 169)

(12)   The third factor states that *adjacent* implies a point of reference. If this inherent information was realized on the surface (as e.g. *the buildings adjacent to ours*), the postposition would be justified, if not even required, on the basis of the complementation. Thus the 'latent complement' motivates the postpositive function. (Matthews 2014: 169), cf. Šaldová 2005 for uncomplemented *–ed* participles.

(13)   In addition, there is a poetic tradition that motivates postposition. The resultant word order would be perverted, compared to the usual word order. This figure of speech is known as hyperbaton. (Matthews 2014: 171-172) The following line by Tennyson is example of such practice:

> *Of the great order of the Table Round*
>
>   ('The Marriage of Geraint' 3)

                                              (Matthews 2014: 171)

(14)   Alena Neubauerová observed how alternations of various positions influence the semantic groups with which particular adjectives collocate. Thus, for example, *possible* in postmodification collocates with inanimate objects, such as *course, declaration, pressure, production, record*, etc. (Neubauerová 2011: 35)

(15)   Neubauerová also noted that positional alternation of adjectives implies differences in functional sentence perspective. (Neubauerová 2011: 46), cf. Fischer 2006

The following table provides an overview of the aforementioned features contributing to the postnominal use of uncomplemented adjectives.

Nr.	Types of postnominal position
(1)	motivation by the presence of compound indefinite pronouns ending in *–body, -one, -thing*, and adverbs ending in *-where*
(2)	adjectives themselves are postmodified or complemented
(5)	adjectives ending in *–ible* and *–able* can be found in postnominal position when the modified element is further modified by another adjective in superlative degree, by *only*, or by some of the general

	ordinals
(12)	adjectives with latent complements
(8)	*a-* adjectives which represent lexicalized prepositional phrases
(10)	morphologically complex adjectives
(4)	the meaning of an adjective varies according to the position within an NP
(7)	adjectives the meaning of which acquires temporary features when they are in a postnominal position
(11)	adjectives semantically close to adverbs
(6)	set phrases
(3)	institutionalized or fixed expressions
(9)	phrases where the precise amount is stated
(14)	collocational preferences
(13)	discourse motivation (e.g.: poetic tradition)
(15)	motivation by functional sentence perspective

Table 5 - Overview of features contributing to the postnominal use of uncomplemented adjectives

The following section gives a brief account of adjectives and their syntax in a history of the English language. It focuses predominantly on two historical periods, namely Old English and Middle English. These were particularly important for the evolution of adjectives.

1.8 Adjectives in history of English

This section provides a brief description of a development of adjectives in the history of English and a development of their placement within the structure of an NP.

Special attention is paid to the Old English (henceforth also OE) and Middle English (henceforth also ME) period, which are often acknowledged as the most dynamic in changes concerning adjectival morphology, syntax, and semantics. (see Matthews 2014: 49ff; Millward & Hayes 2012: 103 – 104, 167 – 169, 260) Moreover, this section aims to provide a background of particular apparent exceptions in adjectival placement within an NP that may in fact represent historical remnants.

1.8.1 Selected aspects of morphology, syntax, and discourse functions of adjectives in OE

As Millward and Hayes state, adjectives in this period are the most highly inflected of all word classes. (2012: 103) They are inflected for gender, number, and case, which are determined by a governing element they modify. Additional endings in the adjectival paradigm represent the comparative and superlative forms. The inflectional form was the only realization as a periphrastic variant had not evolved yet. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 103, 168) Further additions to the paradigm represented two separate declensions – weak and strong, which were remnants from Germanic period. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 103)

The following tables show inflectional endings of adjectives in OE.

Strong inflectional endings				
	Gender	**Masc.**	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Number	*Case*			
Singular	**Nom.**	~	-u / ~	~
	Gen.	-es	-re	-es
	Dat.	-um	-re	-um
	Acc.	-ne	-e	~
		Masc.	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Plural	**Nom.**	-e	-a	-u / ~
	Gen.	-ra	-ra	-ra
	Dat.	-um	-um	-um
	Acc.	-e	-a	-u / ~

Table 6 - Strong adjectival inflections in OE

(Pysz 2009: 2 – 3)

Weak inflectional endings				
	Gender	**Masc.**	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Number	*Case*			

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular	**Nom.**	-a	-e	-e
	Gen.	-an	-an	-an
	Dat.	-an	-an	-an
	Acc.	-an	-an	-e
		Masc.	**Fem.**	**Neut.**
Plural	**Nom.**	-an	-an	-an
	Gen.	-ena / -ra	-ena / -ra	-ena / -ra
	Dat.	-um	-um	-um
	Acc.	-an	-an	-an

Table 7 - Weak adjectival inflections in OE

<div align="right">(Pysz 2009: 2)</div>

The OE adjective had a weak inflection when it was found in some of the following contexts:

(1) an adjective is preceded by a proximal demonstrative,

(2) an adjective is preceded by a distal demonstrative,

(3) an adjective is preceded by a possessive pronoun,

(4) an adjective is preceded by a nominal phrase in the genitive case,

(5) an adjective is in the vocative case, i.e. in direct address,

(6) an adjective is in the comparative degree, preceded by a demonstrative,

(7) an adjective is in the comparative degree, not preceded by a demonstrative,

(8) an adjective is in the superlative degree, preceded by a demonstrative,

(9) an adjective is in the superlative degree, preceded by a possessive pronoun.

<div align="right">(Pysz 2009: 3 – 5)</div>

Strong inflections appeared in the following cases:

(10)   an adjective is the first element in a nominal phrase,

(11)   an adjective is preceded by an indefinite *an,*

(12)   an adjective is preceded by an indefinite *sum,*

(13)   an adjective is preceded by an adjective of quantity or number.

<div align="right">(Pysz 2009: 5 – 6)</div>

As Millward and Hayes explain, OE did not have any indefinite article, nor had it any definite article separate from the distal demonstrative. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 103) Nonetheless, the weak and strong declensions were used to mark definiteness and indefiniteness respectively (though, there were exceptions due to a lack of codified grammar rules). (Millward & Hayes 2012: 103) In other words, the weak (definite) declension was used as "the specifying and particularizing form, usually signifying that the item modified is the one expected in the context or the one referred to just previously." (Quirk and Wrenn 1957: 57 in Matthews 2014: 50) Contrary to this, a strong (indefinite) form usually represented as if a general use indicating "that no specific member of a class was meant." (Millward & Hayes 2012: 104)

When it comes to the position of single adjectives within an NP, OE favored prenominal position. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 112) Yet, there were exceptions. The reversed order appeared when a single adjective followed the noun it modified. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 112) The positional variation was not arbitrary. Linguists, such as Olga Fischer (2006: 253), or Matthews (2014: 50) identify the difference between prenominal and postnominal position of an adjective as a systematic way of expressing particular morphological and pragmatic distinctions. Fischer, in accordance with Matthews (2014: 50), observes changes in the information structure which are governed by the position of a strong adjective within an NP. (2006: 253) Thus, as Fischer describes, "in the Old English system *new* information (which usually entails indefiniteness) was conveyed either by the use of a strong adjective pronominally or by the use of a strong adjective in postposition [but] [w]hen the adjective contained *given* information, it would precede the noun and be weak." (2006: 256) In other words, "the discourse-semantic parameter of (in)definiteness functioned not purely lexically (i.e. by means of determiners) but in combination with two other morphosyntactic parameters, involving *position* and *type of adjective inflection*." (Fischer 2006: 256)

Moreover, Pysz adds that the distinction must also be made between a true and false postposition, for each type of the postnominal position influences inflectional behavior of the adjectives concerned. (2009: 13) The true postnominal adjectives have a predicative nature, which, as Pysz illustrates, is reflected by their exclusively strong declensions (as opposed to prenominal singular adjectives, which can have strong as well as weak declensions). (2009: 13, 19) Contrary to these, the false postposition represents adjectives "which are attributive in nature and for which there are both weak and strong inflections available." (Pysz 2009: 13)

Pysz distinguishes several subtypes of true and false postpositional adjectival constructions in OE. (2009: 12 – 18)

True postposition	a noun is immediately followed by one adjective and there is no lexical material in the prenominal domain (e.g.: *leodhatan grimme [persecutors fierce]*),
	a noun is immediately followed by one adjective and immediately preceded by another adjective (e.g.: *niwne steorran beorhtne [new star bright]*),
	a noun is immediately followed by one adjective and immediately preceded by a demonstrative or a possessive (e.g.: *hire sunu deadne [her son dead]*),
	two adjectives are placed in (true) postposition to the noun separated by means of an overt coordinating conjunction (e.g.: *seo wealaf sorhful & sarimod [the heirloom sorrowful and dejected]*),
	three adjectives are placed in (true) postposition to the noun separated by means of an overt coordinating conjunctions (e.g.: *ealle gastas swiðe strange and mihtige and wlitige [all spirits very strange and mighty and fair]*),
False postposition	one adjective appears in 'false postposition' and one in preposition to the noun, here the adjective in postposition inflects strong (e.g.: *seftne drenc & swetne [soft drink and sweet]*),
	one adjective appears in 'false postposition' and one in preposition to the noun, here the adjective in postposition inflects weak (e.g.: *se leofa cuma & se lufiendleca [the dear stranger and the lovely]*),
	there is a sequence which contains a noun, a demonstrative and an adjective (e.g.: *Martinus se eadiga [Martin the blessed]*),
	one adjective appears in preposition to the noun and the other in 'false postposition'; the former inflects strong, as it is the first element in the phrase, the latter inflects weak, as it is preceded by a demonstrative (e.g.: *ungelæredne fiscere þone leasostan [ignorant fisherman the falsest]*)

Table 8 - Types of postnominal positions for a single adjective in OE

(Pysz 2009: 13 – 18)

1.8.2 Selected aspects of morphology, syntax, and discourse functions of adjectives in ME

The ME period brought significant changes to the language and "of all the parts of speech, the adjective suffered the greatest inflectional losses." (Millward & Hayes 2012: 167) By the beginning of the Early Modern English period most of the endings had vanished and it was almost impossible to distinguish between strong (i.e. indefinite) and weak (i.e. definite) adjectives. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 167) One of the endings preserved throughout ME were endings for analytic comparison of adjectives which had changed through ME and the periphrastic comparison started to evolve during this period as well. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 168) Also, there was a final *–e* used in ME in monosyllabic adjectives with consonant ending.

	Strong	Weak
Singular	—	*-e*
Plural	*-e*	*-e*

Table 9 - *-e* ending in ME adjectives

(Millward and Hayes 2012: 168)

As we can see, this ending was used to differentiate between strong singular adjectives on the one hand, and plural strong and all weak adjectives on the other hand. Nonetheless, this practice was not always strictly followed, which considerably complicated the distinction. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 168) Thus, the distinction between strong and weak syllables would be lost altogether by the end of ME. The other motivation for the loss of adjectival endings was of phonological nature – the less prominent, i.e. unstressed, endings tended to disappear gradually. (Fischer 2006: 253 – 288) Another change represented the development of phrases consisting of two nouns (a noun modifies the following noun), a practice which was not common in OE. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 104, 169; Fischer 2006: 262) A more important change, though, represented the evolution of a system of articles in this period. They did not have the same forms as they do nowadays, nor were they used in the very same ways or with the consistency as they are now. Nonetheless, this invention represented a significant change for adjectives and the ways in which their in(definiteness), thus also their positions, were realized. All these innovations, Fischer argues, supported further transition of adjectives before a nominal head. (2006: 261 – 263)

As for the preferred position of a single adjective within an NP, it represented a prenominal position as it had done already in OE. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 180) Yet, there were still postnominal constructions available during this period. (Millward & Hayes 2012:

180; Fischer 2006: 253 – 288) The cease of postnominal position is closely interlinked with the decline of the weak and strong declension of adjectives.

The eradication of most of adjectival endings meant that, in some cases, the distinction between adjective and adverbs was complicated. This strengthened the tendency to fix the word order, which would help the distinction of word classes and clausal elements. The fixation of word order would cause that the already infrequent postnominal position of an adjective would become even scarcer. (Millward & Hayes 2012: 180; Fischer 2006: 253 – 288)

Nonetheless, before this happened, English had preserved both positions. Fischer confirms that a number of factors that she had identified in OE period was still relevant for the realization of the postnominal position of adjectives in ME (Fischer 2006: 267):

(1) postposition occurs mainly in indefinite NPs;

(2) adjectives are often postponed when preceded by a preposed quantifier;

(3) when the adjective is a present or past participle;

(4) when the adjective contains morpheme *–ful*, or is itself followed by a PP;

(5) when the adjective contains a negative morpheme (e.g. *un-, in-,* or *-less*) or is accompanied by a negative adverb (e.g. *not*);

(6) when the adjective is a degree adjective, i.e. has a comparative or superlative inflection and/or is combined with the periphrastic adverbs *more*, *most*;

(7) when the adjective is accompanied by an adverbial or prepositional phrase;

(8) when the adjective itself is adverbial in nature (e.g. *long* meaning 'in length', *ynough*)

(9) when the adjective is of French (Latin) origin;

(10)   when the head noun is semantically empty (e.g. *thing*, *man*);

(11)   when the adjective is part of a fixed phrase (e.g. *god almighty*);

(12)   when two adjectives are accompanied by *(n)either – (n)or, both – and.*

(Fischer 2006: 267)

Factor (1) replaced the distinction between weak and strong adjectives in ME; factors (9) and (11) were new in ME. (Fischer 2006: 267) In addition, (9) was distinguished as a separate factor, for it did not follow the tendencies governing the use of postposition in OE – specifically, the postnominal adjectives of French origin were found in <u>definite</u> nominal phrases (as well as in their indefinite counterparts, as expected). Thus, this factor disregards

the usual tendencies in realization of the information structure by the means of postposition. (Fischer 2006: 270 – 271)

However, the influence of the French language may account for only a limited number of postnominal adjectival constructions. (Fischer 2006: 259 - 260) Although French was influenced by Latin syntax, where a postposition of an adjective modifier was common, the postposition was not a predominant syntactic pattern in Old French (OF). (Fischer 2006: 259 - 260) She adds that the ratio between pre- and postposition in OF was up to 70% to 30% respectively. (Fischer 2006: 259 – 260) When applied, however, this influence proved to be particularly relevant for postnominal constructions with only one adjective. Fisher explains that "[t]his is probably due to the fact that most of these phrases are fixed ones, used by English authors, as it were, as a unit." (Fischer 2006: 271)

1.8.3 <u>Situation in the following periods</u>

If we look at the subsequent periods, we may observe that changes regarding the position of adjectives, or their morphology, were much less prominent. (Millward and Hayes 2012: 260 – 261, 271; Matthews 2014: 53). Most of the word order patterns had been established by the end of ME and there have been only minor changes since then. (Millward and Hayes 2012: 271) Millward and Hayes state that the scarce ME remnants of postnominal adjectives continued to decrease. (Millward and Hayes 2012: 271) Eventually, "in Modern English, […] the position of modifying adjectives has become 'prenominal with lexical exceptions'." (2014: 53)

When it comes to the morphology of adjectives, the only remaining endings were *–er* and *–est* used to mark the comparative and superlative degree respectively. (Millward and Hayes 2012: 260) As they add, rules for using superlatives or comparatives had not yet evolved into the present forms in Early Modern English. (Millward and Hayes 2012: 260)

3 **Methodology**

The aim of this thesis, as was already suggested in the introduction, is not to provide the reader with a just theoretical overview however important that section is. It aspires to provide an overview and analysis of the uncomplemented postnominal adjectives as found in the English language nowadays. For this purpose we decided to use the *British National Corpus* (henceforth also BNC). In the following, the BNC and the motivation for its use are presented. Next sections explain the composition of the corpus query used to gather data, the process and criteria used to filter inapplicable concordance lines, and, eventually, the resultant corpus data are presented. The fourth chapter presents the results.

2.1 Corpus terminology

Before we proceed to the description of the procedure whereby the data were drawn from the corpus, it is appropriate to introduce the basic terminology from the field of corpus linguistics. These terms will be used in the following account due to the selected methodological procedure of this thesis.

A **corpus** is a collection of texts assembled for a particular purpose (usually a corpus linguistic research). The selection of such texts is subjected to a variety of criteria for the corpus to be considered representative. Therefore various genres, registers, demographical factors, etc. are taken into account in the process.[5] The *British National Corpus* (BNC) can be considered a representative corpus (see the section "The British National Corpus" below). When it comes to the extent of the BNC, this corpus belongs to a category of large corpora (see the section "The British National Corpus" below). Thus, it allows the user to work with large amounts of various data that are further computerized. (Cheng 2011[6]) This computerization and the use of appropriate software tool allows linguists and other users to conduct effective, large-scale quantitative research. (Cheng 2011[7]) This tool is called a **concordancer**, it allows the user to search the corpus for specific lexemes, **lemmas** (i.e.: a

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[5] There have been objections that this representativeness of any corpora can never be attained. See, for example, McEnery & Hardie 2011: 10.

[6] This source is an online source in a form of a book (see the Bibliography section). Unfortunately, the pages therein are not numbered.

[7] This source is an online source in a form of a book (see the Bibliography section). Unfortunately, the pages therein are not numbered.

basic lexical form which includes all its relevant forms, e.g. in the case of a verb: infinitive, gerund, participle), lexical chains, and/or other morphological elements. To allow this, the corpus, apart from the very texts, contains also additional information. For the purpose of this thesis, it is important to pay attention to the annotation of this corpus. The BNC is annotated automatically by a software, also called **tagger**, which analyses the texts and assigns each **token** (i.e.: "each word in a corpus irrespective of whether or not it is repeated" (Chang 2011[8]) a specific **tag** that marks its part of speech. Consequently, the user can search the corpus not only for specific lexemes, but also for whole word classes (see below). The tagger used to annotate automatically the BNC was Constituent Likelihood Automatic Word-tagging System (CLAWS). (Lindquist 2009: 31)

The resultant data output provided by the concordancer is presented in the form of **concordance lines**. Each line, presenting always one example, consists of the searched element which is displayed with its immediate context from both sides (i.e. left and right context). The key element is thus called **KWIC** (i.e. key word in context). (Lindquist 2009: 35) However, the searched element may also be represented by more lexical items. The concordancer allows the user to search for smaller morphological units (such as suffixes), or on the other hand, for multi-word expressions, as in the case if this thesis. (Lindquist 2009: 35)

The last term that that needs to be accounted for is **corpus query language** (CQL). CQL represents a formal language developed to search the corpus. It allows the user to search for specific words, lemmas, tags and/or other elements. CQL is particularly useful if more elaborate queries are to be composed. [Adapted from: https://wiki.korpus.cz/doku.php/kurz:pokrocile_dotazy?s[]=cql] CQL-based query was used in this study for yielding results from the BNC.

2.2 The British National Corpus

The *British National Corpus* represents a 100 million collection that includes predominantly written materials (90%), the rest represents the spoken part. The former part consists of extracts from various sources, such as "regional and national newspapers, specialist periodicals and journals for all ages and interests, academic books and popular fiction,

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[8] This source is an online source in a form of a book (see the Bibliography section). Unfortunately, the pages therein are not numbered.

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] In the same vein, the spoken part is also a miscellaneous collection that consists of materials, such as recordings from various public events (sermons, lectures, radio shows, etc.) and recordings of everyday conversations. (Lindquist 2009: 14) It represents a rich source of the British English of the late 20th century. On the other hand, the disadvantage of this collection is the fact that the project was finished in 1994 and the there have been no further updates. [Adapted from: http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/corpus/index.xml]

Despite the abovementioned drawback, the data for this study were gathered from the BNC. The BNC has characteristics that compensate for its drawbacks and that justify the use of this corpus. First, the BNC is the part-of-speech tagged corpus. This tagging allows us to construct a query focusing on occurrence of adjectives in the corpus. Consequently, we are not limited to the search of individual lexemes but the whole category can be analyzed. Specific tags, markers used to indicate parts of speech of particular lexemes, were assigned automatically by the means of CLAWS tagset. (Lindquist 2009: 45) Lindquist reports that this automatic word-tagging system tags individual parts of speech with an accuracy rate as high as 97%. (Lindquist 2009: 47) This accuracy rate ensured that the returned results were tagged with relatively high accuracy. However, the remaining 3% of potentially flawed results could not have been ignored. Therefore, all of the results used for the purpose of this thesis were manually assessed. This procedure will be closely described in section 2.3. The additional reason for the selection of the BNC corpus is its abovementioned large volume and the variety of data it contains. As such, it is a representative sample of the present day English language. In addition, it was possible to retrieve a representative sample of a relatively infrequent syntactic feature, i.e. uncomplemented adjectives in posthead position.

2.3 The sample

After the selection of the data source, the *BNC*, we decided to restrict our search to the written part of the *BNC* corpus based on the observations made by Neubauerová.[9] (2011: 26, 44) It was also necessary to construct a query or a series of queries that would allow us to extract not only the selected part-of-speech, an adjective, but that would restrict its syntactic position

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[9] Neubauerová noted that syntactic structures of some of the results, especially those derived from the spoken part of the corpus, could not be identified mainly due to the missing punctuation. (2011: 26, 44) Any such concordance lines must have been omitted from the final sample.

at the same time. Moreover, it was also necessary to eliminate as many irrelevant examples that are not the subject of this study as possible. The query constructed for the excerption of the results from the BNC was formed with CQL (Corpus Query Language).

As there exist no quantitative data on the frequency of types of uncomplemented postpositive adjectives, one of the aims of this thesis is to provide some guidelines as to how as complete as possible set of uncomplemented adjectives in posthead position can be retrieved.

For this purpose, we created a series of five queries in the pilot stage. Each query was comprised of three slots. The first and second slots were always occupied by the same elements - a noun and an adjective, respectively. It was the third slot that proved to be the most important in our attempts to reduce the number of irrelevant concordance lines. It aimed at eliminating examples with an adjective following a noun because it represents C_s or C_o. Furthermore, it also aimed at eliminating examples where the adjective is found in postnominal position because it is itself modified or complemented and as such is subject to the end-weight principle. As Huddleston and Pullum explain, "[w]eight has to do with the length or complexity of constituents. […] Postposition […] generally depends on the constituent concerned being relatively heavy." [CamGEL: 68]

For this purpose, five patterns were formed:

- pattern 1: NOUN + ADJECTIVE + .
- pattern 2: NOUN + ADJECTIVE + ,
- pattern 3: NOUN + ADJECTIVE + CONJUNCTION (excluding „and")
- pattern 4: NOUN + ADJECTIVE + ADVERB
- pattern 5: NOUN + ADJECTIVE + VERB

The biggest obstacle in the attempt to draw all instances of uncomplemented postnominal adjectives from the BNC corpus proved to be the fact that this corpus is not tagged for clause elements (the corpus is not syntactically parsed). Nor does this corpus mark phrasal boundaries within clauses, particularly those of noun and adjective phrases would have been relevant. The first feature would enable us to effectively eliminate the cases when an adjective follows a noun because it functions as C_s or C_o. The latter would eliminate those concordance lines when an adjective in postnominal position is further modified or complemented.

The abovementioned patterns and the corresponding CQL queries represented a compromise that aimed to compensate for these deficiencies. The first three patterns (and their corresponding CQL forms) effectively limited the AdjP to the head, an adjective, but they contained too many examples where the adjective functioned as a C_s or a C_o. In addition to this, the fourth pattern turned out to be problematic altogether. The pattern that returned the highest proportion of relevant concordance lines was the last one, i.e. the noun+adjective sequence followed by a verb.

Using all of the queries combined rendered a large amount of concordance lines (specifically, it was 43,384 concordance lines), many of which were not relevant examples. This result means that aiming at a survey of the number of instances of uncomplemented adjectives in the BNC would require more sophisticated queries and an enormous amount of manual sorting. It would simply be unmanageable to handle the whole data output in one thesis. However, a close analysis of a section of the lines retrieved may contribute to better formulations of further queries, and the following sections hope to do so.

As a result, we decided that the first four patterns would not be included. The chosen query used in this study is listed in the following table:

Pattern	CQL query
N Adj V	[tag="N.*"][tag="AJ."][tag="V.*"]

Table 10 - The chosen CQL query used to yield data

This query returned 6,408 examples. As the analysis of this number of examples was manageable, it was decided to include all of these as our sample. Nonetheless, not all of the resultant examples represented the relevant pattern. For this reason, it was necessary to manually assess and categorize the examples in the next step.

(Despite the fact that this pattern yielded a large number of relevant concordance lines, a more specific query could have reduced the number of inapplicable lines. One of the possibilities of doing so could have to limit the searched nouns by omitting proper nouns – this would exclude some of the results where a first name (tagged as a proper noun) was followed by a surname derived from an adjective (incorrectly tagged as an adjective)). Moreover, the *Penn Treebank* could have been used as the data corpus. [see

http://www.cis.upenn.edu/~treebank/] The *Penn Treebank* is syntactically and semantically annotated corpus.)

The categorization of the concordance lines will be described in the following sections. Firstly, three groups established to distinguish between relevant and irrelevant concordance lines will be introduced. Each of these groups will be further subdivided to provide specific reasons for the omission / inclusion of a concordance line. Secondly, each category will be briefly described and provided with authentic examples from the corpus findings.

2.4 <u>Categorization of concordance lines</u>

After having compiled the sample containing 6,413 concordance lines, it was necessary to manually assess each result. As was mentioned earlier, not all of the results fitted the set parameters. The criteria for excluding/including concordance lines are described in more detail further in the following sections. Categorization, which is described in the subsequent part, is based on the methodology as established by Schönthal (2013) and then further adapted for the purpose of this work. The original categorization could not have been used unchanged because the topic of this thesis is different from that of Schönthal's.

After the manual assessment of concordance lines returned by the CQL query [tag="N.*"][tag="AJ."][tag="V.*"], the results were divided into three general groups. The **first** group includes results where the lexical item tagged as an adjective follows a noun but it neither belongs to this NP, nor is it in any semantic relation with the noun (in other words, an adjective does not denote the property of the noun). The **second** group subsumes adjectives that are semantically related to the noun but they are not a part of the NP. Neither of these two groups is relevant for our analysis. It is the **third** group that is relevant. It consists of concordance lines where a single uncomplemented adjective in postposition is a part of an NP.

The following table provides an overview of the categories that were used to asses the concordance lines:

Group	Code	Meaning
1	X1a	Incorrectly tagged concordance line

	X1b	Concordance lines of indeterminable structure
	X1c	The noun within the KWIC premodifies the adjective
	X1d	Various other grammatical structures
2	X2a	Concordance line with an object complement
	X2b	KWIC preceded by the preposition *with* (absolute constructions)
	X2c	Ellipsis
	X2d	Predicative postnominal adjective in existential clause
3	O1	Name of company / product / sport club or team / other established names (capitalized)
	O2	Institutionalized and fixed expression, historical relic
	O3	Adjective follows a measurement noun
	O4	Postposition for semantic purpose - change in meaning (e.g.: *present, absent*, etc.)
	O5	Noun premodified by another adjective in superlative degree / by *only* / by general ordinal (e.g. *last, next, past, (an)other, additional, further*)
	O6	Adjective with *a-* prefix
	O7	Adjective with *-ible / -able* suffix

Table 11 - Categories used to asses our data retrieved from the *BNC*

As you can see from this table, only 4,627 (ca 72.15 %) of the total number of 6,413 concordance lines fitted the criteria and established the final study sample. The remaining 27.85 % were excluded from the sample. Moreover, this table also reveals that each group was further subdivided into additional subcategories reflecting the criteria for exclusion and inclusion. Each **category** was coded. The first part of the code shows in/applicability of the concordance line (i.e.: letter X marked irrelevant concordance lines, letter O the relevant ones). In the case of the excluded concordance lines, the following figure marked the number of the group (i.e. either 1 or 2) and the final letter distinguished between specific syntactic, semantic, and/or syntactic-semantic criteria. In the case of the desired concordance lines, the initial letter was simply followed by a figure that indicated specific syntactic, semantic, and syntactic-semantic type.

The following sections give a brief account of each category.

2.4.1   Groups 1 and 2: Categories that are excluded from the analysis

2.4.1.1 Incorrectly tagged concordance lines (x1a)

Despite the fact that the tagging the BNC corpus is very accurate – 97%, we must have taken into account the remaining 3%. (Lindquist 2009: 47) As we expected, the incorrectly tagged concordance lines appeared in our results. The following table shows examples of selected errors that occurred in the corpus data during the tagging. All of these examples represent results for [tag="N.*"][tag="AJ."][tag="V.*"], that is the pattern of noun + adjective + verb. The table lists only selected examples:

No.	L context	KWIC	R context
124	very difficult to take them out again.	Removal usual involves	inconvenient trips to the hospital, tubes in the stomach
1645	The valiant work of the late	Robin Best has	failed to dispel popular images
4293	But people living around	Castlemorton Common say	the Eastnor event must be called off.

Table 12 - Selected instances of incorrectly tagged results

As this table illustrates, some of the results do not match the requested pattern of word classes. Example 1645 illustrates one type of errors that occurred in our results several times. In the case of example no. 1645, **Best** represents an ADJ – N conversion where the resultant noun is used as a proper noun (i.e. one's surname in this case). In the similar vein, the noun **common** repeatedly appeared in the corpus as an adjective in cases where it represented "an area of land in a town or village that anyone can use" (see, for instance, concordance line 4292). [http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/]

Sometimes it was necessary to use a dictionary for correct categorization of a word class. We must note that the originally selected reference dictionary that was used to confirm word classes of various KWICs, *Macmillan Dictionary* [http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary], had to be complemented by an additional dictionary. We chose *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* [OALD] for this purpose. [http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/] The additional dictionary was selected because some definitions of a key word in one or the other dictionary did not include all meanings and/or word classes. Thus, for instance *Macmillan Dictionary* restricted the meaning of *common* to the domain of adjectives. However, the definition of *common* as a noun was confirmed only when OALD was used.

The next type of errors that appeared in our corpus can be illustrated by the word *usual* in concordance line 124. We can assume that it was only a mistake. It appears that instead of the adjective, the adverb *usually* should have been used. After the reading of the immediate context we found that the excerpt describes cases of intoxication and their potential consequences – hospitalization and stomach washout. We assume that this practice is not referred to by a term *removal usual* but we expect that it represents a typo. This assumption is further supported by a somewhat simplified search. If we insert *removal usual* into a web search engine, we can see that all of at least the first results contained phrases, such as *make removal usual*. The appearance of the adjective following a noun was thus motivated by a presence of the verb *make* (or by a similar complex transitive verb). In addition, neither of the reference dictionaries acknowledged the use of *usual* as an adverb.

There were other errors but as they are diverse, they cannot be classified. All of the incorrectly tagged concordance lines can be found in the section Appendices.

2.4.1.2 Concordance lines of indeterminable structure (x1b)

This group subsumes examples that were considered unfitting because they presented unclear syntactic structures. As such, it was not possible to assess a part of speech of each lexical item. The following table lists some of these examples:

No.	L context	KWIC	R context
28	ON THE FINGERS TIP MR FINGERS	Introduction VARIOUS Reactive	Volume 4 Breaks Bass & Bleeps 4 Give Peace A Dance
238	ROBERT MAXWELL/Speaking in 1990 NICHOLAS	LOWE/Direct United Voice	over

Table 13 - Selected examples of indeterminable structures (capitalization is original)

We may assume that some of these indeterminable structures are results of the process of scanning of the original texts. The samples may represent various structures that had originally represented discrete units divided graphically (i.e. headlines and following texts, image descriptions and following texts, etc.) but that were incorrectly merged during the transformation of these texts for the purpose of the corpus.

2.4.1.3 The noun within the KWIC premodifies the adjective (x1c)

This category captures another type of inapplicable examples where an adjective follows a noun and it is related to the noun but it does not postmodify the noun. Instead, in these cases the noun functions as a premodifier to the following adjective. The following table presents some of the described examples.

No.	L context	KWIC	R context
4474	Patients who remained	ulcer free attended	for clinical review every two months
6171	having a help system that is not	context sensitive is	of little assistance

Table 14 - Selected examples of concordance lines containing a premodifying noun

Both samples illustrate cases where the noun premodifies the adjective. As such, these cases were not assessed as the cases of the adjectival postmodification and they were excluded from the final corpus.

2.4.1.4 Various other grammatical structures (x1d)

The last category of the first group presents items which did not fit any of the abovementioned criteria.

No.	L context	KWIC	R context
337	Those who returned from Aru and New	Guinea alive brought	these as proof of their valour

Table 15 - Selected examples of concordance lines containing various other grammatical structures

In the first case, the syntactic structure contains an inserted adverbial realized by a prepositional phrase ending in a noun, which is followed by an adjective representing another clause element.

The following four categories give a brief account of examples that were also excluded from the final analysis, as the adjectives are not a part of an NP structure. However, as distinct from the first group, these adjectives constitute a property of the noun they follow (but they

do not postmodify them yet). Sharing these features, these categories were put together to form the second group.

2.4.1.5 Concordance line with an object complement (x2a)

The first category that falls within the second group includes cases when a verb requires or allows an object (represented by a noun in our case) and an object complement (represented by an adjective in our case). You can find illustrative examples in the following table:

No.	L context	KWIC	R context
655	Much of the information that makes a	text coherent is	not included in the text at all but
203	This time the proportion of receivers getting the	diagram right will	be greatly increased largely because of
5566	What makes this	practice abhorrent is	that recovery from surgery, as we all know, involves shock, pain

Table 16 - Selected examples of concordance lines containing an object complement

These cases included predominantly complex-transitive, causative verbs.

2.4.1.6 Concordance line with ellipsis (x2c)

This group contains examples where some words are omitted. This type of ellipsis causes that an adjective that would normally be separated by a verb directly follows the head noun. The following table lists several of the examples from our corpus.

No.	L context	KWIC	R context
1824	Betty felt that George should be here.	Lydia morose seemed	a painfully unnatural phenomenon.
5683	George fit and well could get you down, but	George ill was	a nightmare.

Table 17 - Selected examples of concordance lines with omitted elements

In these samples, the adjectives are in the postposition. However, we can see that these patterns are somewhat grammatically incomplete. If these patterns are completed, it becomes

obvious that the adjective is not within the scope of the NP. This can be illustrated by the completion of the relevant clause in sentence 5683:

(5683a) *George fit and well could get you down, but when George was ill, it/he was a nightmare.*

This paraphrase indicates that the abovementioned examples are not instances as adjectival postmodification. Rather they seem to be used as a means of narrative strategies creating a special effect.

2.4.1.7 Concordance line with predicative postnominal adjectives in existential clauses (x2d)

The next category that includes unfitting examples represents an existential construction within which an adjective is found. The following example and the subsequent passage explain why these cases were omitted.

No.	L context	KWIC	R context
4869	but if there are any other	means available use	them in preference.

Table 18 - Selected example of concordance lines with existential construction

The existential construction consists of the grammatical subject *there*, of the verb *be*, and finally of the notional subject. [CGEL 1985, 1403] If we transform the existential form to the correspondent non-existential clause, the resultant sentence type indicates why some of the examples containing existential *there* had to be excluded. [CGEL 1404] In this case, the original existential clause:

(4869) *if there are <u>any other means available</u>*   ($S_{there} - V_{be} - S_{notional}$)

can be paraphrased as:

(4869a) *if <u>any other means</u> are <u>available</u>*.   ($S - V - C_S$)

We can immediately see that the adjective *available* functions as a predicative adjective. Syntactically, it represents C_S that is separated from the noun by a copula *be*. Thus, the adjective in question is not a part of the NP.

2.4.1.8 Concordance line where the KWIC is preceded by the preposition *with* (x2b)

The last category that contains rejected patterns includes concordance lines where the KWIC is preceded by the preposition *with*. This category represents absolute constructions. As Schönthal notes, adjectives in these constructions seem to have predicative nature. (Schönthal 2013: 33) However, the problem is, as Schönthal adds, that it is not possible to offer a test that would be applicable to all adjectives to dis/prove their predicative nature, as we saw this testing possible with adjectives in existential constructions. (Schönthal 2013: 33)

Instead, he offers a verification that is valid at least for some of the examples concerned. (Schönthal 2013: 33) Schönthal bases this test on the feature of adjectives according to which "a pronoun tends to be a surrogate for a whole noun phrase rather than a noun". (CGEL 76) It is the replacement of the whole noun phrase that represents the test. For instance, we identified the following examples in our corpus:

No.	L context	KWIC	R context
60	Female figures with	arms outstretched were	a recurrent motif.
138	Parking with the	airbrakes open is	very little trouble and is helpful if the wind does swing.

Table 19 - Selected examples of concordance lines with preposition *with*

It is possible to replace the *arms* and *airbrakes* respectively with a pronoun *them*, as the pronoun did not replace the adjectives:

(60a) *Female figures with them outstretched were a recurrent motif.*

(138a) *Parking with them open is very little trouble and is helpful if the wind does swing.*

As the pronoun did not replace the adjectives, it seems that these are not constituents of the NP and as such, these collocation lines should not be treated as examples of uncomplemented postnominal adjectives. Despite the limitations of this test, it was decided, in accordance with Schönthal's procedure, to omit all of the examples that included phrases introduced by *with* which contained an NP followed by an adjective.[10]

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[10] The question remains, however, whether in such combinations the modifier can precede the head noun. This would require further research.

<u>Group 3: Relevant concordance lines</u>

After having manually categorized 6,413 concordance lines, we received a final sample, which included only the relevant cases of uncomplemented posthead adjectives. This resultant sample is represented by 4,627 concordance lines, which equals to 72.15 % of the number retrieved by the query. It is noteworthy that, albeit the incidence of single postnominal adjectives may consequently seem high, this realization is not common. (Schönthal, 2013: 36) Rather, as the following chapter illustrates, this function is restricted to limited types of realizations.

The previous studies devoted to postnominal adjectives helped us to establish tentative categories that we expected to appear in the corpus. (See Schönthal 2013, Neubauerová 2011) However, those categories could not have been adopted fully, for neither of these studies was limited to the same topic as this study. Consequently, some of the original categories were excluded or adapted. Moreover, working with corpus results brought the need to introduce new, additional categories. The categories of relevant concordance lines will be discusses in the following section in detail.

In summary, this chapter described in detail the methodology of selecting and analyzing the sample. One of the suggestions for further research is that it may be helpful to exclude examples that contain capital letters (e.g. *West German* above, or *Inc*. below). It also suggests that various theoretical aspects have to be dealt with in more detail, such as the syntactic status of adjectives in *there* or *with* constructions, additional filtering based on the *make*/*get* pattern, etc.

4 Postmodification of nominal heads by single uncomplemented adjectives

3.1 Basic frequency analysis

As we mentioned earlier, our CQL query [tag="N.*"][tag="AJ."][tag="V.*"] yielded 6,413 examples from the *British National Corpus*. It was necessary to manually assess the concordance lines and select only the relevant ones. As a result, we excluded 1,786 concordance lines based on the criteria introduced and described in sections 2.4.1.1 to 2.4.1.8 (these omitted cases represented mostly adjectives in different syntactic functions, mostly in the role of an object complement; incorrectly tagged concordeance lines; instances where a preceding noun modifies the adjective; etc.).

The following table offers a synoptic overview of the frequency of our results.

	Frequency	Percentage
All results for the [tag="N.*"][tag="AJ."][tag="V.*"] query	6,413	100%
Relevant results for the N ADJ V pattern	4,627	72.15%

Table 20 – Calculation of the frequency of the relevant results within the initial data set

The description of the first row refers to the CQL query rather than to the pattern because not all of the examples returned from the *BNC* represented adjectives. The following row, on the other hand, includes only the cases that represent uncomplemented postnominal adjectives.

Thus, we retrieved 4,627 relevant concordance lines that were analyzed closely. This portion represents 72.15% of our original sample. Unfortunately, it is not possible to provide a reliable estimate of the occurrence of the postnominal function (i.e. of a single postnominal adjective with no complement) within the whole *BNC* as the other queries were not examined.

The data set consisting of the relevant examples returned 219 unique items (i.e.: different types of adjectives).[11] The following table provides the first 100 of the most

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[11] Originally, the number of adjective types was 224. Nonetheless, we recognized various variants of a single lexeme as one type (color shading). This procedure was applied to four lexical items; namely, *junior* (found in

frequented types of adjectives (the whole table containing all 219 types is in the Appendix section).

Order	Type	Sum (frequency)	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Inc/Inc.	1305	28.20%	28.20%
2	Ltd/Ltd./Limited	622	13.44%	41.65%
3	concerned	428	9.25%	50.90%
4	international	418	9.03%	59.93%
5	United/Utd	326	7.05%	66.98%
6	available	251	5.42%	72.40%
7	present	109	2.36%	74.76%
8	old	96	2.07%	76.83%
9	royal	82	1.77%	78.60%
10	general	64	1.38%	79.99%
11	national	62	1.34%	81.33%
12	proper	49	1.06%	82.39%
13	senior	46	0.99%	83.38%
14	payable	45	0.97%	84.35%
15	responsible	44	0.95%	85.30%
16	able	42	0.91%	86.21%
17	long	35	0.76%	86.97%
18	junior/Jnr	32	0.69%	87.66%
19	central	24	0.52%	88.18%
20	possible	23	0.50%	88.68%
21	outstanding	21	0.45%	89.13%
22	high	20	0.43%	89.56%
23	corporate	20	0.43%	89.99%
24	anonymous	18	0.39%	90.38%
25	scientific	16	0.35%	90.73%
26	wide	14	0.30%	91.03%
27	necessary	13	0.28%	91.31%
28	thick	12	0.26%	91.57%
29	northern	11	0.24%	91.81%
30	tall	10	0.22%	92.03%
31	deep	10	0.22%	92.24%
32	athletic	8	0.17%	92.41%
33	analytical	8	0.17%	92.59%
34	environmental	7	0.15%	92.74%
35	almighty	7	0.15%	92.89%
36	rogatory	7	0.15%	93.04%

the corpus also as the abbreviation *Jnr.*), *United* (also abbreviated to *Utd.*), *Limited* (also as *Ltd.* or *Ltd*), and *Inc* (also as *Inc.*).

37	interested	7	0.15%	93.19%
38	martial	7	0.15%	93.34%
39	due	6	0.13%	93.47%
40	afloat	6	0.13%	93.60%
41	alive	5	0.11%	93.71%
42	permanent	5	0.11%	93.82%
43	visible	5	0.11%	93.93%
44	galore	5	0.11%	94.04%
45	pre-intermediate	5	0.11%	94.14%
46	certain	5	0.11%	94.25%
47	direct	5	0.11%	94.36%
48	adjacent	5	0.11%	94.47%
49	ordinary	5	0.11%	94.58%
50	intermediate	4	0.09%	94.66%
51	personal	4	0.09%	94.75%
52	fiscal	4	0.09%	94.83%
53	molecular	4	0.09%	94.92%
54	apparent	4	0.09%	95.01%
55	asleep	4	0.09%	95.09%
56	receivable	4	0.09%	95.18%
57	Chinese	4	0.09%	95.27%
58	bona fide	4	0.09%	95.35%
59	extant	4	0.09%	95.44%
60	new	3	0.06%	95.50%
61	real	3	0.06%	95.57%
62	unlimited	3	0.06%	95.63%
63	oriental	3	0.06%	95.70%
64	imaginable	3	0.06%	95.76%
65	grim	3	0.06%	95.83%
66	drunk	3	0.06%	95.89%
67	overt	3	0.06%	95.96%
68	brittle	3	0.06%	96.02%
69	electrical	3	0.06%	96.09%
70	simple	2	0.04%	96.13%
71	unknown	2	0.04%	96.17%
72	unalloted	2	0.04%	96.22%
73	common	2	0.04%	96.26%
74	dizzy	2	0.04%	96.30%
75	applicable	2	0.04%	96.35%
76	temporal	2	0.04%	96.39%
77	cordless	2	0.04%	96.43%
78	unemployed	2	0.04%	96.48%
79	bigger	2	0.04%	96.52%
80	unpaid	2	0.04%	96.56%
81	absolute	2	0.04%	96.61%

82	alone	2	0.04%	96.65%
83	outer	2	0.04%	96.69%
84	unseen	2	0.04%	96.74%
85	wonderful	2	0.04%	96.78%
86	everlasting	2	0.04%	96.82%
87	recoverable	2	0.04%	96.87%
88	undercover	2	0.04%	96.91%
89	religious	2	0.04%	96.95%
90	universal	2	0.04%	97.00%
91	allowable	2	0.04%	97.04%
92	nasty	2	0.04%	97.08%
93	detectable	2	0.04%	97.13%
94	billion-worth	2	0.04%	97.17%
95	Irish	2	0.04%	97.21%
96	papal	2	0.04%	97.26%
97	electronic	2	0.04%	97.30%
98	automotive	2	0.04%	97.34%
99	perfect	2	0.04%	97.38%
100	American	2	0.04%	97.43%

Table 21 – Frequency table of the first 100 types of adjectives (capitals original)

This table shows that the first five most frequent adjectives found in the *BNC* sample are *Inc/Inc.*, *Ltd/Ltd./Limited*, *concerned*, *International*, *United/Utd*. Together, these five types represent 66.98% of the final sample. Moreover, we can also see that the first 25 types account for over 90.73% of the types that function as a single postnominal adjective with no following dependent in the English language. We may infer that this adjective function is restricted to a rather limited set of lexemes. Schönthal also confirmed this finding and listed a similar set of the most frequent postnominal adjectives (it consisted of *available, concerned, United, International*).[12] (2013: 38) Matthews adds that "[i]t would be a mistake, however, to assume that they [single adjectives in postposition] are no more than a set of individual words, distinguished individually by a feature such as [+Postpositive]." (2014: 167) Instead, Matthews explains the occurrence of some of the postnominal constructions as specific uses "by individuals on particular occasions" that deliberately defy "the basic rule […] that a single adjective is a premodifier." (2014: 169)

Our findings, presented in detail in the subsequent section, indicate that the postnominal function can be accounted for by both principles. The dominant part of

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[12] However, Schönthal's search included additional constructions (e.g. a head was represented either by a noun or by an indefinite pronoun, adjectives could have been complemented, etc.) Moreover, Schönthal excluded the adjectives *Ltd.* and *Inc.* from his search. (Schönthal, 2013: 24)

postnominal adjectives is represented by a limited set of adjectives that frequently occur in this function; on the other hand, certain occurrences cannot be accounted for easily only on basis of specific characteristics of a lexeme or the conventions.

The following sections present categories that were established earlier to categorize the data. (See sections 2.4.1.1 - 2.4.1.8) However, it soon became obvious that the range of these categories is not sufficient. Some of the categories were broadened to fit the data better. We also added three criteria that should not be omitted when analyzing the occurrence of single uncomplemented adjectives in postposition.

3.2 Group 3: Relevant categories

The following table provides an overview of number of adjective types that were identified and the frequency for each category:

Category	Frequency	Percentage[13]
O1	2,967	64.12%
O2	326	7.05%
O3	207	4.47 %
O4	629	13.59%
O5	62	1.34 %
O6	12	0.26 %
O7	350	7.56%
O8	11	0.24%
O9	22	0.48%
O10	9	0.19%
O11	31	0.67%

Table 22 – Overview of relevant categories

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[13] The percentage is calculated from the sample of applicable concordance lines, that is the 100% represents 4,627 applicable instances of a postnominal adjectives.

3.2.1 <u>Name of company / product / sport club or team / other established names (capitalized) (O1)</u>

This category is represented by constructions where a noun and the following adjective form an established unit, which is conventionally capitalized. This unit functions as a proper name used to mark:

- a company or an organization (such as *Leigh Environmental*, *Alton Electrical*, *Acucobol Inc*, *Fellowship Afloat*, etc.),
- a product (*MouseMan Cordless, Headway Elementary,* etc.),
- a sport club or a team (*Manchester United*, etc.),
- geographical names (e.g. *Whitburn Old, Ben Loyal*, etc.),
- names of music bands (e.g. *Pascal's Bongo Massive, Gallon Drunk*, etc.).

This category, coded as O1 for the purpose of the analysis, occurred 2,967 times in our sample. As the Table 22 and the examples above indicate, this category subsumes many of the most frequent adjective types functioning as a postnominal adjective. At the same time, many of the names occurred only once in the corpus. Altogether, this category includes 72 adjective types.

3.2.2 <u>Institutionalized and fixed expression, historical relic (O2)</u>

The second category of the relevant examples consists of **specialized terms** from various fields, such as law, technology, heraldry, political science, etc. Furthermore, we also marked as O2 **fixed** phrases that are generally recognized as uninterruptible units. [CGEL: 1295] These fixed phrases are recognized by various dictionaries and grammars. [e.g.: CGEL: 418; CamGEL: 560-561] The third type included in this category represent **historical relics**. By a historical relic we understand an adjective whose position after the head noun is still motivated by its etymology. The neutral position of these lexical items used to be after the head noun (one type of such examples represent originally French adjectives that were borrowed into English, see also chapter 1.8.2).

If we take a closer look at the first type, the specialized terms, we include here terms such as:

- *CMOS astable* (which stands for a complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor astable (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CMOS));
- *chattels personal* (articles of movable personal property);
- *Lion Rampant* (in heraldry – the depiction of a lion with two front paws raised (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lion_(heraldry)#Lions_rampant; capitals original);
- *letters rogatory* (which is "a formal written request made by one judicial body to another court in a different, independent jurisdiction that a witness who resides in that jurisdiction be examined through the use of interrogatories accompanying the request." (http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Letters+rogatory),
- *court martial*, etc.

The next group of the examples derived from the *BNC* is represented by fixed phrases, such as *time immemorial*, *questions spiritual*, etc. One significant group that we subsumed under this section represents the constructions of one's name (either a first name or a surname) followed by either of the adjectives *senior* or *junior*: *Depardieu Junior, Sammy Davis Jnr, Luce Weston senior*, etc. (Capitals and spelling variants original) These constructions, consisting of a name and *junior / senior*, appeared 78 times in our sample.

The last group, which is closely interlinked with the abovementioned type of fixed phrases, is represented by examples where the postnominal position is motivated etymologically.[14] In our corpus, we found examples, such as *Princess Royal*, *bars galore*, etc. If we consider the etymology of the adjective *royal*, we can see that it was adopted from Old French where the postmodification of a nominal head by an adjective was a neutral position. (http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=royal&allowed_in_frame=0) In the similar vein, the adjective *galore* is not of the English origin but it is a loanword which was adopted from Irish in the 17th century where it was originally a prepositional phrase *go leór* (meaning *to sufficiency*, *enough*). (Butterfield 2015: 336) It was the original realization as a prepositional phrase that has kept the adjective after the head noun.

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[14] However, it is noteworthy that we excluded all examples that were untranslated French or Latin phrases found within English caluses because these do not reflect on the use of English. These cases represented, for example, by *Rive Gauche, hôtel particulier, Nucella lapillus, Mytilus edulis*, et cetera, were used to introduce mostly terms from botany, zoology, medicine, architecture, and various other specialized disciplines. They were categorized as inapplicable.

The O2 category is represented by 326 concordance lines and realized by 43 types. The most common adjective types are *royal, general, senior, junior*, and *corporate*, respectively. Altogether, this category is represented by 41 adjective types.

3.2.3   Adjective follows a measurement noun (O3)

The third type of applicable concordance lines consists of measurement nouns (e.g.: *meter; feet; days; years* but also *pages*, as in *dictionary entries more than three <u>letters long</u>*; *carriages*, as in *a train twenty <u>carriages long</u>*, etc.) followed by adjectives. Majority of the adjectives that appeared in this role were gradable adjectives: *broad, deep, high, long, old, low*, etc. Nonetheless, this category also included three nongradable adjectives – *billion-worth, pregnant* and *unbeaten* (*$1 billion-worth, eight months pregnant, 11 games unbeaten*). The O3 category appeared 207 times in our sample and was represented by 19 adjective types.

3.2.4   Postposition for semantic purpose - change in meaning (e.g.: *present, absent*, etc.) (O4)

The category, marked as O4, represents cases when a position of such adjectives in relation to head nouns correlates with their meaning (either changes the meaning compared to the meaning of the relevant adjective in preposition, or the meaning of a polysemous adjective is restricted in postposition). This category appeared in our corpus 629 times and it is represented by 9 adjective types: *absent, concerned, due, interested, necessary, opposite, outstanding, present*, and *proper*.[15]

- **Absent** – appeared only once: *The schools having no <u>pupils absent were</u> either small and/or rural schools*. Although none of the reference dictionaries mentions the use of this adjective in postposition, we may argue that the postnominal position may have been motivated by analogous use of *present* in postposition. Although there does not seem to be any radical change of meaning based on its position, as is the case with the adjective *present*, we could observe that the example has rather temporal than

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[15] See also chapter 3.2.7.

characterizing reference. This, apart from the analogy, may be yet another factor motivating the use of postposition.

- *Concerned* – in prenominal position, this adjective means *worried, feeling concern*; but also *affected, involved*. (http://www.oed.com) Our results indicate that only the latter sense of this adjective is employed when in postposition, that is – *being involved*. Some of the collocates of *concerned* in postnominal position are inanimate (for example, *lease, instruments, documents, journey, industry, devices*, etc), which would not be possible with the former meaning.

- *Due* – this adjective means *expected, arranged*; *owed as a debt; expected to be paid* when in postposition. (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) On the other hand, *due* before a noun means *appropriate, suitable, right*. (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) In our corpus, *due* collocates mostly with nouns related to the field of finance: *interests, monies, payments, royalties*, and *contributions*.

- *Interested* – neither of the reference dictionaries exemplifies the use of *interested* in postposition. However, we found 7 such examples of *interested* in our sample. Its collocates suggest that the use of *interested* in postposition is restricted to the sense "in a position to gain from a situation or be affected by it." (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) Moreover, the occurrence of postpositive *interested* was limited to a set of formal contexts. As such, *interested* was found in collocations with *companies, groups, committee, parties*, and *others* (namely, *Elected Members of Parliament, councillors and others interested have been dependent* […]; *the main purpose of fling data is so that you and others interested can make use of it* […]). Moreover, the adjectives in these examples, we could argue, could be further complemented to be semantically complete. Thus the additional factor motivating the postnominal position is the realization of a latent complement as it was mentioned and described in section 1.7 of this thesis.

- *Necessary* – the dictionary lists two general meanings of this adjective: that is needed, and that must exist or be so / inevitable. (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) The latter sense, according to the dictionary, can be used only when the adjective is used prenominally. The findings from our corpus confirm that when in postnominal function, this adjective had only the first sense (e.g. *The cost transfer necessary would*)

- ***Opposite*** – there was only one concordance line with *opposite* in postnominal function: *[a]s the photograph opposite shows, it would be […]*. The dictionary lists both positions possible, each with a slight change in meaning (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com): when the adjective is in prenominal position, it can be used to describe "the other side of a particular area" or "as different as possible from something;" however, when in postposition, *opposite* refers specifically to the position "facing the speaker or somebody/something that has been mentioned." (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)

- ***Outstanding*** – this adjective appeared in our sample of applicable concordance lines 19 times. It always appeared in economically related contexts. The head nouns that collocated with this adjective were, for example, *amount, balance, bonds, capital, interest, loans*, etc. Thus, we can conclude that this adjective appears in postnominal function only with the meaning "(of payment, work, problems, etc.) not yet paid, done, solved." (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)

- ***Present*** – in preposition, this adjective is used in the sense "existing or happening now"; whereas when in postposition, this adjective is used to say that someone or something is in a particular place. (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) With *concerned* and *proper*, the adjective *present* is one of the three most common adjectives marked as O4. It collocates both with animate and inanimate nominal heads.

- ***Proper*** – the occurrence of *proper* before a head noun denotes *right, appropriate; good enough, up to standard*. (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) When in postposition, *proper* means "according to the most exact meaning of the word." (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) Most of the nominal collocates of the adjective *proper* were inanimate nouns: *breastmilk, Dalmatia, drama, trial*, etc. However, there appeared one example with an animate head noun: *licensed <u>dealers proper are</u> at their busiest when trading in government privatizations* […].

(It is noteworthy, that there appeared 3 more relevant concordance lines with the adjective *necessary* in our sample: *any other action necessary* […], *the only approval necessary* […], *the only other guidance necessary is* […]. Nonetheless, its usage in these two concordance lines overlapped with another category, so they were marked and treated as representatives of this category. Specifically, it was a category O5 (see below). The category O4, however, was included in the Note section with these.)

This category appeared in our sample 629 times.

3.2.5 Noun premodified by another adjective in superlative degree / by *only* / by general ordinal (e.g. *last, next, past, (an)other, additional, further*) (O5)

This category (O5), as the heading reveals, consists of concordance lines where a head noun is preceded by another adjective in the superlative degree, or by *only*, or by some of the general ordinals (i.e.: *next*, *last*, *past*, *(an)other*, *additional*, and *further* [CGEL: 262]). There appeared 62 examples of this construction in our sample but it is necessary to add that many of these occurrences overlapped with other categories, mostly with category O7 (i.e. Adjective with -*ible / -able* suffix (see below)), as in *the only copy available, the highest pressure possible, the only other buildings visible, other stairs available*, etc. In these cases, the concordance lines were treated as representatives of O5. However, in cases when the category O5 overlapped with the category O4, we prioritized O5.

This category was realized by 13 different adjective types (*available, concerned, extant, imaginable, necessary, outstanding, possible, readable, remaining, stronger, unscathed, useful,* and *visible*).

3.2.6 Adjective with *a-* prefix (O6)

A number of adjectives beginning with *a-* is found obligatorily in postposition. This position is motivated historically as these adjectives were originally prepositional phrases. This can be well illustrated if we have a look at the etymology words, such as *afloat*, *aloof*, *afraid*, or *awake*. Thus, for example, *afloat* comes from Old English *aflote* (i.e. *on flot*) from *a-* "on" and *flot* "body of water". (http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?allowed_in_frame=0&search=afloat) However, as Quirk and his colleagues continue, most of these adjectives can be found attributively when they are modified, as in *the fast asleep children*. [CGEL: 409] The *a-* adjectives share more features together, as Quirk and his colleagues add, "a-adjectives refer to temporary states and cannot be part of predication after verbs of motion." [CGEL: 408]

This group, marked as O6, occurred 12 times in our sample and was represented by 5 adjective types: *afloat*, *abreast*, *ajar*, *asleep*, and *alive*. (It is noteworthy that there appeared 5 other applicable concordance lines with *a-* adjectives in our corpus. Nonetheless, when their use overlapped with the category O1, they were marked and treated as representatives of this category, e.g.: *Fellowship Afloat*. The category O6, however, was included in the Note section with these. See the attached CD with the results from the *BNC*.)

3.2.7 Adjective with *-ible / -able* suffix (O7)

Category O7 subsumes adjectives that contain either the *–ible* or *–able* suffix. We found 350 such examples in our corpus. (It is noteworthy, that there appeared 49 additional applicable concordance lines with *–ible / -able* adjectives. Nonetheless, their usage overlapped with the category O5, so they were marked and treated as representatives of that category. The category O7, however, was included in the Note section with these.)

These adjectives can occur attributively as well as postpositively. Quirk et al. explain that in most of the cases the positional transitions do not influence the core meaning on these adjectives. [CGEL: 419] However, the postnominal position can trigger additional aspect that these adjectives lack if found attributively.   [CGEL: 419] This aspect influences the "permanency" of these adjectives; thus, in postnominal position they have temporary application. [CGEL: 419] As the following example illustrates, the adjective *responsible* denotes one's (permanent) characteristic when in prenominal position; on the other hand, it implies temporary obligation or the sense of duty during a specific occasion when following a noun head.

As was mentioned before, there appeared 350 concordance lines marked as O7. These are represented by 28 adjective types. The most common were: *possible* (18 occurrences), *available* (213 occurrences), *payable* (45 occurrences), and *responsible* (44 occurrences).

3.2.8 Remaining concordance lines (O8 – O11)

After assessing and categorizing all of the concordance lines from our sample, there appeared 73 results that did not fall easily within any of the O1 – O7 categories. In the following paragraphs we will analyze these lines.

One of the groups that were identified in the remaining sample, represents examples where the postnominal position was motivated by the characteristics of the text rather than by the morphological, syntactic, semantic, or etymological nature of the adjectives themselves. This factor subsumes, among others, the examples of poetic usage. As was mentioned earlier in this thesis, this figure of speech is called hyperbaton and it is a deliberate deviation from regular word order. (Matthews, 2014: 171; also here at page 14) We found several examples of this figure of speech in our sample (e.g. *This Glass of Flashing <u>Crystal Tall Gave</u> to my Sirens*, etc.). The other subtype, which falls within this category, is represented by one example excerpted from a grammar on the English language exemplifying the postnominal position of adjectives (*determination to treat adjectives as emphatic permits them to become postnominal: (18) a <u>child intelligent could</u> do*) This group is represented by 10 concordance lines and it was marked as O8.

The following examples, we could argue, are also motivated by factors that are beyond the scope of the adjectives themselves. In this type of examples we must focus on the nominal heads. As Huddleston and Pullum illustrate, with general head nouns that denote domains (e.g.: *things*, *matters*), the uncomplemented adjectives function "like restrictors in that they must immediately follow the head." [CamGEL: 445] We identified 22 such examples in our corpus that we categorized as O9. Specifically, there were 4 general nouns functioning as heads in our sample (*matter, thing, feature, proportion*) followed by 20 different adjective types. Together, they appeared in phrases like: *things American, matters ecclesiastical, the proportion widowed, the feature central*, etc.

The penultimate category, marked as O10, is represented by adjectives with adverbial nature (cf. Matthews 2014: 169; also here at page 14). This category was represented by 9 applicable concordance lines and 4 types of adjectives in our sample (*adjacent, left-right, outer* and *upstream*). These appeared in phrases and clauses like: *the way upstream*, *the little buildings adjacent*, *the people of the country adjacent*, *the <u>Pertex outer is</u> also waterproofed*, *all the <u>angles left-right have</u> been turns from left to right*, etc.

After the 10 aforementioned categories had been assigned (i.e. O1 – O10), we were still left with 31 applicable concordance lines. These examples did not fully comply with any

of the 10 categories, so they were marked as O11. It was not possible to account for all occurrences. It seems that with these cases, a wider context is needed, as the postmodification might also be motivated by factors, such as functional sentence perspective, and/or they represent personalized cases of speakers' arbitrary usage. Nonetheless, this is beyond the scope of this thesis.

This miscellaneous category consists of number of adjective types (mostly singular occurrences). The following concordance lines illustrate this category:

No.	L context	KWIC	R context
262	as usual, the	dilettanti rich followed	limply behind
5121	remembering always that a	job worthwhile is	your own making

Table 23 – Selected examples of concordance lines categorized as O11

5 <u>Conclusion</u>

This thesis has explored the incidence and the nature of single postnominal adjectives with no following dependents as found in the *British National Corpus*. For this purpose, we constructed a corpus query the aim of which was to return as many relevant concordance lines as possible. Eventually, the query selected for this purpose out of the set of five original queries yielded 6,413 results. After the manual assessment of all these results, we received a final sample of 4,627 relevant concordance lines that were analyzed in detail in the subsequent step. The remaining 1,786 concordance lines representing the inapplicable sample (which represents 27.85 %) were excluded from the final analysis as complying with one of the restrictions established earlier. The final sample consisting of the relevant results has helped us to understand better the postnominal function of single uncomplemented adjectives found therein.

A few remarks on the process of data collection will be helpful in understanding the methodological procedure better. The remarks could be summarized as follows:

- Based on the observations made by Neubauerová, we decided to restrict our search to the written part of the *BNC* corpus. (2011: 26, 44) However, not even this restriction prevented a penetration of results with indeterminable syntactic structures. Yet, we believe that the restriction to the written corpus and an additional adjustment of the *BNC* setting to display a wider context improved the possibilities of identifying correct syntactic structures greatly (from the default setting of 10 displayed positions to 17 positions that were displayed on each side from the KWIC).

- Despite the initial attempt to extract all realizations of the postnominal position from the *BNC* and provide as comprehensive overview of this function as possible, this aim proved to be too challenging. Four out of five queries constructed and used in the pilot stage of this analysis contained up to 82 % of irrelevant results, not to mention a massive number of results these five queries combined returned. However, more elaborate queries could have limited the number of irrelevant results, although we might expect that the number of results yielded would still be too large for manual assessment.

- The last obstacle that had to be addressed lay in the fact that many of the results were subjects to more than one category (either from the inapplicable groups or from the

applicable group). Thus, we decided not to address the issue of overlapping categories among the irrelevant results, as these were not the concern of this thesis. As a result, a significant part of the irrelevant results is simply marked as "x" (i.e. inapplicable). Thus, we can offer a qualitative, but not a quantitative overview of the inapplicable categories.

At distinct from the inapplicable concordance lines, we decided to establish a system that set different priorities to each relevant category. Thus, with relevant results when there were more categories applicable, the concordance line was treated as a representative of the category with the highest priority. The additional applicable categories of such a concordance line were recorded in the Note column. (See the attached CD with our *BNC* data sample)

During the analysis, it soon became obvious that descriptions of postnominal position of uncomplemented adjectives from grammars are not exhaustive. As a result, some of the categories established earlier to describe the incidence of this function in the corpus must have been adjusted and there were a few additions made. Our resultant number of categories marking the relevant concordance lines was set to 11. One of such examples was the use of a postnominal adjective with adverbial nature. Such adjectives remind us semantically of adverbs that appear normally after a noun. This factor, we could argue, motivated the use of postnominal position. Moreover, these adjectives are semantically close to adverbs and some other adjective (especially participial adjectives) could be semantically completed by a complement, which would normally trigger an end-weight principle calling for postposition. This complement, however, is not often realized in the surface construction and remains covert. Nonetheless, this implied complementation (and the connected end-weight principle) seems to influence the surface realization of the adjective.

The quantitative analysis of our results suggests that although the postnominal position seems as a complex phenomenon allowing a variety of adjectives to appear in postposition (219 adjective types were identified in our sample), a closer look reveals that the number of adjective types appeared in our sample only once or twice (150 adjective types). In addition, the first 10 adjective types account for 79.99 % of the postnominal realizations. Specifically, the ten most common adjective types identified in our sample were *Inc/Inc., Ltd/Ltd./Limited, concerned, International, United/Utd., available, present, old, royal,* and *general*, respectively. (Capitalization original)

Moreover, each category indicated a different frequency of and versatility in the uses of postposition. Thus, for example, the category marked as O4 (i.e. Postposition for semantic purpose - change in meaning (e.g.: *present, absent*, etc.)) was the second most common category in our sample (629 tokens) but at the same time, it was realized by only 9 adjective types. In the similar vein, category O3 (i.e.: Adjective follows a measurement noun) was identified in our sample 207 times and was realized by 19 adjective types.[16] On the other hand, categories O8 and O9 were not very frequent in our corpus but each concordance line was usually realized by a different adjective. The category O8 (i.e.: deliberate deviation from word order due to the nature of the text) appeared in our corpus 11 times and was realized by 11 adjective types; category O9 (i.e.: adjectives functioning like restrictors following general nouns) was identified in our corpus 22 times and was represented by 20 different adjectives.[17]

The analysis also showed that to account for the postnominal position, a further research is necessary. Specifically, a deeper qualitative research of the immediate context of the postnominal construction is needed, as the postnominal function could be used as a reference indicator. Due to the limited scope of this thesis, however, it was not possible to explore this phenomenon in detail. We hope that this work and its findings, although not fully exhaustive, will help our comprehension of the nature of single adjectives in postnominal position.

In conclusion, this thesis attempted to provide a description of the occurrence of this phenomenon in the *BNC* corpus and analyze the patterns in which the postnominal adjectives appear.

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[16] We must, however, realize that the variability of postnominal constructions in the case of category 03 are not influenced only by the types of adjectives that appear therein but also by specific nouns that are allowed to appear in this type of constructions (i.e. numeral – noun - adjective).

[17] Similarly, category O9 is significantly less versatile if we do not take into consideration the types of adjectives but the types of nouns, as these trigger the postnominal realization in this case. There appeared only 4 types of general nouns that were followed by adjectives.

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Resumé

Úvodní kapitola diplomové práce s názvem *Uncomplemented postnominal adjectives* vymezuje samotné téma práce, kterým je výzkum nedoplněného adjektiva v postpozici za substtantivem, které toto adjektivum modifikuje. V této části je také vysvětlena motivace, která vedla k výběru tohoto tématu.

Jedním z hlavních faktorů vedoucích k zaměření se na tuto syntaktickou funkci adjektiva byla skutečnost, že v gramatických přehledech popisujících anglický jazyk, ale i v monografiích zaměřujících se na adjektiva samotná, je této poziční variantě věnován pouze velice omezený prostor. Můžeme se domnívat, že důvodem absence pozornosti věnované tomuto jevu je také skutečnost, že jde spíše o okravojou realizaci (mnohem častěji se můžeme setkat s prepozicí, tedy modifikací realizovanou před substatnivem, a predikací).

Kromě nedostatečného popisu postmodifikační funkce adjektiva je v úvodní kapitole také poukázáno na skutečnost, že adjektiva se často podílejí na vymezení významu substantiv, která představují konstitutivní prvek anglické věty. Hlubší porozumění tomuto slovnímu druhu je tedy na snadě.

Zbylá část úvodní kapitoly podává stručný přehled o organizaci práce a krátce nastiňuje obsah jednotlivých kapitol.

Následující kapitola vymezuje teoretický rámec práce. Kapitola samotná je rozdělena do dalších sekcí a podsekcí. V první sekci kapitoly je stanoven základní teoretický a terminologický přístup, které jsme vybrali jako východisko pro popis substantivní a adjektivní fráze. Tento přístup je reprezentován Randolphem Quirkem a kolegy tak, jak je představili v souhrnném díle *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985). Primárně se však první sekce věnuje základnímu popisu substantivní fráze a jejích obligatorních, ale i nekonstitutivních prvků.

Od následující podsekce je již pozornost věnována především adjektivům. Prvně je, podobně jako u předešlých substantiv, popsána adjektivní fráze a její jednotlivé prvky; následuje přehled vybraných syntaktických, morfologických a mofrosyntaticých vlastností tohoto slovního druhu. Popsány jsou i tři syntaktické funkce adjektiv tak, jak je vymezuje Quirk a spol. (1985), přičemž zvláštní pozornost je věnována postnominálním adjektivům. Základní přehled o postnominálních adjektivech je rozpracován a doplněn o další poznatky

získané z dalších prací, které se této poziční a funkční realizaci modifikujícího adjektiva věnovaly.

Poslední části druhé kapitoly představují krátký přehled historického vývoje adjektiv v anglickém jazyce s přihlédnutím na relevantní fáze a vývojové tendence, které vysvětlují existenci postnominálních adjektiv a kontrastují jejich historickou funkci vůči prenominální pozici.

Třetí kapitola, věnující se metodologii, nejprve představuje terminologii z oblasti korpusové lingvistiky, která je později v práci používána. Výzkumná část práce je totiž založena na práci s daty získanými právě z psané části korpusu (konkrétně je použit Britský národní korpus). Představeny jsou zde termíny jako například: *korpus, lemma, konkordanční řádek, KWIC, korpusový dotaz, tag* či *token*.

Následujíci sekce této kapitoly je věnována představení samotného Britského národního korpusu. Kromě krátké charakteristiky tohoto kurpusu je zde i odůvodněn výběr tohoto zdroje pro potřeby diplomové práce. Přestože jsme při volbě korpusu museli učinit i některé kompromisy (zejména jde o skutečnost, že tento korpus již není nadále aktualizován), jsou tyto vyváženy dalšími vlastnosmi, které jeho použití ospravedlňují. Hlavními přednostmi tohoto korpusu je značkování slovních druhů, které umožňuje pracovat s velkým množstvím dat vyhovujícím těmto parametrům. Další výhodou je pak relativně vysoká přesnost automatického značkování, které dané slovní druhy identifikuje. Jde až o 97%.

Samotné získání výzkumného vzorku, kterému se věnuje další sekce druhé kapitoly, je založeno na sestavení, výběru a použití nejvhodnějšího korpusového dotazu. Tento dotaz představuje sekvence substantivum – adjektivum – sloveso. Cílem tohoto dotazu, jak je v práci vysvětleno, je nejenom získat co nejvíce výskytů postmodifikace nedoplněným adjektivem, ale zároveň eliminovat co nejvíce nevyhovujících konkordančních řádků. Jako nejdůležitější pro dosažení tohoto cíle se ukázala potřeba eliminovat zejména vzorce, kde se dané adjektivum nachází za podstatným v roli doplňku předmětu, nikoli však v roli postmodifikátoru. Zároveň bylo nutné vhodným způsobem omezit konec adjektivní fráze tak, aby se mezi zobrazenými výslednými řádky neobjevovaly případy, kdy je tato fráze v postpozici kvůli rozvití dalšími členy. Jak už jsme předznamenali, jako nejefektivnější se za těchto podmínek nakonec ukázal doaz, který můžeme do korpusového jazyka přepsat jako [tag="N.*"][tag="AJ."][tag="V.*"].

Tento dotaz zobrazil 6 413 konkordančních řádků, které však bylo nezbytné dále manuálně vytřídit. Zatímto účelem bylo popsáno osm případů, které byly vyloučeny: (1) Špatně otagované konkordanční řádky; (2) Konkordanční řádky s (syntaktickou) nejasnou strukturou; (3) Substantivum nacházející se v rámci KWIC modifikuje adjektivum; (4) Jiné gramatické struktury; (5) Konkordanční řádek obsahující doplněk předmětu; (6) Konkordanční řádek obsahující elipsu; (7) Konkordanční řádky s existenciální konstrukcí; (8) Konkordanční řádek, kde je KWIC uveden předložkou *with*.

Po vytřídění nevyhovujících výsledků jsme získali vzorek s celkem 4 627 vyhovujícími konkorančními řádky. Přestože je tedy procento aplikovatekných výsledků relativně vysoké, byly v v následující kapitole navrženy další možnosti pro potřeby budoucího výzkumu, jak korpusový dotaz dále omezit, aby byl ještě efektivnější.

Čtvrtá kapitola se věnuje samotnému rozboru aplikovatelných výsledků. Z celkového počtu 4 627 relevantních výskytů, které zůstaly po manuálním vytřídění výsledků získaných za použití korpusového dotazu, jsme po vytřídění opakujících se adjektiv získaly celkem 219 adjektivních typů, které se objevily v postnominální funkci. Rozložení jejich výskytu ve výsledném korpusu, jak ukázala frekvenční analýza nebylo rovnoměrné. Deset adjektivních typů, které se objevily ve výsledném korpusu nejčastěji, představuje celkem 79,99% všech výskytů v našem korpusu. Deset nejfrenkventovanějších typů je reprezentováno: (1) *Inc* (v korpusu se vyskytovalo i jako varianta *Inc*. – obě varianty byly zahrnuty jako jeden typ; celkem 1 305 výskytů, což představuje 28,20%), (2) *Ltd* (v korpusu se vyskytovalo i jako varianty *Ltd*. a *Limited* – všechny varianty byly zahrnuty jako jeden typ; celkem 622 výskytů, což představuje 13,44%), (3) *concerned* (v korpusu bylo identifikováno 428 výskytů, což představuje 9,25%), (4) *International* (v korpusu bylo identifikováno 418 výskytů, což představuje 9,03%), (5) *United* (v korpusu též zkracováno na Utd, se 326 výskyty tento typ představuje 7,05%), (6) *available* (v korpusu bylo identifikováno 251 výskytů, což představuje 5,42%), (7) *present* (v korpusu bylo identifikováno 109 výskytů, což představuje 2,36%), (8) *old* (v korpusu bylo identifikováno 96 výskytů, což zaujímá 2,07%), (9) *royal* (v korpusu bylo identifikováno 82 výskytů, což představuje 1,77%) a nakonec (10) *general* (v korpusu bylo identifikováno 64 výskytů, což představuje 1,38%).

Tyto výsledky naznačují, že variabilita adjektiv jakou je možno postmodifikaci relizovat je navzdory prvotnímu dojmu poněkud omezená. Abychom byly ještě přesnější,

můžeme podotknout, že celkem 150 adjektivních typů, z 219 identifikovaných, se vyskytovalo v našem výsledném korpusu méně než třikrát. Můžeme tedy shrnout, že primárně je tato funkce realizována omezenou skupinou adjektiv, která se na postmodifikaci podílí.

Další sekce se již zabývají jednotlivými kategoriemi podle kterých byly relevantní výsledky tříděny. Tyto kategorie, představující celkem jedenáct faktorů, které motivují postnominálné postavení adjektiv. Každá kategoire byla zároveň opatřena unikátním kódem, kterým byly jednotlivé konkordanční řádky výsledného vzorku označeny. Toto zkrácené kódování zjednodušovalo označování dat, které byly pro potřeby analýzy přeneseny do Excel souboru. (Podobným principem byly kódovány i kategorie označující vyloučené konstrukce.)

První kategorie, označená jako O1, zahrnovala výsledky, kde postmodifikace byla součástí názvu společnosti, produktu, sportovního klubu nebo týmu, či jiného názvu (tyto názvy byly ve většině příkladů uvedeny velkými písmeny). Tato kategorie byla v kropusu zastoupena 2 967 výsledky, které tvořilo celkem 72 adjektivních typů. V korpusu se vyskytly výsledky jako například: *Leigh Environmental* (název společnosti/organizace), *MouseMan Cordless* (název produktu), *Manchester United* (název sportovního klubu), (zeměpisný název) *Ben Loyal*, či *Gallon Drunk* (název hudební skupiny). Celkem tvořila tato kategorie 64,12% ze zkoumaných výsledků.

Druhá kategorie, označená jako O2, obsahuje příklady, kde je posnominální pozice součástí odborného termínu, fixní fráze či jde o historický pozůstatek. Fixními frázemi rozumíme případy, kdy jde o relativně pevné kolokační spojení, které téměř nepřipouští obměny. V našem korpusu byly zastoupeny příklady jako: *time immemorial* nebo *questions spiritiual*. Historickým pozůstatkem naopak rozumíme případy, kdy hraje roli etymologie. Je nutné podotknout, že se v našem korpusu vysyktovaly i případy, kdy se v anglické větě objevilo spojení substantiva následovaného adjektivem v cizím jazyce, zejména však ve francouzštině a latině. Tyto případy byly vylučovány, protože nereflektují tendence použití anglického jazyka. Příklady tohoto podtypu přdstvatují například spojení: *princess royal*, *bars galore* atp. Odborné termíny, které se v našem korpusu objevily byly z oblastí jako je právo, technika, politologie, heraldika a podobně. V korpusu se vyskytovaly příklady jako: *lion rampant, letters rogatory, court martial, chattels personal*, atp. Celkem se kategorie O2 objevila ve 326 konkordančních řádcích a byla zastoupena 41 adjektivními typy. Podíl výskytů této kategorie představuje 7, 05% z našeho korpusu zahrnujícího relevantní příklady.

Třetí kategorie, která je označena kódem O3, zastupuje příklady konstrukcí, kdy adjektivum následuje číslovku a podstatné jméno, vyjadřující jednotku (measurement noun). Přestože nejčastější substantiva v roli tzv. measurement nouns byla ve většině případů zastoupena jednotkami (např.: meters, feet, yaers), vyskyskytly se v našem korpusu i případy jako *dictionary entries more than three <u>letters long</u>*; *carriages*, *a train twenty <u>carriages long</u>*. Pokud jde o adjektiva, ta byla nejčastěji zastoupena stupňovatelnými typy, jako například: *broad, deep, high, long, old, low* atp. Nicméně jsem jsme v našem kourpusu identifikovali i tři případy nestupňovatelných ajdektiv: *billion-worth, pregnant* a *unbeaten*. Celkem byla tato kategorie zastoupena 207 výskyty a 19 typy. V našem korpusu relevantních příkladů je tak zastoupena tato kategorie 4,47%.

Katerorie O4 zahrnuje případy, kdy je adjektivum modifikováno ze sémantických důvodů. Tato kategorie zahrnuje zejména případy, kdy při poziční změně dochází k zásadní změně významu, či kdy postmodifikátor připouští pouze jeden význam v případech, kdy stejné adjektivum, ale v prepozici připouští tento samý význam spolu s dalšímu (jinými slovy, alternace pozic daného adjektiva je jednostranně omezena). Tato kategorie zahrnuje 9 lexémů *absent, concerned, due, interested, necessary, opposite, outstanding, present* a *proper*. Ty se v našem kourpusu vyskytly celkem v 629 konkordancích. Podíl této kategorie tak tvoří 13,59%.

Následující kategorie označená jako O5 zahrnuje konstrukce, kde je substantivum premodifikováno adjektivem ve třetím stupni / pomocí *only* / řadovými číslovkami typu *last, next, (an)other, additional, further*. V našem korpusu se objevilo celkem 62 odpovídajících konkordančních řádků realizovaných 13 různými adjektivními typy. Tato kategorie tedy tvoří 1,43% našeho korpusu.

Šestá kategorie, označená jako O6, je tvořena adjektivy a předponou *a-*. Jde také o etymologickou motivaci, pohobně jako tomu byli i u části příkladů u kategorie O2, avšak adjektiva s prefixem *a-* byla vydělena jako samostatná kategorie. Tato adjektiva vznikla lexikalizací předložkové fráze, kde dnešní prefix a- fungoval právě jako předložka (například *afloat* byla fráze *on flot*). Jako takové, byly tyto fráze obligatorně v postpozici a tento rys si zachovala i lexikalizované adjektiva z nich zvniklá. V našem korpusu jsme identifikovali celkem pět ajdektivních typů ve 12 konkordančních řádcích. Podíl této kategoie je tak 0,26%.

Kategorie O7 zahrnuje adjektiva se sufixy *–able* či *–ible*. Tyto byly v našem korpusu zastoupeny celkem 350 konkordančními řádky a 28 adjektivními typy. Výskyt této kategorie tvoří 7,56% z celku. Je také zajímavé, že tako adjektiva připouští alternaci pre- i postpozice

bez zásadní změny významu, avšak postpozice motivuje změny v „trvalosti" daného významu.

Po přiřazení těchto 7 kategorií původně stanovených pro potřeby analýzy postnominální funkce zůstalo v našem korpusu releevantních příkladů stále 73 příkladů, které nespadaly pod ani jednu z výše popsaných kategorií. Po jejich analýze jsme doplnily další 4 kategorie.

První z přidaných kategorií, označená jako O8, zahrnuje specifické příklady, kdy je neutrální poziční varianta pro realizaci nedoplněného adjektiva (tedy prepozice) záměrně zaměněna za prepozici. Tato motivace je určena především charakterem textu, ve kterém se daná věta, reppektive fráze, vyskytuje. V našem případě tato karegorie zahrnuje úryvky z poézie a ilustrativní příklady gramaticky správného použití postpozice v gramatických příručkách, jejichž texty Britský nárosní korpus také obsahuje. Tajo kategorie je pak zastoupena celkem 11 výskyty, z nichž každý byl realizován jiným adjetnivním typem. Tato kategorie zastupuje v našem korpusu podíl 0,24%.

Kategorie O9, zastoupena 22 konkordančními řádky, obsahuje případy, kdy adjektivum v postpozici rozvíjí substantivum označující určitou doménu či oblast (general noun). V tomto se daná konstrukce podobá konstrukcím, kde jsou adjektiva obligatorně v postpozici za kompozitními zájmeny (např. *everybody, no one, somebody, anything* atp). Svým poněkud neurčitým významem se tato substantiva podobají právě těmto kompozitům a odtud pravděpodobně přejímají i prefecenci být ve výše zmíněných konstrukcích realizovány jako postmofifikátory. V našem výsledném korpusu jsme identifikovali celkem 4 řídící substantiva (*feature, matter, thing, proportion*), která byla postmodifikována v konstrukcích jako například: *things American, matters ecclesiastical, the proportion widowed, the feature central* atp. Tato kategorie je zastoupena 20 adjektivními typy. Podíl výskytu této kategorie je 0,48%.

Předposlední kategorie identifikovaná v našem korpusu zastupuje příklady, kde se vyskytují adjektiva, které jsou sémanticky blízká adverbiím. Zároveň je možné tato adjektiva sémanticky doplnit, v tom případě by pak rozvitá adjektivní fráze stála skutečně za substantivem. Tato kategorie, označená v korpusu jako O10 byla zastoupena 9 příklady a relizována pomocí 4 adjektivních typů (*adjacent, left-right, outer* a *upstream*). Její podíl ve korpusu relevantních výsledků je tak zastounena 0,19%.

Jedenáctá a zároveň poslední kategorie, označená jako O11, je zastoupena 31 zbývajícími konkordancemi, ve kterých se objevuje 28 různých adjektivních typů. Tyto výskyty se nedaly zahrnout pod žádnou z předešných kategorií, tedy O1 až O10. Domníváme se, že v těchto případech by mohla být postmodifikace relizována jako jednotlivý vlastní záměr mluvčiho. Dalším faktorem, který se v těchto případech mohl podílet na postnominální pozici je i funkční větná perspektiva. Pro toto ověření by však bylo potřeba dalšího kontextu.

Po výzkumné kapitule následuje závěr, který stručně shrnuje poznatky předchozích částí. V závěru jsou také shrnuty poznatky, které navrhují případná zlepšení pro budoucí práce podobného zaměření další a nastiňují možnosti dalšího výzkumu založeného na poznatcích z této práce.

Bibliografie obsahuje abecedně ozganizovaný seznam použité literatura a internetových zdrojů, ze kterých bylo čerpáno.

Dodatková část obsahuje kompletní přehled všech adjektivních typů, které se vyskytly v relevantních konkordančních řídcích. Dále zde najdeme přehledy adjektivních typů seřazených podle jednotlivých kategorií, ve kterých se vyskytovaly.

Appendices:

Appendix A

The following table provides a full list of all adjective types from our sample of relevant concordance lines.

Order	Type	Sum (frequency)	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Inc/Inc.	1305	28.20%	28.20%
2	Ltd/Ltd./Limited	622	13.44%	41.65%
3	concerned	428	9.25%	50.90%
4	international	418	9.03%	59.93%
5	United/Utd	326	7.05%	66.98%
6	available	251	5.42%	72.40%
7	present	109	2.36%	74.76%
8	old	96	2.07%	76.83%
9	royal	82	1.77%	78.60%
10	general	64	1.38%	79.99%
11	national	62	1.34%	81.33%
12	proper	49	1.06%	82.39%
13	senior	46	0.99%	83.38%
14	payable	45	0.97%	84.35%
15	responsible	44	0.95%	85.30%
16	able	42	0.91%	86.21%
17	Long	35	0.76%	86.97%
18	junior/Jnr	32	0.69%	87.66%
19	central	24	0.52%	88.18%
20	possible	23	0.50%	88.68%
21	outstanding	21	0.45%	89.13%
22	high	20	0.43%	89.56%
23	corporate	20	0.43%	89.99%
24	anonymous	18	0.39%	90.38%
25	scientific	16	0.35%	90.73%
26	wide	14	0.30%	91.03%
27	necessary	13	0.28%	91.31%
28	thick	12	0.26%	91.57%
29	northern	11	0.24%	91.81%
30	tall	10	0.22%	92.03%
31	deep	10	0.22%	92.24%
32	athletic	8	0.17%	92.41%
33	analytical	8	0.17%	92.59%
34	environmental	7	0.15%	92.74%

35	almighty	7	0.15%	92.89%
36	rogatory	7	0.15%	93.04%
37	interested	7	0.15%	93.19%
38	martial	7	0.15%	93.34%
39	due	6	0.13%	93.47%
40	afloat	6	0.13%	93.60%
41	alive	5	0.11%	93.71%
42	permanent	5	0.11%	93.82%
43	visible	5	0.11%	93.93%
44	galore	5	0.11%	94.04%
45	pre-intermediate	5	0.11%	94.14%
46	certain	5	0.11%	94.25%
47	direct	5	0.11%	94.36%
48	adjacent	5	0.11%	94.47%
49	ordinary	5	0.11%	94.58%
50	intermediate	4	0.09%	94.66%
51	personal	4	0.09%	94.75%
52	fiscal	4	0.09%	94.83%
53	molecular	4	0.09%	94.92%
54	apparent	4	0.09%	95.01%
55	asleep	4	0.09%	95.09%
56	receivable	4	0.09%	95.18%
57	Chinese	4	0.09%	95.27%
58	bona fide	4	0.09%	95.35%
59	extant	4	0.09%	95.44%
60	new	3	0.06%	95.50%
61	real	3	0.06%	95.57%
62	Unlimited	3	0.06%	95.63%
63	oriental	3	0.06%	95.70%
64	imaginable	3	0.06%	95.76%
65	grim	3	0.06%	95.83%
66	drunk	3	0.06%	95.89%
67	overt	3	0.06%	95.96%
68	brittle	3	0.06%	96.02%
69	electrical	3	0.06%	96.09%
70	simple	2	0.04%	96.13%
71	unknown	2	0.04%	96.17%
72	unalloted	2	0.04%	96.22%
73	common	2	0.04%	96.26%
74	dizzy	2	0.04%	96.30%
75	applicable	2	0.04%	96.35%
76	temporal	2	0.04%	96.39%
77	cordless	2	0.04%	96.43%
78	unemployed	2	0.04%	96.48%
79	bigger	2	0.04%	96.52%

80	unpaid	2	0.04%	96.56%
81	absolute	2	0.04%	96.61%
82	alone	2	0.04%	96.65%
83	outer	2	0.04%	96.69%
84	unseen	2	0.04%	96.74%
85	wonderful	2	0.04%	96.78%
86	everlasting	2	0.04%	96.82%
87	recoverable	2	0.04%	96.87%
88	undercover	2	0.04%	96.91%
89	religious	2	0.04%	96.95%
90	universal	2	0.04%	97.00%
91	allowable	2	0.04%	97.04%
92	nasty	2	0.04%	97.08%
93	detectable	2	0.04%	97.13%
94	billion-worth	2	0.04%	97.17%
95	Irish	2	0.04%	97.21%
96	papal	2	0.04%	97.26%
97	electronic	2	0.04%	97.30%
98	automotive	2	0.04%	97.34%
99	perfect	2	0.04%	97.38%
100	American	2	0.04%	97.43%
101	remaining	1	0.02%	97.45%
102	unique	1	0.02%	97.47%
103	sunny	1	0.02%	97.49%
104	awake	1	0.02%	97.51%
105	useful	1	0.02%	97.54%
106	accessible	1	0.02%	97.56%
107	gracious	1	0.02%	97.58%
108	beautiful	1	0.02%	97.60%
109	unbeaten	1	0.02%	97.62%
110	correct	1	0.02%	97.64%
111	unscathed	1	0.02%	97.67%
112	appalled	1	0.02%	97.69%
113	fitted-out	1	0.02%	97.71%
114	younger	1	0.02%	97.73%
115	artistic	1	0.02%	97.75%
116	liable	1	0.02%	97.77%
117	spicy	1	0.02%	97.80%
118	achievable	1	0.02%	97.82%
119	coloured	1	0.02%	97.84%
120	assessable	1	0.02%	97.86%
121	impossible	1	0.02%	97.88%
122	lower	1	0.02%	97.90%
123	abreast	1	0.02%	97.93%
124	loyal	1	0.02%	97.95%

125	upper	1	0.02%	97.97%
126	active	1	0.02%	97.99%
127	widowed	1	0.02%	98.01%
128	diagnostic	1	0.02%	98.03%
129	regal	1	0.02%	98.05%
130	worthwhile	1	0.02%	98.08%
131	rich	1	0.02%	98.10%
132	digital	1	0.02%	98.12%
133	golden	1	0.02%	98.14%
134	massive	1	0.02%	98.16%
135	social	1	0.02%	98.18%
136	modern	1	0.02%	98.21%
137	splendid	1	0.02%	98.23%
138	dire	1	0.02%	98.25%
139	guilty	1	0.02%	98.27%
140	monumental	1	0.02%	98.29%
141	immemorial	1	0.02%	98.31%
142	multinational	1	0.02%	98.34%
143	imperial	1	0.02%	98.36%
144	bio-medical	1	0.02%	98.38%
145	unimaginable	1	0.02%	98.40%
146	disappearing	1	0.02%	98.42%
147	inaccessible	1	0.02%	98.44%
148	near-impossible	1	0.02%	98.47%
149	incorrect	1	0.02%	98.49%
150	astable	1	0.02%	98.51%
151	unserved	1	0.02%	98.53%
152	nervous	1	0.02%	98.55%
153	upstream	1	0.02%	98.57%
154	botanic	1	0.02%	98.60%
155	intact	1	0.02%	98.62%
156	nominal	1	0.02%	98.64%
157	absent	1	0.02%	98.66%
158	bright	1	0.02%	98.68%
159	foreign	1	0.02%	98.70%
160	obtainable	1	0.02%	98.72%
161	fresh	1	0.02%	98.75%
162	advanced	1	0.02%	98.77%
163	fuliginous	1	0.02%	98.79%
164	on-line	1	0.02%	98.81%
165	chargeable	1	0.02%	98.83%
166	aparatic	1	0.02%	98.85%
167	schematic	1	0.02%	98.88%
168	opposite	1	0.02%	98.90%
169	selected	1	0.02%	98.92%

170	ecclesiastical	1	0.02%	98.94%
171	classical	1	0.02%	98.96%
172	economic	1	0.02%	98.98%
173	sour	1	0.02%	99.01%
174	asymptomatic	1	0.02%	99.03%
175	spiritual	1	0.02%	99.05%
176	broad	1	0.02%	99.07%
177	stronger	1	0.02%	99.09%
178	elementary	1	0.02%	99.11%
179	supreme	1	0.02%	99.14%
180	emeritus	1	0.02%	99.16%
181	coarser	1	0.02%	99.18%
182	par excellence	1	0.02%	99.20%
183	ulterior	1	0.02%	99.22%
184	cellular	1	0.02%	99.24%
185	unavailable	1	0.02%	99.27%
186	pending	1	0.02%	99.29%
187	unclothed	1	0.02%	99.31%
188	Celtic	1	0.02%	99.33%
189	undetected	1	0.02%	99.35%
190	excreted	1	0.02%	99.37%
191	unenforceable	1	0.02%	99.39%
192	permissible	1	0.02%	99.42%
193	unionised	1	0.02%	99.44%
194	existing	1	0.02%	99.46%
195	amalgamated	1	0.02%	99.48%
196	exotic	1	0.02%	99.50%
197	acceptable	1	0.02%	99.52%
198	predictable	1	0.02%	99.55%
199	unmounted	1	0.02%	99.57%
200	pregnant	1	0.02%	99.59%
201	unquestionable	1	0.02%	99.61%
202	arid	1	0.02%	99.63%
203	Indian	1	0.02%	99.65%
204	ajar	1	0.02%	99.68%
205	unspecified	1	0.02%	99.70%
206	presumptive	1	0.02%	99.72%
207	upper-intermediate	1	0.02%	99.74%
208	prevailing	1	0.02%	99.76%
209	used	1	0.02%	99.78%
210	finer	1	0.02%	99.81%
211	infecund	1	0.02%	99.83%
212	quick	1	0.02%	99.85%
213	intelligent	1	0.02%	99.87%

214	rampant	1	0.02%	99.89%
215	interactive	1	0.02%	99.91%
216	readable	1	0.02%	99.94%
217	attainable	1	0.02%	99.96%
218	marine	1	0.02%	99.98%
219	left-right	1	0.02%	100.00%
	Grand total	**4627**	**100%**	

Appendix B

The following tables list all adjective types as they were identified for each category

O1		
Inc	Electronic	On-Line
ABLE	Elementary	Oriental
ADVANCED	Environmental	Perfect
Afloat	Foreign	Permanent
Alive	Fresh	Personal
Amalgamated	Grim	Pre-Intermediate
Analytical	Inc.	Quick
Anonymous	Indian	Real
Athletic	Interactive	Regal
Automotive	Intermediate	Royal
Bio-medical	International	Schematic
Botanic	Irish	scientific
BRITTLE	Limited	Social
Cellular	Loyal	sour
CELTIC	Ltd	Splendid
Central	Ltd.	Sunny
Chinese	Marine	Ulterior
Classical	Massive	Undercover
Common	Modern	Unique
Cordless	MOLECULAR	United
Diagnostic	Monumental	Universal
Direct	multinational	Unlimited
Dizzy	National	Upper
Drunk	New	Upper-Intermediate
Electrical	Northern	Utd
	Old	

O2		
absolute	arid	corporate
Almighty	astable	dire
apparent	bona fide	Direct
	certain	emeritus

Fiscal
galore
General
gracious
Immemorial
Imperial
Jnr
junior
martial
nasty
nervous

new
nominal
Ordinary
outstanding
overt
PAPAL
par excellence
personal
presumptive
Rampant
real

religious
rogatory
Royal
senior
simple
spiritual
supreme
temporal
unalloted

O3
active
alone
bigger
billion-worth
broad

coarser
deep
finer
high
incorrect
long
lower

old
pregnant
tall
thick
unbeaten
wide
younger

O4
absent
concerned
due

interested
necessary
opposite
outstanding

present
proper

O5
available
concerned
extant
imaginable

necessary
outstanding
possible
readable
remaining

stronger
unscathed
useful
visible

O6
abreast
afloat
Ajar
alive
asleep

O7
acceptable
accessible

achievable
allowable
applicable

assessable
attainable
available

chargeable	impossible	recoverable
detectable	obtainable	responsible
imaginable	payable	Unavailable
Impossible	permissible	unenforceable
inaccessible	possible	unimaginable
liable	predictable	unquestionable
near-	receivable	visible

O8		
absolute	everlasting	intelligent
beautiful	fuliginous	Tall
Coloured	golden	unseen
	guilty	visible

O9		
American	digital	Irish
artistic	ecclesiastical	scientific
asymptomatic	economic	SPICY
BRIGHT	electronic	unemployed
central	existing	unseen
Chinese	exotic	widowed
	infecund	wonderful

O10
adjacent
left-right
outer
upstream

O11		
alone	fitted-out	unemployed
appalled	high	unionised
awake	intact	unknown
bona fide	OPERATIC	unmounted
correct	pending	UNPAID
disappearing	prevailing	unserved
everlasting	rich	unspecified
excreted	selected	used
extant	unclothed	worthwhile
	undetected	