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# *Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal*

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in the field of arts and humanities both in Arabic and English**

**Vol. Ninety / year Fifty- Second / Safar - 1444 AH / September 2022 AD**

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*A Syntactic Study of the Postpositive, Exclamative and Supplementive Functions of Adjectives in Two Selected Novels of Hemingway's*

Riyadh Abbas Al-Zubaidy \*

Iman Hamid Mohammed \*\*

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**Abstract:**

Generally speaking, adjectives have a significant and remarkable contribution to the clarity and specification of our speech. More specifically, postpositive, exclamative and supplementive functions enable the language user to express his or her attitude toward a specific situation or action. This paper addresses the restricted use of adjectives in Hemingway's novels, namely, "The Sun Also Rises, 1926" and "The Old Man and the Sea, 1952". It attempts to answer questions such as, are these functions used in the novels under study? Are they frequent or infrequent? To achieve the aim of this paper, it is hypothesized that Hemingway uses all these functions; nevertheless, he is restricted in his use of these functions. This research adopts a mixed approach paradigm in analyzing the data collected. This approach fits the adopted model which is Biber, et al. (1999). The data is collected from the aforementioned novels. It is analyzed descriptively and statistically. The paper concluded that while Hemingway employs all three types of adjective functions, he is extremely restricted in his use of the functions under discussion .

**Keywords:** exclamative, postpositive and supplementive.

**1. Introduction**

Adjectives, as a major word-class, are extremely significant in our everyday speech in general and in written work in particular. In written registers such as novels, adjectives fulfill a great role in the creation of the novel, poem or short story. Adjectives have a

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descriptive power that can be achieved by their ability to be used in different syntactic roles to describe the characters, events and the atmosphere of the literary work. They can convey the meaning the writer wishes to express. In this respect, Huddleston and Pullum (2005: 526) remark that various shades of meaning cannot be expressed by the use of verbs and nouns only. They add that various gradations of meaning are possible to be expressed through the use of adjectives. For example, the verb 'fall' is used to denote the process of 'falling' but it is not enough to express the degree of 'falling' whether it is heavy or not. Consequently, the need for expressing various shades of meaning increases the importance of adjectives. Simposon (2004: 55) states that the major word class adjective can attribute qualities to entities, objects and concepts through their notable grammatical feature of being gradable. Biber, et al. (1999: 503) remark that, contrary to adverbs which are more frequent in oral performance, adjectives are much more frequent in written performance than in spoken conversation.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem:**

The research problem addressed in this research paper is that, despite the critical and major significance of adjectives in literary works, Hemingway's utilization of adjectives appears to be limited in his literary works. So, the following questions are addressed in this study:

1. Are the postpositive, exclamative and supplementive functions used in the novels under study?
2. Are they frequent or limited in their frequency?
3. Has the utilization of these functions increased or decreased between the two novels, given the quarter-century gap between them?

### **1.2 The Aim of the Research:**

The purpose of this research is to assess the use and frequency of adjectives with postpositive, exclamative, and supplementive functions in the novels under study, as well as if their use was influenced by the time span.



### **1.3 Hypothesis:**

To fulfill the above mentioned aims of the research, it is hypothesized that Hemingway's use of the functions under investigation is limited and that the quarter-century interval between the novels had no effect on their frequency of use.

### **1.4 Procedures and Data Collection:**

The procedures that will be used to carry out this study are as follows:

1. Adjectives are going to be collected from the two novels.
2. Sorting out the collected corpus into groups depending on the type and the function of the adjectives.
3. Supplying a statistical account for each function of adjectives.
4. Analyzing the collected corpus according to the model adopted for achieving the aims of this study.
5. Comparing the results of the two texts.

### **1.5 The Model Adopted:**

Biber, et al. (1999), provide a sound and thorough framework for analyzing the data collected in this research. It permits the analysis of adjective usage patterns and supplies a statistical account for these adjectives through the use of a mixed methodology. The collected data is analyzed depending on Biber, et al.s' (1999) model, which is a descriptive one. Authors of this model provide a theoretical background of the given topic and support it by providing statistical values. The aim of this model is not just to discover the underlying principles of the data collected, but mainly to describe the actual use of the grammatical features used in different registers. Such grammar is more interested in describing the use of the tokens than generating a theoretical description which represents the abstract types of the data. It also aims at describing the variation in the extent of use of grammatical features across registers by using certain statistical methods. Since this study aims at analyzing two novels which are related to fiction, such a model will be convenient and comprehensive.

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**1.6 Research Limits:**

This research is limited to the syntactic analysis of the postpositive, exclamative and supplementive adjectives in the novels under investigation. Crystal (2008: 12) states that adjectives can be viewed in two senses. The first sense is the traditional one, which includes adjectives and determiners. The second sense is referred to as the narrow sense. It includes adjectives only. Accordingly, the second sense is going to be adopted in this paper. Structurally, the NP is a complex area that contains a variety of pre and post modifying elements. So, it should be pointed out that only postposed adjectives, simple, derived, compound or participles, are to be included. However, prepositional phrases, relative clauses, finite clauses, non-finite clauses, are excluded for reasons of space.

**2. Theoretical Part:**

To study the functions included in this research, it is necessary to present a theoretical account of these adjectives depending on the theoretical framework adopted. This theoretical account will aid in analyzing the data collected.

**2.1 The Adjective Category**

The adjective class is one of the major lexical parts of speech. However, the adjective, which is unlike the noun and verb as universal syntactic categories, is not universal in the full sense of the word, i.e., not found in all languages. Languages such as Hausa, Korean, Hua, Telugu, and Bemba; for example, have no true adjectives (O'Grady, et al., 1997: 195). This lack of the adjective category is compensated for by the noun category in some languages, e.g., Huallaga Quechua, Greenlandic Eskimo and Classical Nahuatl, and by the intransitive verb in some others, e.g., Mandarin Chinese. According to some relatively recent studies such as Dixon and Aikhenvald (2004), the adjective class; however, is identified as one of the major word-classes in all languages, that is, found in almost all languages. So, the idea which proposes that the adjective category is not universal has been strongly challenged and proved to be not very accurate (Hofherr and Matushansky, 2010: 2). Dixon, in his latter study as a co-researcher with Aikhenvald (Dixon

and Aikhenvald, 2004), asserts that all languages have the word class adjective as a major one. He remarks that the major focus of modern linguistics was centered on the study of the European languages. This emphasis on those languages; consequently, influenced the way in which adjectives were treated in other languages. The criteria for categorizing adjectives in the European languages are:

1. Adjectives can directly modify the noun.
2. Adjective can be used as copular complement.
3. An adjective has characteristics similar to those of nouns, but different from those of verbs. However, some adjectives can share some features with the verb class.

This linguistic climate strongly influenced scholars' view of adjectives in other languages; consequently, they failed to distinguish the adjective word-class as a major one in other languages since these languages require different criteria from those applicable to the European languages (Dixon and Aikhenvald, 2004: 13).

## **2.2 Some Definitions of the Adjective Word Class**

In their attempt to provide a definition for the word class adjective, traditionalists relied heavily on the function that the adjective plays in the sentence, i.e., modification. The adjective was defined by the traditionalist Krapp (1908: 100) as a word that limits or makes the meaning of a noun or a pronoun clearer and more specific. Furthermore, Humphreys (1973: 52) states that adjectives can be defined as "words that add something to the meaning of a noun and limit its sense." In this respect, Nesfield (1974:9) elaborates that the word 'house' may be used to refer to any house, but the phrase 'The big house' refers only to a house that is big. This is due to the fact that the adjective 'big' limits the general sense of the word 'house'; it makes its meaning clearer and more specific.

Structuralists were mainly concerned with the form of the adjective and the slot that the adjective occupies in the structure of the sentence. To clarify, Fries (1952: 82) remarks that "to be

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accepted as belonging to class 3, a word had to be one that could fit both in the position after class 2 words and also between 'the' and class 1 words." Furthermore, Francis (1958: 589) confirms that "adjective is a class of lexical words (part of speech) capable of occupying both of the following structural positions: (a) between noun-determiner and noun, and sentence final position following a qualifier which follows a linking verb."

Chomsky (1957: 72) states that "One of the nominalizing transformations will be the transformation Tadj which operates on any string of the form: T-N-is-Adj. (.i.e., article-noun-is-adjective) and converts it into the corresponding noun phrase of the form T-Adj-N." According to Langendoen (1970:145), this rule is called the adjective-preposing transformation. LaPalombara (1976: 295) comments on this by saying that the adjective, according to the transformational view, can only occur in the predicative position. This position is either subject complement or object complement, as stated in the examples below:

1. *Sarah is happy.*

2. *He painted the room white.*

Consequently, the adjective does not appear in the NP in the sentence deep structure. When the adjective occurs in the noun phrase structure, it appears in this position, whether before or after the head noun, by means of transformational rules, as in:

3. *The **intelligent** boy answered the question.*

Is derived from:

4. *The boy who was **intelligent** answered the question.*

Bolinger (1967: 2) argues against the transformational generative view which claimed that the predicative position is the preceding. He states that the predicative position is not always the basic position from which the attributive position is derived. This means that example (3) above is not necessarily derived from (4) in all cases. However, this rule of transformation is dependent on the adjective used. He justifies his claim by explaining that many adjectives never occur in the predicative position such as 'main', 'total', 'utter', etc. He presents some examples to clarify his claim; for example:

5. *I bought the **big** table.*

6. *His confidence is the **main** reason for his success.*

According to him, transformationalists would say that the adjective ‘big’ in (5) is an embedded sentence that is derived from the deep structure of the predicative position as in (7). However, in (6) above, it is not possible to say that the adjective ‘main’ is an embedded sentence. So, it would be wrong to analyze (6) as in (8) because ‘main’ is a never predicative adjective.

7. *I bought the table that was **big**.*

8. *\*The reason is **main**.*

According to the functional school perspective, the adjective was defined by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 318) as “the epithet indicates some quality of the subtype, for example, old, long, blue, fast. This may be an objective property of the thing itself; or it may be an expression of the speaker’s subjective attitude towards it, for example, splendid, silly, fantastic, etc.” They classified adjectives into two types: the first type is called the epithet which includes the majority of adjectives and the second type is called the classifier which involves adjectives that are more nominal than adjectival. It includes adjectives that do not accept degrees of comparison or that can be modified by an intensifying adverb.

### **2.3 Functions of Adjectives**

What follows is a theoretical account of adjective functions:

#### **2.3.1 Attributive Adjectives**

Herring (2016: 297) states that attributive adjectives are those adjectives that directly precede the noun (or sometimes directly follow it). 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:

1. *It is a **bad** attitude.*

2. It can be used to modify the proper nouns of places as, for example, ‘pharaonic Egypt’ and ‘ancient Greek’, etc.

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

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

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4. With regard to the modification of pronouns, attributive adjectives are used to modify personal pronouns, as in (11); however, this is not common in all registers. They occasionally occur in fiction and conversation.

11. *Not like **poor** me.*

### **2.3.2 Predicative Adjectives**

Leech (2006: 89) defines the predicative adjective as “an adjective which occurs in the position of complement, especially after the verb to be; for example, the adjective ‘tall’ in ‘my sister is very tall’.” In their predicative function, adjectives occur after a copular or a linking verb and they are complements either to the subject or the object of the sentence (Knapp and Watkins, 2005: 42), as in:

12a. Bilal is **clever**.

12b. *They painted the wall **white**.*

### **2.3.3 Postpositive Adjectives**

Carter and McCarthy (2006: 445) claim that the typical position of an attributive adjective in the noun phrase is between the determiner and the head noun which the adjective modifies. However, if the head of the noun phrase is an indefinite pronoun as ‘someone’, ‘somebody’, ‘something’, or a compound adverb as ‘anywhere’, ‘somewhere’, ‘nowhere’, the adjective usually comes after these words as a postmodifier, as in:

13. *There is nothing **good** about being poor.*

14. *There is nowhere **interesting** to visit.*

15. *The chairman asked the people **present** to express their views.*

Bolinger (1967: 9) states that when adjectives occur in the postpositive function, they give the impression of being temporary. They describe a “quality which is too fleeting to characterize anything.” Quirk, et al. (1985: 418) stated a number of cases in which adjectives are used postpositively. These cases include the following:

1. After compound indefinite pronouns and adverbs ending in -one, -thing, -body, -where. See example (13) above.

2. Adjectives that have the suffix -able and -ible. These adjectives can occur in postposition if the head noun is modified by only, by the general ordinals last, next, etc., or by another adjective in the superlative degree.

*16. Students made the **best possible** use \ use **possible** during the course.*

The main difference between the two constructions is mainly a semantic one, i.e., it is concerned with the meaning expressed in each case. When adjectives are used attributively as prehead modifiers, they normally refer to a permanent characteristic. However, in the postpositive function, adjectives refer to a temporary characteristic as in 'a. the visible stars', 'b. the stars visible'. In (a), the adjective 'visible' refers to a longstanding feature of the stars; whereas, in (b), it refers to specific stars at specific a time.

3. Some few adjectives that start with the prefix a- and the following four adjectives: involved, present, absent and concerned.

*17. The flat **ablaze** is next door to mine.*

*18. The women **present** were her supporters.*

Leech and Svartvik (2002: 174) remark that postpositive adjectives can be considered reduced relative clauses, as in (19a). They also added that when an adjective is combined with its complementation, it cannot occur in the attributive position, as in (19b). So, (19b) can not be \*the easiest to teach students were in my class. Nonetheless, it is possible to separate the adjective and its complement, as in (19c):

*19a. The criminals (who were) involved were arrested by the police.*

*19b. The students easiest to teach were in my class.*

*19c. The easiest students to teach were in my class.*

Muir (1972: 40) lists a number of points where adjectives are used postpositively. These are:

1. With specific structures traditionally patterned on French, e.g. 'Fee simple', 'body politic', 'Court material' and 'post master General'.

2. When there are multiple adjectives, e.g. 'a leer menacing and horrible', 'thoughts dear and tender'.

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3. When the adjective is preceded by a modifier, e.g. 'a talent so great', 'a joy too divine'.

4. Adjectives in apposition following the head noun, e.g. 'a man, cruel beyond belief.'

Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 560) state that there are few adjectives that are confined to postposition only; for example, 'restaurants aplenty', 'flowers galore', 'the city proper', 'attorney general designate', 'the president elect', and 'the poet laureate'. The adjective 'proper' here is restricted to the meaning 'in the strict sense'.

### **2.3.4 Exclamative Adjectives**

Adjectives can be used to express exclamation with or without an initial wh-element (Quirk, et al. 1985: 428).

**20. *Excellent!, good of you!, wonderful!***

Adjectives can often be used to express exclamation in conversations (Biber, et al. 1999: 520).

**21. *Great! I need some of those.***

**22. *Good! I like that.***

They also added that such adjectives can be found in headlines and captions in news writing:

**23. *Blinding!, A live!***

### **2.3.5 Supplementive Adjective Clauses**

In addition to their function as predicative complements, adjectives also act as adjuncts as in (24a) (Huddleston and Pullum, 2005: 119). Biber, et al. (1999: 520-1) state that supplementive adjective clauses or, as they prefer to call, detached predicatives can occur as free or syntactically not integrated modifiers of the noun phrase as in (24b).

**24a.** Unwilling to attend the party, John stayed at home.

**24b.** Green, gold and bronze, it flowed through weeds and rushes.

Supplementive adjective clauses are verbless clauses. These clauses can be realized by the adjective only or by an adjective phrase, as in:

**25. *Anxious, the girl opened the letter.***

**26. *Happy with his result, the student celebrated his success.***



The fact that these clauses are mobile is one of their unique characteristics, as in: (108-9, and 110). They are often placed preceding the subject of the matrix or superordinate clause and less commonly following it.

27. *Rather curious, the man opened the box.*

28. *The man, rather curious, opened the box.*

29. *The man opened the box, rather curious.*

In their position after the subject, these clauses are considered similar to the non-restrictive relative clauses, as in (30).

30. *The man, who was curious, opened the door.*

However, unlike non-restrictive relative clauses, verbless clauses realized by adjectives are mobile and are related to the content of the sentence. Furthermore, these clauses are related to the predicate as well as to the subject (Quirk, et al., 1985: 424-5).

### 3. Data Analysis

The data that are taken from text1 and text2 include the whole texts. All the instances that involve syntactic functions, in text1 and text2 were figured out. It is difficult, for reasons of space, to discuss all the instances that have been pointed out in the two novels. So, some representative instances or samples will be chosen from each novel representing each function of the adjectives. The number of the instances that are chosen to be analyzed will depend on covering all the variations of adjectives, functions. A statistical account for each function of adjectives will be supplied.

This section is divided into two main subsections. The first one is devoted to the analysis of the first novel which is “The Sun Also Rises”; henceforth, Text 1. The second section is concerned with analyzing “The Old Man and the Sea”; henceforth, Text 2. This order of analysis is chronologically based.

#### 3.1 Analysis of Text 1

This section is concerned with the analysis of text 1. The following table presents the statistical results obtained from text 1.

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**Table 1: The Occurrence and percentage of Adjective Functions in Text1**

No.	Function	No. of Occurrence	Percentage
1	Postpositive	11	52.40%
2	Exclamative	5	23.80%
3	Supplementive	5	23.80%
	Total	21	100 %

The following subsections are a detailed account of the statistical values presented in table 1:

**3.1.1 Postpositive Function**

Hemingway seems to be very limited in his use of postpositive adjectives. The total number of instances that occurred in the first text is 11 out of 21 instances of the functions under investigation. Compared to the number of the text pages which is 200, this number represents 0.055. The percentage of this function is 52.40% percent of the total percentage. In comparison with other functions, this one seems to have scored a relatively higher percentage. Adjectives that are used in this function are simple and derived. No compound adjectives are used in this function.

17. "I got something **fine** to tell you." (Hemingway, 1926: 22)

In this instance, the simple adjective 'fine' functions as a postpositive adjective. It postmodifies the head of the noun phrase, i.e., the indefinite pronoun. Like any adjective functioning attributively, postpositive adjectives are also considered phrase-level modifiers, i.e., a constituent of a phrase structure rather than an element of the clause pattern. It is noticed that all the figured out instances are adjectives following indefinite pronouns.

18. "I hope he gets something frightfully **interesting.**" (Hemingway, 1926: 40)

In this instance, the adjective 'interesting' functions postpositively to modify the head of the noun phrase 'something'. It is preceded by an intensifying adverb. Here it is considered as a

phrase-level modifier, but unlike attributive adjectives, this modifier follows rather than precedes it head.

### 3.1.2 Exclamative Function

The frequency of the exclamative function of the adjective in text 1 is too limited. The total number of occurrence of this function is 5 instances out of 21. This represents 23.8% percent of the total percentage. Compared to the number of the text pages, this function scores 0.025 as a total ratio. Like the postpositive function, this one seems to be rather limited. In spite of the limited use of this function, Hemingway is not restricted to the use of simple exclamations, i.e., using a simple adjective followed by an exclamation mark. He uses the clause structure exclamation too. Adjectives that are used in this function are simple and derived. No compound adjectives are used in this function. The following instances will elaborate on the two constructions found in the text.

19. "**What a lousy** telegram." (Hemingway, 1926: 82)

In this instance, Hemingway uses the structure wh- plus an indefinite article to express exclamation. In this case, exclamation is syntactically released. This exclamative structure differs from the interrogative and the relative 'what'. It functions in the same way as the adjective 'such'. So it is considered a premodifier of the adjective 'lousy' to fulfill the exclamative function (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 540).

20. "**Good!**" (Hemingway, 1926: 144)

The simple adjective 'good' is used to express an exclamation. Such use of adjectives, in fact, depends on the context. It may need a change in intonation and paralinguistic features.

### 3.1.3 Supplementive Function

The total number of occurrence of this function is 5 instances only out of 21. This represents 23.8% percent of the total percentage. The occurrence and the ratio of this function are strikingly identical to the exclamative function and somewhat approximate to the postpositive.

21. "I watched him crossing the street through the taxis, **small, slow and sure of himself in the traffic.**" (Hemingway, 1926: 36)

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A verbless adjective clause is used in this instance. It functions as a supplementive adjective clause. It is detached from the matrix clause by a comma in writing and a special intonation in speaking. However, it is loosely integrated to the main clause. It modifies the object 'him' in the main clause.

### **3.2 Analysis of Text 2**

The analysis of text 2 instances is to be dealt with in this subsection. Table 2 summarizes the statistical results obtained from text 2.

**Table 2: The Occurrence and percentage of Adjective Functions in Text2**

No.	Function	No. of Occurrence	Percentage
1	Postpositive	8	44.44%
2	Exclamative	5	27.78%
3	Supplementive	5	27.78%
	Total	81	100 %

The following subsections are a detailed explanation of table 2:

#### **3.2.1 Postpositive Adjectives**

The postpositive function is not common in text 2. The total number of instances of this function is 8 out of 18. This forms 44.46% percent of the total percentage. Compared to the number of text 2 pages which is 100, the ratio of this function is 0.08. This ratio is an obvious indication of Hemingway's restricted use of this function. The type of indefinite pronoun plus a postpositive adjective was the only used one.

43. "You must do nothing **stupid**." (Hemingway, 1952: 39)

The post-head modifier 'stupid' has a postpositive function. It, unlike the attributive adjectives, follows the head noun it modifies, i.e., the indefinite pronoun 'nothing'. Like attributive adjectives, these adjectives are phrase-level modifiers. It is part of

the complex structure of the noun phrase. It is used to provide more information about the head noun.

### 3.2.2 Exclamative Function

Like the previous text, this function is rare in the text 2. The total number of instances of this function is 5 out of 18. It represents 27.77% of the total percentage. The ratio of this function is 0.05. It is noted that all the detected instances are clauses, i.e., exclamation has been syntactically realized, as in the following instance:

45. “But **what a great** fish he is [...]” (Hemingway, 1952: 46)

In this instance, Hemingway uses a clause structure to express exclamation. Such clauses contain no subject verb inversion. This is what makes them different from interrogative clauses with an initial wh-element.

### 3.2.3 Supplementive Function

Only five instances out of 18 were pointed out in the text. This represents 27.77% of the total percentage. This percentage as well as the ratio is similar to that of the exclamative function.

46. “**Compact and bullet-shaped**, his big, unintelligent eyes staring [...]” (Hemingway, 1952: 31)

The verbless adjective clause underlined has the function of supplementing. In this instance, the supplementive adjective clause occupies the initial position in the sentence. It is related to the subject and the predicate. It describes the eyes as well as the manner of staring.

Depending on the analysis conducted above, it is clear that the frequency of occurrence of the postpositive, exclamative and supplementive functions of adjectives is approximate in both texts. The total number of these adjectives in text 1 is 21 and in text 2 it is 18. The number of text 1 pages is double the number of text 2 pages. So, reliance on the percentage would be misleading in comparing the results of the texts, since they are not equal in size. Consequently, the total number of occurrence in each text is going to be divided by the total number of the text pages so as to calculate

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the ratio of the frequency of adjective use in each text. The following table shows the ratios of adjectives use in both texts.

**Table 3: 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	21	200	0.105
2	Text 2	18	100	0.18

This table shows that the ratio of frequency in text 1, which is (0.105), is greater than that of text 2 which is (0.18) by (0.87). This means that there is no statistically significant difference in the use of adjectives across the two texts. Statistically speaking, this means that the use of adjectives in both texts is almost stable.

**3.7 Discussion of Results**

Having analyzed the data collected, the study came up with some findings that confirm the validity of the hypothesis proposed earlier. It has been found that, all three syntactic functions of adjectives were used in both novels. However, the frequency of use varies among the different types of function. In fact, this finding answers the first research question which is to determine whether or not these three functions are utilized. According to table 3, these functions appear to be used infrequently in both texts, a finding which answers the second research question. Table 3 shows that the use of the three functions has not been influenced by the span of time between the two novels. This finding confirms the hypothesis put forward which proposes that Hemingway's use of adjectives is almost stable.

**4. Conclusions**

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that Hemingway is very restricted in the use of the postpositive,

exclamative and supplementive functions of adjectives. The statistical percentages show that these three functions have scored an evidently low rate of use in both novels. Of these three functions, the postpositive ranks first; while the other two, score equal ratio. It is found that, in both texts, the use of these functions was almost equal and stable. In spite of the restricted use, these functions have been of varied use; for example, the exclamation has been expressed by adjectives both lexically and syntactically, and the supplementive adjectives are used in various positions in the sentence pattern. This restriction in the use of these adjectives can be attributed to his simple style of writing; such a style avoids complex syntax. Consequently, a function like supplementive will be avoided. Moreover, Hemingway compensates for this lack of using these functions by the heavy reliance on the attributive and the predicative functions; they fit the simple writing style.

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**Appendix 1**

<b>Text1: Postpositive Adjectives</b>		
No.	Line	p. no.
1	[...] there was still something <b>available</b> .	4
2	I got something <b>fine</b> to tell you.	22
3	Let me see if there is anything <b>new</b> .	30
4	I hope he get something frightfully <b>interesting</b> .	40
5	[...] and about something <b>funny</b> Brett told me about him.	78
6	Haven't you got anything <b>cheaper</b> ?	88
7	Say something <b>ironical</b> .	91
8	Say something <b>pitiful</b> .	91
9	[...] a little something <b>shameful</b> between us.	107
10	[...] say something <b>funny</b> .	114
11	After a while you never notice anything <b>distinguishing</b> .	135

**Appendix 2**

<b>Text1: Exclamative adjectives</b>		
No.	Line	p.no
1	<b>What a rotten</b> dream!	10
2	<b>Happy</b> ,hell!	11
3	How <b>strange</b> !	15
4	What a <b>lousy</b> telegram!	82
5	<b>Good</b> !	144

**Appendix 3**

<b>Text 1: Supplementive adjectives clauses</b>		
No.	Line	p. no.
1	I watched him crossing the street through the taxis, <b>small, heavy, slowly, sure of himself in the traffic</b> .	36
2	In the procession, were all the dignitaries, <b>civil and religious</b> .	124
3	When he said this he smiled, <b>anxious that neither the bull-fight critic nor I would think he was boosting</b> .	141
4	Belmont looked ahead, <b>his face wan and yellow</b> , [...].	173
5	Out in the center of the ring, <b>all alone</b> , Romero was going on with the same thing [...].	178

### Appendix 4

Text 2: Postpositive Adjectives		
No.	Line	P. no.
1	Then if you hook something truly <b>big</b> we can come to your aid.	9
2	[...] something <b>hard</b> and unbelievably <b>heavy</b> .	35
3	You must do nothing <b>stupid</b> .	39
4	[...] for something <b>worthless</b> .	72
5	I never had anything <b>wrong</b> with my head [...].	89
6	Think about something <b>cheerful</b> .	89
7	It makes everything <b>wrong</b> .	94
8	[...] I spat something strange [...].	108

### Appendix 5

Text 2: Exclamative Adjectives		
No.	Line	p. no.
1	<b>How fresh</b> they are [...].	34
2	He knows <b>what a huge</b> fish this was [...].	35
3	But <b>what a great</b> fish he is [...].	46
4	<b>What an excellent</b> dolphin to eat cooked.	68
5	And <b>what a miserable</b> fish raw.	68

### Appendix 6

Text 2: Supplementive Adjective Clauses		
No.	Line	p. no.
1	He walked off, <b>barefooted on the coral rocks</b> , to the ice house where the baits were stored.	21
2	The bird went higher in the air and circled again, <b>his wings motionless</b> .	26
3	<b>Compact and bullet-shaped</b> , his big, unintelligent eyes staring [...].	31
4	He had probably started to work aloud, <b>when alone</b> , when the boy had left.	31
5	The fish was coming in on his circle now <b>calm and beautiful-looking</b> .	78

**دراسة نحوية للوظائف اللاحقة والتعجبية والتكميلية للصفات في روايتين**

**مختارتين من روايات همنغواي**

**رياض عباس الزبيدي \***

**إيمان حامد محمد \*\***

**المستخلص**

تُعَدُّ الصفات الأكثر إسهامًا في توضيح خطابنا اليومي وتحديدته، وبعبارة أخرى فإنَّ الوظائف: النعت اللاحق، والنعت التعجبي، والعبارات النعتية التكميلية تمكن مستعمل اللغة من التعبير عن موقفه تجاه موقف أو إجراء معين؛ فنتناول هذه الورقة البحثية الاستعمال المحدود للصفات في روايات همنغواي، مثل "لاتزال تشرق الشمس ، ١٩٢٦" و"الرجل العجوز والبحر، ١٩٥٢"؛ لتعطي الإجابة عن أسئلة مثل: هل هذه الوظائف مستعملة في الروايتين قيد الدراسة؟ هل هذا الاستخدام شائع أو نادر؟ ولتجسيد هدف هذه الورقة البحثية، يفترض أنَّ همنغواي يستعمل كل هذه الوظائف، وكذلك فعل فهو مقيد في استعمالها لهذه الوظائف؛ ليتبنى هذا البحث أنموذج المنهج المختلط في تحليل البيانات التي جُمعت، وهذا المنهج يناسب الأنموذج المعتمد وهو (Biber, et al. 1999)، وجُمعت جمع البيانات من الروايتين المذكورتين آنفًا، وحُلَّت وصفيًا وإحصائيًا، وخلصت الدراسة إلى استعمال همنغواي جميع الأنواع الثلاثة من وظائف الصفات؛ لأنَّه مقيد للغاية في استعماله للوظائف قيد المناقشة.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** صفات تعجبية، صفات لاحقة للاسم، صفات تنمة.

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