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The Morphosyntactic and Semantic Characteristics of the Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals in English

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Abstract

The aim of the paper is to determine the status of the genitive of deadjectival nominals in English. It represents the morphosyntactic and semantic research on the fundamental characteristics of synthetic and analytic genitive of deadjectival nominals in the English language. The premise is the theoretical assumption that adjectives as noun-phrase heads do not inflect for the genitive marker −'s in English (Quirk, et al., 1972, Đorđević, 1997). However, the thorough, corpus-based, investigation of the current use of the genitive case shows that the frequency of both, synthetic and analytic genitive of deadjectival nominals, gradually increases in contemporary English.

The general methodological approach in the paper is descriptive. The main goal of this research is to describe and analyse formal, syntactic, semantic and functional characteristics of the genitive of deadjectival nominals in contemporary English. After the classification of various genitive forms from the corpus, according to their formal, syntactic, semantic and functional characteristics, the obtained data were described in quantitative and qualitative terms. The results are the following: there is a concurrence between the syntactic and semantic characteristics of the genitive of deadjectival nominals and those of the genitive of nouns in general. Besides, the results show that the genitive of deadjectival nominals is of greatest frequency in academic prose, as well as that the analytic genitive of deadjectival nominals is more frequent than the synthetic form in all registers.

Introduction

The recent research of the contemporary use of the genitive in English indicates that the genitive of deadjectival nominals (or the genitive of supstantivized adjectives as stated in Jespersen, 238) is becoming more and more frequent form in contemporary English texts. Even though many linguists eliminate the possibility of the existence of this genitive, one quick search on the Internet shows that the forms such as *the poor's, the rich's, the blind's, the accused's, the living's, the Siamese's* are quite common in all kinds of texts written in English. The investigated corpus contains 1107 examples of the genitive of deadjectival nominals which were found using the search engine on the site *http://books.google.com.*

Structurally, it is possible to distinguish two types of the genitive of deadjectival nominals:

1. the **synthetic** genitive of deadjectival nominals, and
2. the **analytic** genitive of deadjectival nominals.

The general structure of the phrases containing the synthetic genitive of deadjectival nominals is: **deadjectival nominal + suffix's + head word.** A deadjectival nominal functions as a possessor, whereas a head word functions as a possessum. These two entities are related by the genitive suffix *–'s*.

The general structure of the phrases containing the analytic genitive of deadjectival nominals is: **head word + particle *of* + deadjectival nominal.** A deadjectival nominal functions as a possessor, whereas a head word functions as a possessum. These two entities are related by the particle *of*.

The detailed, corpus-based investigation shows that it is possible to add the genitive suffix *–'s* to the following types of deadjectival nominals:

1. adjectives, as in the example ***the deaf's** sign language,*
2. comparatives, as in the example ***the stronger's** advantage,*
3. superlatives, as in the example ***the richest's** wealth,*
4. compound adjectives, as in the example ***the mentally ill's** exclusion from the rest of society,*
5. adjectives denoting nationalities, as in the example ***the Japanese's** linguistic experience,*
6. past participles, as in the example ***the accused's** committing an act of violence,*
7. present participles, as in the example ***the living's** resentment toward the dead,* and
8. quantifiers, as in the example ***the many's** obligation.*

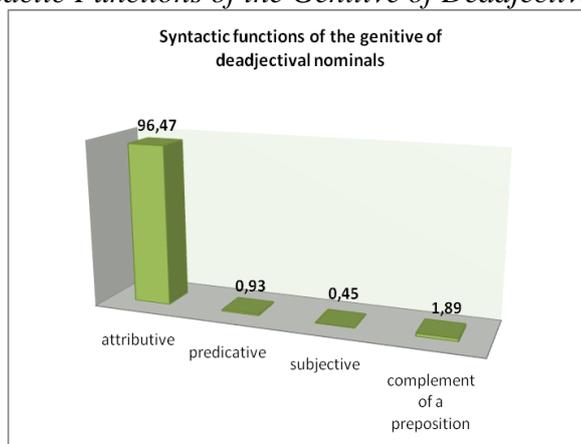**Syntactic Analysis of the Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals**

The aim of this section of the paper is the investigation of the syntactic functions of the genitive of deadjectival nominals in a sentence. The starting point of this investigation is the premise that syntactic functions of the genitive of deadjectival nominals are identical to those of the synthetic genitive of nouns in general. According to the syntactic analysis of the genitives of deadjectival nominals found in the corpus, it is possible to distinguish the following four syntactic functions:

1. the attributive genitive (Huddleston and Pullum, 469) of deadjectival nominals,
2. the predicative genitive (Huddleston and Pullum, 469) of deadjectival nominals,
3. the subjective genitive of deadjectival nominals and
4. the genitive of deadjectival nominals as a complement of a certain number of prepositions and prepositional verbs.

The quantitative analysis of the corpus that contains 1107 examples of the genitive of deadjectival nominals gave the following results:
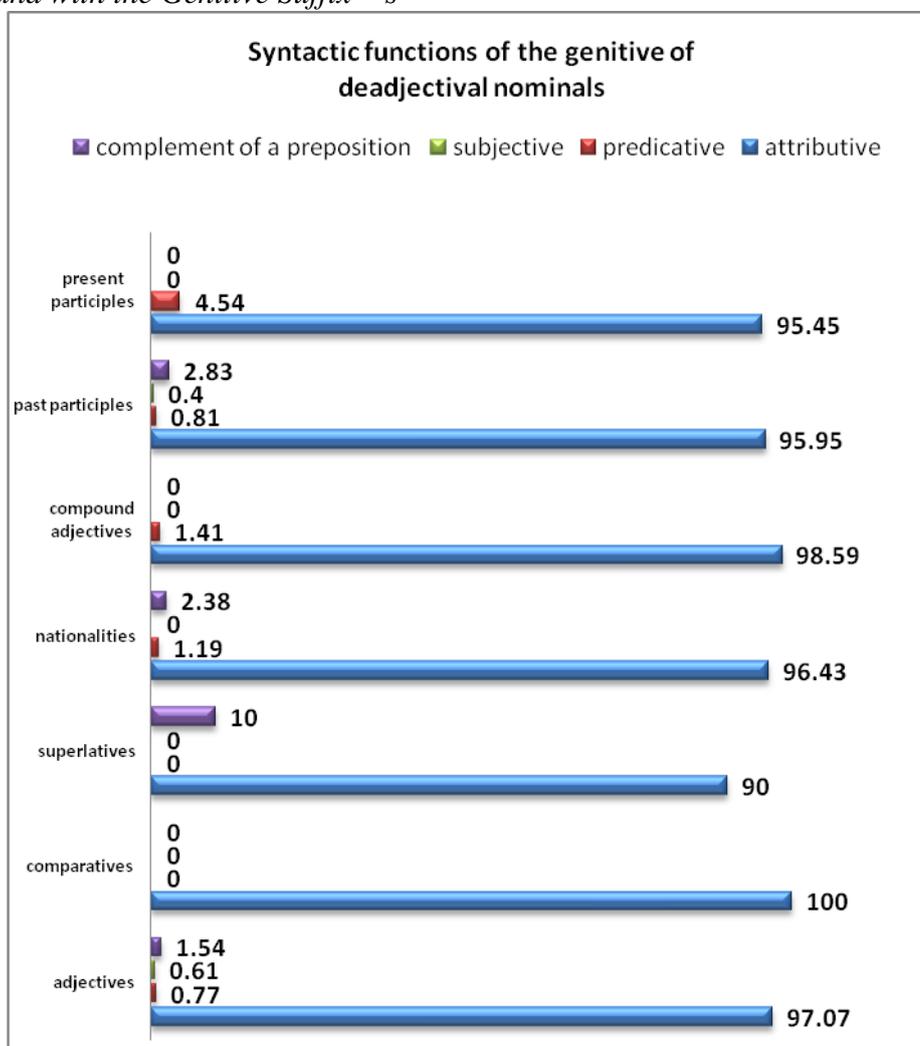
1) 1071 examples of the genitive of deadjectival nominals, i.e. 96,5% function as attributes,
2) 10 examples of the genitive of deadjectival nominals, i.e. 0,93% function as nominal predicates of the clauses,
3) 5 examples of the genitive of deadjectival nominals, i.e. 0,45% function as subjects of the clauses,
4) 21 examples have the function of the complement of prepositions and prepositional verbs which is 1,9% of the total number of the examples taken into consideration for this research.

Diagram 1. *Syntactic Functions of the Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals.*

According to the percentages given in the diagram 1 it is possible to conclude that the primary function of the genitive of deadjectival nominals in English is the attributive function. The function of the complement of prepositions and prepositional verbs follows with the frequency of 1,93%. The predicative function follows with 0,93% of the examples. The subjective function has the lowest frequency, only 0,45% of these genitives function as a subject of a clause. If these data are compared to the tendencies of the general syntactic functions of the genitive of nouns in English, it is possible to observe parallelism, since the attributive function of the genitive of nouns is the most frequent, whereas all other functions are far less frequent.

Diagram 2. *Syntactic Functions of the Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals in Terms of the Adjectives, Compound Adjectives, Comparatives, Superlatives, Adjectives Denoting Nationalities, Past and Present Participles that Can Be Found with the Genitive Suffix – 's*
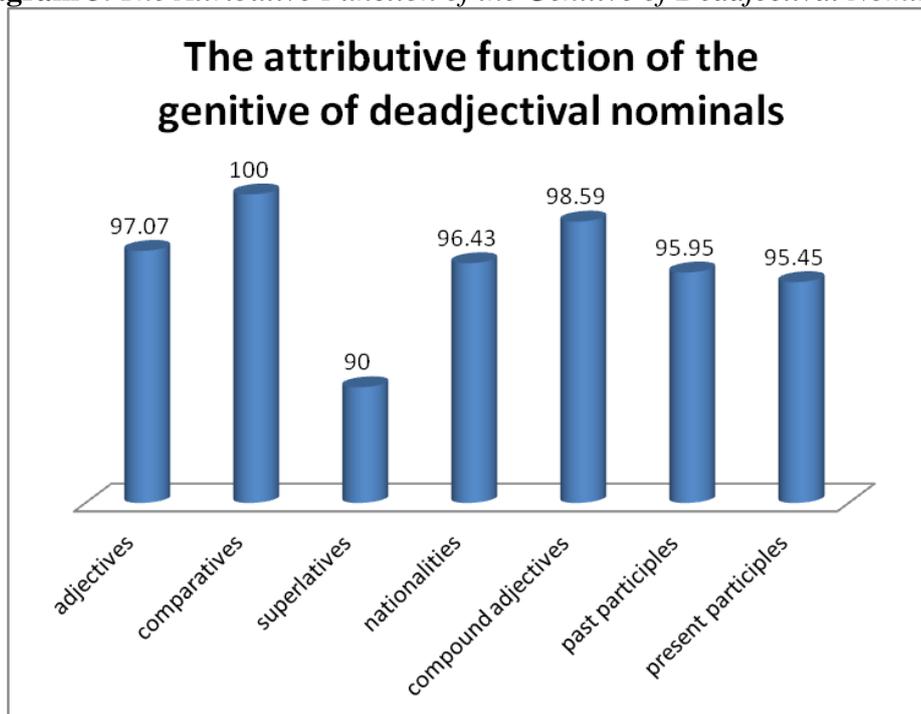
The given percentages show the dominance of the attributive function of the genitive of deadjectival nominals in all subcategories of the genitive of deadjectival nominals in English. The genitives of deadjectival nominals that contain comparatives have the attributive functions in all examples found in the corpus, whereas the lowest percentage can be noticed among the examples of the genitives of deadjectival nominals that contain superlatives. The genitives of deadjectival nominals that contain superlatives are the most frequent as complements of prepositions and prepositional verbs comparing to all other subcategories. The predicative function is the most frequent among the genitives of deadjectival nominals that contain present participles whereas the subjective function is of the greatest frequency among the genitives of deadjectival nominals that contain adjectives.

The Attributive Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals
The attributive genitive of deadjectival nominals has the function of an attribute of a head-word and stands as a premodifier. The function of the genitive of deadjectival nominals to modify, i.e. describe and determine, a head-word is dominant comparing to all other functions of the genitive of deadjectival nominals in English, since the greatest number of such genitives – 96,47% - functions as an attribute.

Diagram 3. *The Attributive Function of the Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals*

It can be noticed that the percentage of the attributive function of the genitive of deadjectival nominals is extremely high in all subcategories and is over 90% in all cases (Diagram 3). The genitives of deadjectival nominals that

contain comparatives completely function as attributes, while the genitives of deadjectival nominals that contain superlatives have the lowest percentage – 90%.

The attributive function of the genitive of deadjectival nominals can be illustrated by the following examples:

*The poor were taken in by this line of argument, not realizing **the wealthy's** ulterior motives.*

*...a refusal of the rich to provide aid or let the poor appropriate **the rich's** resources.*

*...efforts to boost productivity support **the powerful's** interests, not the people's interests.*

*...and to the church, **the poor's** best friend, and never laid his head...*

*...the measure of **the married's** ability to have periods of abstinence...*

*...as a projection of **the living's** resentment toward the dead.*

The next three examples are appropriate to prove that the genitive of deadjectival nominals in English has the same functional characteristics as the genitive of nouns in general – the function of a modifier of a head-word:

*Likewise, **women's "ways of knowing"** - supposedly more relational and interconnected - are **the powerless's** ways of knowing.*

*With all but her youngest son at the front, she received news of **the oldest's**, **Miguel's**, death.*

*That blue blood runs less passionately through **the high-born's** veins than through **the peasant's**?*

The genitive pairs in these examples, *women's/the powerless's, Miguel's/the oldest's* and *the high-born's/the peasant's* show that the genitive of nouns and the genitive of deadjectival nominals stand in the paradigmatic relation, which means that they are functionally equivalent, and according to the principle of the similarity of units in a linguistic system, they can be chosen when it is necessary to utter a phrase containing a genitive.

The Predicative Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals

The genitive of deadjectival nominals can function as a nominal predicate i.e. as a complement of the copular verb (for example *be, resemble*). This function is not of a high frequency, only 0,93% examples found in the corpus have the function of a nominal predicate.

Diagram 4. *The Predicative Function of the Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals*
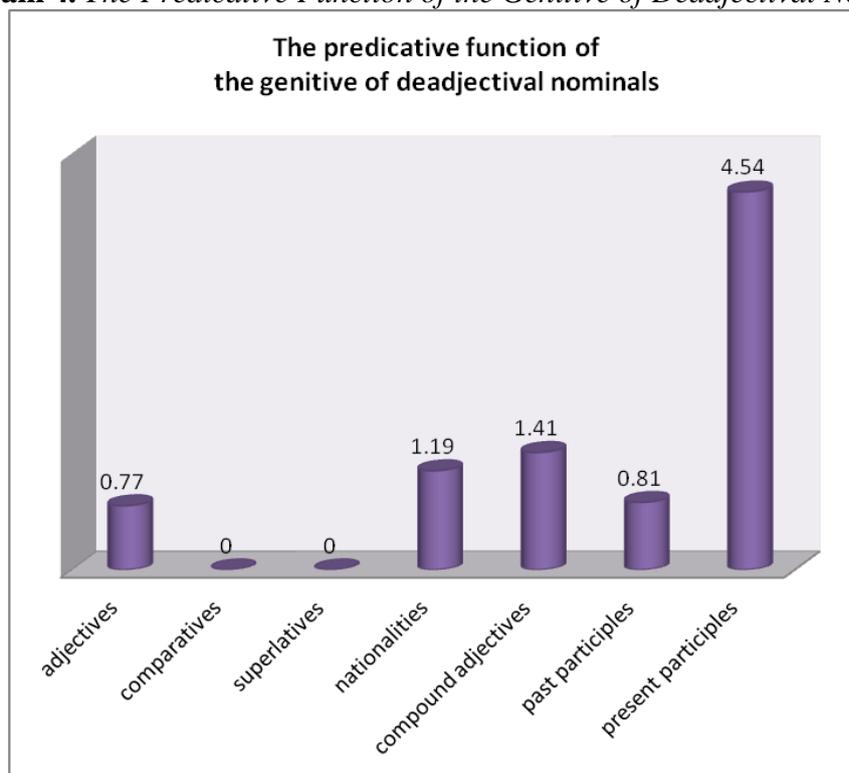
The diagram 4 shows that the highest frequency of the genitives of deadjectival nominals functioning as nominal predicates is among such genitives that contain present participles (4,54%), while the examples of the predicative genitives of deadjectival nominals that contain comparative or superlative have not been found in the corpus.

The predicative genitive of deadjectival nominals stands independently, i.e. without a head-word. Therefore, it is an example of the independent genitive. This function of the genitive of deadjectival nominals can be illustrated by the following examples:

*… the rich steal from the poor what is **the poor's** by God's intention.*

*The bag produced, in which were found dhatura seeds, is **the accused's**.*

*The answer is **the elderly's**.*

*Give our young art what is young art's and to the old [art] what is **the old's**.*

*Showing that the will is **the obedient's** who truly follows the way of believing requesting guidance…*

*Words from waves or half-guessed in a rustling, and others that resemble **the dead's** and are startled amid cypresses…*

The Subjective Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals

The subjective genitive of deadjectival nominals can extremely rarely be found. Only 0,45% of the total number of the examples found in the examined corpus has the syntactic function of subject. The greatest number of these forms represents the examples of the elliptic genitive of deadjectival nominals with anaphoric reference. The genitive of deadjectival nominals can be a subject to the following verbs: *be, (can) be, refer, resemble, (can) differ.* This can be illustrated by the following examples:

> *… in 1987 the non-poor's income was 16% above the average and* **the poor's** *was 37% under it.*

> *Where your client's constitutional rights are at stake and* **the accused's are** *not the balance of convenience should be found to be in your favour.*

> *The chief difference between a croc and alligator is that the latter's snout is shaped like a shovel while* **the former's** *resembles a trowel or arrow head.*

> **The latter's resemble** *also the mainstream liturgical development of the Church's sacraments….*

> *All our thoughts have to be put into practice by which* **the poor's can** *really* **be benefited***.*

> *In comparing the records of Ross with Winans, I must point out that the former's record was made up of stags and hinds, whereas* **the latter's refers** *exclusively to stags.*

Diagram 5. *The Subjective Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals*
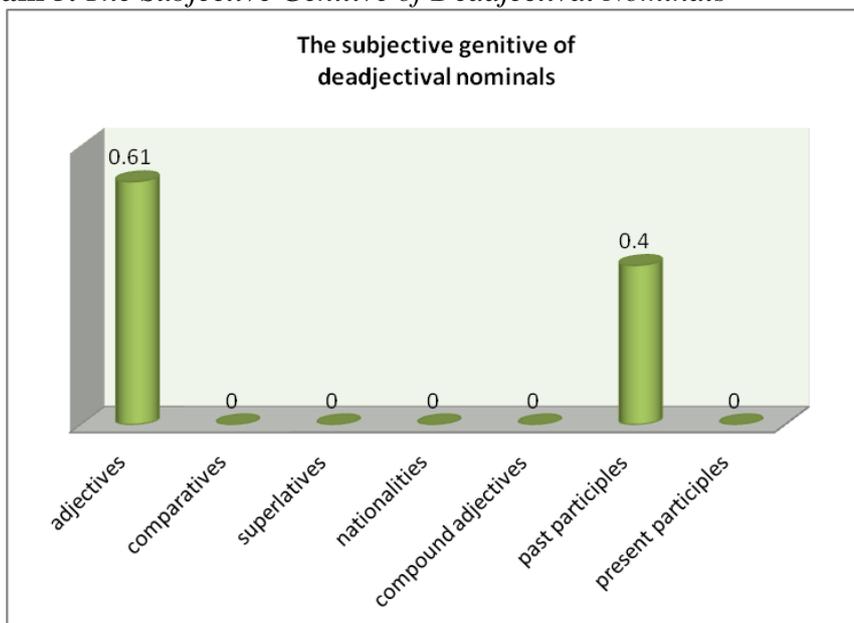
The diagram 5 indicates that the genitive of deadjectival nominals can function as a subject of a clause only when the head-word is an adjective or past participle. The genitive of deadjectival nominals containing adjectives shows a slightly higher percentage of the subjective function (0,61%) comparing to the genitive of deadjectival nominals containing past participle (0,4%).

The Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals as a Complement of Prepositions/ Prepositional Verbs

Beside already mentioned basic syntactic functions, it is possible, though very rarely, to find the genitive of deadjectival nominals functioning as a complement of a prepositional verb, as in the next example:

*Over the years the out-of-wedlock child's position, though much improved, has remained second-class compared to **the legitimate's**.*

Sometimes, the genitive of deadjectival nominals can function as a complement of a preposition, like in:

*There was a slightly higher percentage of capable individuals among **the adopted's** whose own families were good…*

*During this period, football leagues in Spain and Italy were ahead of **the English's** in term of revenues and attendances.*

It can be emphasized that the genitive of deadjectival nominals has a higher frequency as a complement of the prepositions *as* and *than* in the clauses that contain comparative forms of adjectives. For example:

*The respectable's contribution to the polis is in all likelihood the same way as **the wealthy's**, in that they tend to give…*

*The poor's use of commodities was more varied and multidimensional than **the rich's**;…*

*…more for her own amusement, than **the adored's**, however, for she listened with a stolid unappreciative face...*

*When the French ran up their pennant on a higher pole than **the British's...**.*

*In these the unskilled workers' gains were much smaller than **the skilled's**.*

Diagram 6: *The Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals as a Complement of Prepositions/Prepositional Verbs*
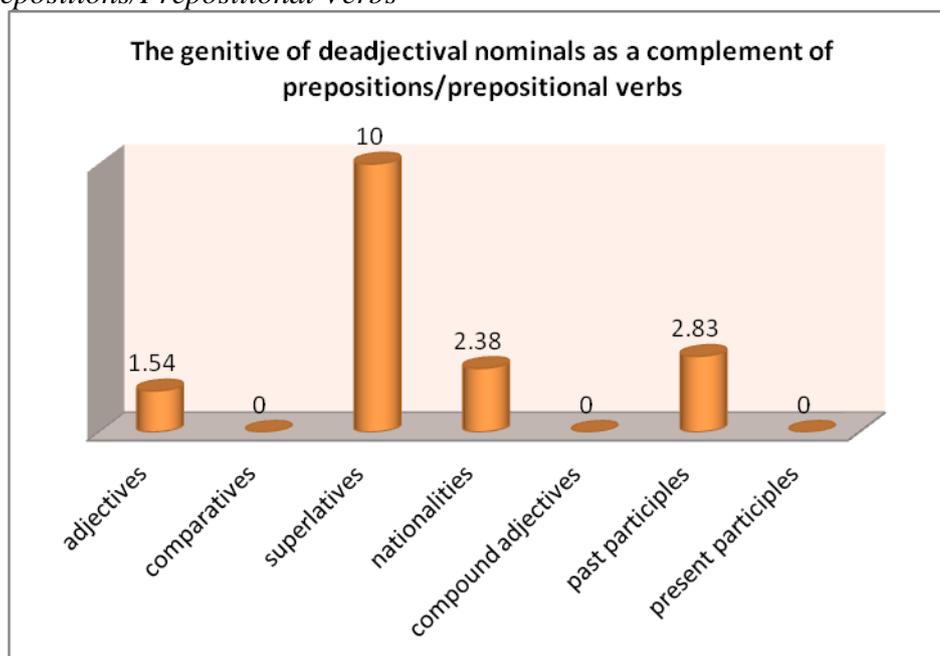
The diagram 6 indicates that the genitive of deadjectival nominals containing superlatives can function as a complement to a preposition/prepositional verb with the highest frequency (10% of the total number of the examples from the corpus). The examples of the genitive of deadjectival nominals containing comparative, compound adjectives and present participles with the complement function have not been found in the corpus.

The Syntactic Functions of the Phrases Containing the Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals

The nominal phrases that contain the genitive of deadjectival nominals can have the following syntactic functions in a clause:

1. the function of a complement of a preposition, as in the example:
   *At the very heart **of <ins>the wise's</ins> search for knowledge** lay a value judgment…*

2. the function of an object of a transitive verb, as in the example:
   "Light hurts the sick's eyes," Marian said…

3. the function of a subject of a clause, as in the example:
   ***<ins>The supportive's</ins> prime responsibility** will be to the operational manager…*

4. the predicative function, as in the example:
   … the more perfect would be the mute's mastery of language.

5. the appositional function, as in the example:

It was an outcry, the terrified's bloodcurdling appeal, that filled The Flaming Sea 57.

6. the function of a complement of a prepositional verb, as in the example:
   Let us refer to the superior's estimate of resource requirements for a particular task as R.

Diagram 7. *The Syntactic Functions of the Phrases Containing the Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals*

The syntactic functions of the phrases containing the genitive of deadjectival nominals

complement of a prepositional verb 4,69
complement of a preposition 42,73
apposition 1,08
object 23,21
nominal predicate 5.6
subject 22,58
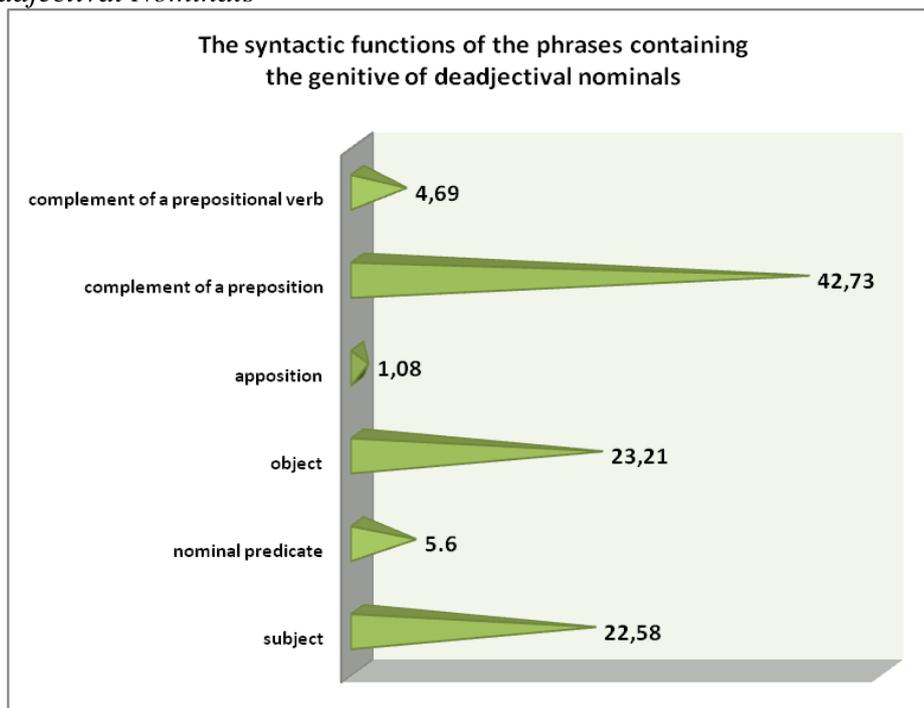
The data given in the diagram 7 show that the dominant syntactic function of the nominal phrases that contain the genitive of deadjectival nominals in the examined corpus is the function of a complement to a preposition with the frequency of 42,73% from the total number of the examples taken into consideration. The functions of a subject and object of a clause have a considerable frequency, whereas the least frequent is the appositional function with only 1,08% of all the examined examples.

Diagram 8: *The Comparative Analysis of the Syntactic Functions of the Phrases that Contain the Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals in Terms of the Various Types of Deadjectival Nominals*
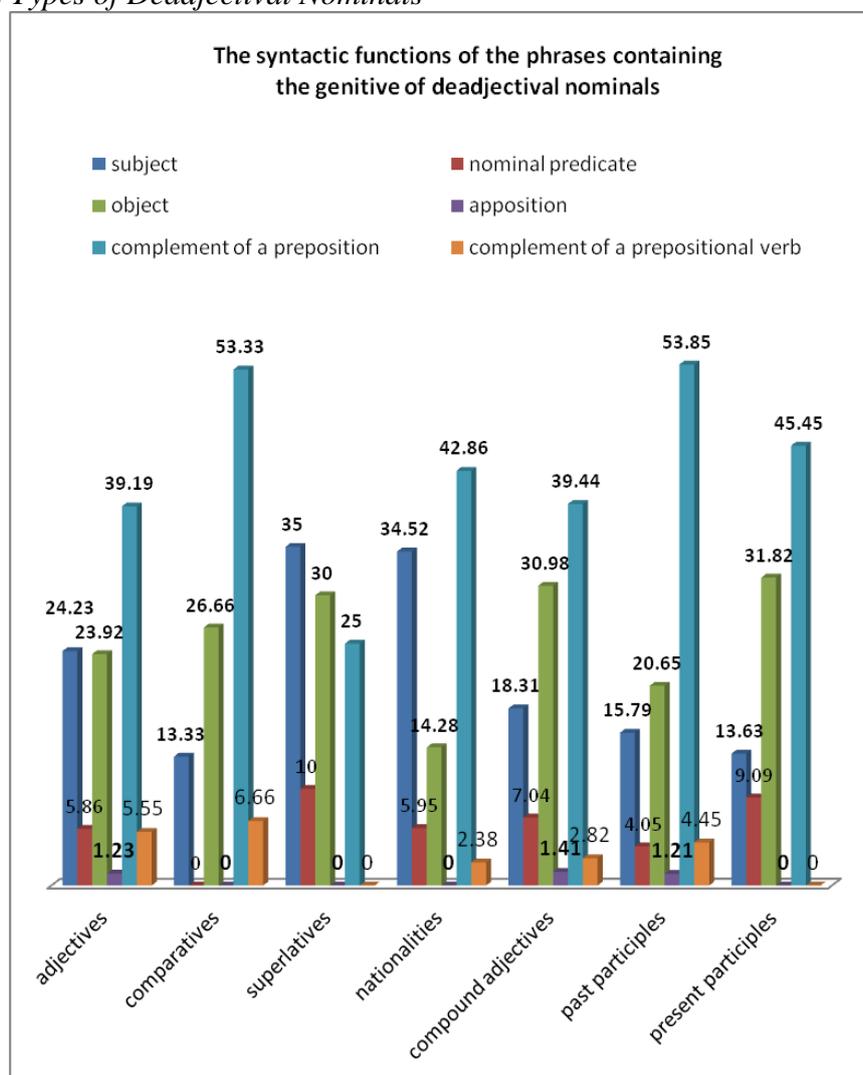
The data presented by the diagram 8 lead to the following conclusions:

1. the function of a subject of a clause is the most frequent among the phrases that contain superlatives - 35%, whereas it is the least frequent among the phrases containing comparatives - 13,33%,

2. the function of an object of a transitive verb is the most frequent among the phrases that contain present participles – 31,82%, while the least frequent are the phrases containing adjectives denoting nationalities – 14,28%,

3. the phrase containing superlative forms can have a predicative function most frequently – 10%, while it is not possible to find such phrases containing comparatives.

4. the appositional function of the phrases containing the genitive of deadjectival nominals is extremely rare. It is not possible to find the examples with appositional function among the phrases that contain comparatives, superlatives, adjectives denoting nationalities and present participles.

5. The phrases that contain the genitive of past participles function, most frequently, as a complement of a preposition – 53,85%, while the lowest number of such phrases with this function is among the nominals that contain superlative – 25%.

6. The phrases containing comparative forms most frequently have the function of a complement to a prepositional verb – 6,66%, whereas such examples cannot be found among the phrases that contain superlatives and present participles marked by the genitive suffix –'s.

The Syntactic Functions of the Analytic Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals

The analytic genitive of deadjectival nominals can have the following functions:

1. the predicative function, as in the example:
*This is true as much of the rich as it is **of <u>the poor</u>**.*

2. the complement function:
a) a complement of nominals, like in:
*Federation has become truly **the voice of <u>the blind</u>** - not just of the professional blind, or of the sheltered blind, or of the pensioned blind…*
b) a complement of verbs, like in:
*…and that this aristocracy **consists of <u>the rich and the great</u>**…*
c) a complement of adjectivals, like in:
*The rich are **scared of <u>the poor</u>** and the poor are scared of the rich…*
d) the complement of numerals, like in:
*…Blair was willing to become **one of <u>the poor</u>** because he wanted to draw attention to their plight through his writing.*
e) a complement of quantifiers, like in:
*…if only **very few of <u>the poor</u>** are reached.*

3. a modifying function, as in the example:
***Anthropological portrayals of <u>the poor</u>** have altered over time.*

The Semantic Interpretation of the Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals

The objective of this section of the paper is to examine the various meanings of the genitives of deajdectival nominals i.e. to interpret them

semantically, to compare their meanings to the meanings of the genitive of nouns with the aim to determine which semantic categories agree and which disagree, and to define the semantic categories that the genitives of deadjectival nominals cannot have and to find the reasons why.

In this semantic analysis, it is necessary to start from the categorization of the various meanings of the genitive of nouns in general. The premise is that the semantic interpretation of the genitive of deadjectival nominals is completely or almost completely in accord with the semantic interpretation of the genitive of nouns in English.

Deadjectival nominals generally have the semantic feature [+Human]. This feature excludes the possibility of the existence of the quantitative interpretation of the genitive of deadjectival nominals which means that the quantitative genitive of deadjectival nominals does not exist. Since this type of genitive is excluded, it is not possible to find the genitives of deadjectival nominals that can transfer the meaning of measure in space, time or value.

Similarly to the semantic interpretation of the genitive of nouns, two basic categories of the semantic analysis of the genitive of deadjectival nominals are specifying and classifying genitives (Rosenbach, 16, Biber et al, 294) of deadjectival nominals. The interpretation depends on the relation between a genitive of deadjectival nominal and a head-word.

The Specifying Genitive of Deadjectival Nominals

The specifying genitive of deadjectival nominals carries a special, individual or specifying meaning. Like the genitive of nouns in general, the genitive of deadjectival nominals is a case of very complex functions and includes the following meanings: possession, origin, source, part of something, paciens, agens, description. In accordance to this it is possible to distiguish the following semantic functions of the genitive of deadjectival nominals:

1. the possessive genitive,
2. the genitive of origin,
3. the partitive genitive,
4. the temporal genitive,
5. the descriptive genitive ,
6. the genitive of agency (Poutsma, 59) or the subjective genitive and
7. the genitive of undergoing (Poutsma, 41) or the objective genitive.

The possessive genitive of deadjectival nominals expresses the prototypical meaning of the genitive – possession/belonging – and is the most frequent semantic function of this type of the genitive. The possessive interpretation of this form is dominant and primary (Jespersen, 311). Very often, the possessive genitive of deadjectival nominals is used with the generic meaning, which can be illustrated by the examples:

*...not millions and billions of dollars in **the greedy's** bank accounts*.

*...more a simple self-interest of the poor to get some of **the rich's** money*.

*In that, even if all **the richest's** wealth was redistributed…*

*...were particularly concerned with **the unemployed's means of survival**…*

*...**the rights of the accused** are more than adequately protected in…*

Besides, it is posible to find examples with the specific/individual meaning, as it can be seen in the following examples:

*You want to take away **the homeless's** shopping carts!*

*Beside **the sick's** bed he knelt...*

*The mother of the insured's extramarital children receives 36% of **the deceased's** pension...*

*In addition to orchestrating the theft of **the Accursed's** sword….*

*… the praetor was to confiscate and sell **the convicted's** possessions.*

The possessive genitive of deadjectival nominals must be taken into account with the broadest sense of the meaning of the word possession, since beside the physical possession it can relate to something about a head-word, like in the following examples:

*...to alleviate **the poor's most urgent problems**.*

*...to boost productivity support **the powerful's** interests, not the people's interests.*

*To better understand **the prudent's** relationship to fortune…*

*...acting on **the religious's** analogical habits of imagination...*

*It is always the poor and middle class that suffer because of **the rich's** greed.*

The genitive of origin, as one of the possible interpretations of the genitive of deadjectival nominals, can transfer the idea of the origin of a head-word, as it can be seen in the following examples:

*...its focus on the political aspects of **the foreign's** influence.*

*This is assimilation from **the assimilated's** point of view.*

*As for **the converted's** ability to live a perfect life…*

*What is **the Orthodox's** own view of church-state relations?*

***The (language and other) attitudes of the wealthy and well-educated** are definably different from those of the poor and badly-educated...*

The partitive genitive of deadjectival nominals can identify a part of something. The examples for this type of the genitive of deadjectival nominals are:

*In case of feeding, justice broadly included filling **the hungry's stomachs** with food as well as empowering them with land.*

***The injured's legs** were crushed…*

*Father Pavel then took crowns from a box, and placed them on each of **the betrothed's heads**.*

*God bandages **the broken hearted's wounds**.*

*…they do not comprise **the majority of the poor**.*

The existence of the temporal genitive of deadjectival nominals can be questioned and must be taken into consideration with certain limitations, since, as it has already been stated, deadjectival nominals typically have the semantic feature [+Human]. However, it is possible to find a couple of examples of the genitive of deadjectival nominals that can transfer the idea of a certain temporal location, some kind of order/arrangement in time and that is influenced by the pragmatic factors, like in the following examples:

*Consider the mystery that must have flooded **the ancient's mind**…*

*We are at **the ancient's beginning**, **the ancient's home**, the place before creation and life, the prelude to our reality.*

*Migrants are less likely than non-migrants to be married, reflecting **the former's younger age**.*

*If a player knows another player's type — that is, its preferences — the former can predict **the latter's moves** in the future.*

***The sense of the ancient** was heightened because…*

The descriptive genitive of deadjectival nominals can describe/define a head-word. This semantic interpretation is similar to the classifying genitive. This type of the genitive of deadjectival nominals can be found in the following examples:

*…family agencies should all be part of **the mentally retarded's community and culture.***

*All children will be fascinated by **the disabled's special skills**…*

*…the restriction of **the mentally ill's civil rights** continues with an increase…*

*For Parker, despotical rule is unjust because **the enslaved's natural right to property**…*

*…the need for further improvement in **the education of the disabled**.*

The genitive of deadjectival nominals can often be found in front of deverbative nouns or gerunds. Depending on the relation between the possessum and the possessor it is possible to distinguish the genitive of agency and the genitive of undergoing as two specific meanings of the gentive of deadjectival nominals – agency and undergoing.

The genitive of agency indicates the agent by whom the action (a head-word) is accomplished. It is possible to see this type of the genitive in the following examples:

> *...it is coupled with **the disobedient's** conscious choice to violate a law*.

> *...a statistical glimpse into **the jobless's** struggle for economic survival*.

> *...the more perfect would be **the mute's** mastery of language*.

> ***The weak's** observance of special days* also fits with Jewish Sabbath *observance*.

> *Let us refer to **the superior's** estimate of resource requirements for a particular task as R*.

The genitive of agency can very frequently modify the gerund. This can be illustrated by the following examples:

> *... poverty is caused by **the rich's** exploiting the poor*...

> *A final such reason for the courts to intervene is **the accused's** committing an act of violence for revenge against the police*...

> *...but they were coupled with all **the proud's** misunderstanding of God…*

> *By **the dead's** rising at his command…*

> *The passion of a young woman for a man does not even compare with **the thirsty's** yearning for water*.

> *Similar insights are central to liberation theology, which preoccupies itself with **the suffering of the poor***.

The genitive of undergoing indicates the patient of the action, as in the examples:

> *...but the infertile-by-choice are ensuring **the fertile's** enslavement to sustaining the welfare system*.

> *...it also marked the beginning of **the mentally ill's** exclusion from the rest of society and represented an attempt to 'discipline' mental...*

> *...and also **the Dutch's** defeat in Batavia around the sixteenth century…*

*... represents **the ultimate exploitation of <u>the poor</u>** by the rich.*

The Classifying Interpretation of the Genitives of Deadjectival Nominals
The genitive of deadjectival nominals also has the second basic meaning of the genitive – the classifying one. The classifying genitive of deadjectival nominals transfers the idea of the type, kind, class or category of a head-word. This type of the genitive of deadjectival nominals has a generic reference and general meaning. This type of the genitive answers the question *What kind/type of...?*, and thus is similar to adjectives. It can be illustrated by the following examples:

*...have generally greater language capacity in both **<u>the deaf's</u> sign language** and in the oral language of the...*

*...tolerated and even accepted the importance of **<u>the mad's</u> deviations**.*

*...most parents have an "inability to converse freely in **<u>the mute's</u> language**."*

*In this way, **<u>the mute's</u> sign** would seek to send the notice...*

<u>The handicapped's</u> civil rights and personal dignity *are protected by law.*

*Signs are **the natural language of <u>the mute</u>**.*

Conclusion

The above mentioned examples and the quantitative analysis of the examined corpus indicate that the primary syntactic function of the genitive of deadjectival nominals is an attributive function. Besides, very rarely, the genitive of deadjectival nominals can function as a nominal predicate, subject of a clause, complement of a preposition or a complement of a prepositional verb. If the syntactic functions of the genitive of deadjectival nominals are compared to the syntactic functions of the genitive of nouns in general, it can be concluded that the syntactic interpretation of the genitive of deadjectival nominals is completely in accord with the syntactic interpretation of genitive of nouns in English since they are equivalent.

According to the examples which illustrate the semantic functions of the genitive of deadjectival nominals it is possible to come to the conclusion that the meanings of the genitive of deadjectival nominals are complex but also limited in a way. It can be interpreted as the specifying and classifying genitive, which basically is in agreement with the semantic interpretation of the genitive of nouns in general. The specifying meanings of the genitive of deadjectival nominals can be categorized as the possessive, partitive, temporal, descriptive, and the genitive of origin, agency and undergoing. The existence of the temporal genitive of deadjectival nominals is taken with limitations with

a sense of a certain order in time. The exsistence of the genitive of measure as one of the possible interpretations of the genitive of deadjectival nominals is excluded since deadjectival nominals, with their semantic feature [+Human] cannot transfer any kind of spatial and temporal specifications or values characteristic for this type of the genitive.

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