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MODIFICATION
A B S T R A C T

This research paper investigates the main features and types of modification. This research paper is clear and easy to read by every student and anyone who wants to develop his knowledge, especially in the modification field. The following research includes an introduction of modification definitions of modification, kinds of modifications, positions of modification forms of modification premodification, and post modification and the conclusion that is gained from this research

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التعديل

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الخلاصة:

تبحث هذه الورقة البحثية في السمات الرئيسية وأنواع التعديل. هذه الورقة البحثية واضحة وسهلة القراءة من قبل كل طالب وأي شخص يرغب في تطوير معرفته ، خاصة في مجال التعديل. يتضمن البحث التالي مقدمة لتعريفات التعديل ، وأنواع التعديلات ، وأماكن تعديل أشكال التعديل ، والتعديل اللاحق ، والاستنتاج الذي تم الحصول عليه من هذا البحث

2 Introduction

The modification is an important grammatical phenomenon. The elements of modifications are the modifiers that are used to describe or to modify a head word. There are different kinds of modifiers according to the part of speech of these modifiers and according to their position regarding the head. The head of a modifier has different categories. Modification is one of the primary functions in grammar, it is a complicated branch of grammar that cannot be specified in a few papers. So, this section explains its definition, function, and position. This section also analyzes premodification as well as kinds of modification. It is a syntactic construction in which one grammatical element (e.g., a noun) is accompanied (or modified) by another (e.g., an adjective). ... The accompanying element is called a modifier. Modifiers that appear before the headword are called premodifiers.

3. Definitions of Modification

Faries (1952: 202) states that” a modification is a word or a group of words that adds to the meaning of other words which are usually nouns.”
"Modification word is a subordinate element. It is a word or a group of words that affect the meaning of a headword in that it describes, limits intensify, or adds to the meaning of the word that it modifies (Stageberg, 1980: 146).
"Modification is a function, a word or a group of words, that performs as modifiers. “(ibid).

Warriner *etal* ; (1977: 202)show that modifier describes, limits, or specifies the meaning of another word that is usually a noun. Leech (2006: 65) indicates that the modifier is a word, phrase, or a clause that is added to another word, to specify more precisely what it refers to. The range of modification, a word or word group, does not specify or limit a headword, usually noun. But the same word or word group may modify sentences as well as other grammatical categories like adjectives, prepositions, adverbs, etc. There are two kinds of modifiers; sentences and word modifiers (ibid,23).

3.1 Sentences Modifiers

Faries (1952: 228)states that sentences like other parts of speech are modified to limit, and specify their meaning according to the will of the speaker. Usually, parts of speech are used in pre-sentence or at the end of the sentence. E.g. **Particularly**, I don't have to go.

E.g. The whole business went along *nicely*.

E.g. **Absolutely**, he could not assert his situation.

Words which end in **-ly** like **frankly, honestly, definitely obviously, probably, indeed, surely, really, in fact**, etc. These are adverbs function as adverbs of manner and they modify sentences (Chalker, 1989: 208).

E.g. **Frankly**, it's pity sport is mixed up with politics.

E.g. **Obviously**, the ministry is going to interfere.

E.g. **annoyingly**, nobody thinks of letting the players decide. Stageberg (1980: 249)shows that pre-sentence position is modifying sentence with different grammatical categories, for example

1- Infinitive phrase: **To keep me, tent**, you should be provided with a fly. 2-

Clause adverbial: *Since the door was closed*, we climbed in the back window.

3- Relative in -ever: *Wherever she is*, I'll find her. 4- Participle phrase:

Considering the circumstance, he was lucky to escape alive.

3.2 Words Modifiers

The word that is modifying is called ' noun head .' The noun head can be viewed as unique or as a member of a class that has been independent only indefinite. Any modification is given to such a word, noun head is additional information to this word range of meaning (Quirk *etal*;1972: 701)

E.g. He frightened the *pretty* girl **on the corner**. Brown (1999: 184) shows the historical relationship between the notion of the noun and its modification. He says that they have a long history in linguistics but they are recently made to be built into formed theories of grammar. This is a bit of historical information about modification. The headword is modified by an adjective. An adjective may describe or specify the meaning of the headword (Chalker, 1989: 169).

Modification' is a structure of connection and these form that connect a noun head with the word that is modified which is usually adjectives (Faries, 1951:

236).

E.g. The man **who is there** is my uncle. Just like other parts of speech and adverb can modify and serve as a modifier to a word, this word either an adjective or another adverb. So, an adverb modifies adjective and it is called intensifier, for example;

E.g. *That was a very funny film.*

E.g. *She has a **really** beautiful face.* An adverb can modify another adverb that it comes before the headword that they modify (Eastwood, 1994: 263).

E.g. *They are smoking very heavily.*

E.g. *We have seen **so** very many grammar books.*

Stageberg (1980: 247) denotes that modifiers appear before as well as after the noun that they modify, and sometimes the noun and its modifiers are usually separated by other words.

E.g. The **old small** car stops there.

Brown (1999: 184) shows the historical relationship between the notion of the noun and its modification. He says that they have a long history in linguistics but they are recently made to be built into formed theories of grammar. This is a bit of historical information about modification. The headword is modified by an adjective. An adjective may describe or specify the meaning of the headword. (Chalker, 1989: 169). **4 Positions of Modification**

The modifiers occupy varied positions, some according to their function, and others according to their meaning and they restrict the nouns according to types, size, and shape, etc.

4.1 Pre-sentence Modifiers

Stageberg (1980: 249) says that the pre-sentence position of modifier takes a form of an adverb, participle with both *-ed* and *-ing*, to-infinitive, and verbless clauses

E.g. **To stay** away, one should be aware of the fire. (To-infinitive)

E.g. *Usually*, he stops to have a breath. <Adverb>

E.g. **Hopeless**, he fights to win. <Verbless clause>

E.g. **Looking for the computer**, it has unbelievably vanished. <Participle>

4.2 Pre-head Modifiers

Modifiers take the position directly before the head they modify

E.g. *This book is **so very much** interesting.*

E.g. The **shouting** boy hides himself there. (Biber *e tal*;1999:510). Adjectives can go before the noun they modify. The most common position of an adjective is between the determiner and the noun head (Chalker, 1989: 162).

E.g. All these **attractive** horses.

E.g. Several **charming** students were passed

4.3 Post-head Modifiers

The headword is also modified, but it is modified by postposition. The modifiers post pose after the word they modify, e.g. a prepositional phrase, and adverbs post pose after the word they modify (Gelderen, 2010: 41)

E.g. The girl in **the corner**. <A prepositional phrase modifies the noun>

E.g. The dog learned **hastily**. <An adverb modifies the noun>

5 Forms of Modification

Modifiers take different forms, and their heads also take different forms. In fact, this section and its subsection explain the common forms whether the modifiers or its head.

5.1 Forms of Modifying Nouns

These sub-section deals with verbs modify nouns, adjectives modify nouns, nouns modify nouns, adverbs modify a noun phrase, and prepositional phrases modify nouns:

a) Verbs Modify Nouns

When the verbs take the position of modifying place, the verb always takes (-ing or -ed) participle (Faries, 1952: 207)

E.g. The recommending committee.

E.g. A raging fire is in the fireplace.

E.g. The dismissed employee.

E.g. The broken window none – Similarly, any words or words group take the position of an adjective, an adverb, or an adverbial clause;

E.g. The shouting boy will play tennis .Shouting ' is a verb in form and it functionally takes the function of an adjective (Stageberg, 1980: 218)

b) Adjectives Modify Nouns

Eastwood (1994: 184) states that a noun head can be modified by an adjective. An adjective is either attributive or predicative; E.g. The small cat is sleeping. <Attributive>E.g. the cat is small. <Predicative>

1. **Attributive adjectives**:-An attributive adjective is the most typical characteristic of an adjective. Its position is between a determiner and the noun head. This position is called attributive because it analyzes the noun head (Chalker, 1989: 162) E.g. All these amazing cats. <Attributive>

2. **Predicative adjective**:-Biber etal; (1999: 515) denotes that a predicative adjective is an adjective characterizing the nominal position of the subject: E.g. I'm afraid that it is impossible. <Predicative> A predicative adjective is used also to modify an object complement, and it is called object complement, for example;

E.g. *He did not find her amusing, and she also found him quite disastrously dull.*

c) Nouns Modify Nouns

A noun sequence (noun ± noun) contains many noun semantic relation, but the most important one is the noun which modifies the noun head (Biber etal; 1999 592).

E.g. *A family car.*

E.g. *The music room.*

E.g. *The grammar booklet*

d) Adverbs Modify a Noun Phrase

There are a few intensifiers that pre-modify a noun phrase. The modifiers/intensifiers come before determiners either (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1992: 128).

E.g. It was rather a mess.

E.g. what a big fool he is.

e) Prepositional Phrases Modify Nouns

Lester (2009: 47) demonstrates that prepositional phrase may modify noun only as post modification, and sometimes gives information about space or time which is related to the noun. , for example Table 1 :

Prepositional Phrases As Modifiers

TIME	SPACE
<i>The day after tomorrow.</i>	<i>The house on the corner.</i>
<i>The week from Wednesday</i>	<i>The window behind the window.</i>

6 Forms of Modifying Adverbs

Faries(1952: 236-37) states that the modifiers with an adverb as, a head, the modifiers are like; quite, pretty, rather, awfully, too, etc. They give a degree of assertion to the head. An adverb modifies adverb as:

E.g. We are awfully short of help right now.

E.g. Go right ahead with mimeographing.

Adverbs are also modified by nouns for example;

E.g. Three of them came in at least a day early.

7 Forms of modifying verbs

An adverb often modifies action and provides information, typically, about action that it modifies. There are many kinds of adverbs that modify verbs, for example, adverbs of duration (*often, frequently....*), adverbs of manner (*fast, quickly, slowly...*) adverbs of place(*here , there*) , and adverbs of time (*then, now, later*) (Gelderen 2010: 16). For example;

Table 2

Adverbs as modifiers

Time	Speak now.
Place	Stop here, please
Manner	He speaks slowly.
Duration	The student sonzetinies got bored

8 Forms of Modifying Adjectives

Adverbs modify adjectives and they are called intensifiers. When an adverb modifies an adjective as ahead, they usually precede the adjective immediately, except *enough* which follows the head .(Chalker, 1989: 201). E.g. She is awfully terrible I upset.

E.g. I've pretty well finished now. Premodification comprises all the items placed before the head which are adjectives and nouns, as well as there may add determiner to the pre-head item (Quirk etal; 1972: 77). A pre-noun adjectives are used to modify a noun head (Kim and Sells, 2007: 121). Leech (2006: 65) states that the premodification is the word that precedes the headword that it modifies. Biber etal; (1999: 29) denotes when the genitive is used, its function is to specify, but two genitive has the same function of noun modifiers. These double genitives are just like an adjective in both positions and functions. E.g. *Even her two children 's clothes disappeared.* E.g. *The teacher's room for a music lesson.* Many nouns that usually count nouns are used to pre-modify the noun head. These pre-modifying nouns are called '

attributive noun,' because they occupy the adjectival attributive position just like adjective but with noun + noun head. (Chalker 1989: 39).

E.g. A book shop. E.g. A pair of trousers pocket.

E.g. A two-part novel. E.g. A three-hour exam. Quirk and Greenbaum(1992: 139) shows that nouns sometimes function as pre modifiers of the noun head.

These attributive nouns are like adjectives and also take the adjectival position:
E.g. The city tower.

E.g. A thick wall.

E.g. A ball pen.

E.g. The urban society.

Warriner et al; (1977: 10-11) analyzes the use of attributive adjective as "that modifies word which means to describe the word or to make its meaning more definite." Adjectives that occur in prenominal positions are called' attributive adjectives .' For example

E.g. The other man is waiting right now.

E.g. A big desk. The modifier of a noun is adjective, the meaning in modification structure is that the adjective specifies the quality of the noun head (Faries, 1952: 221).

E.g. His messy room. E.g. The crooked street. Adverbs are also used as pre-head modifiers whether they modify adjectives or adverbs, but an adverb in a pre-head modifier is optional (Biber et al; 1999: 102).

E.g. So quickly you do not enjoy it.

E.g. The problem is hard enough to solve just now.

Stageberg(1980: 253) adds to the modifiers another group called ' pred determiners.

This group consists of all, both, and a half, etc.

E.g. All / half my old school friend.

8 Post modification

Leech (2006: 65)defines postmodifiers as" the word that follows the noun head." Post modification comprises all items placed after the noun head, they are chiefly prepositional phrases, non-finite clauses, and relative clauses (Quirk et al; 1972: 700)

Chalker (1989: 53)also says that a prepositional phrase modifies the noun head (but it is used after the noun head. This use establishes the definiteness of the noun head.

E.g. Music **on tape** isn't the same as live music.
 Gelderen(2010: 41)denotes that the prepositional phrase modifies the noun head and it usually occurs after the headword, for example
 E.g. The book **on the shelf** **is** filled with soil.
 E.g. He saw the man **with glasses**.
 The adjectival prepositional phrase is used after the headword. It gives information about space or time (Lester, 2006: 161). For example;
 E.g. The man **in the yellow jacket** is my cousin.
 Quirk and Greenbaum (1992: 161)state that the post modifiers prepositional phrase can have a comparable relative exists in paraphrase with' **have**'

Table 3P.P Equivalent to an adjective

P.P Modifies Nouns	Adjective Modifies Nouns with "have"
A man of courage	A man has courage .
The boy with large ears .	The boy's large ears

Stageberg (1980: 262)shows that the prepositional phrase may take the position of an adjective. So, it is called 'adjectival prepositional phrase
 E.g. The bend in the corner E.g. The apartment in front of us.

Faries (1952: 211) says that the function word can serve as post modifiers to the headword. The prepositional phrase does not consist of only prepositions, but they may consist of other 'modifiers 'that modify the headword. For example;
 E.g. **There is a period of being away.**
 E.g. **Is there anything of importance?**

E.g. **The carnival in the fairground.**

Adjectival clauses (relative clauses) have their own internal subject-verb agreement structures, unlike independent clauses, the adjective clauses can never stand alone. They always attached to the noun that they modify (Lester, 2006: 50).

E.g. The book that I need is hot in the library. E.g. Alice Johnson, who is the

head of the personnel, will be at the interview. Kim and Sells (2007: 21 5)indicates that a relative clause functions as a modifier. The relative clause always occupies the position after the headword; E.g. The video which you recommended was boring. E.g. The house that I doubted is before the corner. Most adverbial clauses come at the end of the clause, and it takes a form of a prepositional phrase, for example;

E.g. They do it on purpose. This adverbial is a post modifier of the headword (Eastwood, 1994: 265). Biber (1999: 632)indicates that the non-finite clause, especially' To-infinitive', occurs after the word it modifies. They occur with both subject and non-subject; E.g. There is no matter to confess. <without subject> E.g. Its absence was a factor to be taken into account. <with subject>

Table 4

Orders of modifications								
Re-Sentence	Determiners	Participle	Adjectives	Nouns	Head	Post-head	Post-head	Post-head
Examples	Examples	Examples	Examples	Examples	Examples	Examples	Examples	Examples
Specially	a/ an /the	Interesting	Young	Church	Place	<u>P.P</u> ;	Relative	Non –finite
Even	Possessive	Amazing	Big	Skin	clothe	in the city	clause	Clause
Just	adj.	Bored	Small	London	Tower	Near the	Which is	
Merely	Her, their, you	Taken	High	Samarra		center of	large	
Only	its, our, my	Looking	Low	Steel	Bag	the town		To arrest the
	Poss. Of name	Asked	Tall	Bass				The theft
Obviously	Ali's		Thin	Cloth		Above		
						the		
						cupboard		
Nearly	Demonstrative		Intellectual	Nylon	Pan		That are	To fry the
	That, there,						small	eggs
Almost	this, another,		Japanese	Brick				
In fact	much, either,		Silken	Clay	House		That is in	
	some etc.		Beautiful				the corner	
			Excellent	Rock				To fire the
			prevalent	Coat	Wool	In the		Paper
			Thick	Paper		note book		
				Skirt				

10. Conclusions

The headword is not necessarily a noun. The headword may be an adjective, an adverb, or even a verb. The modifiers are not confined to a single word, but modifiers may modify a sentence or a noun phrase. The modifiers may not be an adjective or an adverb, because verbs can be used as modifiers. Nouns may modify nouns, adverbs may modify adjectives, and prepositional phrases may modify noun phrases. According to position, there are two main positions, in the structures of modifications, modifying a headword:

1. Prernodifier that is always at least one word precedes a modifying head
Premodifiers are always a single separate word like an adverb, an adjective, a noun, or a verb.
2. Post modification is the modifier follows the head. Post modifiers are always phrases like prepositional phrases, clauses like nominal clauses and relative clauses, non-finite clauses as well as adverbial clauses that modify a headword.
3. A genitive case is used to modify nouns. Especially, in double-genitive case.

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