

**Inherent/noninherent**

**7.25** Most adjectives are inherent. For example, the inherent adjective in *a wooden cross* applies to the referent of the object directly: a wooden cross is also a wooden object. On the other hand, in *a wooden actor* the adjective is noninherent: a wooden actor is not (presumably) a wooden man. Some other examples:

INHERENT	NONINHERENT
a <i>firm</i> handshake	a <i>firm</i> friend
a <i>perfect</i> alibi	a <i>perfect</i> stranger
a <i>certain</i> result	a <i>certain</i> winner
a <i>true</i> report	a <i>true</i> scholar

**NOTE** Modification of a noun by means of a noninherent adjective can be seen as an extension of the basic sense of the noun. Thus *a firm friend* is 'a friend whose friendship is firm', and *a perfect stranger* is 'a stranger who is perfectly strange'.

**Ordering of adjectives in premodification**

**7.26** When two or more adjectives cooccur in attributive position, the order of the adjectives is to a large extent determined by their semantic properties. The principles for the order of items in premodification are discussed in 17.41. Here we will only mention the major positional ranges of adjectives in premodifying position.

In the premodification structure of the noun phrase, adjectives are placed between the determiners and the head of the noun phrase (cf 17.2). We distinguish four zones:

**(I) PRECENTRAL**

Here, after the determiners, is where peripheral, nongradable adjectives are placed, in particular the intensifying adjectives (cf 7.18); *eg: certain, definite, sheer, complete, slight*.

**(II) CENTRAL**

This zone is the place of the central adjectives (cf 7.1); *eg: hungry, ugly, funny, stupid, silent, rich, empty*.

**(III) POSTCENTRAL**

This zone includes participles, *eg: retired, sleeping*, and colour adjectives, *eg: red, pink*.

**(IV) PREHEAD**

This zone includes the 'least adjectival and the most nominal' items, such as denominal adjectives (cf 7.21) denoting nationality, ethnic background, *eg: Austrian, Midwestern*, and denominal adjectives with the meaning 'consisting of', 'involving', 'relating to', *eg: experimental, statistical, political, statutory*. In the prehead zone we also find nouns in attributive position (cf further 17.35).

On the basis of this classification, we can expect the following order:

I + II	<i>certain important</i> people
I + III	the <i>same restricted</i> income

I + IV	your <i>present annual</i> turnover
II + III	a <i>funny red</i> hat
II + IV	an <i>enormous tidal</i> wave
I + II + IV	<i>certain rich American</i> producers

**Adverbs****Characteristics of the adverb**

**7.27** There are two types of syntactic functions that characterize the traditional adverbs, but an adverb need have only one of these:

(a) clause element adverbial (cf 7.31):

He *quite* forgot about it.

(b) premodifier of adjective and adverb (7.32f):

They are *quite* {happy.  
                                  happily married.

The most conspicuous example of an adverb that functions only as a modifier of adjectives and adverbs, and not as a clause element, is *very*. (For *very* as an adjective, cf 7.19 Note.)

Morphologically, we can distinguish three types of adverb, of which two are closed classes (simple and compound), and one is an open class (derivational):

(a) SIMPLE adverbs, *eg: just, only, well*. Many simple adverbs denote position and direction, *eg: back, down, near, out, under*.

(b) COMPOUND adverbs, *eg: somehow, somewhere, therefore*.

(c) DERIVATIONAL adverbs. The majority of derivational adverbs have the suffix *-ly*, by means of which new adverbs are created from adjectives (including participial adjectives): *odd ~ oddly; interesting ~ interestingly*. Other, less common, derivational suffixes are:

-wise:	clockwise	-ways:	sideways
-ward (s):	northward(s)	-style:	cowboy-style
-fashion:	schoolboy-fashion		

**The adverb and other word classes****Conjunct adverb and conjunction**

**7.28** A few adverbs functioning as conjuncts (cf 8.43ff), such as *so* and *yet*, resemble coordinators both in being connectives and in having certain syntactic features. In particular, these adverbs cannot be transposed with their clause in front of the preceding clause. Thus, the order of the following two clauses (with the conjunct adverb *so* in the second clause) is fixed: