A STUDY OF ADJECTIVE TYPES AND FUNCTIONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE ARTICLES

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze adjective types and functions found in popular science articles. 25 articles were randomly selected to analyze by employing the conceptual framework of adjective types in English by Khamying (2007). The findings reveal that ten types of adjectives including descriptive, proper, quantitative, numeral, demonstrative, possessive, distributive, emphasizing, exclamatory, and relative were found in the articles. The first five ranks of adjective types, which frequently used were hierarchically ordered from the descriptive adjectives (66.51%), the possessive adjectives (7.69%), the quantitative adjectives (7.57%), the demonstrative adjectives (5.26%), and the cardinal numeral adjectives (5.20%).

The exclamatory adjectives were ranked as the least in use and the interrogative adjectives we're not found in this study.

Key words: Adjective, types, functions, popular scientific articles, pop science

Абстракт: Это исследование направлено на анализ типов и функций прилагательных, встречающихся в научно-популярных статьях.25 статей были выбраны случайным образом для анализа с использованием концептуальной основы типы прилагательных в английском языке по Khamying (2007). Выводы показывают, что десять типов прилагательные, включая описательные, собственные, количественные, числовые, демонстративные, притяжательные, в артиклях встречались распределительные, подчеркивающие, восклицательные и относительные. Первые пять ранги типов прилагательных, которые часто использовались, были иерархически упорядочены от описательные прилагательные (66,51%), притяжательные прилагательные (7,69%), количественные прилагательные (7,57%), указательные прилагательные (5,26%) и количественные числительные прилагательные (5,20%). Восклицательные прилагательные были оценены как наименее употребляемые, а вопросительные прилагательные мы не найдены в этом исследовании.

Ключевые слова: Имя прилагательное, виды, функции, научно-популярные статьи, научно-популярная литература.

Izoh

Ushbu tadqiqot ilmiy-ommabop maqolalarda uchraydigan sifatlarning turlari va funktsiyalarini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. 25 maqolalar kontseptual asosdan foydalangan holda tahlil qilish uchun tasodifiy tanlab olindi Xamying tomonidan ingliz tilidagi sifatlar turlari (2007). Topilmalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'nta tur sifatlar, jumladan, tavsiflovchi, to'g'ri, miqdoriy, son, ko'rsatuvchi, ega, maqolalarda taqsimlovchi, urg'u, undov va nisbiy bo'lgan. birinchi besh ko'p qo'llanadigan sifatlar turlarining darajalari ierarxik tartibda tuzilgan aniqlovchi sifatlar (66,51%), egalik qo`shimchalari (7,69%), miqdoriy sifatlar. (7,57%), ko`rsatuvchi sifatlar (5,26%) va asosiy sifatlar (5,20%). Undov sifatlari eng kam qo'llangan, so'roq sifatlari esa baholandi biz ushbu tadqiqotda topilmadik.

Kalit so'zlar: Sifat, turlari, vazifalari, ilmiy-ommabop maqolalar, ilmiy-ommabop adabiyotlar.

Adjectives are words that describe or modify other words, making your writing and speaking much more specific, and a whole lot more interesting. Words like small, blue, and sharp are descriptive, and they are all examples of adjectives. Because adjectives are used to identify or quantify individual people and unique things, they are usually positioned before the noun or pronoun that they modify. Some sentences contain multiple adjectives. Adjectives are words that describe or indicate degree. Adjectives are used to describe nouns or pronouns. Adjectives are also used after linking verbs.When a number of adjectives are used together, their order depends on the function of the adjective. The usual order is:

Quantity: two, five, a few, many, several
Value/opinion: good, kind, delicious, ugly, beautiful
Size: small, large, tall, tiny, huge
Temperature: hot, cold, lukewarm, tepid
Age: old, young, new, 28-year-old, elderly
Shape: square, round, pointed, oval
Color: red, yellow, purple, green, black
Origin: English, Italian, Arabian, Victorian, Chinese
Material: iron, glass, silver, paper, wooden
For example:

An amazing (quality), heart-shaped (shape), red and white (color) paper (material) Valentine's Day card.
A breathtaking (quality), old (age), red (color) Italian (origin) sports car.
The three (quantity) silly (opinion) newborn (age) calico (color) kittens.
Use –ed adjectives to describe nouns
polished table

experienced journalist

Distinguished author

Use –er & –est to compare

If a one–syllable adjective ends in –e, add –r for comparisons between two items and –st for comparisons among more than two items.

This dress is fine.

This dress is finer than that outfit.

This dress is the finest one I have seen in any store.

If a one– syllable adjective ends in a consonant, add –er for comparisons between two items and –est for comparisons among more than two items.

This cat is small.

This cat is smaller than my dog.

This cat is the smallest in the litter.

Use more/most & less/least for multi-syllable words

With most two–syllable adjectives and all three–and four–syllable adjectives, DO NOT use the –r, –er, –st, or –est endings. Instead, put more/most or less/least before the adjective. If an –r, –er, –st, or –est ending can be used with a two–syllable adjective, the dictionary will list these endings.

Tony is comfortable.

Tony is less comfortable than Leo.

Tony is the least comfortable person in class.

Some adjectives do not follow the rules above.

Good

Better

Best

Use "other" or "else" when comparing people or objects

To compare one person or object with other members of the same group, use other or else. Be careful, though, some words cannot be compared.

She is more knowledgeable than any other analyst.

That watch is unique. (It cannot be "more unique.")

Place adjectives after linking verbs

Use an adjective after a linking verb such as seem, appear, become, grow, remain, stay, prove, feel, look, smell, sound, and taste. DO NOT use an adjective after an action verb; use an adverb instead.

I feel bad about all the trouble I caused.

The garbage smells terrible.

Note: Some verbs can be both linking verbs and action verbs, depending upon the meaning of the sentence. Remember that adjectives describe nouns or pronouns.

The dog looked alert. (The adjective alert tells us how the noun dog appeared.)

The dog looked alertly at its owner. (The dog is performing the action of looking. The adverb alertly tells us about the verb. It tells us how the dog performed the action.)

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