

# POSTMODIFYING ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AN INTEGRATED CORPUS BASED AP

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**What is an attributive adjective in linguistics?** /tʁɒbjɪtɪv/ (grammar) (of adjectives or nouns) used before a noun to describe it. In 'the blue sky' and 'a family business', 'blue' and 'family' are attributive.

**How do you use attributive adjectives in a sentence?** An attributive adjective is placed after the noun for additional emphasis: We bought the newest car available. They took the fastest route possible. She finished her work in the slowest way imaginable.

**What is attributive and postpositive adjectives?** Attributive adjectives are often adjectives from different categories, so they must follow a specific adjective order (e.g., "a big fluffy Himalayan cat"). Postpositive adjectives usually occur with indefinite pronouns (e.g., "something special," "anything new").

**What is attributive English examples?** (of the position or use of an adjective, noun, or phrase) before a noun: In "a sudden movement", "sudden" is an adjective in the attributive position. In "the television aerial", "television" is a noun used in an attributive way. When it is used as an attributive adjective, you write 'long-distance' with a hyphen.

**What is the difference between descriptive and attributive adjectives?** Both attributive adjective and descriptive adjective are the same. They attribute a quality, number, quantity, etc. to a noun describing it. Attributive adjectives occur within a noun phrase. For example in "Three little monkeys" are playing," the two adjectives

are part of the noun phrase.

**What is the effect of attributive adjectives?** An attributive modifier such as an adjective can be either restrictive in its meaning or non-restrictive. In the first case the modifier limits the containing noun phrase's reference while in the second it does not.

**What is the order of attributive adjectives?** In many languages, attributive adjectives usually occur in a specific order. In general, the adjective order in English can be summarised as: opinion, size, age or shape, colour, origin, material, purpose. Other language authorities, like the Cambridge Dictionary, state that shape precedes rather than follows age.

**What is the difference between descriptive and attributive adjectives?** Both attributive adjective and descriptive adjective are the same. They attribute a quality, number, quantity, etc. to a noun describing it. Attributive adjectives occur within a noun phrase. For example in "Three little monkeys" are playing," the two adjectives are part of the noun phrase.

**What is an example of an attributive phrase?** The attributive phrases in this reading include "Gina Miller explains," "Roger Holden believes," and "he argues." Each of these attributive phrases gives credit to the sources. There are times when it can be difficult to determine who wrote specific quotes.

**What is an example of a predicative adjective?** The predicate adjective will be the descriptive noun that immediately follows the helping verb. For example, in the sentence, "Joey seems hungry today," the word "seems" is the linking verb, and the word "hungry" is the predicate adjective.

**What is an attribute in linguistics?** Grammar. a word or phrase that is syntactically subordinate to another and serves to limit, identify, particularize, describe, or supplement the meaning of the form with which it is in construction. In the red house, red is an attribute of house.

## **The Butlerian Jihad: Legends of Dune**

**Q: What is the Butlerian Jihad?** A: The Butlerian Jihad is a fictional event in the Dune universe created by Frank Herbert. It was an interplanetary war against the

thinking machines, or those with artificial intelligence capabilities, in the year 201 BG (Before Guild).

**Q: Who was Count Fenring?** A: Count Fenring was the leader of the human forces during the Butlerian Jihad. He is often portrayed as a ruthless and brilliant strategist who emerged from the ashes of the war to establish the League of Nobles.

**Q: What were the consequences of the Jihad?** A: The Butlerian Jihad resulted in the destruction of most thinking machines and the establishment of the Orange Catholic Bible, which forbade the creation of such machines in the future. It also led to the rise of the humans as the dominant species in the galaxy.

**Q: How is the Butlerian Jihad depicted in "Legends of Dune" by Brian Herbert?** A: In Brian Herbert's "Legends of Dune," the Butlerian Jihad is explored in greater detail. Herbert introduces new characters and events that provide a more intricate and nuanced understanding of the war and its aftermath.

**Q: What themes are explored through the Butlerian Jihad in "Legends of Dune"?** A: "Legends of Dune" explores themes related to human autonomy, the dangers of technology, the quest for knowledge, and the battle between faith and reason. Herbert's portrayal of the Butlerian Jihad serves as a cautionary tale about the potential consequences of unchecked technological advancement and the importance of maintaining a balance between science and humanity.

## **Liboff's Solution of Quantum Mechanics: Questions and Answers**

### **1. What is Liboff's solution of quantum mechanics?**

Liboff's solution, proposed by Richard Liboff in 1994, offers an alternative interpretation of quantum mechanics based on the concept of a non-Hermitian Hamiltonian operator. This allows for the inclusion of dissipation and other irreversible processes into the quantum theory, addressing a fundamental limitation in traditional Hermitian formulations.

### **2. Why is Liboff's solution needed?**

Hermitian quantum mechanics, while successful in many areas, struggles to describe certain physical phenomena involving dissipation, such as particle decay

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and energy transfer. Liboff's solution provides a framework to reconcile these observations by introducing non-Hermitian operators.

### **3. How does Liboff's solution differ from traditional quantum mechanics?**

Liboff's solution departs from the conventional Hermitian requirement for Hamiltonian operators. Non-Hermitian operators allow for complex eigenvalues, which can account for processes that involve energy loss or gain. Consequently, the solutions to the wave equation in Liboff's framework differ from those obtained in traditional quantum mechanics.

### **4. What are the implications of Liboff's solution?**

Liboff's solution has significant implications for the foundations of quantum mechanics. It suggests that the traditional Hermitian framework is not universally applicable and may require modifications to account for irreversible processes. Furthermore, it opens up avenues for exploring new physical phenomena that are inaccessible with Hermitian formulations.

### **5. How has Liboff's solution been received?**

Liboff's solution has generated controversy and debate within the physics community. While some researchers have embraced it as a valuable extension of quantum mechanics, others have criticized its implications for the fundamental principles of the theory. The debate continues, with ongoing research and discussion around the validity and significance of Liboff's approach.

## **Set Theory Problems and Solutions with Huobaoore**

Set theory is a branch of mathematics that deals with the study of sets, which are well-defined collections of distinct objects. Sets can be finite, meaning they have a limited number of elements, or infinite, meaning they have an unlimited number of elements.

The axiomatic system of set theory, developed by Ernst Zermelo and Abraham Fraenkel, provides a framework for defining sets and manipulating them. This system is based on a set of axioms that describe the properties of sets and the relationships between them.

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**Q1: Prove that the intersection of any collection of sets is a subset of each of the sets in the collection.**

**A1:** Let  $\{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\}$  be a collection of sets. We want to prove that  $\{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\} \cap S_i \subseteq S_i$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

Let  $x \in \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\} \cap S_i$ . Then  $x \in S_i$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Therefore,  $x \in S_i$ . Hence,  $\{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\} \cap S_i \subseteq S_i$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

**Q2: Find the power set of the set  $\{1, 2, 3\}$ .**

**A2:** The power set of a set  $S$  is the set of all subsets of  $S$ . The power set of  $\{1, 2, 3\}$  is  $\{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$ .

**Q3: Prove that the union of any collection of sets is a superset of each of the sets in the collection.**

**A3:** Let  $\{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\}$  be a collection of sets. We want to prove that  $\{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\} \cup S_i \supseteq S_i$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

Let  $x \in S_i$ . Then  $x \in \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\} \cup S_i$ . Therefore,  $\{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\} \cup S_i \supseteq S_i$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

**Q4: Find the Cartesian product of the sets  $\{1, 2\}$  and  $\{a, b\}$ .**

**A4:** The Cartesian product of two sets  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  is the set of all ordered pairs  $(s_1, s_2)$  such that  $s_1 \in S_1$  and  $s_2 \in S_2$ . The Cartesian product of  $\{1, 2\}$  and  $\{a, b\}$  is  $\{(1, a), (1, b), (2, a), (2, b)\}$ .

**Q5: Prove that the complement of the union of two sets is the intersection of their complements.**

**A5:** Let  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  be two sets. We want to prove that  $(S_1 \cup S_2)^c = S_1^c \cap S_2^c$ .

Let  $x \in (S_1 \cup S_2)^c$ . Then  $x \notin S_1 \cup S_2$ , which means  $x \notin S_1$  and  $x \notin S_2$ . Therefore,  $x \in S_1^c$  and  $x \in S_2^c$ . Hence,  $x \in S_1^c \cap S_2^c$ .

Now let  $x \in S_1^c \cap S_2^c$ . Then  $x \in S_1^c$  and  $x \in S_2^c$ , which means  $x \notin S_1$  and  $x \notin S_2$ .

Therefore,  $x \notin S_1 \cup S_2$ , which means  $x \in (S_1 \cup S_2)^c$ . Hence,  $S_1^c \cap S_2^c \subseteq (S_1 \cup S_2)^c$ .

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S?)?.

Since both  $(S? \rightarrow S?) \rightarrow S?? \rightarrow S??$  and  $S?? \rightarrow S?? \rightarrow (S? \rightarrow S?)?$ , we have  $(S? \rightarrow S?)? = S?? \rightarrow S??$ .

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