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Adjectival Phrases in English and Kurdish A Contrastive Study

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Keywords: <i>-Languages</i> <i>-Similarity</i> <i>-The different</i> <i>- Attributes</i>	Abstract: This research is an attempt to show the similarities and differences of adjectival phrases in both English and Kurdish languages and to present how the two languages are rich in using adjectival phrases. English and Kurdish adjectives have some similar and different properties which affect language learning/teaching and translation. Adjectival phrases in both languages have the same syntactic and predicative functions. Moreover, in both languages superlative adjectives are dealt with morphologically. Throughout this contrastive study, we will be able to recognize the mistakes and differentiate between the adjectival phrases in these two languages. As a result, researchers will know how to use adjectival phrases correctly without any confusion. This study is of four sections. The first one deals with a brief
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<p>-Accepted: 10/8/2019</p> <p>Available online 10/10/2019</p>	<p>introduction summarizing the importance of the work. The second section is about adjectival phrases in English, detailed definitions, and the types of adjectives supported by examples. A short definition of adjectives in English and Kurdish is given. Whereas the third part independently, introduces with details the adjectival phrases in Kurdish language; its meaning, and functions supported with examples. The fourth section focuses on a short comparative study between adjectival phrases in English and Kurdish shedding light on the similarities and differences between adjectival phrases in English and Kurdish Languages followed by a summary of the study.</p>
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عبارات الصفة في اللغتين الإنكليزية والكردية دراسة مقارنة

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<p>الخلاصة: هذا البحث هو محاولة لإظهار أوجه التشابه والاختلاف في عبارات الصفة باللغتين الإنكليزية والكردية ولعرض مدى ثراء اللغتين في استخدام عبارات الصفة. الصفات الإنكليزية والكردية لها بعض الخصائص المتشابهة والمختلفة التي تؤثر على تعلم اللغة / التدريس والترجمة. عبارات الصفة في كلتا اللغتين لها نفس الوظائف النحوية والمسند. علاوة على ذلك ، في كلتا اللغتين يتم التعامل مع الصفات الفائقة شكليا.ومن خلال هذه الدراسة المقارنة، سنتمكن من التعرف على الأخطاء والتمييز بين عبارات الصفة في هاتين اللغتين. نتيجة لذلك ، سيعرف الباحثون كيفية استخدام عبارات الصفة بشكل صحيح دون أي لبس. تنقسم هذه الدراسة على أربعة أقسام: القسم الأول هو مقدمة موجزة تلخص أهمية العمل. أما القسم الثاني فيتناول عبارات الصفة باللغة الإنكليزية، وتعريفات مفصلة ، وأنواع الصفات التي تدعمها الأمثلة. ويرد تعريف قصير للصفات باللغة الإنكليزية والكردية. في حين أن الجزء الثالث بشكل مستقل، يتناول تفاصيل جمل الصفة باللغة الكردية؛ ومعناها، وظائفها المعتمدة مع الأمثلة. ويركز القسم الرابع على دراسة مقارنة قصيرة بين عبارات الصفة في اللغتين الإنكليزية والكردية ويسلط الضوء على أوجه التشابه والاختلاف بين عبارات الصفة في</p>	<p>الكلمات الدالة:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- اللغات- التشابه- الاختلاف- الصفات <p>معلومات البحث</p> <p>تاريخ البحث:</p> <p>-الاستلام:2019/7/12</p> <p>-القبول:2019/8/10</p> <p>-التوفر على الانترنت: 2019/10/10</p>
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1.Introduction

This research is a syntactic study of adjectival phrases in both English and Kurdish languages. One of the problems which are tackled in this study is the ability of the learners of English to use and make the right decision with the adjectival phrase position, because it plays the role of noun in the sentences. For example:

-A Georgian peach.

Another problem which confronts the learners of Kurdish is that adjectival phrases are sometimes used in the place of adverbials, without change in its form unlike English in which the form changes. For example:

-Bayekî twind hat. (adj)

The heavy wind came.

-Bayeke twind dergakey daxist.(adverb)

The wind closed the door heavily. (adverb)

This study is to make a comparison of adjectival phrases between Standard English and Kurdish to open the door for the learners, to enrich Kurdish Language and to shed light on the similar aspects of adjectival phrases in both languages. The similarities and differences and in both Standard English and Kurdish are also explained.

2. Adjectival phrases in English

2.1 Different Definitions of Adjective:

Adjective has been defined by different scholars and grammarians; they define it from different points of view. According to Fries (1952: 67) “adjective” is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun. Crystal (1995: 7) defines **adjective** as “a term used in grammatical classification of words to refer to the main set of items which specify the attributes of noun”.

While Swan said that: “Adjective is a word that can be followed by ‘complement’ other words and expressions that complete their meaning”

An adjective is also defined as a part of a noun, usually making its meaning more specific. Adjectives are used in predicative or attributive manner. While Eckersley defined it as “a word used to describe or give more information about, or rather more fully, a word that qualifies a noun, adds to its meaning but limits its application, e. g.:

-This house is large.

The noun “**house**” can be used to signify any house.

The big house tells more about the house but limits the application (it rules out all small houses).

The **big new house** tells more, but narrows the field still further, the description, the *big, new, house* applies to any, very few houses, it gives the fullest picture and the most limited application (1960: 64).

The above definitions show that all the grammarians have the same opinion about "adjective" that “it is a word that describes or modifies noun, pronoun or things in the sentence, it describes the person, thing which it refers to. It is used to say that what a person is like. For example:

-Ala is clever.

The word “**clever**” is an adjective which describes **Ala** .

2. 3 Characteristics of Adjectives:

Adjectives in general show some common characteristics, such as:

2. 3.1 Traditionally, adjectives ascribe a property or quality to an object, for example:

-The ripe apple

-The evil alligator

2. 3.2 The adjective may take two different endings, giving three forms, for example:

-Big bigger biggest

-Tall taller tallest

2.3.4 The adjectives without ending are called the standard form and represent the positive degree of comparison.

The one with the ‘er’ ending is the comparative, and is used when we compare two objects for the same property, for example:

-My dad is taller than your dad.

The ‘est’ ending is called superlative, and is used when we are comparing three or more objects for same property, for example:

-Your dad may be taller than my dad but Rawyn’s dad is the tallest.

Note all the adjectives take the ‘er’ and ‘est’ ending, sometimes **more** and **most** used for some adjectives. For example:

-Evil more evil most evil

-Incredible more incredible most incredible

Those adjectives that have comparative and superlative forms are called gradable, while those that do not, are called non-gradable. Gradable means that there are degrees of the particular property rather than just the presence or absence of it.

2.4 Adjectival Phrase VS Phrase

2.4.1 Phrase

A phrase is an important part of this study that is why it is necessary to discuss phrase in some details. According to Leech et al “phrase” is a unit of grammar (2001:396), while crystal defined it as:

A term used in grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically including more than one word, and lacking the subject predicate structure typical of clause. Traditionally, it is seen as a part of structural hierarchy, finally between clause and word. (1992: 263).

The “**Phrase**” is “a group of words without finite verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence. ‘The green car’ ‘on Friday morning’ are phrases. The phrase doesn’t just consist of words put together like *beads on string*. They can be broken down into units or (constituents), which can again be analyzed hierarchically into successively smaller units, for example, [**if /I/ wash up/ all that stuff/ somebody else/ can dry/ it**]. It shows a phrase which consists of one word or more words (Biber, et al, 2000 pp: 94-95).

The basic points summarized on phrase constituency are as follows:

- Words make up a phrase, which behave like units.
- Phrases can be identified by substitution and movement tests.
- Differences in phrase structure correlate with differences in meaning.
- Phrases can be embedded of difference levels.

2.4.2 Adjectival phrase

The adjectival phrase is a phrase with adjective as its head. In English, an adjectival phrase may occur as a post modifier to a noun, or as predicate to a verb. For example:

2.4.2.1 Adjective as its head (adjectival phrase).

-Full of toys.

2.4.2.2 As a post modifier to a noun.

-A bin full of toys.

2.4.2.3 As predicate to a verb.

-The bin is full of toys and cloth

2.5 Adjectival phrase position:

Generally, the adjectival phrases consist of only adjectives which occupy an attribute position since they modify one word adjectival phrases such as good and clever can freely occupy the attributive and predicative position.

According to Quirk et al. (1972 PP: 234-237), the difference in the adjectival phrase positions may reveal difference in meaning as a structure such as the visible stars which indicates a category of stars that can be seen (permanent), whereas this structure can be interpreted as stars which are visible at a time specified or are implied if visible occurs in predicate position instead of its previous pronominal position. That is why, Quirk classifies adjectival phrases into two parts:

1. Peripheral adjectival phrases.
2. Central adjectival phrases.

2.5.1 Peripheral adjectival phrases

It occurs either attributively or predicatively, he claims that adjectival phrases of the form **drunken** and sunken are used attributively, while those with *-ble-* suffix are used predicatively as in the only person visible. He also states that adjectival phrases with *a-* prefix are used predicatively, for example, astral. A Sentence such as in (1) is allowed, but (2) is not acceptable.

- 1- The main character.
- 2-* The character is main.

2.5.2 Central adjectival phrases

Adjectival phrases occur attributively and predicatively. The entry has been used to distinguish central from peripheral adjectival phrases, such as long and very long.

In general, the structure of the adjectival phrases decides the position they occupy. Thus, adjectival phrases with post modifying elements usually occupy the predicative

position (except in some cases). Some adjectival phrases with prepositional adjunct precede nouns leaving the adjunct after them. For example:

-Those holy and humble men of heart.

The other grammarians have some other ideas. For example Kruisinga (1932:218) claims that the occurrence of adjectival phrases with prepositional adjunct attributively, since the adjective is the last element of the adjectival phrase.

- Browning is very far from perfect poetry.

There are other instances that the adjectival phrase constituents can have an important role in deciding their positions. He states that an adjectival phrase with pre modifying elements such as **so**, **too**, **how**, and **however** precede the noun and the indefinite article (p. 228), e.g.

-That was **too** blind a hope.

This fact is emphasized by Christophersen and Sandved (1969:45) who state that the regular position of the adjectival phrase (**a + adjectival phrase + noun**) is due to an inherent property of the adjective itself, Whereas the adjectival phrases may require the order (**adjectival phrase + a + noun**) for the occurrence of a particular group of specifies within the adjectival phrase.

Some grammarians ascribe the occurrence of one-word adjectival phrases predicatively only to a case when the AP- proposing rule fails to apply after relative clause reduction rule (Ibid). Thus, it is only the adjectival phrases of the form **adjective + post modifiers** which can freely occur predicatively, whereas one-word adjectival phrases are rather rare because of the formality of style.

James (1979: 702) distinguishes two constraints according to which one-word phrases rarely occur in a predicative position. He states that single-word adjectival phrases can occur predicatively only if the speaker is speaking as if he/she believes that the learner presupposes the existence of a referent describable by the noun phrases, while the second constraint states that even when the above constraint is met, such as adjectival phrase is not very grammatical when it denotes a long-lasting or a permanent state of affairs.

James tries to support this point of view by providing certain cases including the occurrence of a significant relation between the determiner of the noun phrase and the post nominal position of one-word adjectival phrases. He says that when the determiner is a noun, the resultant construction always seems to be ungrammatical, e.g.:

* A man tired came in.

On the other hand, if the determiner is **the**, all, **each**, **every**, or **most**, one-word adjectival phrase will be accepted predicatively, e.g.

- **The** only person silent was my cousin.

But, this is not always the case with determiners such as **some**, **several**, **many**, **a lot of**, and numbers with which the occurrence of adjectival phrases relies on the presupposition that the speaker is assuming that the hearer has a prior awareness of the referent described by the noun phrase. According to this condition, a sentence such as in (1), but not (2) are acceptable (James, 1979:689)

1- Some children sick would not have become sick if they had been properly cared for

(Presupposed: a number of children become sick)

2-* I bought some horses stolen.

The adjectival phrase, basically, functions as modifier of nouns. Thus, Quirk, et al. (1972:60) classify the adjectival phrase semantically into three classes representing the way it affects nouns, i.e. the adjectival phrase may have a heightening effect, as in **a sure sign**. Therefore, it is named “emphasizer” or it may have a lowering effect so it is called a “down toner”, for example, a **slight effort**, but where it has neither a heightening nor a lowering effect on nouns, it is called labeled as an amplifier, for example, a **close friend**.

Veit (1986: 146) states that those adjectival phrases which are modifying nouns can be either restrictive as in (1), or nonrestrictive, as in (2).

(1) A person angry with the world makes a poor neighbor.

(2) Cicely, weary after her long journey, arrived safely home.

Elements other than nouns can also be modified by adjectival phrases as it is argued by Baker (1978: 152) such as a **good village doctor** and the **golden mace bearers** to illustrate this point. In this example, **good** modifies the whole compound noun **village doctor**, whereas **golden** modifies only the last element in the compound (bearers).

In addition to its modifying function, the adjectival phrase may act as a subject complement, as in (1) or object complement as shown in (2).

(1) He is happy.

(2) I found her happy.

Bowers (1985: 286) refer to the existence of a particular group of adjectival phrases which cannot perform the role of adjective complement unless preceded by **to be**, or it will be ungrammatical, such as:

-John forced Marry to be attentive.

According to Quirk, et al (1985: 1197), these two examples are possible:

(1) I imagined myself severely ill.

(2) I imagined myself to be severely ill.

Those grammarians demonstrate that (1) and (2) involve difference in meaning stating that(1) suggests that the speaker is deluding himself, whereas (2) suggests that the speaker indulging a flight of fancy.

Quirk, et al. go further in discussing the adjectival phrase functions by identifying the verb classes which may accompany the adjectival phrase with object complement role, as in:

(1) You should keep the cabbage fresh.

(2) That music drives her mad.

Bowers (1985: 283) goes still further than Quirk et al. in arguing that an adjectival phrase with the subjective and objective complement functions bear the same relation to their subjects and objects. As the analysis in figure 1, 2 illustrates, the noun phrase is

the subject of predicate adjectival phrase in following Bower's assumption that the subject of predicate adjectival phrase is the noun phrase immediately to the left of the adjectival phrase which is immediately dominated by verb phrase.

The complement function of adjectival phrases is not restricted to the subject and object noun phrases, but they can act as subjective complements of clauses as shown by Quirk et al (1972: 274)

- That he needs it is obvious.
- I consider what he did foolish.

Roberts (1962: 153) notes another role for the adjectival phrase by presenting certain examples which introduce its modifying function of the whole sentence. For example:

- Eager to please her new friends, she planned the party very carefully.

Adjectival phrases as stated by Roberts (1954: 108) and supported by Quirk, et al (1972: 251 – 254), can act as substantives relying on the omission of nouns which is understood and the prefixing of the definite article. They summarize and specify the following conditions for the use of adjectival phrase:

(1) Adjectival phrases qualifying personal nouns. For example:

- The rich will help only the humble poor.

(2) Words ending in (- sh, ch, and – ese) which denote nationality or particular of the nation. For example:

- The industrious Dutch are admired by their neighbors.

(3) Words that denote names of languages. For example:

- He does not know much English.

(4) Adjectival phrases which have abstract reference. For example:

- The latest is that he is going to run for election.

3.1 Adjectival Phrases in Kurdish

3.1.1 Definitions of Adjectives

The status of adjectives in Kurdish language is vague since Kurdish and non-native grammarians of the language have different views concerning adjectives as being an isolate part of speech in the language. Most of them are in the view that an adjective is a subclass of nouns, whereas others, like Marif (1991) prove that they are not nouns and they are different parts of speech.

Accordingly, an adjective is defined from different perspectives and differently as it is the case with other languages. According to the traditionalist understandings of adjectives such as McCarus (1958:93), adjectives are understood as any word that qualify a noun or a pronoun. Kaban (1928:25) defines an adjective as a “noun that describes the case and the function of a noun preceding it”, whereas Wahbi (1929: 61) defines the term as a “word that completes the meaning of a noun or a pronoun”. Amin (1960: 111) follows these linguists, for him it is a “signal” that is used to indicate a noun, a pronoun or a weak verb.

Furthermore, Hawramani (1973: 163-164) views adjectives as “something, which describes a noun or a pronoun, it can be: (1) One word, as in [narmi:n ziraka]Narmin is clevr (2) More than a word [aw kiça qiz zrda jwâna dostma] , or (3) A clause [aw kiça ka dwene ha:t bo la:i ma:mi quta:bya]. (cited in Ameen,2009:

From what is discussed above, one observes that each linguist uses different terms to refer to an adjective as; noun, signal, something. In this sense, the term may cover the following grammatical elements:

- Definite and indefinite article:[piya:waka, peyawek]: the man, a man
- Determiners:[am piyawa, aw piyawa]: this/that man.
- Numerals: [yak na:n]: one bread
- Question words: [ka:m piyaw?]: which man?
- Exclamatory words: [**çand** kêeki cwâna!]: **what** a beautiful girl she is!

Therefore, that is why the traditionalists understanding of the term “adjective” is criticized for by modern linguists, such as Marif (2001: 30).

Fattah (1997: 135) considers adjectives a subclass of nouns in central Kurdish. Recently, there is a number of definitions that include a sort of semantic aspect of the term. For instance for Marif (1997: 136), adjectives denote some quality or property

attributed to nouns and (Ibid 58) defines an adjective as a part of speech, that denote certain meanings such as quantity, feature and qualifying.

So, in the last definitions linguists arrived at the fact that in Kurdish language, adjectives are considered as a 'part of speech' and they are commonly used to narrow down, limit or specify the reference of nouns.

3.1.2 Features of Adjectives

Being a part of speech, adjectives have certain syntactic features. Commonly, adjectives:

3.1.2.1 do not show 'case, gender and number', (Marif, 2001: 60). Fossum (1919: 51) focuses on this fact that in "Kurdish the adjectives undergo no change of termination for gender, number, or case; being the same whether it qualifies a singular or plural substantive, a masculine or a feminine noun".

3.1.2.2 do have a certain feature which is "degree", a feature that distinguishes adjectives from nouns. Gradability is shown either morphologically, (i.e.), by the attachment of [tr], (er/more),[trin](most)] as in [xoštr=nicer], or lexically by using certain words as [ptr, zya:tr, kamtr, zortr..], [ptr jwa:na= more beautiful].

3.1.2.3 are derived into nouns by certain suffixes.

3.1.2.4 can be used as (nouns, adjectives , adverbs) with the same form, such as [cwän], beautiful.

3.1.2.5 Sometimes function pronominally as in:

~[qalameki çont kî?]

~ sawz. (green).

[sawz] is used instead of [qalam] in the above example.

However, Fattah (1990: 82) identifies three criteria to define the term adjective, as follows:

Semantically it should be an adjective; in other words, an adjective expresses one of the semantic types which make up the adjective word class, such as 'colour, age, human property, speed, physical property, dimension and value.

1. Morphologically, certain suffixes such as [-tr] and [trn] to be attached to them in comparative and superlative degrees.
2. An adjective catch up six syntactic functions also:
 - a. Modifier :[kiçeki cwän]
 - b. Compound verb:[na:z akät]
 - c. Object complement with complex transitive verbs [ba zirakim ha:ta bar êa:w]
 - d. It can be gradable and sub-modifiable [kiçeki zor zirak]
 - e. It precedes the modified noun [xoştri:n ka:t]
 - f. In superlative degree they should be preceded by [hara-most][hara jwa:n].

3.2 Adjective Phrases in Kurdish

Any group of words having a head that indicate the type of phrase is termed as phrase. Accordingly, an adjective phrase is that group of words that has an adjective as its head. Fattah (1997: 180) defines the adjective phrase as a “phrase whose principal element is an adjective” such as [zor dil tang bû] (he/she was very sad). Adjectives with nouns may form Adjective Generative Phrase,(henceforth AGP), this means that they modify the noun they follow and without its noun, adjectives cannot have any function”, (Ameen, 2009:89)

~[bardi: gawra la şaxaka kawta xwarwa].

Big stones fall down from the mountain.

The structure of GAP is formulated via [A+Det]+N. In the above examples the GAP includes a noun, which is the head and connected with the noun by /-i/ Izafa.

A grammarian like Marif (2001:76) classifies adjective phrases into three types: simple, compound and complex. Simple is that type of adjective phrase that has only one adjective, such as [jwän], whereas compound is formed by attaching a prefix or suffix. Finally, there is also complex adjective phrases such as [gardn blur].

Fattah (1997: 221-223) provides a comprehensive explanation of the predicative adjective phrase construction. In central Kurdish (CK) usually the predicative adjective precedes few verbs such as [bu:n, hałgafa, kawt, etc...],for instance [kuřaka a:za: bu:] (the boy was brave). However, complements and specifiers can also be found in range along the same line with the the Adj P ,such as [zor a:za:] [gale a:za:](much brave).

Various types of complements may precede an adjective such as comparative complements, which is mainly in the form of prepositional phrase composed of a preposition such as [la=from] or [ta:= than] and a NP.

~[aw la min aza:tr bu:]

The complement can also be a postverbal, as in:

[kuřaka a:za: tr bu: la min]

Another type of complement is prepositional phrases found with adjectives, such as “ziz, zwir, diňya:)

~[kuřaka la min ziz bu:]

Fattah (1997:223) maintains that AdjP s containing complements cannot be used in genitive construction. Thus, sentences like [kuřeki”: la mn diňya:] = (a boy of measure) is not possible. Though the adj. in genitive construction can take a modifier, such as [zor, zor a:za:]

The following is the tree diagram of the structure of Adj P in CK with both specifiers and complements.

For Marif (2006: 60) Adj phrases are of two types:

1. Simple which has only one adjective , as:

~[[kiçaka jwa:n bu:] {the girl was beautiful)

2. Complex which contains an adjective with a modifier that precedes or follows the head.

~[kiçaka zor jwa:n bu:] (the girl was very beautiful)

3.2.1 Features of Adjective Phrases

Ameen (2009: 92-95) summarizes the characteristics of the AdjP s depending on the former views of grammarians such as Fattah (1997), Marif (1992) and Amin (2009) as follows:

3. Adverbs of degree may precede them, such as [zor, very...]

4. It is the type of the adjective which determines the choice of the preceding preposition ,such as [bo/to, la,from]

1. They function as a complement with comparative degrees, [Aram la Aşti *a:za:tra*] (aram is braver than aşti).
2. Occurring in the predicative part of the clause, they do not accept indefinite articles [ek,],(an)
3. If there is more than one adjective in the predicate, they are to be linked with [u,and] but not with [I,a] (Amin, 1976: 11)

[ku'ra bäs u äzä w zırak u esiksukaka hät]

The good, brave, clever, and handsome boy came.

3.2.2 Syntactic and Semantic Functions of Adjectives

As mentioned in the traditionalist definitions of adjectives, typically adjectives indicate some quality or property attributed to nouns and commonly they are used to “narrow down, limit or specify the reference of the nouns”. Such as [kurt, su:r, ba:ş, xera:].thus, the major function of an adjective is as a modifier (Marif, 1992: 58).

Marif (2001: 63-75), who is criticized for being stick to the traditional framework , in one of his recent works divides adjectives semantically into various types such as adjectives of quality, relational and identifiable types. The function of the adjective of quality is that it directly shows the quality and characterizes the nouns it modifies. Relational adj characterize the referent of the noun indirectly and non-functioning adverbs.

On the other hand, Fattah (1997: 135) points out two syntactic functions of adjectives; predicative and post positional functions:

1. Head of the predicative complement: central adjectives can be used predicatively, for example:
~[şa:r xoşa] it is a pleasant town.
2. Head of post modifier in NP structure: they occur as head in phrases functioning as post-head modifiers.
3. [halayaki gawram krd] , I made a serious mistake.

Additionally, Mukryani (1983: 40-46) presents the following functions of adjectives, as:

- A. Subject, which is rarely used.

a. [ter aga:i la brsi nya], (the full is unaware of the hungry)

B. Subject complement as in:

a. [kaziwa qaław bu]: Kaziwa was fat.

C. as object complement with complex transitive verbs ,

a. [ba zi:rakm ha:ta bar êa:w] : I imagined her clever.

D. A modifier:

a. [kêeki jwa:n ba la:mda te peri:], a beautiful girl passed by me.

E. An adverbial:

a. [azad drang la xaw hasta:], (azad woke up late).

F. As a component of compound nouns.

[xoyan ba:š a:ma:da dakan]

Furthermore, indefinite adjective characterizes indefinite referents. Its meaning depends on the linguistic context. In conclusion, the characteristics of Adjective phrases can be summarized as follows:

1. Modifiers such as adjective of degree can precede them as [zor ,gale, ...
2. The feature that is mainly attributed to adjectives is comparison, such as [aza: tr , aza: trin, su:k tr, su:k trin...etc]
3. Various types of complements may precede adjectives.
4. In comparative degrees, adjectives can function as complements.
5. They cannot take the indefinite article [-aka, -ek] when they are complements and occur in the predicate part of the clause.

[šu:tyaka su:ra]

*[šu:tyaka u:raka]

6. A sequence of adjectives forming an Adj predicative should be linked with [u] as they cannot be joined with [I, a], (Amin, 2004: 230)

[karza:n qaław i bahez i a:za: bu:]

[karza:n qaław a bahez a a:za: bu:]

But when the adjective in the NP functions as a modifier, they can be joined by [u, e,qa]

[karza:ni qaław u bahez u a:za:m bini:]

[karza:ni qaław i bahez i a:za:m bini:]

I saw Karzan the fat , strong brave

[karza:ni qaław a bahez a a:za: bu:]= I saw Karzan who is fat, strong and brave.
(Marif, 1992: 122-123).

7. Adjective predicative cannot be preceded by numerals , as in:

[Karza:n du: qaławawa].

But numerals precede the Adj predicate when they modify a NP indicating measure and percentage, as in:

[Karzan du: awandai jara:n qaławawa]

[malawa:ngaka êwa:r matr qu:la]

8. With certain types of adjectives like adjectives of colour and adjectives indicating size, imperative implications are denoted. But imperative structure cannot be used with adj of physical property.

[to su:r ba]

3.3 Sequence of Adjectives

Sometimes it happens that a number of adjectives occurs in cluster or sequence after a noun or a pronoun. They are joined by [i] and [a] izafa, as in:

~[xa:ki pa:ki êa:ki ti:ba]

~[pariaki xafifi a:wrişmi:n]

When the noun being modified is attached with [-a] izafa, in this case the modified noun does not accept any article, whether definite [-aka] or indefinite[-ik], but the modified should be attached with one of the mentioned articles ,or else the constriction cannot be formed. And when a noun is modified by a sequence of adjectives, they do not take any article but the modifier does, and usually the last (adjective=modifier) which accepts the article (Marif, 2001: 122-123).

[astera gaşa barzaka:n]

And in both cases the linking [w] can replace [-i] and [-a] izafa.

~[xaki paki êaki tiba]/ [xak êakw pakw tiba]

[astera gaşa barzaka:n]/ [astera gaşw barzaka:n]

Moreover, Amin (1984, 29) states that when adjective positions change, neither the structure nor the sentence is affected, (cited in Marif(2001:123).

~[kiça jwa:na našmi:la mangka]

~[kiça našmi:la manga jwa:naka]

3.4 Other Parts of Speech Functioning as Adjective

Words from other parts of speech can function as adjective, such as:

3.4.1 Perfect participles, mainly those words formed from the (stem +w):

[Mird+w=mirdw] (Dead)

[Nust+w= nustu:] (Slept)

Also words derived from verbs and attached to [-ok,-a]

[Larz+ok= larzok]

[Zan=a=zana:]

And when the prefix [b-] or [na] is attached to verb roots , it can function as adjective.

[B+xor= bxor]

[B+wer=bwer]

[Na+xor= naxor]

Despite the above, there are compound nouns that consist of a (noun and an adjective) or (adjective+ver root), as follows:

3.4.2 (a). N+ verb root

[Sarbast]

(b). adj+ verb root

[Rastgo]

(c) adv+verb root

[Zor blê]

3.4.3 Complex or compound noun functioning as adjective.

- a. Compound/ [swtaw]
- b. Complex/ [bašxwara:w]

These sorts of nouns usually function as an adjective of quality.

3.5 Adjectives Functioning as other Parts of Speech

Sometimes adjectives can function as other parts of speech such as nouns and adverbs, (Marif, 1991: 61) and take all the features that nouns have, this happens because languages change and develop, and words shift from one part of speech to another and lose their characteristics (Ameen,2008: 129), for example:

- [jwa:n ha:t] jwan came. (N.)
- Jwa:n kêeki jwa:na. jwan is a beautiful girl. (adj.)
- Jwa:n jwa:n darwa:t. jwan walks beautifully. (adv.)

3.6 Position of Adjectives

In the structure of Adj phrases, mostly the adj follows the noun as Fossum (1919: 51) asserts this fact stating that “In a great majority of instances, the adjective follows its noun, and vowel [j] (i) is suffixed to the preceding noun, as connective, for example [guleki jwa:n] a beautiful flower, [pya:weki pi:r] an old man. However, in “a few instances the adjective precedes the noun, for the sake of emphasis, such as [zör kas]'many people, (Ibid, 1919: 51).

Depending on Marif's (1991:63-92) syntactic classification, adjectives are classified into different types as follows:

1. Postpositive as they follow nouns that are either absolute singular, indefinite singular or indefinite plural which are linked to the noun with [-i] izafa, as in [hoteli ba:š] good hotel. [hoteleki baš] : a good hotel.
or a close izafe construction as in [hotel a bašaka]: the good hotel, or a postpositive adjectives with definite nouns, which are also linked with izafa to the following noun, as in [darsaka:ni saxtn]: his lessons are difficult.
2. Predicative adjectives which are used with verb BE and participate in the predicative construction, as in [kuraka ziraka]: the boy is clever.

3. Peripheral adjectives that appear in two syntactic constructions, postpositively or predicatively, as in [kiçaka gawraya]: the girl is old.

4. Central adjectives occur postpositively and predicatively, as in [kiçaka jwa:na] : the girl is beautiful, [jwa:ni kurdsta:n bana:wbanga]: the beauty of Kurdistan is well known.

4.1 Similarities and differences between Adjectival Phrases in English and Kurdish Languages:

4.1.1 Similarities

As mentioned in the previous discussion, adjectives are words used to qualify, describe or limit the noun. There are many similarities between adjective phrases in both languages:

1. In terms of form:

In both languages an adjective phrase is the phrase with an adjective as the head.

2. Adjective phrases are either simple or compound as (nice, jwan: zor jwan, very nice)

3. Simple adjective phrases do not show number, gender or case.

4. They can function predicatively in both languages.

5. In both languages they are gradable, they have both comparative and superlative features that are shown morphologically [er, est, tr, trin] or lexically [more, most, zor, zortr..]

6. In both languages they can function as subject complement and as object complement.

7. In both languages they can function as other parts of speech such as nouns and as adverbs.

8. Various types of determiners precede the adjective in both languages such as [very, zor...]

9. In both languages

4.1.2 Differences

4.1.2.1 Position

1. In terms of position, in English adjectives precede the noun but in Kurdish they follow the noun and linked by [i] izafe.

4.1.2.2 Functions

1. In English adjectives can function attributively, but in Kurdish they do not have such a function, if they are used so; they form what is known as a type of noun, known as “compound nouns”.
2. In Kurdish they can function as subject and adverbial, but in English they do not have these functions.
3. In English, when there is a sequence of adjectives, they are not linked together by grammatical element, but in Kurdish the sequenced adjectives are linked by [i] izafe or sometimes with [w].

4.1.3 Structure

1. In Kurdish, adjectives with nouns form a phrase known as **Adjective Generative Phrase (AGP)**, this means that they modify the noun they follow and without its noun they do not have any function, thus the structure of the adjective phrase in Kurdish is [A+Det]+N., whereas in English a+ adjectival phrase +N, also the adjectival phrase may have this

4.1.4 Summary

An adjective is a part of speech and used to narrow down, limit or specify the reference of nouns. They denote a number of meanings such as quantity, feature and qualifying. Whereas adjective phrases are a group of words which have an adjective as a head and they describe the noun in both English and Kurdish languages.

In both languages adjectives can be simple or compound in terms of form, they are also gradable but they do not show case, number and gender. Moreover, they function attributively.

Concerning their function, adjectives in both languages can function as other parts of speech, such as adverbials and pronominals, and even other parts of speech can be used as adjectives. They can also be preceded by determiners.

Despite this fact that this grammatical element have the above shared aspects and features; they are not identical in other certain aspects. For instance, in terms of structure, the structure of adjectival phrases in English is unlike the one found in Kurdish as the former is formulated as a+adjectival phrase +N, whereas the latter has [A+Det]+N construction. In Kurdish language adjective phrases occur after the noun,

whereas in English they precede the noun being modified. Syntactically, in English they can occur predicatively and attributively, while in Kurdish they have latter function only.

When in the adjective phrase a number of adjective occur in sequence, in English language they are not joined by any grammatical element, but in Kurdish the sequenced adjectives within the adjective phrase are joined together with certain conjunctions.

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