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## ENGLISH ADJECTIVES AS FOUND IN THE NOVEL THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

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### ABSTRACT

*This study deals with English adjectives as found in the novel The Old Man and the Sea written by Ernest Hemingway. In this study, the writers examined the functions of adjectives and types of adjectives which are found in the novel by applying the theories proposed by Quirk et al (1985) and Vikas (2003). In this study, the writers found that the predicative adjectives consisting of 239 data are more productive than the attributive adjectives consisting of 75 data. Dealing with types, the most productive type is quality adjective (59.23%) followed by quantity adjectives (14.33%), possessive adjectives (8,28%), interrogative adjectives (5,73%), articles (5,41%), distributive adjectives (2.87%), emphasizing adjectives (2.87%), and demonstrative adjectives (1.59%).*

*Keywords : adjectives, functions, types*

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1. The background of the study

One of the eight parts of speech in English is adjective. Adjective is a word which is used to modify noun or pronoun (Hornby, 1960: 163-164). Based on its function in sentences, adjective can be divided into attributive adjective and predicative adjective. An adjective is said to be attributive if it modifies noun directly and names the attribute of the noun, e.g.:

- a. heavy bag
- b. ugly boy

*Heavy* in (a) and *ugly* in (b) are adjectives that modify the nouns *bag* and *boy*.

An adjective is predicative when it is used as a subject complement and an object complement. For examples:

- c. He is cool.
- d. They made the children happy.

The word *cool* in (c) is an adjective that modifies the pronoun *He* which functions as the subject of sentence (c). In sentence (c) *cool* functions as subject complement. In the meantime, the word *happy* in (d) modifies the noun phrase *the children* which functions as object. In sentence (d) *happy* functions as object complement.

Adjectives can be classified into two based on their forms, they are simple adjective and compound adjective. When they are classified based on their meanings, adjectives can be proper, descriptive, quantitative, numeral, demonstrative, and distributive adjective. Other forms such as participles and infinitive phrases may behave as adjectives.

Freeborn (1987: 25) says that adjectives are words modifying nouns or pronouns to give more specific meanings and to declare qualities and to enumerate things, e.g.:

- e. *a lovely old red* post-box
- f. some *small round plastic* tables

*'lovely red and small round plastic'* are adjectives that modify the nouns *'post-box and tables'*.

- g. A cat is *fast*
- h. A park bench is *comfortable*

*fast* and *comfortable* are adjectives that modify *'a cat and a park bench'*.

Adjectives are widely used in media of communication which are written in English like books, magazines, newspapers and novels. The functions and types of adjective used in each of these



media of communication may differ one and others.

In this study, the writers try to analyse the functions and types of adjectives found in Hemingway's novel *The Old Man And The Sea*.

The novel *The Old Man and The Sea* is one of media of communication written in English. This is a famous novel which is written by Ernest Hemingway. As one of the media of communication which is written in English, this novel uses many English adjectives. The functions and the types of adjectives used in the novel are interesting to study in order to know all of the peculiarities of the novel. This is the reason for the writers to choose "English Adjectives as Found in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*", as the topic of this study.

### **1.2 The problems of the study**

Based on the background above the writers formulate the problems of this study as follows:

1. What functions of English adjective are used in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*?
2. What types of English adjectives are found in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*?

### **1.3 The objectives of the study**

The objectives of this study are to find out the functions and types of English adjectives found in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*.

### **1.4 The scope of the study**

Adjectives can be discussed based on their meanings, functions, types, etc, but in this study the writers limited the discussion to the functions and types of adjectives as found in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*. This limitation is made in order to make it possible for the writers to give detailed study.

### **1.5 The methodology of the study**

#### **1.5.1 The source of the data**

The data were taken from an English novel entitled *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.

#### **1.5.2 The number of the data**

The data taken by the writers are 314 data of adjectives as found in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*.

#### **1.5.3 The way of collecting the data**

First of all, the writers collected the data by reading the text and identifying every sentence which contains adjectives. Then, the writers wrote them down in a notebook. In collecting the data the writers used some instruments such as pens, notebook and ruler

#### **1.5.4 The way of analysis**

Having collected the data, the writers classified the adjectives based on their functions and types that are found in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*.

## **2. The theoretical background**

### **2.1 Definition of adjectives**

The question of 'what is adjective' seems to be very easy and simple. According to traditional linguistics, adjectives are the words that describe nouns or pronouns. For examples:

1. a fast train
2. a good boy

The words *fast* in (1) and *good* in (2) are adjectives which describe the noun *train* in (1) and the noun *boy* in (2) because they characterize nouns, and they are called adjectives.

Frank (1972: 109) defines adjective as a modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison. This statement is also supported by Quirk et.al (1973: 114) who say a word cannot be defined as an adjective by looking at it in isolation. The form does not necessarily indicate it as performing syntactic function.

According to Hornby (1975: 112) adjectives are restricted to those which are used attributively and predicatively.



However, not all words that describe noun are called adjectives. For examples:

3. a stone house
4. a coconut tree

The word *stone* in (3) and *coconut* in (4) are not adjectives but nouns although they also modify nouns. Another case such as:

5. My house
6. Cutting remarks

The word *my* in (5) according to Hartman (1950:75) is called a pronominal adjective and the word *cutting* in (6) is called a participial adjective. It does not mean that the words are adjectives although they fill the adjective position in the phrases since *my* in (5) is a pronoun and *cutting* in (6) is included as a verb. However, to make clearer what adjective means, the writers take some definitions of adjective from dictionary and textbooks. Quirk et. al (1985) say that there are four criteria for adjective:

1). They can freely occur in attributive function: they can premodify a noun. For example:

7. an ugly painting

The word *ugly* in (7) is an adjective that occurs in attributive function, that it premodifies the noun *painting*.

2). They can freely occur in predicative function, they can be as subject complement and object complement. For example:

8. The painting is ugly.(subject complement)

The word *ugly* in (8) modifies the phrase *the painting* which functions as subject. In the construction, the word *ugly* functions as subject complement.

9. He thought the painting ugly. (object complement)

The word *ugly* in (9) modifies the phrase *the painting* which functions as object. In the construction, the word *ugly* functions as object complement.

3). They can be premodified by intensifier *very*. For example:

10. The children are very happy.

The word *very* in (10) modifies the word *happy*, that it can be premodified by the intensifier *very*.

4). They can take comparative and superlative forms. For example:

11. The children are happier now.

The word *happier* in (11) is the comparative form of *happy*.

## 2.2 Types of adjectives

Vikas (2003: 6) say that adjectives could be divided into eight classes:

1. quality adjective (descriptive adjective)
2. quantity adjective
3. possessive adjective
4. demonstrative adjective
5. distributive adjective
6. interrogative adjective
7. emphasizing adjective
8. articles

### 2.2.1 Quality adjectives (Descriptive adjectives)

Quality adjectives show a person or thing. They usually indicate an inherent quality or a physical state. Inflectional and derivational endings can be added only to this type of adjectives. Quality adjectives answer the question: *of what kind?*

For examples:

12. She is a beautiful girl.
13. He is an intelligent person.

The words *beautiful* and *intelligent* in (12) and (13) are adjectives which describe the nouns *girl* and *person*.

Some quality adjectives take the form of:

- a) Proper Adjectives: a Chinese temple, an Italian dish, a Spain girl.
- b) Participial Adjectives:
  1. Present participle: an amazing story, a charming view.
  2. Past participle: a tired horse, a bored student, a spoiled child.
- c) Compound Adjectives:
  1. With participle:
    - Present participle: a *long suffering* woman, a *good looking* girl
    - Past participle: a *broken - down* house, a *turned-up* nose.



2. With *ed* added to nouns functioning as the second element of compound.

The first element is usually a short adjective: *bad tempered, absent minded, tear - stained, blue eyed*. Such compounds are especially common with nouns that denote parts of the body such as: *right handed, tear-stained, kind hearted, blue eyed*.

d) Nouns used as adjectives in attributive position: house door, cheese pie, cassette box.

### 2.2.2 Quantity adjectives

Quantity adjectives show how much of the thing is meant. This type of adjective consists of three they are (1) quantity and degree. Some words that are included to this kind of adjectives are: *much, little, some, any, no, enough, and whole*, (2) cardinal numbers, for examples *one, two, three, etc.* (3) ordinals number, for examples *first, second, fourth, etc.* The use of quantity adjectives can be seen as the following :

14. She took the *first* train home.

15. They have *no success*.

16. I have seen only *one* picture this month.

17. We have *enough* gasoline.

18. She ate *little* bread.

In sentence (14) *first* is an ordinal adjective and in sentence (16) *one* is cardinal adjective, while in sentence (15) and (18), the words *no* and *little* are adjectives in front of singular nouns.

Quantity adjectives answer the question: How much? The noun used after this type of adjectives must be in the form of singular noun or abstract noun.

### 2.2.3 Possessive adjectives

According to Vikas (2003: 63) the words that belong to possessive adjectives are *my, your, his, her, its, their, and our*. Adjectives of number show how many people or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands. They can be divided into: cardinal number (one, two,

three, etc) and ordinal number (first, second, etc). For examples:

19. The hand has *five* fingers.

20. Monday is the *second* day of week.

21. One is usually over - sensitive about *one's* own family.

### 2.2.4 Demonstrative adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives point out nouns, such as: *this, that, those, these*. Demonstrative adjectives are like demonstrative pronouns as well (*this, that, those, these*) but they are different in a construction. Demonstrative adjectives are adjectives that point out nouns, while demonstrative pronouns are pronouns that point out nouns.

For examples:

22. A). Demonstrative adjective : This book is a good one.

B). Demonstrative pronoun : This is a good book

23. A). Demonstrative adjective : That boy is called Bob.

B). Demonstrative pronoun : That is a very naughty boy.

24. A). Demonstrative adjective : These pens belong to the teacher.

B). Demonstrative pronoun : These are the teacher's pens.

25. A). Demonstrative adjective : Those stars are millions of miles away.

B). Demonstrative pronoun : Those are very distant stars.

In (22), (23), (24), and (25), *that, this, these, those* (Part of A) are adjectives because they go with nouns and point out the nouns *book, boy, pens, and stars*. While *that, this, these, those* (Part of B) are pronouns because they stand instead of nouns. They are subjects of the sentences.

### 2.2.5 Distributive adjectives

Distributive adjectives are *each, every, either, neither* (Vikas: 96). *each* and *every* are used as adjectives with singular countable nouns. While *each* can be used as a pronoun, *every* can be used only as an adjective.



For examples:

29. I have read *each* book on the shelf.

30. I have read *every* book on the shelf.

In (29) *each* calls attention to individual person or thing, but in (30) *every* calls attention to person or thing as a whole. *Each* is used for two or more people or things while *every* is not normally used for very small numbers.

For examples:

31. Two girls and entered. *Each* girl was carrying a torch.

32. I was sitting in the bus with a man on *each* side of me.

33. They discussed *every* problem in the meeting.

The phrase *each girl* in (31) and *each side* in (32), cannot not be changed to *every girl* and *every side* here.

Either means anyone of two people / things; and neither means not one nor the other of the two.

For examples:

34. *Either* dress will look good on her.

35. *Neither* bus goes to the central market.

### 2.2.6 Interrogative adjectives

The interrogative adjectives are *what*, *which* and *whose*. *What* and *which* are used to ask what thing is meant, while *whose* is used to ask *possessor*. *What* is indefinite, on the other hand, *which* is more definite, referring to two or more things which are distinctly in mind. Interrogative adjectives are used with a noun to ask questions.

For examples:

36. *What* car have you bought?

37. *Which* girl do you want?

38. *Whose* car is this?

The interrogative adjectives *what* and *which* are like interrogative pronouns, except that they modify a noun or noun phrase rather than standing on their own.

For examples:

39. *Which* plants should be watered twice a week?

40. *What* books are you reading?

Like other adjectives, *which* in (39) can be used to modify a noun or noun phrase.

*Which plants* is the subject of the compound verb *should be watered*. In sentence (40) the word *what* modifies the noun *book* functioning as the direct object of the complex verb *are reading*.

### 2.2.7 Emphasizing adjectives

According to Vikas (2003: 63) emphasizing adjectives use the words *same*, *very*, and *own*.

For examples:

41. It is the *same* song that we heard last night.

42. He is the *very* man the police have been looking for.

43. You must use your *own* jacket.

### 2.2.8 Articles

According to Vikas (2003: 105) articles are considered adjectives. They are also included among determiners. There are three articles in English, they are: *a*, *an*, *the*. Article consists of two kinds they are: indefinite articles and definite articles.

For examples:

44. *A* dog bit him.

45. *The* girl in the pink dress is my sister.

46. We ran to catch *the* bus.

In (44) *a* is an indefinite article and it is used before the singular countable noun *dog*. In (45) and (46) *the* are definite articles and these articles come before the singular countable nouns *girl* and *bus*.

## 2.3 Distribution of adjectives

### 2.3.1 Before or After Noun in Noun Phrase

A phrase used as a noun (subject and object) is called a noun phrase. The noun phrase may contain one or more nouns, articles, adjectives.

Noun phrases can be the subject and object. A noun phrase usually has a noun as its head (main part of the phrase), although pronouns and adjectives may also be heads of noun phrases. The head may appear together with determiners.

In the noun phrases, adjectives can come before or after nouns. A single



adjective used attributively is generally placed immediately before the noun: as,

47. A hearty king

48. A royal sport

(47) and (48) are noun phrases and in the noun phrases the adjectives *hearty* and *royal* come before the noun *king* and *sport*.

When several adjectives are attached to one noun they are generally placed after it for emphasis: as,

49. a miller *hale* and *bold*

(49) is a noun phrase, and in this noun phrase the adjectives *hale* and *bold* come after the noun *miller*.

When a word or phrase is joined to an adjective to explain its meaning, the adjective is placed after its noun: as,

50. He was a man fertile in resource.

The word *fertile* in (50) is an adjective which explains *man*. In certain phrases, adjectives always come after the nouns: as,

51. Time immemorial

52. Lord paramount

(51) and (52) are phrases, and the adjectives *immemorial* and *paramount* come after the nouns *time* and *lord*.

### 2.3.2 After verb in verb phrases

A verb phrase may consist of a verb which is followed by particle, then the verb is followed by a noun phrase. A verb phrase consists of one or more auxiliary verb with a main verb.

In a verb phrase, an adjective distribution can happen after a verb. For examples:

53. He is free.

54. They are happy.

In sentence (53) *is free* is a verb phrase, and in this verb phrase the adjective *free* comes after the verb *is*. In sentence (54) *are happy* is a verb phrase. In this verb phrase the adjective *happy* comes after the verb *are*.

Based on the explanation above, we can say a verb phrase consists of a main verb which is followed or preceded by other elements.

### 2.3.3 After adverb in adjective phrases

Arts and Aarts (1982: 60) state that adjective phrase is a phrase which principal element is an adjective. It is an adjective phrase if its immediate constituents are the head (adjective) and the modifier (adverb phrase).

When a phrase modifies a noun or pronoun, we call it an adjective phrase. An adjective phrase is a group of words that does the work of an adjective.

In the adjective phrase, the distribution of adjective can happen by a special adverbial modifier and usually the position is before the noun. For examples:

55. greatly expensive

56. straight ahead

57. close by

58. better off

## 2.4 Syntactic functions of adjectives

Arts and Aarts (1982: 82) say that when we talk about functions it means that we talk about the constituents in sentence structures. To define functions of adjective, some linguists find them from a syntactic point of view. Quirk et al (1973: 115) state that the major syntactic functions of adjectives are attributive and predicative.

### 2.4.1 Attributive adjectives

Attributive adjective are adjectives that explain nouns and precede nouns or pronouns. Adjectives as attributive can be divided into two subclasses, they are pre-modifier and post modifier.

#### 2.4.1.1 Pre-modifier

Attributive adjectives as pre-modifier appear before the nouns to modify the nouns. Aart and Aarts (1982: 29) say that adjectives as pre modifiers occur before the noun heads. For examples:

59. a green door

60. the round table

The adjectives *green* in (59) and *round* in (60) function as pre modifiers because they come before the nouns *door* and *table* as heads.



#### 2.4.1.2 Post-modifier

Attributive adjectives as post-modifier follow the nouns or pronouns they modify, and for that they are called post-modifiers (post position). This subclass will be expanded in the next part. When adjectives function as post modifiers, they can follow either nouns or pronouns. For examples:

61. Mission impossible

62. Sky blue

The adjectives *impossible* in (61) and *blue* in (62) function as post modifiers because they come after the nouns *mission* and *sky*.

#### 2.4.2 Predicative adjectives

Predicative adjectives are the adjectives that clarify nouns or pronouns and function as predicative. According to Waldhorn et. al (1981: 36), predicative adjectives are adjectives that are parts of the predicative but function as modifiers of the subjects.

For examples:

63. The sea is calm tonight, the tide is *full*.

64. The problem proved *insoluble*.

##### 2.4.2.1 Subject complement

Predicative adjectives as subject complements are placed after linking verbs to describe the subjects of the sentences. There is a copular relationship between subject and object complement.

For examples:

65. John is handsome.

66. Your daughter is pretty.

Here, *handsome* in (45) modifies *John*. The subject *John* is linked with the predicative adjective *handsome* by the linking verb *is*. The adjective *handsome* functions as subject complement. In (46) *pretty* modifies *daughter*. The subject *your daughter* is linked with the predicative adjective *pretty* functioning as subject complement.

Linking verb is a verb of incomplete predication; it merely announces that the real predicate follows (Frank, 1972: 48). The common linking verbs are *appear*, *be*,

*become*, *seem*, *feel*, *taste*, *sound*, *smell*, *get*, *look*, *remain*. For examples:

67. She becomes sick.

68. Sorry I did not phone you. I've been ill.

In sentence (67) and (68) *sick* and *ill* are used as predicative and function as subject complements.

##### 2.4.2.2 Object complement

Predicative adjectives as object complements are used to complete the meanings of sentences by revealing something about the objects. Such adjectives are placed after the objects. For examples:

69. We painted the wall *red*

70. She considers her uncle *stingy*

In sentence (69) and (70) the adjectives *red* and *stingy* modify the object *the wall* and *her uncle* and function as object complements.

### 3. The Analysis

As it has been explained in the previous part, the data are taken from the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*. There are 314 data that the writers collected from the novel. The data collected are classified based on their functions and types, they are as attributive and predicative. The types of adjectives are quality adjectives, quantity adjectives, possessive adjectives, demonstrative adjectives, interrogative adjectives, distributive adjectives, emphasizing adjectives, and articles. The data collected which are classified based on the the two aspects can be seen in the following analysis.

#### 3.1 Functions of adjectives

As we know that the functions of adjectives consist of two, they are: attributive and predicative. Predicative adjectives consist of two; subject complement and object complement. Attributive adjectives consist of two; pre-modifier and post-modifier. The writers will analyze them one by one.

##### 3.1.1 Predicative adjectives



The writers found 239 data functioning as predicative adjectives. But only 6 data are analysed here as the representation of the adjectives belonging to this function.

71. The old man was thin.
72. Your eyes are good.
73. He was sleepy.
74. That is easy.
75. The old man was asleep in the chair.
76. I am not religious.

In sentences (71)-(75) the adjectives *thin, good, sleepy, easy, asleep, religious* modify *the old man, your eyes, he, that, the old man*, and *I* which functions as subjects. These adjectives come after linking verbs and function as subject complements. In sentence (71), (72), (73), (74) (75) and (76) the adjectives *thin, good, sleepy, easy, asleep, religious* occur in verb phrases, and they come after the verbs *was, are, was, is, was, am*.

### 3.1.2 Attributive adjectives

There are 75 adjectives of this function found in the source of data. In this analysis, the writers take 6 data to represent the adjectives falling to this function.

77. The boy carried the wooden box with the coiled
78. The boy had given him two fish small tunas
79. He was an old man
80. He is a great fish.
81. It is a big school of dolphin
82. He was very fond of flying fish

In sentences (77) *wooden box*, (78) *small tunas*, (79) *an old man*, (80) *a great fish* are noun phrases. The adjective *wooden, small, old, great, and big* modify the nouns *box* in (77), *tunas* in (78), *man* in (79), *fish* in (80), *school* in (81). These adjectives come before the nouns and function as premodifiers.

- (83) I am not very hungry.
- (84) That's very kind of you.

In (83) and (84) *very* modifies *hungry* and *kind*.

## 3.2 Types of Adjective

As we know in the previous part that types of adjective consist of quality adjective (descriptive adjective), quantity adjective, number adjective (numeral adjective), demonstrative adjective, interrogative adjective. The writers will explain them one by one.

### 3.2.1 Quantity adjectives

There are 45 data that belong to this type found in the source of data, but only 9 data are analyzed to represent them. As can be seen in the previous part that adjectives of quantity usually use the words *some, more, several, a few, a little, many, much, a lot of, all*.

85. There are many tricks. (14)
86. There are two more hours before the sun set's. (46)
87. But perhaps he has been hooked many times before. (49)
88. He went out very quietly to go bring some coffee. (122)

In sentences (85) *many*, in (86) *more*, in (87) *many*, in (88) *some* are adjectives of quantity. In (85) *many tricks* and (87) *many times* are countable nouns. *many* in (85) and (87) come before the nouns *tricks* and *times*. In (88) *coffee* is an uncountable noun which is preceded by the adjective *some*. In the previous part, the writers have explained that adjective of number and ordinal number are adjectives of quantity as can be seen in the followings:

89. It was on the third turn.
90. He saw the fish first.
91. He sent two beers.
92. We first went together.
93. He had six reserve coils of line.

In (89) *third* and in (90) *first* are ordinal adjectives. In (89) *third* is an adjective of number and comes before the noun *turn*. In (92) *first* is an adjective of number and comes before the verb *went*, and the last word is the adverb *together*. *first* in (90) is an adjective of number which comes after noun *fish*. In (91) *two* and in (93) *six* are cardinal adjectives. *Two* in (91) is an adjective of number which comes before the noun *beer*, and explains



the amount of *beers*. *Six* in (93) is an adjective of number which comes before the noun *reserve* and explains amount of *reserve coils of line*.

### 3.2.2 Quality adjectives

There are 187 quality adjectives (descriptive adjectives) found in the novel. But only 5 data are analyzed as the representation.

94.1 am a strange old man.

95. Bad news for you, fish.

96. I am a tired old man.

97. Everyday is a new day.

98. The old man said aloud "big dolphin".

In sentence (94) *strange*, in (95) *bad*, in (96) *tired old*, in (97) *new*, in (98) *big* are adjectives of quality. In (94) *strange* and in (96) *tired* show the quality of person. In (95) *bad*, in (97) *new*, in (98) *big* show the quality of thing. In (94) *am a strange* and in (96) *am tired* are verb phrases, and in these verb phrases the adjectives *strange* and *tired* come after to be *am*. In (97) *is a new day* is a verb phrase. In this verb phrase the adjective *new* comes after to be *is*. So, it can be said that the verb phrase consists of the main verb and its complement. In (95) *bad news* is a noun phrase in which the adjective *bad* comes before the noun *news*.

### 3.2.3 Demonstrative adjectives

There are 5 data that fall to demonstrative adjectives found in the source of data, but only 3 are analyzed as the representation as the followings:

99. These lines all mean nothing now.

100. That boy was sad too.

101. This fish was silvery.

*These* in (99), *that* in (100), and *this* in (101) are demonstrative adjectives. *That* in (100) comes before the noun *boy*. *This* in (101) comes before the noun *fish* and *these* in (99) comes before the noun *lines*.

### 3.2.4 Interrogative adjectives

There are 18 data belonging to interrogative adjectives found in the source

of data, but only 5 data made as the representation as the followings:

102. What do you have to eat?

103. But what about the eighty-seven of your great record?

104. What are we eating?

105. Who gave this to you?

106. How many did you ever kill, old fish?

In (102) *what* is an interrogative adjective. In the sentence, *what* is used with a singular object, which means the kind of food to eat. In (103) *what* is an interrogative adjective because it is used with a singular subject. In (104) *what* is used with a plural subject. This sentence means the kind of food is being eaten now. In (105) *who* is an interrogative adjective and here *who* is used with the demonstrative pronoun *this*. In (106) *how* is an interrogative adjective.

### 3.2.5 Possessive adjectives

There are 24 data falling to possessive adjectives, but only 4 of the data are analyzed as the representation below :

108. The old man drank his coffee slowly

109. All my life the early sun has hurt my eyes, he thought.

110. He loved green turtles and hawk-bills with their elegance.

111. His eyes is huge

*his* in (108) and (111), *my* in (109), *their* in (110), *his* in *His eyes* (111) are possessive adjectives. These adjectives come before the nouns *coffee*, *eyes*, *elegance* and function as pre modifier.

### 3.2.6 Distributive adjectives

There are 9 distributive adjectives found in the source of data, but below only 4 data are analyzed as the representation.

112. Each line, as thick around as a big pencil

113. Each sardine was hooked through both eyes

114. He lived along that coast now every night

115. The changed the referees every four hours after the first eight so that the referees could sleep.



In (112) and (113) *each*, in (114) and (115) *every*, are distributive adjectives. In (114), *every night* means each night or without exception and it's position is at the end the sentence. In (115) *every four hours* means each four hours without exception and it's position is in the middle of the sentence.

### 3.2.7 Emphasizing adjectives

There are 9 emphasizing adjectives found in the source of data, but only 5 data are taken as the representation below.

116. It was very good against all colds.

117. The sea was very dark.

118. They came the same delicate pulling touch again.

119. She is very beautiful.

120. They were strange shoulders, still powerful although very old.

In (116), (117) and (119) *very*, and in (118) *same*, are emphasizing adjectives. In these sentences *very* and *same* emphasize the words coming after them.

### 3.2.8 Articles

There are 18 articles treated as adjectives found in the source of data, but only 9 data are analyzed as the representation.

121. He was an old man

122. He was an easy shot now

123. I am a tired old man

124. She was a woman.

In (121) *an* is an indefinite article and it comes before the noun phrase *old man*. In (121) *He was an old man*, if we see from the position of the adjective *an*, it is as an attributive adjective. In (122) *an* is indefinite article and it comes before the noun phrase *easy shot* and called attributive adjective. In (123) *a* is the first word in the noun phrase *a tired old man*. In (124) *a* is an indefinite article and it comes before the noun *woman*.

125. The shark was not an accident.

126. The old man agreed.

127. The heavy lines home as the dew was bad for them.

128. The great Di Maggio is himself again.

129. The bird has no chance.

In sentences (125) until (129) *the* are definite articles and they come before countable *shark* in (125), *old man* in (126), *bird* in (129) and the noun phrase *heavy lines* in (127) and *great Di Maggio* in (128).

## 3.3 The Percentage of the Data

After analyzing the functions and types of adjectives found in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*, the writers calculated the frequency of the occurrences of the adjectives in the novel as the following:

$$\frac{\text{The number of adjective}}{\text{The number of the data}} \times 100\%$$

The number of the data

In this analysis the writers got 314. So, the writer explained them one by one as can be seen in the explanation below:

### 3.3.1 The Percentage of Function of Adjective

#### 3.3.1.1 The Percentage of Predicative Adjective

In the previous part, the writers explained that there are two kinds of function of adjective, they are predicative adjective and attributive adjective. Here, in the Novel *The Old Man and The Sea*, the writers found 239 data of predicative adjective. The percentage is:

$$\frac{239}{314} \times 100\% = 76.11\%$$

#### 3.3.1.2 The Percentage of Attributive Adjective

In the previous part, the writers explained that attributive adjectives are the adjectives that explain nouns and precede nouns or pronouns. Attributive adjectives can be divided into two subclasses, they are pre-modifier and post modifier. Here, in the analysis, the writers found 75 data. We can see the percentage in the following below:

$$\frac{75}{314} \times 100\% = 23.88\%$$

### 3.3.2 The Percentage of Types of Adjective



### 3.3.2.1 Quantity Adjectives

In the previous part the writers explained that adjectives of quantity show the number of the things. In the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*, the writers found 45 data. So The percentage is:

$$\frac{45}{314} \times 100\% = 14.33\%$$

### 3.3.2.2 Quality Adjectives

As stated before that adjectives of quality describe or characterize a substantive renders more precise. In the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*, the writers found 187 data. So the percentage of this data is:

$$\frac{186}{314} \times 100\% = 59.23\%$$

### 3.3.2.3 Demonstrative Adjectives

In the previous part, it is explained that demonstrative adjectives *this, that, those, these*. In the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*, the writers found 5 data. The writers calculated the percentage of demonstrative adjectives below:

$$\frac{5}{314} \times 100\% = 1.59\%$$

### 3.3.2.4 Interrogative adjectives

As we know that interrogative adjectives use the words *what, which, whose, how many, how much*. The writers found 18 data. So the percentage of the data is:

$$\frac{18}{314} \times 100\% = 5.73\%$$

### 3.3.2.5 Possessive adjectives

In the previous part, it has been explained that possessive adjectives use the words *his, my, her, their, our, and your*. In the novel, the writers found 24 data. So, the percentage is:

$$\frac{26}{314} \times 100\% = 8.28\%$$

### 3.3.2.6 Distributive adjectives

As we know that distributive adjective uses of the word each, every, either, and

neither. Here, the writer found 9 data. In the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*, the writer ever saw the word each and every. So the percentage of this type is:

$$\frac{9}{314} \times 100\% = 2.87\%$$

### 3.3.2.7 Emphasizing adjectives

In the previous part, it is stated that emphasizing adjectives always use the words *very, same, own*. In the novel, the writer found only *very* and *same*. In the novel there are 9 data using the word *same*. So, the percentage can be seen below:

$$\frac{9}{314} \times 100\% = 2.87\%$$

### 3.3.2.8 Articles

As can be seen in the previous part that article in English are *a, an, and the*. In the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* the writers found 18 data. So, the percentage of the articles can be seen below:

$$\frac{17}{314} \times 100\% = 5.41\%$$

## 4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writers come to this conclusion. There are 314 adjectives in *The Old Man and The Sea*. 239 of the adjectives (76,11%) are predicative adjectives which function as subject complements and object complements. 75 of the adjectives (23,89 %) are attributive adjectives which function as premodifiers and post modifiers.

Besides, there are 8 types of adjectives found in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*, they are adjectives of quality 186(59,56 %), adjectives of quantity 45 data (14,33%), possessive adjectives 26 data (8,28 %), interrogative adjectives 18 data (5,73 %), articles 17 data (5,41%), distributive adjectives 9 data (2,87 %), emphasizing adjectives 9 data (2,87%), and demonstrative adjectives 5 data (1,59%).



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