

دراسة نحوية للصفات النسبية في روايتين مختارتين من روايات همنغواي
A Syntactic Study of Attributive Adjectives in Two Selected Novels
of Hemingway's

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الملخص

يُعدُّ النعت الوصفي واحداً من أهم الوظائف الرئيسية للصفات. من خلال موقعه قبل الاسم، يساهم النعت الوصفي بشكل كبير في توضيح وتحديد الاسم الذي يقوم بوصفه. يتناول هذا البحث الأسئلة التالية: هل النعت الملاصق متكرر في أعمال همنغواي أم لا؟ هل هناك استعمال للصفات المتتابعة قبل الاسم أم لا؟ هل هناك أي ترتيب غير قياسي للصفات المتراكمة أم لا؟ يهدف هذا البحث إلى التحقق من استخدام الصفات الوصفية في روايتين مختارتين لهمنغواي. و يحاول هذا البحث تحليل استخدام هذه الصفات من حيث تكرار حدوثها وترتيبها في العبارة الاسمية. و لتحقيق هدف البحث، من المفترض أن صفات النعت الوصفي متكررة في الروايتين قيد البحث وأن همنغواي يستخدم الصفات المتتالية في العبارة لاسمية والتي في الغالب تتبع الترتيب الرسمي. وقد تم اتباع منهج البحث المختلط وتم تحليل البيانات التي تم جمعها من الروايتين، وهما " لاتزال تشرق الشمس" و "الرجل العجوز والبحر" وفقاً لنموذج (Biber, et al. (1999 و (Quirk, et al. (1985. خلصت النتائج إلى أن الصفات الوصفية متكررة في أعمال همنغواي. ومع ذلك، يبدو أنه مقيد إلى حد ما في استعماله للصفات المتتالية في موضع ما قبل الاسم. فضلاً عن ذلك، تتبع غالبية الصفات المتتالية الترتيب القياسي الذي اقترحه نموذج (Quirk, et al. (1985.

Abstract

The attributive function of the adjective word class is one of the most significant and major functions among all. Through their position before the head of the NP, attributive adjectives contribute significantly to the clarification and specification of the noun they modify. So, this research addresses the following questions: are attributive adjectives frequent in Hemingway's works or not? Are they stacked in the prehead position or not? Is there any non-canonical ordering of the stacked adjectives or not? This research aims at investigating the use of attributive adjectives in two selected novels of Hemingway's. It tries to analyze the use of these adjectives in terms of their frequency of occurrence and their ordering in the NP. This will be of pedagogical advantage to the teaching of these adjectives. To achieve the aims of the research, it is hypothesized that attributive adjectives are frequent in the two novels under investigation and that Hemingway uses consecutive attributive adjectives in the NP which mostly follow the canonical order. The mixed research methodology is followed and the data collected from two novels, namely, *The Sun Also Rises* and *The Old Man and the Sea* are analyzed following Biber, et al.'s model (1999) and Quirk, et al.'s model (1985). The findings reveal that attributive adjectives are frequent in Hemingway's works. However, he seemed to be rather restricted in his use of the consecutive adjectives in the prehead position. Additionally, most of the consecutive adjectives follow the canonical ordering proposed by Quirk, et al.'s (1985) model.

1. Introduction:

Adjectives, in general, have a noticeable effect on the meaning of the nouns which are used to refer to a certain entity. Without using adjectives, our speech would be so general since they help in determining the reference of the words used in speech. For example, to say 'I bought a house' is not as clear as saying 'I bought a big white house'. The first sentence refers to the house without giving any specific details about its quality; whereas, the second sentence specifies the size and colour of the house. This, in fact, shows the evident effect of adjectives in modifying the meaning of the nouns used in our speech. Huddleston and Pullum (2005: 526) observe that multiple shades of meaning cannot be conveyed only through the use of verbs and nouns. In this sense, (ibid) state that varied degrees of meaning can be represented through the employment of adjectives. Humphreys (1973: 52) states that adjectives can be defined as "words that add something to the meaning of a noun and limit its sense."

Adjectives have many syntactic functions. They can be used for functions such as attributive, predicative, postpositive, exclamative, supplementive and as the head of the noun phrase (Quirk, et al., 1985). However, many books of grammar agree that the attributive and predicative functions are the major functions of the adjective word class. In this research, only attributive adjectives are going to be dealt with. Fries (1952: 82) remarks that "to be accepted as belonging to class 3 (adjectives), a word had to be one that could fit both in the position after class 2 words (verbs) and also between 'the' and class 1 words (nouns)."

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Adjectives have a significant role in modifying nouns, pronouns and sometimes adjectives. However, adjectives are not limited to one particular function. So, the present research attempts to address the

attributive function of adjectives. Adjectives in this function can be stacked and may have canonical or non-canonical ordering. So, the following questions are addressed:

1. Are attributive adjectives frequent in Hemingway's works or not?
2. Are they stacked in the prehead position or not?
3. Is there any non-canonical ordering of the stacked adjectives or not?

1.2 The Aims of the Research

This research aims at investigating the use of attributive adjectives in two selected novels of Hemingway's. It tries to analyze the use of these adjectives in terms of their frequency of occurrence and their ordering in the NP.

1.3 Hypotheses

To fulfill the aim of the present research, it is hypothesized that:

1. Attributive adjectives are frequent in the novels under investigation.
2. Hemingway uses consecutive attributive adjectives in the NP.
3. The canonical order of the attributive adjectives is dominant in both novels.

1.4 Limits of the Research

The scope of the research is limited to the syntactic analysis of attributive adjectives. According to Crystal (2008: 12), adjectives can be viewed from two different perspectives. The first is the traditional, which includes adjectives and determiners. The second perspective is referred to as the narrow sense which includes adjectives only. Accordingly, the second sense is going to be adopted in this paper. Moreover, the whole of the texts are taken as the sample of the study and analyzed depending on Biber, et al. (1999) and Quirk, et al. (1985)

models. The research method is the mixed method that combines between the qualitative and the quantitative methods.

1.5 Procedure and Data Collection

The data for this research are going to be taken from two novels of Hemingway's, namely, *The Sun Also Rises* , and *The Old Man and the Sea*; henceforth text 1 and text 2 respectively. The following procedures are followed in collecting the data:

1. Collecting adjectives from the two novels under study.
2. Providing a statistical account for the use of attributive adjectives in both novels.
3. Analyzing the corpus obtained in accordance with the model used to accomplish the objectives of the research.
4. Making a comparison between the results of the two texts to determine which type of adjective ordering and is dominant and whether attributive adjectives are frequent in one text or both .
5. Presenting the obtained results.

1.6 The Model Adopted

Biber et al. (1999) represent a solid and comprehensive framework for analyzing the data collected. Through the use of a mixed research methodology, it is possible to analyze adjectives statistically and descriptively. Moreover, Quirk, et al. model (1985) is adopted as a co-model, particularly for investigating the order of adjectives.

2 Theoretical Part

What follows is a theorization of the attributive adjectives.

2.1 Attributive Adjectives

The term attributive is defined as “a term normally used to refer to the role of adjectives and nouns when they occur as modifiers of the head of a noun phrase; for example, ‘red’ has an attributive function in ‘the

red chair' (Crystal, 2008: 43). " Herring (2016: 297) states that attributive adjectives are those adjectives that directly precede the noun. On the other hand, predicative adjectives are linked to the noun by a copular. Unlike postpositive adjectives which directly follow the noun as in 'president elect'; predicative adjectives are connected or linked to the subject by a linking verb as in 'she is clever'. Conrad, et al. (2009: 79) add that when adjectives act in the attributive position, they are not followed by a preposition. Zandvoort (1975: 187) remarks that an attributive adjective has a similar function to that of an adverb when it serves as a qualifier of the adjective as in (1a). Predicative adjectives, on the other hand, have analogues with adverbs when they qualify verbs, as in (1b).

1a. *Egyptian pyramids have a true greatness. ~ truly great*

1b. *He was cheerful. ~ he spoke cheerfully.*

Biber, et al. (1999: 510) state a number of characteristics that attributive adjectives have. They are:

1. An attributive adjective most typical function is to modify common nouns, as in:

2. *It is a bad attitude.*

2. An attributive adjective can be used to modify proper nouns of places as, for example, 'pharaonic Egypt' and 'ancient Greek', etc.

3. Though adjectives can modify the proper names of people, this feature is less common than the previous ones.

3. *The late\ wretched\ little John was clever.*

4. With regard to the modification of pronouns, attributive adjectives are used to modify personal pronouns, as in (4a); however, this is not common in all registers. They occasionally occur in fiction and conversation. Wilson and Barlow (2020: 21) commented by saying

that, when modifying personal pronouns, adjectives usually follow a copular verb as in (4b).

4a. Not like poor me.

4b. He is poor.

Adjectives restricted to the attributive function do not directly characterize the noun's referent. The adjective 'old', for example, may be used as a central adjective or restricted to the attributive function. In (5a), the adjective 'old' is central. It refers directly to the age of the man in question. So, it can be used both attributively and predicatively. In (5b); however, 'old' is no longer a central adjective; it does not directly refer to the referent. It refers to the period of the friendship rather than to the age of the friend himself. Consequently, it cannot be used predicatively (Quirk, et al., 1985: 428).

5a. That man is old.

5b. Bob is my old friend.

Leech and Svartvik (2002: 173) remark that in spite of the fact that the majority of adjectives can be either attributive or predicative, many adjectives are restricted to the attributive position only. They can be classified into two groups:

1. Adjectives that are correlated with adverbials such as:

6. My former friend was a teacher. ~ He was formerly my friend.

2. Noun-derived adjectives such as:

7. My friend studied criminal law. ~law concerning crime

8. An atomic scientist discovered uranium. ~ a scientist specialized in atomic science

Carter and McCarthy (2006: 447) add that some adjectives are restricted to the attributive position only. Such adjectives include the following:

a. Adjectives of degree such as: absolute, mere, complete, perfect, pure, proper, sheer, real, utter, true, etc.

9. *His speech is pure nonsense.*

b. Temporal ordering, as: present, later, future, former, and some other adjectives which are restricted to attributive position when they express distinct meaning as: 'old', 'early', 'late', as in:

10. *Her late mother was so kind.*

c. Adjectives with restrictive meaning, such as: 'major', 'chief', 'certain', 'particular', 'only', 'main', 'sole', 'principal', as in:

11. *He published major works on logic and political theory.*

Similar to Carter and McCarthy (2006) above, Celce-Marcia and Freeman (1999: 382) classify some types of adjectives as being only attributive. These are:

1. Adjectives expressing the predetermined reference of the head, as in:

12. *The same man I was speaking to.*

2. Adjectives demonstrating the importance of the head noun rank, as: 'chief', 'main', 'principle', etc.

13. *Their main fault is supporting the invaders.*

3. Adjectives indicating that the noun in question is a recognized law or custom, as:

14. *His son is the true heir.*

4. Adjectives that specify the noun reference, i.e., they define what the noun signifies, as in:

15. *Ali is a medical doctor.*

5. Adjectives which describe the noun time reference, as in:

16. *The present generation is the future leaders.*

6. Adjectives that qualify the noun's geographical reference, as in:

17. *On my way to school, I met a rural mail carrier.*

7. Adjectives that demonstrate the head noun uniqueness, as:

18. *Jack was the sole survivor.*

8. Adjectives reinforce or stress the head noun, as:

19. *Her speech was utter nonsense.*

Rezink and Sorokina (1997: 26) add another type of adjectives that are related to the attributive function only. This type is the emotionally colored epithet as: 'poor', 'dear', 'honest', 'wretched', etc.

20. *Poor Tom, he has lost his money.*

Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 557) added two other types:

1. Attributes with a process-oriented orientation

These adjectives refer to the type of the process or action performed by the head of the noun phrase which they modify. They describe the way or the manner in which the process is done; for example, 'a big eater', 'a rapid reader', 'a heavy smoker', 'a firm believer', 'a hard worker', 'a slow learner', etc. The phrase 'big eater' refers to someone who eats a lot, but not someone who is big.

2. Modal adjectives

These adjectives are restricted to the attributive function, as in: the 'probable result', 'a possible reason', 'the putative mother', 'the likely benefits', etc. Huddleston and Pullum (ibid: 553-4) illustrate that some adjectives that are normally restricted to one function only; however, may function as attributive if they are predicative and predicative if they are attributive, but with a change in their meaning.

21. *The late manager. (dead)*

22. *The manager is late. (not on time)*

23. *Bob is a hard worker. (one who works hard)*

24. *The work is hard. (difficult)*

2.2 The Order of Adjectives

In the attributive position, adjectives can occur in sequence without limitation. Nonetheless, the use of too many adjectives in the attributive position is not common due to limitations on human memory (Aarts,

2011: 99). Quirk, et al. (1985: 1338-40) discussed the order of adjectives in relation to their semantic and syntactic classification. They divided the attributive position, where the sequence of adjectives occurs, into four zones. Feist (2012: 8) termed these zones as “Reinforcer”, “Epithet”, “Descriptor” and “Classifier”. ‘These zones are as follows:

1. **Zone I precentral Zone:** This zone involves peripheral non-gradable adjectives. It includes, in particular, the intensifying adjectives. Intensifying adjectives are subdivided into:

a. emphasizers, e.g. plain, pure, certain, definite, sheer

b. Amplifiers, e.g. absolute, extreme, entire, perfect, total

c. downtoners, e.g. slight, feeble

2. **Zone II Central:** In this zone, central gradable adjectives are included. This zone includes non-derived and derived adjectives. Derived adjectives are either deverbal as ‘developing’, ‘developed’ or denominal as ‘rainy’, ‘peaceful’. Non-derived adjectives are, in turn, divided into adjectives designating size, length and height, and subjective adjectives which precede these adjectives. Subjective adjectives include the emotive and the evaluative adjectives such as, ‘lovely’, ‘nice’, ‘nasty’, etc.

25. *A small round table vs. a nice small round table*

3. **Zone III postcentral:** Within this zone, participles and color adjectives are included, as in:

26. *The boy is sitting on a wooden red chair.*

4. **Zone IV Prehead:** The least adjectival and most nominal premodifiers are found in this zone such as adjectives that denote nationality, provenance and style, e.g. American, Gothic, etc.

a. Denominal adjectives that have a relation with nouns. Such adjectives have the meaning of 'consisting of', 'involving', or 'relating to', e.g. criminal, medical, rural, social, etc.

b. Nouns: Yorkshire (woman), school (boy), etc.

27. All those medical examinations for military service

It should be noted that when more than one adjective of this zone co-occur, place and time adjectives will precede other adjectives.

28. Local economic interests

29. The annual linguistic meeting is held each year in Cambridge.

3. Practical Part

This part presents the data analysis and discussion.

3.1 Criteria for Analysis

The collected data are analyzed depending on Biber, et al.s' model (1999), which is a descriptive one. Authors of this model provide a theoretical background of the given topic and support it by providing statistical values. Quirk, et al.s' model (1985) is also adopted as a co-model for analyzing adjective ordering since this model seems to be the most comprehensive one with regard to adjective ordering. The data that are taken from text1 and text 2 include the whole of both texts. All the instances that involve attributive adjectives in text1 and 2 were figured out. It is difficult, for reasons of space, to discuss all the instances that have been pointed out. So, some representative and illustrative instances or samples will be chosen from each novel representing attributive adjectives. The number of the instances that are chosen to be qualitatively analyzed will depend on covering all the possible variations of the attributive adjectives. A statistical account of the ration of occurrence will be supplied by dividing the total number of instances of each text by the total number of their pages.

3.2 Text 1: The Sun Also Rises

It was written in 1926 and it describes the life of some American and British expatriates who left their countries and came to live in Paris. The novel consists of nineteen chapters distributed into three main chapters called books. Book one describes the expatriates' life and presents the characters of the novel to the reader. These characters spent most of their time in the cafes of Paris. Book two describes the journey of the characters to Spain and describes the events of the fiesta that they attended there. In this part, the main characters of the novel, Mike Campbell, Brett, Jake, Bill, Robert and Romero met in Pamplona which is located in San Sebastian. They attended the great fiesta, bull running and bullfights. Book three describes the end of the fiesta and the characters' return to Paris.

3.2.1 Attributive Adjectives

The total number of occurrence of attributive adjectives in text 1 is 763. To calculate the ratio of these instances, the total number, which is 763, should be divided by the number of the pages of text 1 which is 200. The significance of calculating the ratio is that it helps in comparing the results of the texts under study and to determine whether the attributive function is frequent or not. The ratio of the attributive adjectives in text 1 is 3.815. This shows the reliance on this function to present more details about the head noun. What follows is a representative sample of this function:

1. “[...] and play of a very **good** end on the football team.”
(Hemingway, 1926: 4)

The attributive function of the adjective ‘good’ in this instance is evident. It precedes the head noun of the noun phrase ‘end’. In this position, the adjective is a nonfunctional part of a clause, but rather it is

a means to modify the head noun; it describes the head noun in an evaluative manner. It is preceded by the intensifying adverb ‘very’. The adjective ‘good’ can be used in the attributive and predicative functions and it is gradable as well. Having all these features, the adjective ‘good’ is a central adjective. Concerning its form, ‘good’, is a simple adjective. However, this adjective does not follow the regular pattern of being inflected by -er for comparative and -est for superlative degrees. It has its own form depending on the required degree; ‘better’, ‘best’.

2. “There is a **certain** quality about her [...]” (ibid: 30)

The adjective ‘certain’, in this instance, has an attributive function. It premodifies the head noun ‘quality’. Unlike the adjective ‘good’ in the preceding instance, this adjective is limited to the attributive function. However, such an adjective may have a predicative function, but with some change in its meaning. In this instance, ‘certain’ means specific, while in the predicative function, it means ‘sure’. This change of meaning has much to do with the syntactic function of the adjective. It determines which function is allowed and which is not. The adjective ‘certain’ is a nonfunctional or phrase-level modifier. It does not take neither -er nor -est for the purpose of gradability. Consequently, this simple adjective is classified as being a peripheral one.

3. “[...] we landed on the **wooden** rail of the bridge [...]” (ibid: 62)

The derived adjective ‘wooden’ functions attributively. It modifies the head noun ‘rail’; it classifies the type of the rail. This adjective cannot be inflected by degree markers for the purpose of gradability. However, it can be used predicatively after a copular verb. Therefore, it is considered a central adjective.

4. “All the **good-looking** girls.” (ibid: 121)

The evaluative compound adjective ‘good-looking’, in this instance, has an evident attributive function. It consists of two lexical items that are united together to form a compact single unit. This unit premodifies

the head noun ‘girls’. It helps to back up the head noun with the required information so as to make its meaning clear and specific.

5. “The **white red-roofed** villas [...]” (ibid: 188)

This instance involves two adjectives in the attributive function. The first one is ‘white’ which is a simple central adjective functioning attributively to modify the head noun ‘villas’. It precedes the compound adjective which has a participle form as its second element. The second adjective is ‘red-roofed’ which is a compound adjective functioning in the prehead position as an attributive adjective.

6. “[...] and arranging their **daily** stock.” (ibid: 28)

Hemingway uses the adjective ‘daily’ to describe the type of the stock. It functions attributively to modify its head noun ‘stock’. The use of such adjectives that end in -ly usually depends on the context in which they are used. They may be used as adverbs in other contexts, as in ‘they arrange their beds daily’.

7. “[...] and this was **friendly** joking to what went on later.” (ibid: 39)

The adjective ‘friendly’ in the aforementioned instance functions attributively to modify the head noun ‘joking’. Like the adjective ‘daily’ in the previous instance, ‘friendly’ ends in -ly. However, this adjective cannot be used as an adverb in other contexts; an adjective construction is used as an alternative.

8. “[...] **gold-lettered** names.” (ibid: 194)

The compound adjective consisting of ‘noun + -ed participle’ functions as a single grammatical unit to modify the head noun ‘names’. This pattern is the least used one in the text.

It should be noted that the vast majority of compound adjective patterns were the ‘adjective + ed participle’. The ‘adjective + ing participle’ pattern comes next in rank. The ‘noun + -ed participle’ pattern is lesser

than the 'adjective + ing participle' pattern. Concerning other patterns of compound adjectives, no instances were detected.

9. "**Poor** Frances has had a most *unfortunate* experience." (ibid: 39)

Unlike the italicized attributive adjective 'unfortunate', the attributive adjective 'poor' in this instance is restricted to the attributive function. The reason underlying this restriction is that the simple adjective 'poor' has been used emotionally rather than to tell a fact about Frances; it expresses sympathy. This restriction leads to classifying this adjective as a peripheral one.

10. "It was a **warm spring** night." (ibid: 11)

In this instance, the noun phrase contains two premodifying adjectives. The first one is 'warm', while the second is an adjectival element 'spring'. The nominal expression 'spring', in this instance, has an attributive function. This function is typical of adjective; however, the noun 'spring' is used to modify the head noun 'night'. In this case, the noun that modifies the head noun is an adjectival element rather than a pure adjective. Such adjectivals are limited to the attributive function only.

3.2.2 Analysis of Text 1: Ordering of Adjectives

Since the stacking of adjectives occurs in the prehead position, it would be more systematic to discuss the ordering of attributive adjectives in this section. The order of the attributive adjectives has been carefully examined. Quirk, et al. s' (1985) model has been followed in investigating the ordering of the adjectives collected. It has been found that the total number of instances that contain stacked adjectives in the premodification position is 94 instances out of 763 attributive instances. This number forms 12.31% of the total number of attributive adjectives. The ratio of the consecutive adjectives is 0.47. It is also found that 87 of the total number follow the canonical ordering

proposed by Quirk et al. (1985). This means that 92.55 % percent of the total percentages of the consecutive adjectives follow the canonical ordering. The number of instances that do not follow the canonical ordering is 7. This represents 7.45 % percent. A close look at the stacked adjectives in the data collected reveals that three stacked adjectives are used maximally. The following is a representative sample to illustrate the use of these types of ordering:

11. “There was a **faded purple** wreath.” (Hemingway, 1926: 23)

The stacked adjectives ‘faded’ and ‘purple’ are arranged according to the canonical sequence. The former adjective, faded, is a participle adjective and belongs to zone III. The latter adjective, purple, is a colour adjective and it should follow participle adjectives in zone III. As it is clear in (11), the stacked adjectives are both related to zone three. They follow each other according to the order of adjectives in zone three.

12. “[...] among the **green new horse-chestnut** leaves.” (ibid: 23)

In this instance, three adjectives are pointed out. The first one ‘green’ is a colour adjective. It is related to zone three. The second one ‘new’ is an age adjective. It belongs to zone two. The last one ‘horse-chestnut’ is a compound noun. It belongs to zone four. It functions as an adjectival modifier to modify the head noun ‘leaves’. Evidently, this ordering of the adjectives does not follow the canonical order. The colour adjective, which must come after the age adjective, has been put before it. This is for reasons of emphasis and for pragmatic reasons as well.

3.3 Text 2: The Old Man and the Sea

This novel, “The Old Man and the Sea”, is classified as a novella. It was written in Cuba in 1952. It is Hemingway’s masterpiece of literary

works. He was awarded the Noble prize for it in 1954. It tells the story of an old man who lives alone. This man is very poor and unlucky; however, once he was a great fisherman. The old man spent 84 days without catching a fish. He, then, fished an extremely big fish. He spent three days struggling with the fish until he killed it. Sailing back to his cottage, the sharks attacked the fish. He killed five sharks, but he lost his harpoon and the sharks ate the fish. The old man came back sad, tired and disappointed.

3.3.1 Attributive Adjectives

The total number of attributive instances is 369. The ratio of this number is 3.69. The majority of these adjectives are non-stacked adjectives. Only 46 instances contain stacked adjectives. This represents 12.46 % of the total number. Concerning the form of the used adjectives, it has been found that simple adjectives are most frequent than any other type. The following is an illustrative sample of this function:

13. “[...] take the sail and the **heavy** lines home [...].”
(Hemingway, 1952: 10)

The adjective ‘heavy’ is a central adjective. It can be used in both functions: attributive and predicative. In this instance, it has an attributive function. It modifies the head noun ‘lines’. This adjective can be inflectionally graded to supply information about the head noun; it describes the sort of the specified lines. In this context, it is a phrase level modifier.

14. “[...] our **true** work begins. (ibid: 72)

The simple adjective ‘true’, in this instance, functions attributively only. Even though one might say, e.g., ‘it is true’; however, the adjective ‘true’ in (36) cannot be used in the predicative function. It is used to indicate emphasis rather than to tell a fact about a given

proposition. This sense of emphasis restricts the use of ‘true’ to the attributive only function. As a result, it would be classified as a peripheral adjective.

15. “[...] with the **coiled, hard-braided brown** lines [...]” (ibid: 10)

This instance contains three adjectives in the prehead position. The first one, ‘coiled’, is a participle adjectival element functioning attributively to modify the head noun ‘lines’. The second one, ‘hard-braided’, is a compound adjective of the ‘adjective + -ed participle’ pattern functioning as a single unit to modify the head noun. The last one is an absolute or simple adjective functioning attributively. These adjectives all share the same function of being attributive.

16. “[...] **fast-moving** fish [...]” (ibid: 61)

The compound adjective consisting of ‘adjective + ing participle’ is used to function attributively. Like text 1, the most frequent patterns of compound are those with –ed and –ing as their second element; the former is the predominant one.

17. “[...] and cut strips of **dark red** meat [...]” (ibid: 48)

In this instance, the adjective ‘dark’ functions attributively to modify the adjective ‘red’ which, in turn, modifies the head noun ‘meat’. This type of modification was somewhat rare in both texts.

3.3.2 Ordering of Adjectives

The figured out instances have been carefully examined, but no non-canonical instances have been detected. All the instances of adjective ordering in the attributive position follow the proposed ordering of Quirk et al. (1985). The total number of instances that contain stacked adjectives is 46 out of 369 attributive instances. This represents 12.46 % of the total percentage of attributive adjectives. The ratio of this occurrence is 0.46. Only a representative instance has been chosen.

18. “[...] a woman saw a **great long white** spine [...].”(ibid: 109)

Three stacked adjectives have been detected in this instance. They are arranged in a canonical order. The first one, ‘great’, is a simple, non-derived adjective. It is used to refer to size. Therefore, it should belong to zone two. The second adjective, ‘long’, is a simple adjective. It is used to refer to a given length. So, it should belong to zone two. These two adjectives, i.e., great and long, both belong to zone two. However, adjectives that refer to size should precede those referring to length. The third adjective, ‘white’, is a colour adjective. It belongs to zone three. Consequently, it becomes clear that the ordering of adjectives in this instance is a canonical one since each adjective is used in its proper zone.

3.4 Discussion of Results

Having analyzed the attributive functions in both novels, it is necessary to compare their results so as to provide an account of the use of the attributive adjectives in the texts under study. Table 1 below shows the ratio of occurrence of the attributive adjectives in text 1 and 2.

Table 1: The Ratio of Adjective Use in Text1 and Text 2

| No. | Text | Total No. of occurrence | No. of pages | Ratio of frequency |
|-----|--------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Text 1 | 763 | 200 | 3.815 |
| 2 | Text 2 | 369 | 100 | 3.69 |

This table shows that the ratio of attributive adjectives is almost approximate in both texts. Hemingway relies on noun phrases or non-clausal modification in presenting information about the head noun. Thus, the modification of the noun phrase is achieved by a constituent of a phrase in the premodification area rather than being a clause

element such as the subject or object complement. Moreover, the use of attributive adjectives involves a good deal of variation. They involve the use of attributive adjectives of different forms: simple, compound, complex and negative, and the use of nouns attributively. This, in fact, confirms the first hypothesis.

Table 2: The Occurrence and Percentage of Canonical and Non-Canonical Ordering in Text 1 and 2

| No. | Text 1 | | | Text 2 | |
|-----|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Ordering Type | Occurrence | Percentage | Occurrence | Percentage |
| 1 | Canonical | 87 | 92.55% | 46 | 100 % |
| 2 | Non-canonical | 7 | 7.45% | 0 | 0 % |
| 3 | Total | 94 | 100 % | 46 | 100 % |

Turning to adjective ordering in the premodification position, table 2 shows that the canonical ordering of adjectives is the dominant one. This finding confirms the second and third hypotheses. In text 1, it represents 92.55%; whereas in text 2, it is 100%. It seems that text 2 scores (7.45%) greater than text 1; however, this value has no statistical significance. This percentage shows that Hemingway mainly used the canonical ordering. In text 1, only (7.45 %) of the total percentage is detected to be non-canonical ordering. The non-canonical ordering is not that very divergent from the canonical one. One can notice that only one adjective may have been put in an unusual zone, but not an extremely marked order. It has also been found that the maximum number of stacked adjectives is three. The use of non-canonical ordering is ascribed to the fact that Hemingway was an American writer. A study done by Al-Halawachy (1999) confirmed that American writers tend to break the normal ordering of adjectives more than the British.

4. Conclusions

Drawing on the findings obtained, it can be concluded that attributive adjectives are frequent in Hemingway's novels. Three instances are found per page minimally. The almost frequent use of this syntactic function of adjectives can be ascribed to Hemingway's simple style of writing. The instances collected have demonstrated a good deal of variation. The data contained morphologically simple, compound, complex attributive adjectives. Moreover, some of these adjectives were central, i.e., able to occur attributively and predicatively and some others were peripheral, i.e., only occurring predicatively. Additionally, the data analysis revealed that Hemingway used consecutive adjectives in the NP; however, the maximum number of the stacked adjectives is three. This is due to the simple writing style which needs clarity and avoids complexity of the syntactic units. It is also found the dominant order of the consecutive adjectives was the canonical one.

5. Pedagogical Implications

Sinclair (1985, cited in Schmitt, 2010:23) notes that describing the underlying structures or type description without depending on actual data will not provide a sufficient source of reference for language teaching. He, instead, believes that type description should be "a projection of what actually occurs." Being related to corpus analysis studies; so, this study would be of use for syllabi designers to better explore the attributive function of adjectives in written registers. The frequency counts carried out in this study would help in deciding the importance of this function in planning the teaching materials and sequencing their items.

6. Suggestions for Further Research

1. A pragmatic study of the stacked adjectives in the attributive position in some of Hemingway's novels can be carried out.
2. A comparison of the use of the attributive adjective in some of Hemingway's novels and other novelist can be done following a semantic approach.

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