Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayyer	6th Nov, 04	0.1	Created
Shanza Nayyer	20th Jun, 05	0.2	Some Modification

POS ID: EPOS116

Part of Speech Name: Adjective

Part of Speech String: adj

Lexical Entry Template:
<word>: adj, ^PRED = <logical form of the word>, ^ADJ_TYPE = {PREDICATIVE, ATTRIBUTIVE/ BOTH}, ^ADJ_FORM = {1 / 2 / 3 / NULL}.

Sample Lexical Entry:
Smallest: adj, ^PRED = 'small_adj', ^ADJ_TYPE = {PREDICATIVE, ATTRIBUTIVE}, ^ADJ_FORM = 3.

Description: Adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in the sentence [1].

The features used to define adjective are:

ADJ_TYPE: Predicative when comes as predlink
        PREDICATIVE: *Example:* She is <u>nice</u>.
        Attributive when modifying a noun
        ATTRIBUTIVE: *Example:* This is a <u>good</u> book.
        Both: *Example:* This is a <u>good</u> book. This book is <u>good.</u>

ADJ_FORM (Degree of adjective):
        1 (Positive degree of adjective [1]): *Example:* A <u>rich</u> girl, an <u>American</u> girl
        2 (Comparative degree [1]):   *Example:* A <u>richer</u> girl than him
        3 (Superlative degree [1]):   *Example:* The <u>richest</u> girl.
        ADJ_FORM is not entered in case where adjective comparative and superlative forms are formed by adding 'more' and 'most' to it. Hence its ADJ_FORM is dependent on 'more'/'most'
        NULL   *Example:* The (more/most) <u>beautiful</u> girl

Examples:
1. This is a <u>good</u> book.
2. Give me the <u>beautiful red</u> scarf.

POS Status: Active / Deprecated
Reference:
[1] http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/adjectives.htm
Related Rules: EGR105
Related POS: -
Replaces: EPOS014
Reason: New release
Replaced by: -
Reason: -

Analysis: Following is the in-depth analysis of the rule.

Analysis 1: Adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in the sentence [1].
Example: i) the <u>tall</u> professor
       ii) a <u>solid</u> commitment

Though articles (a, an, the) can also be considered as adjectives (as in [1]) but we separate articles as a separate part of speech.

Unlike adverbs, which often seem capable of popping up almost anywhere in a sentence, adjectives nearly always appear immediately before the noun or noun phrase that they modify. Sometimes they appear in a string of adjectives, and when they do, they appear in a set order according to category (see future work section below). There is a pattern in the order of adjectives, as shown below [1]:

THE ROYAL ORDER OF ADJECTIVES									
Determiner	Observation	Physical description				Origin	Material	Qualifier	Noun
		Size	Shape	Age	Color				
A	beautiful			old		Italian		touring	car
An	expensive			antique			silver		mirror
Four	gorgeous		long-stemmed		red		silk		roses
Her			short		black				hair
Our		big		old		English			sheepdog
Those			square				wooden	hat	boxes
That	dilapidated	little						hunting	cabin
Several		enormous		young		American		basketball	players
Some	delicious					Thai			food

When indefinite pronouns — such as something, someone, and anybody— are modified by an adjective, the adjective comes after the pronoun (see future work section below).

Result: We decided on the above analysis.

Future Work:
1. Have to see if there are some adjectives which can occur either at attributive or predicative position.
2. The comparative degree adjectives will be catered later (e.g. small than, larger than, etc.).
3. More than one adjective can occur only in a specific order. This order will be restricted later.
4. Adjectives coming in post-nominal positions (as in, "something wicked") will be catered later.