
THE FORMS OF PRENOMINAL MODIFIERS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTIONS



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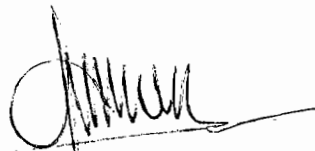
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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Since 1984 teachers have been instructed to teach using the 1984 Curriculum. English is one of the fifteen 'Main Subjects' which is taught at all stages. The English materials stated in the Curriculum must be taught chronologically to the students at the given stages. There are thirty 'English Lesson Units' for first year students divided into two semesters. Most of these are familiar to the teachers, however, one of them, 'Pronominal Modification,' is a new lesson unit for the teachers.¹⁾

As English teachers, the writer and many of her friends who teach first year students are confused in preparing the 'Lesson Plan.' There are not enough guides or explanations, nor are there enough textbooks from 'Depdikbud.' Furthermore, modification structures, especially the pronominal modification structures, are found in many of the English texts. Understanding modification structure helps the students comprehend the reading texts they are given as one of the five 'Sub Lesson Units' in every unit. It is because of these difficulties that I propose to make a study on this topic.

¹⁾ GBPP, Curriculum SMA, Depdikbud, 1984.

In order to teach prenominal modification structures, teachers must themselves master the structures of the prenominal modification. The structure involves the noun head and the element(s) that modifies (modify) the head. Therefore, it is important to have an ability to recognize the head and the element(s) (i.e. the form of the prenominal modifiers), to come to a correct understanding of the modification structures.

In order to clear up the confusion over prenominal modification, this study will attempt to determine what parts of speech or structure words can be used to modify nouns in the pre position, as well as their distributions. Later I will make up a list of the forms of the prenominal modifiers in their most evident and least common positions.

Hopefully, this study will contribute an understanding of 'Prenominal Modification' for other English teachers in the first year of SMA, and also to improve my own teaching so that my students can obtain a better understanding.

B. The Aim of The Study

This thesis aims to describe the forms and distributions of nominal phrase especially those that have pre head modifiers.

C. The Scope of The Study

The discussion will include the following points in terms of:

1. The forms of prenominal modifiers.
2. The distribution of the modifiers.

D. The Plan of the Study

After the introduction I will describe the types of Noun Modifiers concerning the modification structure in order to see where the point of discussion takes place.

These descriptions are based mostly on:

1. Modern English, a Practical Reference Guide
by Marcella Frank.
2. Guide to American English
by L.M. Myers.
3. Using Good English
by John E. Brewton, cs.
4. Understanding English
by Roberts.
5. A Grammar of Contemporary English
by Randolph Quirk, cs.

Of the three types of noun modifiers: Prenominal Modifiers, Postnominal Modifiers, and Pre-Postnominal Modifiers, this thesis will deal with the first one.

Next, because there are some parts of speech or other structure words which can modify nouns, I wish to investigate forms having the possible function to modify nouns in the pre position.

In the third chapter I will show the forms of prenominal modifiers which can be found in Marcella's book, *Modern English a Practical Reference Guide*; and in *Let's Write English* by George E. Wishon and Julia M. Burks.

After discussing the forms of prenominal modifiers I will analyse, in chapter four the distribution or the position of the modifiers. This chapter contains one of the main points of this thesis. We will discuss how to distribute the forms of prenominal modifiers in the appropriate sequences involving the usual and alternative sequences. I will provide several rules which the students should know in order to be able to produce or understand correct noun modification structure within sentences.

Mary Finocchiaro states: Language is a system of rules by which items are stored in the mind and manipulated so as to form infinite sets of combinations.²⁾

²⁾ Finocchiaro, 1974, p. 3.

I realize how important it is for the students to know the distribution of the forms concerning which one modifies the other so as to get the correct meaning of the nouns modification structure. Since SMA students are preparing for further study, it is necessary that they should understand the structure of noun modification. They should also know the alternative distribution of the prenominal modifiers in order to broaden and extend their understanding of the language. In this chapter, I also give some examples of the possible alternative distributions of the form.

In the last chapter I draw a conclusion and suggest the important points of teaching Prenominal Modification for the first year students with the appropriate materials and methods.

E. Methodology of The Study

In general I have used library research as follows:

- I read a number of grammar books discuss the modification of noun phrases.
- Next, I classified the structure of noun phrase modifications, and focused on one type which has modifiers before the nouns.
- Then I observed what forms can modify nouns to form meaningful noun phrases.

- Finally I analysed the distribution of the forms, and the alternatives of their distributions.

During the preparation of this thesis, I have had a lot of discussion with DR. Soepomo. His ideas have been very important in defining the forms and in framing the structure of prenominal modification. With his contribution, I have got a clear picture of the topic.

While writing, I found out that there was someone who had written on a similar subject: 'Noun Modification of The English Language.' This thesis, which was written by Drs. P. Granim Purba, is broader than mine, however, it has helped me in completing the ideas and examples drawn in this thesis.

Chapter II

Type of Noun Modifiers

Before analyzing the types of Noun Modifiers I will first of all define the term 'Noun Modifiers.' Noun modifier has two elements: 'Noun' and 'Modifier.'

NOUN

Older books defined nouns using meaning as the base, such as the definition written by Warriner (1958): A noun is a word used to name a person, place, thing, or an idea. To determine whether the word is a person or a place one should relate it to meaning. Further, Warriner classified nouns into two categories: common and proper nouns. One may distinguish common nouns to proper nouns easily since the latter should be capitalized in writing.¹⁾

Another grammarian, Thomson, defined nouns in a different way but still in a semantic division.

There are four kinds of nouns in English: common nouns, proper nouns, abstract nouns, and collective nouns.²⁾

But to answer the students' question, 'Why is running a noun,?' needs other noun classifications. This can be found in more modern books.

One of these books is by Marcella Frank. According to her, a noun is the most important part of speech whose

1) Warriner, 1958, p. 3.

2) Thomson, 1960, p. 7.

arrangement with the verb helps to form the sentence core which is essential to every complete sentence. In addition, a noun may function as the head in many structures of modification.³⁾

Marcella defines nouns into four:

1. the types of nouns,
2. the function of nouns,
3. the position of nouns, and
4. the form of nouns.

Let us look at her detailed classification to make sure a word is a noun from its types, function, position, as well as its form.

A. Types of nouns

There are two types of nouns, the first is classified by meaning, and second classified by form.

1. The classification on meaning is just the same as the one used by the old grammarians.

They are:

a. Proper nouns which include:

- personal names (Jennifer);
- names of geographic units such as countries, cities, rivers (England, New York, Mississippi);
- names of nationalities and religions (a Dutchman, Christianity);

³⁾ Marcella, 1972, p. 6.

- names of holidays (Easter);
- names of time units (Saturday, June).

b. All other nouns are classified as common nouns as opposed to proper nouns.

- Concrete or abstract nouns

A concrete noun is a word for a physical object that can be seen, touched, smelt (flower), while an abstract noun is a word for a concept, an idea that exists in our minds (beauty).

- Countable or noncountable nouns

As we know a countable noun is a noun which can be pluralized. This is not the case for non-countable nouns. Most countable nouns are made by adding s to the singular countable nouns. (girl - girls).

Some, with: o, ss, sh, ch, or x endings are made by adding es (tomato - tomatoes; kiss - kisses; brush - brushes; watch - watches; box - boxes).

The nouns ending in y following consonants are pluralized by dropping the y and adding ies.

When the noun ends in f or fe, it is pluralized by adding ves. (loav - loaves; knife - knives).

There are a few nouns which form their plural by changing the vowel. (man - men; foot - feet).

c. The last class of common nouns is collective nouns.

It refers to a group of people, animals, or objects which are considered as a single unit. (team, flock, group).

2. The classification by form

There are forms of noun compounds, adjective forms, and verb forms.⁴⁾

a. Noun compounds

Marcella stated these composite forms:

- noun + noun	---- bedroom
- possessive noun + noun	---- artist's model
- adjective + noun	---- blue print
- verb + noun	---- pickpocket
- noun + verb	---- handshake
- gerund + noun	---- dining room
- noun + gerund	---- water skiing
- preposition + noun	---- downpour
- verb + preposition adverb	---- makeup
- noun + prepositional phrase	---- son-in-law

b. Adjective forms used as nouns

They are usually preceded by the definite article 'the' and they may take the form of positive, comparative, as well as superlative. (the poor, the poorer, the richest)

⁴⁾ Marcella, Ibid, p. 8.

c. Verb forms used as nouns

They may have the form of -ing or -ed. The examples are:

Swimming is my hobby

The accused is interrogated.

Usually, the -ed form should be preceded by the.

B. The function of nouns

Nouns may function in the central core of the sentence or in structures of modification.

1. - In the central core they may function as:

a. Subject of verb

The boy is playing

The subject is in agreement with the verb.

b. Complement of verb

- a direct object: He bought a book.

'a book' receives the action of he.

- an indirect object: He bought the girl
a book.

'the girl' is the indirect object which precedes the direct object 'a book.'

Instead it may be expressed in a 'for phrase' after the direct object:

He bought a book for the girl.

c. Subjective complement (predicate noun)

Different from a complement of a verb, a subjective complement has the same identity as the subject:

TBC is a fierce disease.

d. Objective complement

This is an object following the direct object that has the same identity as the direct object.

The government considers TBC to be a fierce disease.

2. In modification structures they may function as:

a. Object of preposition

A noun as an object of preposition that precedes it is called an object of preposition.

They look at the girl.

b. Noun in apposition (appositive)

This is a noun that reidentifies the noun preceded.

Mr. Smith, my teacher, is very intelligent.

c. Noun in direct address (vocative)

This is used to attract the attention of the person being spoken to. This is why the proper noun is usually used.

Henry, come in.

d. Noun adjunct

A noun that functions as an adjective placed before another noun to form a noun compound is a noun-adjunct.

We like going to the swimming pool.

C. The position of nouns

We already know that the function of nouns is indicated by their position along with their structural significance. We may also say the position is determined by the function.

Let us look at the following sentences. The blanks indicate the position of nouns as they fulfill different functions. The sequences are based on Marcella's book.⁵⁾

Subject	- The ----- is clever
Subjective complement	- Tomy is a clever -----.
Direct object	- He bought a -----.
Indirect object	- He bought ----- a book.
Objective complement	- The government considers TBC -----.
Object of preposition	- They look at -----.
Noun adjunct	- We usually watch TV in the -----.
Appositive	- Jakarta, -----, is considered densely populated.
Noun in direct address	- -----, come in.

⁵⁾ Marcella, Ibid, p. 12.

D. The form of nouns

The English nouns have inflectional forms and derivational forms. The nouns are inflected to indicate number or possession.

We know that most nouns are pluralized by adding s to the nouns.

Another form of this noun: John's is called a possessive inflection in the form of apostrophe-s.

Derivational endings may change one part of speech to another as well as distinguish one part of speech from another.

The following suffixes are the derivational forms of nouns as Marcella stated in her book.⁶⁾

1. Suffixes changing verbs to nouns.

a. These suffixes indicating the state of ---- ing:

-age, -al, -ance/-ence, -(e)ry, -ment, -t, -tion/
-sion, -ure.

marry	-	marriage
arrive	-	arrival
allow	-	allowance
exist	-	existence
bribe	-	bribery
arrange	-	arrangement
weigh	-	weight
invite	-	invitation
expose	-	exposure

⁶⁾ Marcella, Ibid, p. 15.

- b. Suffixes indicating a person who ----- -s, or a person who is active in ----- (agent suffixes):

-ant/-ent, -er/-or, -ian/-arian, -ist.

attent	-	attendant
manage	-	manager
govern	-	governor
type	-	typist

2. Endings distinguishing nouns from verbs

<u>verb</u>		<u>noun</u>
believe	-	belief
prove	-	proof
live	-	life
defend	-	defense
advise	-	advice

3. Suffixes changing adjectives to nouns to indicate the state of being -----: -ity, -ness, -th.

active	-	activity
happy	-	happiness
warm	-	warmth

4. Suffixes distinguishing nouns from adjectives:

adjectives: -ant/-ent, noun: -ance/-ence

intelligent	-	intelligence
brilliant	-	brilliance

5. Suffixes changing concrete nouns to abstract nouns to indicate the state of being a -----:

-hood, -ism, -ship

child	-	childhood
hero	-	heroism
fellow	-	fellowship

6. The suffix -ess distinguishes a female from a male person.

steward	-	stewardess
actor	-	actress

Out of 'meaning', we can summarize that nouns are one of the parts of speech marked by their:

1. position following certain determiners
2. position in a sentence
3. function in a sentence
4. inflection forms and derivational suffixes

Understanding this summary so far, students will know that 'running' in 'Running is my hobby' is a noun instead of a verb.

MODIFIER

In the preceding chapter I have described that pre-modification structures are high-frequency patterns occurring in English communication as well as written.

Our discussion is the premodification structure with a noun as the head, whose detailed description has been in the previous chapter.

The next will be the term 'modifier.'

Brewton writes: A modifier is a word or a group of words that describes or limits the meaning of another word or of other words.⁷⁾

The underlined words are modifiers:

the book

the expensive book

the expensive thick book

The three noun modification structures have different modifiers. They happen to have articles and descriptive adjectives. From the three, the clearest and most detailed picture of the book, is the third.

Myers writes: A modifier may be defined roughly as a word, phrase, or clause that supplies any kind of additional information about the element with which it is associated.⁸⁾

Both writers define 'modifier' based on meaning. This means that a modifier in a modification structure may limit or supply additional information to the noun head modified.

⁷⁾ Brewton, 1962, p. 199.

⁸⁾ Myers, 1963, p. 83.

Based on their definitions we can clarify that a modifier is a certain element(s) which, in this case, certain parts of speech or structure words, modify another word as the head.

NOUN MODIFIER

After studying the two terms 'noun' and 'modifier,' we may determine that a noun modifier is an element (or elements) of certain parts of speech or structure words which modifies a noun.

Types of Noun Modifiers

We know that a noun modifier is a modifier which modifies a noun or the head of the noun phrase, so we can find noun modifiers in the structure of noun phrases within a sentence.

Now let's analyze the types of noun modifiers classified by the position of the modifier(s).

1. the premodifier
2. the postmodifier
3. the pre-postmodifier

PRE MODIFIER

A pre modifier is a modifier which appears before the noun modified. The modifier can be a word or more words

together with the noun head which form a noun phrase to show the condition or the amount of the noun.

- ✓ A noun phrase is an element in the sentence which typically functions as subject, object, and complement.⁹⁾

Next we will see pre modifier structures with either function. Since this is the point of our discussion in the next chapter, it won't be mentioned in detail here.

These elements: articles, pronouns, numerals, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and nouns, can modify nouns.

The following are examples:

1. articles (the, a, an)

- The girls is my sister.
- Mother bought a bracelet.
- You should bring an umbrella with you.

article ..	Noun
the	girls
a	bracelet
an	umbrella ..

2. Pronouns (this, those, what, her, John's, some)

- I borrowed this book from my teacher.
- Those flowers were sent by Tommy.

⁹⁾ Quirk, 1979, p. 127.

- What book are you reading.
- She met her friend in the bookstore.
- John's bicycle is black.
- Here are some candies you like.

Pronouns	Noun
this	book
those	flowers
what	book
her	friend
John's	bicycle
some	candies

3. Numerals (two, first)

- She saw two boys outside the house.
- Neil Amstrong was the first man on the moon.

numeral	Noun
two	boys
first	man

4. Adjectives (big, yellow, clever)

- Big stones are hard to break.
- The women are wearing yellow ribbons in their hair.
- Mira is a clever girl.

Adjective	Noun
big	stones
yellow	ribbons
clever	girl

5. Adverbs (even, almost, only, very)

- Even Jane could come to the meeting.
- She left home almost a year ago.
- Only you can come to his room.
- He bought me two very good books.

Adverb	Noun (phrase)
even	Jane
almost	a year
only	you
very	good books

6. Verbs (-ing, and -ed forms)

- The surgeon operated on the wounded soldier.
- The travelling salesman offered us some Mayong lamps.

Verb	Noun
wounded	soldier
travelling	salesman

7. Nouns

- Two school buildings have been built in this area.
- Coal dust hung in the air as thick as fog.

Noun	Noun
school	buildings
coal	dust

POST MODIFIER

The word 'post' means 'after,' so the post modifier is a modifier which is right after the noun modified. The elements which can modify nouns in post position are: nouns, adverbs, preposition phrases, adjectives, participle phrases, infinitives, possessive with 'of the' or 'of.'

We can find the following kinds of post modification structures:

1. Nouns (noun is apposition: a second noun used after a first one to reidentify the first one)

- John, the carpenter, is my close friend.
- Jack, my tutor, is very intelligent.

Noun	Noun
John	the carpenter
Jack	my tutor

2. Adverbs

- She likes the weather there.
- I saw some people inside.

Noun	adverb
weather	there
people	inside

3. Prepositional phrases

- She gave me this book of poems.
- I prefer tea without milk.

Noun	prepositional phrases
book	of poems
tea	without milk

4. Adjectives

- Work makes Nick happy.
- Father likes his coffee hot.

Noun	Adjective
Nick	happy
Coffee	hot

5. Participial phrases

- Ladies wearing beautiful dresses attended Prince Charles's wedding.

- The children dressed in old grey overcoats were the Von Trapp's family singers.

Noun	Participial phrases
Ladies	wearing beautiful dresses
Children	dressed in old grey overcoats

6. Infinitives

- The boy doesn't have a place to go.
- Percy Buttons asked for something to eat.

Noun	Infinite
place	to go
something	to eat

7. Possessive nouns with of the

- The legs of the table were broken.
- The cover of the book was written on by my friend.

Noun	of the	Noun
legs	of the	table
cover	of the	book

8. 'of' after collective nouns

- A choir of singers often wears very bright costumes.
- A troop of lions was chasing a deer.
- A bunch of bananas was put on the table after lunch.

Noun	of	Noun
choir	of	singers
troop	of	lions
bunch	of	bananas

9. Relative clause

- The man who is standing in the corner is my uncle.
- The bird which is singing in that tree is a 'murai.'

Noun	Relative clause
man	who is standing
bird	which is singing

PRE-POST MODIFIER

The term 'pre-post modifier' means the noun phrase has both pre and post modifiers. The kinds of modifiers might be the combination between the two types mentioned.

The elements of pre modifiers are:

- article
- pronoun
- numeral
- adjective
- verb
- noun



The elements of post modifiers are:

- adverb
- prepositional phrase
- adjective
- participle phrase
- infinitive
- relative clause

These possible combinations:

1. The combination between elements of pre modifiers and post modifier: adverbs.

- He went to the bookstore there.
- Tommy took his bicycle immediately.
- I saw two girls over there.
- She got some beautiful flowers unexpectedly.
- We saw some skating boys recently.
- Henry threw his leather belt away.

Pre modifier	Noun	Adverb
- article: the	bookstore	there
- pronoun: this	bicycle	immediately
- numeral: two	girls	over there
- adjective: beautiful	flowers	unexpectedly
- verb: skating	boys	recently
- noun: leather	belt	away

2. The combination of pre modifiers with prepositional phrase as post modifier.

- She gets a box of chocolates.
- She made some dresses from an old curtain.
- The two girls with red hair are beautiful.
- I prefer hot coffee with milk.
- The running water in the river is as clear as glass.
- The glass vase on the table was a birthday present.

Pre modifier	Noun	Prepositional phrase
- article: a	box	of chocolates
- pronoun: some	dresses	from an old curtain
- numeral: two	girls	with red hair
- adjective: hot	coffee	with milk
- verb: running	water	in the river
- noun: glass	vase	on the table

3. The combination of pre modifier and adjective as post modifier.

- He drove the car fast.
- She cut her hair short.
- The prisoner made the two policemen angry.
- The tourists consider the small hotel comfortable.
- He has been able to make the crying child silent.
- The painter painted the bamboo fence green.

Pre modifier	Noun	Adjective
- article: the	car	fast
- pronoun: her	hair	short
- numeral: two	policemen	angry
- adjective: small	hotel	comfortable
- verb: crying	child	silent
- noun: bamboo	fence	green

4. The combination of pre modifier + Noun + post modifier:
participial phrase.

- We saw a boy swimming in the deep river.
- She watched her son playing piano for the guests.
- The first guest coming in was the governor.
- He met a pretty girl smiling at him.
- The running prisoner shot in the leg wore a blue uniform.
- We visited 'Keraton' guided by the palace guide dressed in Javanese costume.

Pre modifier	Noun	Participial phrase
- article: a	boy	swimming in the ...
- pronoun: her	son	playing piano
- numeral: first	guest	coming in
- adjective: pretty	girl	having long hair
- verb: running	prisoner	shot in his leg
- noun: palace	guide	dressed in Javanese

5. The combination: pre modifier + noun + infinitive as post modifier.

- The boy doesn't have a place to go.
- He has some messages to send.
- She gave him two parcels to deliver.
- He needs more money to spend.
- Mother passed me the broken spectacles to throw away.
- She gave the servant a wood sculpture to clean.

Pre modifier	Noun	Infinitive
- article: a	place	to go
- pronoun: some	messages	to send
- numeral: two	parcels	to deliver
- adjective: more	money	to spend
- verb: broken	spectacles	to throw
- noun: wood	sculpture	to clean

6. The combination: pre modifier + noun + relative clause as post modifier.

- The man who is talking to Mira is my teacher.
- Her kitten which is sleeping on the sofa is very nice.
- The four horses that are galloping over there are ready for the competition.
- The small lion which is wearing a necklace is called Simon.

- The wounded soldier who was screaming all night was sent to the hospital.
- The silver bell that is hanging on the wall was a gift.

Pre modifier	Noun	Relative clause
article: the	man	who is talking
pronoun: her	kitten	which is sleeping
numeral: four	horses	that are galloping
adjective: small	lion	which is wearing
verb: wounded	soldier	who was screaming
noun: silver	bell	that is hanging

Chapter III

The Form of Prenominal Modifiers

The third chapter covers the form of 'the prenominal modifiers.' It precedes 'the distribution of prenominal modifiers' in the next chapter.

One should be able to distribute the prenominal modifiers correctly as well as know the meaning of the modification structure after knowing the form of them along with their perceivable characteristics. Roberts believes that if one can not tell whether a given modifier is a verb or a noun, one will not know the meaning of the modification structure.¹⁾ To clarify, such examples might be helpful.

The word 'running,' for example, occurs as a noun, in 'Running is my hobby,' and as a verb, in 'He is running fast.'

Adverb is another example: An adverb has its own characteristics. Most adverbs modify adjectives or verbs in prenominal modification structures. Only a few of them may directly modify nouns (e.g. even, only, almost). This is why 'the form of prenominal modifiers' is described in this chapter.

Determining the use of the term 'prenominal modifiers' is worth mentioning.

'Prenominal' is used instead of 'Pronominal' as this is the term used in the GBPP (Garis-garis Besar Pedoman Pengajaran). I intend to use the first for various reasons.

¹⁾ Roberts, 1963, p. 190.

Hornby defined the prefixes 'pre' and 'pro' in this way: 'pre': means 'before,' and 'pro': 'supporting,' 'in favour of.' (Hornby, 1974, p. 1035.)

Besides this, it is in accordance with the position of the modifiers: before the noun modified.

Prenominal modifiers are therefore considered to be modifiers which precede the nouns modified. They are not just 'supporting' or 'in favour of,' but the importance is the position of the modifiers are in front of the nouns which are modified. This is the interpretation we are following in this writing.

The forms of every element of prenominal modifiers will be listed in groups along with their structural significance.

1. The first group is regarded as the elements which usually can be placed in the first position.

The three elements are:

- a. articles
- b. pronouns
- c. zero articles.

a. articles

In most grammar books an article is classed as one of the determiners.

There are two articles: the definite article the, and the indefinite article a.

According to Marcella, the may be used with a singular or a plural noun: a is generally used with a singular countable noun. Each of the articles undergoes a change before a word beginning with a vowel sound: the changes in pronunciation, a changes in both pronunciation and spelling.²⁾

the book: [ð ə]

the umbrella: [ð i :]

a book

an umbrella

Further, Marcella said that the chief structural function of articles is as determiners that precede nouns. In other way they differ from other determiners: they do not have the additional power of serving alone as pronouns.

The most basic uses of the article is the occurrence with nouns.¹ The definite article can occur with all the three noun classes, but the ⁱⁿ definite article cannot, as it is only used with a singular countable noun.

b. Pronouns

There are some pronouns which can modify nouns.

They are:

²⁾ Marcella, 1972, p. 125.

- demonstrative pronouns
- interrogative pronouns
- possessive pronouns
- indefinite pronouns

As we know English has four kinds of demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these, those. The first two are matched with singular noun heads, while the last two are used with plural noun heads.

The next pronouns are the interrogative pronouns. Referring to the name, the interrogative pronouns are the form of question words.

These forms are: which, whose, and what.

All three may be used with either of the three class nouns. (singular count nouns, plural count nouns, or uncount nouns).

The next pronoun is the possessive pronoun. The number of possessive pronoun is equal with the number of English personal pronouns.

They are: my, her, his, its, their, our, and your.

We may add another possessive case called noun possessive in an apostrophe-s form. This form is also one of the forms which can modify nouns.

The example of this form:

Jane's -----

Father's -----

The last pronoun we are dealing with is the indefinite pronouns which Quirk calls the qualifiers.³⁾
Some of them are: some, any, many, plenty, a few, etc.

c. Zero article

A noun with zero article is not the same as that which has no article.

she likes cake

she loves Tommy

The two nouns are different in terms of article usage. We can say that cake has zero article while Tommy has no article. So zero here is in accordance with the common nouns which have article contrast.

Cake as opposed to a cake and the cake. While proper nouns have no article contrast.⁴⁾

Thus we can say, besides the uncountable nouns, the plural countable nouns may have zero article as they also have article contrast.

Bicycles as opposed to the bicycles or their bicycles;
Ink as opposed to the ink or some ink.

2. Numerals

Another form of prenominal modifier is numerals. We can have cardinal as well as ordinal numerals in noun modification structures.

³⁾ Quirk, 1979, p. 143.

⁴⁾ Quirk, Ibid, p. 128.

According to Quirk:⁵⁾ 'first,' 'second,' are ordinal numbers. They may have two kinds of patterning. 'First' can optionally occur with cardinal numbers before plural countable nouns.

This is an example: my first two months.

While 'second,' 'third,' which cannot be followed by any indefinite pronouns, modify singular countable nouns. An example is: this second month.

'One,' 'two,' 'three,' are cardinal numbers. 'One' may take the singular countable nouns, while 'two,' 'three,' 'four,' are combined with plural countable nouns.

3. Adjectives

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun. The most usual position for an adjective is before the noun it modifies, although it can fill other positions as well.⁶⁾

I consider the descriptive adjective as one of the elements of premodifier, because the others fill other groups. Participial adjectives stand in their own place: verb (present and passive participles).

⁵⁾ Quirk, Ibid, p. 143.

⁶⁾ Marcella, Op.cit, p. 109.

The descriptive adjectives we deal with indicate:

- an inherent quality: beautiful, intelligent.

- a physical state, included:

age - young

shape - square

size - large

colour - brown

temperature - cold.

- proper adjectives, such in:

a catholic church

a French dish

4. Adverbs

An adverb is the part of speech which can be defined based on the meaning, function, form and position.

Referring to the function, an adverb modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb, or an entire sentence.⁷⁾

But certain adverbs, usually intensifiers, may modify nouns: almost a year, exactly the right book, even John, only she, etc.

In accordance with the elements of prenominal modifiers we discuss, it is better to define the adverbs first.

I consider the adverbs which are classified by meaning and form as the prenominal modifiers.

⁷⁾ Marcella, Ibid, p. 145.

Most of the adverbs positions are directly before adjectives in prenominal modification structures.

The kinds of adverbs classified by meaning which are able to modify the other elements in the prenominal modification structures are as follow:

- adverbs of manner: quickly, neatly
- intensifying adverbs:
 - (adverb of degree):
 - quantifiers: very, too, quite, rather
 - emphasizeers: especially, even, only

The derivational adverbs are adverbs which are classified based on their forms.

Some adverbs of degree and manner are formed by adding the derivational suffix -ly to the descriptive adjectives.

- manner: nicely
- degree: fully

These have the same form for the adjectives that end in -ly.

- manner: friendly, lively.

5. Verbs

Leaving out 'gerunds' which are placed in noun-groups, we deal with verbs which function as adjectives.

Their forms are verbs: the present participle and passive participle. The present participle has the form of -ing. It conveys a sort of activity that is done by the noun following it.

- the singing bird
- the crying child

The passive participle has the third form of the verb. Most of the passive participles have the -ed form or the -en form.

- the written message
- the supported team

6. Nouns

In the preceding chapter we saw a complete classification of nouns. Under the 'meaning classification' we deal with the proper nouns, collective nouns, common nouns with plural countable nouns, singular countable nouns, as well as uncountable nouns.

These last three elements are called the three classes of nouns.⁸⁾

Under the 'form classification,' the noun elements we deal with are those which have the form of verb: the -ing form - we call it gerund, and the passive -ed form.

The following are examples:

⁸⁾ Quirk, Op.cit, p. 138.

Swimming is my hobby.

The accused was interrogated.

and, the form of adjective as shown in the following:

The rich become richer and richer.

The last form is the noun compounds which contain noun adjuncts, the set phrases that have been established by usage. These are a few of them:

- bedroom
- pickpocket
- dining room

Additional elements are what Quirk names Predeterminers.

These are elements among predeterminers which occur before the determiners. They are: all, both, half.

They can appear before definite articles of plural demonstrative pronouns, possessive pronouns, but not with the indefinite pronouns (some, any, every, each, etc.).

An example is: all the students

or all (of) the students

(the 'of construction' is optional)

all	the
both	these, those
half	its, my, her, their

Chapter IV

The Distribution of The Prenominal Modifiers

In this chapter we will see the distribution of each element of the prenominal modifiers along with the alternatives of their distributions.

The position of each element is in certain sequences which will be shown in the following scheme. In addition, we can find other positions of the elements that we call the alternative of their positions or distributions.

The scheme of:

The usual sequence of prenominal modifiers.

(on another page)

Each of them will be analyzed according to the group they belong in.

I. A. Article

1. The definite article the

The usual position is in the first position followed by the three noun classes (singular countable nouns, plural countable nouns, and uncountable nouns).

The definite article the is not used when there is

THE SEQUENCES OF PRENOMINAL MODIFIERS IN GENERAL

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General Formula of The Construction

1 Predeterminer	2 Article	3 Numeral (ordinal)	4 Numeral (cardinal)	5 Adverb (of manner -degree)	6 Adjective (general description)	6 Adjective (physical state)	6 Adjective proper- certain endings)	7 Present Participle	8 Noun	9 Noun
Adverb (of intensifier)	Pronoun Zero							Passive -----		
<u>Examples of Each Modifier</u>										
both all half only almost even	the a this those my John's which some	first	two	only very rather	beautiful interesting famous	blue round big old	French natural	running wounded	swimming dancing	books(s) water appearance meeting
<u>Examples of Modification Structures</u>										
all both	the the the ther his the	 first	five two two	very only only	attractive famous clever favourite interesting	 old	 Chinese Australian	dancing grilled	 dancing	girls school students weeks food film

These phrases contain more elements of prenominal modifiers for the purpose of demonstrating more clearly the sequence of prenominal modification structure.

another determiner (a pronoun, or an indefinite article), because one replaces the other.

In this respect they are unlike all and many which are in a 'chain relation,' that is occurring one after another as Quirk mentions in his book.¹⁾

Such in: ----- all the many books -----.

Another alternative position is in the second position appearing next to what we call predeterminers, such as: all, half, both.

These are the examples:

Predeterminer	Article	Noun
all	the	teachers
half	the	books
both	the	boys

Sometime they appear in the third position after an adverb of intensifier (like: almost, nearly) and a predeterminer. Such as:

Adverb	Pre D.	Article	Nouns
nearly	all	the	students
almost	half	the	class
only	half	the	meat

¹⁾ Quirk , 1979, p. 137.

2. The indefinite article: a

Because of its meaning of singularity, a generally accompanies a singular count (common noun), but not with a proper noun. Its usual position is in the first position of a prenominal modification structure.

It is not obligatory when another determiner is used (a definite article or a pronoun).

The following is an example:

	Article	Noun
	a	book
Def. Art.:	the	
Pronoun :	this	
	your	

We know that a does not usually precede a proper noun, although it can be found referring to 'a certain,' such:

A Mr. Smith is waiting for you.

B. Pronouns

The pronouns we deal with are:

1. the demonstrative pronouns (this, these, etc.);
2. the possessive pronouns (my, his, etc.);
3. the interrogative pronouns (which, what, whose);
4. the indefinite pronouns (some, many, etc.).

Besides these, we also deal with the noun possessive or an apostrophe -s form like: father's, John's.

Before discussing the distribution of other pronouns, it would be better to mention the different distributions of the two forms of possessives:

the possessive pronoun and the apostrophe -s form.

The distribution of the first one is the same as the other pronouns, while the latter is a bit different.

The apostrophe -s form has the ability to appear in the first position and other position as well, i.e.

preceded by the definite article and pronouns (demonstrative pronouns, possessive pronouns, indefinite pronouns, or even interrogative pronouns except 'whose,' because it has the meaning of possession too).

These are some examples:

- first position:

Poss.	Noun
father's	coat
students'	books
John's	bicycle

- second position:

Art./Pronoun	Poss.	Noun
the	boy's	assignment
this		
my	father's	pen
these	girls'	marks
some		
which	John's	book

The noun possessives may also stand in the third position after articles/other pronouns and adjectives.

The examples:

Determiner	Adjective	Poss.	Noun
Her	old	friend's	wedding
The			house
That			
Which			

Examples of the noun possessives still in the third position appearing after other pronouns/articles and nouns as follows:

Determiner	Noun	Possessive	Noun
his	girl	friend's	party
the			
that			
which			

There is another possible position. Noun possessives may appear in the fourth position of the structure of prenominal modification. The position is after a definite article, an adverb, and an adjective.

The example:

Art.	Adv.	Adj.	Poss.	N.
The	very	beautiful	queen's	crown

In most structures of prenominal modification, pronouns usually appear in the first position and will hardly appear in the other positions, although certain pronouns, such as demonstrative and possessive pronouns, may fill other positions.

Some examples of pronouns in the first position as their usual position.

Pronoun	Noun
this	book
those	cars
which	pen
my	brothers
some	students

Each of these examples represents the class of pronouns mentioned.

In addition to the nouns they modify, both countable nouns (plural/singular) and uncountable nouns can be used definitely.

This/that are always used with singular countable or uncount nouns. On the other hand these/those are used with plural countable nouns.

this/that	man
these/those	men

Which and my can take the three noun classes, but not for some. It can only modify plural count nouns or uncount nouns.

which	book(s)
my	ink
some	books ink

c. Zero article

The last part of group I is the zero article. This means that there is no article/pronoun as pre-nominal modifier before the noun.

The structure of noun modification will be zero article/pronoun plus plural count noun or uncount noun,

because a singular count noun cannot stand by itself.

The examples are in these sentences:

- Robots have become a common sight in Japan.
- Children like chocolate.

The following figures show the kinds of determiners (articles - pronouns - zero) with respect to their co-occurrence with the three noun classes.

	count	uncount
singular	book	ink
plural	books	

1. Articles

- definite article

v	v
v	
v	

- indefinite article

2. Pronouns

- Demonstrative pronoun
(singular)

v	v
v	
v	v
v	

- Demonstrative pronouns
(plural)

- Interrogative pronoun

- Possessive pronoun
(apostrophe -s form)
- Indefinite pronoun

V	V
V	
	V
V	
	V
V	

3. Zero articles

II. Numerals

In group II we deal with numerals. How are their distribution in the structure of prenominal modification?

They are usually placed right before the noun modified.

These are examples:

Numeral	Noun
two	boys
five	books

There are some possible alternative positions of numerals: the second, third, or fourth position in the prenominal modification structure as shown in the examples.

When numerals come in the second position, they are preceded by an article or another pronoun. By adding a pre-determiner or an adverb of intensifier this structure



makes the numeral appear in the third or fourth position.
(except the last example with "which").

Art/pron	Numeral	Noun
the	two	boys
these	four	plates
her	five	dresses
my	two	children
which	three	students

Predeterminer	Art/pron	Numeral	Noun
all	those	four	tins
all	the	three	groups

Adverb	Predeterminer	Art/pron	Numeral	Noun
almost	all	the	ten	students
even	all	these	five	cans

In addition to distinguishing the 'which-pattern' there is a difference in meaning. The use of 'of the' implies a different meaning.

Let's see the two sentences:

1. Which two boys will be sent to the poetry reading competition?

(means: Two boys will be chosen to join the competition).

2. Which of the two boys will be sent to that competition?

(means: Only one of them will be chosen).

III. Adjectives

As stated before I now deal with descriptive adjectives. Let us look at their positions or distributions. The most usual position is before the noun they modify, but they fill other positions as well.²⁾ Thus, they may fill the first, second, or other positions directly or indirectly before the noun modified. Here are some examples:

The first position:

Adjective	Noun
beautiful	dresses
old	people
hot	water

When they appear in the first position, the noun modified must be accompanied by uncountable nouns or the plural characteristics as shown above.

On the other hand, when a singular noun is used as the head we must have a suitable article or pronoun before it.

²⁾ Marcella, 1972, p. 109.

The next examples are the adjectives in the second position after articles or pronouns modifying the three noun classes.

Art./Pron	Adj..	Noun
the	long	hair
her	smart	daughter
this	good	novel
which	thick	books

An adjective can stand side by side with another adjective to modify the latter. But both of them are mostly of different kinds.

Adj....	Adj....	Noun
long	black	hair

When they happen to come from the same kind, the conjunction and is usually added to join them.

for example:

Red and white flag.

The next point is the alternatives of their positions or distributions. They fill the first place right before a present participle, a passive participle, or a gerund with plural countable nouns/uncountable nouns.

The following are examples:

Adj.	Participial/Gerund	Noun
new	printed	materials
old	torn	cloth
attractive	dancing	girls
white	walking	sticks

Added to definite articles or pronouns they fill the second position.

Art/Pron.	Adj.	Participial/Gerund	Noun
the	new	printed	material
their	old	torn	cloth
which	attractive	dancing	girls
these	white	walking	sticks

Adjectives in the above construction may fill the third, fourth, or fifth position by added predeterminers, determiners, or adverbs as seen in the next examples:

- third position:

Article/ pronoun	Adverb	Adjective	Noun
the	only	interesting	novel
my	very	good	teacher

- fourth position:

Predeterminer/ adverb	Article/ pronoun	Adverb/ numeral	Adject.	Noun
all	the	most	intelligent	students
even	my	two	good	friends

- fifth position:

Predeterminer/ adverb	Article/ predeterm.	Numeral/ pronoun	Adv.	Adj.	Noun
All	the	five	very	attractive	girls
almost	all	his	very	good	friends

Other alternatives are shown in the following examples:

Art	Adj.	Poss.	Noun
the	pretty	girl's	mother

The descriptive adjective is in the second position after an article and before a noun possessive.

Art	Adj.	Noun	Noun
an	old	book	seller

This phrase might cause ambiguity. It is not clear whether the book seller is old or the book is old.

A hyphen between old and book makes it clear.

An old - book seller.

Thus the construction is:

article + noun compound + noun head

I think it is better to mention the use of commas with adjectives in the prenominal modification structures, because there are some constructions involving two or more adjectives that make commas needed. A comma is optional in joining two descriptive adjectives of the same kind instead of the word and as mentioned before. Moreover, the two descriptive adjectives can be reversed.²⁾

The example:

Many charming, intelligent Indonesian actresses

Many intelligent, charming Indonesian actresses

Many intelligent and charming Indonesian actresses

We know that it is not necessary to add commas between different kinds of descriptive adjectives, as Marcella states in her book.³⁾

2)
Marcella, 1972, p. 117

3)
Marcella, Ibid, . . 117.

for example:

- exclusive blue American diamond

The following is the sequence of descriptive adjectives in prenominal modification

Descriptive Adjectives			
General description	Physical state	Proper adj.	Noun
- inherent quality	- size	- nationality	
- most adjectives	- shape	- religion	
with derivational	- age	- some adjectives ending	
endings (-y, -ous	- temperature	in -ic/al,	
-ful, -ing, -ive),	- colour	-al that	
		function al-	
		most like	
		noun adjuncts	

Examples:

- expensive	small	American	cars
- famous	old	Catholic	churches
- interesting	new	Australian	films
- friendly	little		girls
- excellent	big	commercial	planes

IV. Adverbs

What about adverbs? We already know that an adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or an entire sentence. It is clear from the definition that an adverb hardly ever appears with a noun side by side, although sometimes such constructions might be found. For example:

- Nearly everybody likes fresh fruit.
- Even Tommy agreed to come.
- Only she could come.

In the structure of a prenominal modification, an adverb usually appears after the step of matching with an adjective or another element of prenominal modifiers like a present participle or a passive participle.

The example:

The adverbs in the first position:

- very good films: adv. of quantifier + adj. + pl.cn
- very hot coffee: ----- " ----- " + unc.n
- badly hurt soldiers: " + pass. particip. + pl.cn
- happily married couple: " + " + collect.n
- fast going trains: " + present particip. + pl.cn

It can be seen that when the adverb is in the first position, the noun head must be in the form of plural or uncountable.

On the other hand when the noun head is singular, the construction must be added by an article, or a pronoun that has a singular characteristic. For example:

Art/Pron	Adverb	Adj./Participle	Noun
a	fast	going	train
the	very	ambitious	man
that	loudly	crying	baby
which	constantly	singing	bird

The alternative distributions of adverbs are as follows:

- Adverbs in the second position with singular, plural, or uncountable nouns.

Determiner	Adverb	Participle	Noun
a	beautifully	designed	house
five	badly	hurt	soldiers

- Adverbs in the third position after articles, numerals, or other adverbs.

- these five seriously hurt soldiers
- the only seriously hurt soldiers
- five most seriously hurt soldiers
- which most seriously hurt soldiers
- especially most seriously hurt soldiers

- In the purpose of demonstrating the fourth or fifth position of adverbs, these examples contain more elements of prenominal modifiers than would normally occur.

The following are the examples in the positions mentioned.

- which five most badly hurt soldiers
 especially the most badly hurt soldiers
 the five most badly hurt soldiers
- which the five most badly hurt soldiers
 especially the five most badly hurt soldiers

V. Verb

The other elements of prenominal modifiers are the present participles and passive participles whose usual positions are in the second positions, besides other positions as alternative of distributions. In their usual positions they are placed between determiners and nouns.

Determiner	Present/passive participle	Noun
that	singing	bird
the	swollen	skin
those	printed	materials

Each example represents the form of 'verb' as prenominal

modifiers with various preceding determiners and the three noun classes following them.

We can see that the examples are composed by the elements:

- singular demonstrative pronoun + present participle + singular countable noun
- definite article + passive form (-en form) + uncountable noun
- plural demonstrative pronoun + passive form (-ed form) + plural countable noun.

Other alternatives of their distributions are as follows:

- In the first position the verbs are accompanied by plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns as the consequence of the proper structure.

The examples:

Present/passive participle	Noun
dancing	girls
wounded	soldiers
scorched	rice

The third position is the other alternative position. They will go with various forms of other prenominal modifiers as the following compositions:

Determiner	Adverb	Verb	Noun
an	old	torn	coat
his	painful	broken	leg
John's	new	rented	bike
that	white	singing	bird
a	very	unexpexted	guest
her	almost	finished	novel
the	only	coloured	house

- Although rarely, there might be found a 'verb' in the fourth position of the prenominal modification structure after an article/pronoun, an adverb, and an adjective.

The examples are:

Article/Prom	Adverb	Adjective	Verb	Noun
the	only	attractive	dancing	girl
his	very	painful	broken	leg
that	very	red	swollen	thumb

In addition to the position, verb (present/passive participle) and adjective are interchangeable in different context in respect to which one of them intend to form a noun compound.

The examples:

Adjective	Verb	Noun
white	singing	bird

Verb	Adjective	Noun
unfinished	old	novel

VII. Noun

A noun can be a head and a modifier as well.

Referring to the matter discussed, the structure of prenominal modifiers, the noun head is in the final position of the modification structure, while the noun as an element of prenominal modifier precedes the noun head.

These are the position of nouns as modifiers.

- Their first positions must go with plural countable nouns.

Noun	Noun
school	buildings
snow	storms
walking	sticks
ice	box

- When they are placed in the second position, the preceding elements can be either of the elements of prenominal modifiers.

Modifier	Noun	Noun
a	school	buildings (s)
the	walking	stick (s)
that		
these		
which		
his		
two		
white		
burning		
damaged		
only		

- Various structures can be made to extend the above structures by adding the other elements of prenominal modifiers. 'To extend' means to give the clearer or more detail ideas to the noun head.

The following examples are the nouns as modifiers in the third position.

the	two	school	buildings
a	broken	school	buildings
the	white	school	buildings

- Some examples of nouns in the fourth position preceded by a definite article, numeral, adjective, and a verb are as follows:

the	two	broken	school	buildings
the	long	white	walking	stick

- Some examples of the noun in the fifth position preceded by a determiner and some descriptive adjectives are as follows:

the	new long black	walking stick
his		
that		
which		

Chapter V

Conclusion and Suggestions

A. Conclusion

To conclude this study, I would like to make up a chart which includes the forms of prenominal modifiers in their usual position, as well as their less common positions.

It has been pointed out in the previous chapters that there are some parts of speech and structure words which modify nouns in the pre positions with their own appropriate sequences.

Students are expected to recognize the forms at the same time they recognize the markers of noun modification structures. This will be a help in achieving effective teaching of reading comprehension.

It is also noticed that most of the English modification (especially the pre modification structures) are different from the Indonesian ones. Then, it will be worthwhile mentioning this to the students in order to make them more aware of the difference between their language and the target language.

The following is the chart mentioned.

THE ALTERNATIVE POSITIONS OF THE PRENOMINAL MODIFIERS

This chart summarizes the most usual position for each of the prenominal modifiers as well as the less common positions.

Prenominal modifiers	! Most usual positions	! Other possible positions
I. A. <u>Article</u>	! - <u>initial position</u>	! - <u>second position</u> : after the
- definite : <u>the</u> !	<u>the</u> problem	! predeterminers (both, all, half)
!		! both <u>the</u> students
!		! - <u>third position</u> : after intensifier
!		! adverbs (almost, nearly) and
!		! predeterminers
!		! almost all <u>the</u> students
!		!
- <u>indefinite</u> :	! - <u>initial position</u>	! - <u>second position</u> : after intensifier
<u>a/an</u> !	<u>an</u> egg	! adverbs (almost, nearly)
!		! almost <u>a</u> year
B. <u>Pronouns</u>		
a. <u>demonstrative</u> !	- <u>initial position</u>	! - <u>second position</u> : after a certain
<u>this, that</u> !	<u>this</u> matter	! adverb
		only <u>this</u> matter

Prenominal modifiers	Most usual positions	Other possible positions
<u>demonstrative</u> :	! - <u>initial position</u>	! - <u>second position</u> : after a predeterminer
<u>these, those</u>	! <u>these</u> books	! or an adverb
	!	! all <u>these</u> books
	!	! only <u>these</u> books
	!	! - <u>third position</u> : after an intensifier
	!	adverb and a predeterminer
	!	! almost all <u>these</u> books
b. <u>interrogative</u> :	! - <u>initial position</u>	! -----
	! <u>which</u> pen	!
	!	!
c. <u>possessive</u> :	! - <u>initial position</u>	! - <u>second position</u> : after a predeterminer
	! <u>my</u> brother	! or an adverb
	!	! both <u>my</u> brothers
	!	! only <u>my</u> brother
	!	! - <u>third position</u> : after an adverb and
	!	a predeterminer
		almost all <u>my</u> brothers

Prenominal modifiers	! Most usual positions	! Other possible positions
d. <u>indefinite pronouns</u>	! - <u>initial position</u>	! - <u>second position</u> : after an
<u>some</u> , <u>many</u>	! <u>some</u> friends	! adverb
	!	! even <u>some</u> friends
e. <u>noun possessive</u>	! - <u>initial position</u>	! - <u>second position</u> (in the middle)
(an apostrophe-s	! <u>Bob's</u> jacket	! between an article/ a pronoun
form)	!	! and a noun
	!	! the <u>boy's</u> assignment
	!	!
	!	! - <u>third position</u> : after a determiner
	!	! and an adjective, or a determiner
	!	! and a noun
	!	! her old <u>friend's</u> wedding
	!	! his girl <u>friend's</u> party
	!	!
	!	! - <u>fourth position</u> : after a determiner,
	!	! an adverb, and an adjective
	!	! the very beautiful <u>queen's</u> crown

Prenominal modifiers	!	Most usual positions	!	Other possible positions
II. <u>Numerals</u>	!	- <u>initial position</u>	!	- <u>second position</u> : or in the middle
	!	<u>seven</u> children	!	between an article/pronoun and a
	!	<u>ten</u> groups	!	noun
	!		!	the <u>two</u> boys
	!		!	her <u>five</u> aresses
	!		!	
	!		!	- <u>third position</u> : after a predeterminer/
	!		!	an adverb and a pronoun
	!		!	all the <u>four</u> plates
	!		!	only my two friends
	!		!	- <u>fourth position</u> : after an adverb, a
	!		!	predeterminer, and a pronoun
	!		!	even all these <u>four</u> plates
	!		!	
	!		!	
III. <u>Adjectives</u>	!	- <u>initial position</u>	!	- <u>third position</u> : after a pronoun and
	!	<u>old</u> people	!	an adverb
	!	<u>white</u> walking sticks	!	her very <u>good</u> teacher
	!	<u>new</u> printed materials	!	

Prenominal modifiers	Most usual positions	Other possible positions
	! - <u>second position</u>	! - <u>fourth position</u> : after a pre-
	! the <u>long</u> hair	! determiner, an article, and a
	! which <u>attractive</u>	! numeral
	! dancing girls	! both the two <u>clever</u> students
	! the <u>pretty</u> girl's	!
	! mother	! - <u>fifth position</u> : after a pre-
	!	! determiner, an article, a nu-
	!	! numeral, and an adverb
	!	! all the five very <u>attractive</u>
	!	! girls
	!	!
	!	!
IV. <u>Adverbs</u>	! - <u>first position</u>	! - <u>third position</u> : after a pronoun/
	! <u>very</u> good films	! an article, and a numeral
	!	! these five <u>badly</u> hurt soldiers
	!	!
	! - <u>second position</u>	! - <u>fourth position</u> : a pronoun/ an
	! that <u>loudly</u> crying baby	! article, a numeral, and another
	!	! adverb
	!	! the five most <u>badly</u> hurt
	!	! soldiers

Prenominal modifiers	Most usual positions	Other possible positions
		! - <u>fifth position</u> : after a ! pronoun (which), an article, a ! numeral, and another adverb ! which the five most <u>badly</u> ! hurt soldiers
V. <u>Verbs</u>	! - <u>second position</u>	! - <u>first position</u>
- present participle	! that <u>singing</u> bird	! <u>dancing</u> girls
- passive participle	! the <u>swollen</u> skin	! <u>wounded</u> soldiers
		! - <u>third position</u> : after a pronoun, ! an adjective/an adverb ! that white <u>singing</u> bird ! her almost <u>finished</u> novel
		! - <u>fourth position</u> : after a pronoun, ! an adverb, and an adjective ! his very painful <u>broken</u> leg

B. Suggestions

The mastery of the modification is only one of the requirements of comprehending the English reading texts or understanding spoken English.

Besides, it involves the acquisition of vocabulary competence and the other English sentence structures as well.

In an attempt to achieve the specific instructional objective I would like to comment on the amount of materials and the methods of teaching the prenominal modifiers to the first year students of SMA.

In accordance with the students' level and the 'one-period' scheduled for the teaching of grammar, the forms taught are the ones found mostly in the first year reading comprehension texts.

They are:

1. Articles

- definite article: the
- indefinite article: a

2. Pronouns

- indefinite pronoun: some
- demonstrative pronoun: this, that
these, those
- possessive pronoun: its, your, his, my
father's, Pamela's

3. Adjectives

- colour: white, brown
- age: old, young
- size: big, small
- shape: round, square
- quality: clever, beautiful

4. Nouns

- countable noun: school building
- uncountable noun: snow storm
- gerund: walking stick

The suggested methods are oral drills which can be chosen to arouse the students' interest.

They are:

1. Drill


- a. repetition
- b. substitution

2. Prompting questions

3. Guided conversation

I hope this study can contribute to the understanding of the prenominal modifiers for the English teachers teaching first year students of SMA.

Enclosed are steps of classroom practice based on the suggested methods.



The steps of classroom practice based on the suggested methods are as follows:

The steps of the first method

1. a. Repetition drill

- The teacher writes some examples of the prenominal modification structures on the blackboard.
- The students listen while the teacher reads the phrases.
- The students repeat after the teacher.
- The teacher points out each phrase and waits for the choral repetition.

b. Substitution drill

The above drill can be continued with a substitution drill.

The steps of the substitution drill are as follows:

- The teacher reads the structure,
example: the house
- The teacher gives other forms to be substituted to the noun. The other forms can be such pronouns as:
 - this, that
 - its, his, my, your
 - father's, John's

- The given structure can be expanded so as to make it clearer (though longer), by adding a form of adjective between them. The adjective forms are:

- white, blue
- new, old
- big, small
- beautiful, expensive

2. Prompting questions

The other drill is by giving prompting questions to be answered by the students.

The steps are:

- The teacher asks one of the students a question while pointing at the student's pen

'Is this pen yours?'

- The student answers: 'Yes, this pen is mine.'
- The teacher asks another student by pointing the student's book: 'Is this book yours?'
- The student answers: 'Yes, this book is mine.'

When the students have gained the ability in producing the simple structures, the teacher may present a longer or a more difficult one.

- The teacher asks a question:

'Which English book is yours?'

- The student answers: 'This English book is mine.'
- The teacher asks a question:

'Which pencil box is his?'

- The student answers: "This pencil box is his."

The vocabularies for the drill can be made up in such a way to keep the students' interest, as long as the goal is achieved.

3. Guided conversation

Another drill is a guided conversation. This is a simple example of a guided conversation:

The steps of a guided conversation:

- The teacher reads through the conversation while the students listen.
- The teacher reads through again each part repeated by all students.
- The teacher reads the 'A' part repeated by half of the class.
- The teacher reads the 'B' part repeated by the other half of the class.

- They read until the 'A/B' parts are finished.
 - Then the students in pairs read their own parts loudly.
 - The last step is memorizing the conversation.
- The students in pairs may choose the listed alternative of the structures to complete their own conversation.
- When the students are ready they are asked to demonstrate the conversation in front of the class.

The following is the conversation:

A: Is this book yours?

B: No, it's Amir's book.

A: May I borrow your English book?

B: Yes, ofcourse.

The conversation pattern practice:

A: Is ¹⁾ yours?

B: No, it's ²⁾

C: May I borrow ³⁾ ?

B: Yes, ofcourse.

The alternative modification structures:

1) - this dictionary

- that pen
 - the black bicycle
 - 2) - father's dictionary
 - Mira's pen
 - my brother's black bicycle
 - 3) - your English dictionary
 - Amir's black pen
 - your father's green bicycle
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