

CHAPTER 4

Adjective option

Adjective option

- 1- He is a *tall* boy.
- 2- The *tall* boy is not here.
- 3- I saw the *tall* boy.
- 4- The boy *under the tree* is Ali.
- 5- The boy *who is under the tree* is Ali.
- 6- الولد الطويل ليس هنا
- 7- رأيت الولد الذي كسر النافذة

All **sentences patterns** mentioned in the previous sections in this chapter allow the addition of an adjective with some restrictions. The added adjective may come before or after the noun, depending on the language and on the adjective.

The adjective, to be optionally added, may be a word, phrase, or clause.

Looking at S's 1-7, one observes the following:

- 1- In S1, the adjective word is added before the noun in the subject complement slot.
 - 2- In S2, *tall* is added before the noun in the **subject slot**.
 - 3- In S3, *tall* is added before the noun in the **object slot**.
 - 4- In S4, the adjective phrase is added after the noun.
 - 5- In S5, the adjective clause is added after the noun.
 - 6- If the English adjective is a word, it usually comes before the English **modified noun**; it is called a **premodifier** or pre-noun adjective.
- If the adjective is a phrase or clause, it comes after the modified noun in E, e.g. S's 4-5; it is called a **post modifier** or post-noun adjective.
- 7- In A, the adjective never comes before the modified noun. It always comes after it, as in S's 6-7

Place-Adverb Option

Both **E** and **A** allow adding an adverb of place to most patterns. Here are some examples:

1- He slept (there).

2- He saw them (here).

3- عاد الولد (إلى البيت)

4- أذهب (إلى المدرسة)

If the speaker needs to add the place adverb, he can do so, and this addition is optional in both **E** and **A**, e.g. S's 1-4. A similar option is true about the time adverb in both L's.

Manner-Adverb Option

In both languages, a sentence may accept an adverb of manner with some exceptions:

- 1- He wrote it (carefully)
- 2- He slept (deep)
- 3- *He is good carefully
- 4- كتب الدرس (معتنياً)
- 5- كتب الدرس (بعناية)
- 6- نام (بعمق)
- 7- إنه طيب بعناية *
- 8- Do it (as he tells you)

Upon examining the previous sentences, one may observe the following:

1- The manner-adverb is not allowed with English linking verbs, e.g. S3. Nor it is allowed in Arabic verbless sentences e.g. S7.

2- The manner-adverb addition is optional whenever it is allowed in both **E** and **A**, and brackets mark such options.

3- S3 and S7 are ungrammatical, and the asterisk marks this non-grammaticality.

4- In both languages, the manner adverb can be expressed by a word, phrase, or clause as S's 1,5, and 8 show respectively.

5- In **E**, in the case of a word expressing the manner adverb, the suffix—ly may mark the manner adverb, e.g. S1.

In Arabic, the **accusative case marker** does the marking, e.g. S4.

Recursion Option

Both **E** and **A** allow **recursion** in sentence patterns: a syntactic category may keep on recurring in one sentence endlessly if desired, e.g. S's 1-2

1- The boy saw John, who saw Mary, who met Bob, who met his mother, who visited her father, etc.

الولد رأى الرجل, الذي رأى البنت, التي قابلت الولد, الذي قابل
أمه, التي قابلت أباه.. الخ -2

Multiplicity Option

Both **E** and **A** allow **multiplicity** often by conjoining nouns within the same noun phrase, conjoining verbs, conjoining adjectives, or conjoining adverbs. Here are some examples:

1- He and she came

2- هو وهي حضرا

3-The boy came **and** sat

4- الولد حضر وجلس

5-The honest (and) clever boy came

6- الولد الأمين الذكي حضر

7-He read the book **and** the poem

8- قرأ الكتاب والقصة

9-He walked quickly **and** carefully

10- جاء مسرعاً (و) ضاحكاً

S's 1-2 extend the subject by conjoining. Sentences 3 and 4 extend the verb. Sentences 5 and 6 extend the adjective. Sentences 7 and 8 extend the object. Sentences 9 and 10 extend the adverb.

Of course, multiplicity may go beyond two to any number, theoretically speaking. The limit to this number is controlled only by **acceptability**. However, **E** and **A** differ in using the conjunction (con). In a series, **E** uses one Con at the end, whereas **A** uses the Con repeatedly, e.g. S's 11-12

11- He bought a pen, a ruler, a book, and a bag.

12- اشترى قلماً ومسطرة و كتاباً و حقيبةً

Table (10) Sentences- pattern Comparison

NO.	Pattern	E	A
1	Su V	+	+
2	Su V O	+	+
3	Su V O O	+	+
4	Su V CS	+	+
5	Su VO Co	+	+
6	Su V Oc	+	+
7	V	+	+
8	VD	-	+
9	Su VD	-	+
10	Aux Su VX	+	-
11	Su Cs	-	+