

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC QUẢN LÝ VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ HẢI PHÒNG**



KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH: NGÔN NGỮ ANH

Sinh viên : Lê Thị Thảo Vân

Giáo viên hướng dẫn : Th.s Nguyễn Thị Phương Thu

HẢI PHÒNG 2023

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**A STUDY ON ADJECTIVES DESCRIBING BEAUTY IN
ENGLISH**

**KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP ĐẠI HỌC HỆ CHÍNH QUY
NGÀNH: NGÔN NGỮ ANH**

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Tên đề tài: A study on adjective describing beauty in English.

NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI

1. Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp

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2. Các tài liệu, số liệu cần thiết

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3. Địa điểm thực tập tốt nghiệp

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GIẢNG VIÊN HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

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Nội dung hướng dẫn: A study on adjectives describing beauty in English

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Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày tháng năm 2023

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành xong trước ngày tháng năm 2023

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Sinh viên

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Giảng viên hướng dẫn

Lê Thị Thảo Vân

ThS. Nguyễn Thị Phương Thu

Hải Phòng, ngày... tháng... năm...

XÁC NHẬN CỦA KHOA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIẢNG VIÊN HƯỚNG DẪN TỐT NGHIỆP

Họ và tên giảng viên: Th.S Nguyễn Thị Phương Thu
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Chuyên ngành: Ngôn ngữ Anh
Nội dung hướng dẫn: A study on adjective describing beauty in English

1. Tinh thần thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp

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Đánh giá chất lượng của đề án/ khóa luận (so với nội dung yêu cầu đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T. T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán số liệu...)

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Hải Phòng, ngày tháng năm 2023

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(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

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Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIÁNG VIÊN CHĂM PHẢN BIỆN

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Nội dung hướng dẫn: A study on adjective describing beauty in English

1. Phần nhận xét của giảng viên chăm phản biện

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2. Những mặt còn hạn chế

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3. Ý kiến của giảng viên chăm phản biện

Được bảo vệ

Không được bảo vệ

Điểm hướng dẫn

Hải Phòng, ngày thángnăm 2023

Giảng viên chăm phản biện

(Ký và ghi rõ tên)

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PART1: INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale of the study

The English language plays a significant role in global communication and is widely spoken and studied around the world. Within the realm of English linguistics, various aspects of the language have been extensively explored, including grammar, syntax, phonetics, and semantics. However, one area that has received comparatively less attention is the study of adjective beauty. Beauty is a universal concept that holds great cultural and social significance. It affects human perceptions, preferences, and judgments in various domains, ranging from aesthetics and art to personal interactions and consumer behavior. Adjectives, as linguistic tools, are fundamental in expressing and conveying ideas related to beauty in both written and spoken English. Despite the importance of beauty in communication and its potential impact on individual and societal perspectives, there is a gap in the literature concerning the comprehensive analysis of adjective beauty in English. Therefore, this thesis aims to address this gap by conducting a systematic study on the topic, exploring the semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic aspects of adjectives related to beauty. The primary objective of this thesis is to provide a thorough investigation of adjective beauty in English, focusing on its various dimensions and linguistic implications.

All the above reasons have inspired me to choose the title of my thesis: "A study on adjective describing beauty in English" with the hope to understand clearly about adjective beauty.

2. Aims of the study

The study is conducted to understand about the syntactic and semantic features English adjective denoting beauty. The findings of the study, to some extent, helps the teachers and the learners have better ways to teach and learn English literature through understanding about English adjective and adjective

phrases. In order to achieve the aim, the study is expected to reach the following objectives:

- To analyze and discover the syntactic and semantic features of the adjectives denoting the beauty.
- Find more adjectives to describe beauty to enrich the vocabulary.

3. Methods of the study

The study is mainly carried out through documentary analysis and descriptive study with the support of descriptive research and contractive analysis. The data is quantitatively analyzed in terms of the frequencies of using adjective phrases to describe beauty and techniques used to translate these phrases.

4. Scope of the study

Due to the limited time and ability of the researcher, the data served for this study is collected mainly from adjectives.

PART 2: DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 Adjectives

1.1.1: Definitions of adjectives

***What is an Adjective?**

- An adjective is a part of speech that can be used to describe or provide more information about a noun or pronoun that acts as the subject in a sentence. Adjectives are found after the verb or before the noun it modifies. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, an adjective is defined as “*a word that describes a noun or pronoun.*” The Collins Dictionary gives a more elaborate definition. According to it, “an adjective is a word such as ‘*big*’, ‘*dead*’, or ‘*financial*’ that describes a person or thing, or gives extra information about them. Adjectives usually come before nouns or after link verbs.” The Oxford Learner’s Dictionary defines an adjective as “a word that describes a person or thing, for example ‘*big*’, ‘*red*’ and ‘*clever*’ in a *big house*, *red wine* and a *clever idea*.” An adjective is “a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages and typically serving as a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to specify a thing as distinct from something else”, according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Adjectives describe or modify that is, they limit or restrict the meaning of nouns and pronouns. They may name qualities of all kinds: huge, red, angry, tremendous, unique, rare, etc.

1.1.2: Semantic features of English adjectives

1.1.2.1: Gradable and non- gradable adjectives

-According to Longman English grammar (1988, p.108) adjectives can be also divided into gradable and non-gradable. 24 Gradable adjectives mean a large class

of words which can be graded, or in other words, they can be modified by intensifiers and include comparison such as very young, young, younger, the youngest...

+An adjective is gradable when:

- It can be imagined that degrees in the quality referred to and so it can be used with words like very, too and enough. Let's see the following examples:

E.g:

Your work is good.

Your work is very good.

- A comparative and superlative can be formed from it as big, bigger, biggest, etc.
- Non-gradable adjectives are a small class that cannot be graded or in other words, principally technical adjectives and adjectives denoting provenance such as atomic, hydrochloric, British...
- According to Longman English grammar (1988, p.108) an adjective is not gradable when:
- It is impossible to modify it, it means that we cannot use it with very, too,...and it is also impossible to make a comparative or superlative from it such as daily, medical, unique,...

1.1.2.2: Stative and dynamic adjectives

As their names suggest, stative adjectives denote a state or condition, which may generally be considered permanent, such as big, red, tall, etc. Stative adjectives cannot normally be used in imperative constructions:

* *Be big/ red/ tall.*

* *He is being red/ big/ tall.*

(Quirk et al, 1973, p.124)

While, dynamic adjectives denote attributes which are, to some extent at least, under the control of the one who possesses them. For instance, brave denotes an attribute which may not always be in evidence (unlike red, for example), but

which may be called upon as it is required. For this reason, it is appropriate to use it in an imperative.

Be brave.

Don't be afraid.

(Quirk et al, 1973, p.124)

Adjectives that can be used dynamically include: awkward, brave, calm, careless, cruel, funny, good, noisy, timid, etc.(Quirk at all, 1973,p.124)All dynamic adjectives can be used in imperatives such as be careful, don't be cruel, and they can also be use predicatively in progressive tense:

*Your son is being **disruptive** in class.*

*He is being **careful**.*

*We are being **very patient** with you.*

1.1.3: Types of Adjectives

1.1.3.1: Descriptive adjectives

- Are adjectives used to describe nouns, including 2 types:
- + General description: big, nice, intelligent, smart, beautiful, tall,
- + Origin description: Vietnamese, Chinese, Japanese,...

E.g:

*I have a **fast** car.* The word 'fast' is describing an attribute of the car.

*I am **hungry**.* The word 'hungry' is providing information about the subject.

1.1.3.2: Quantitative adjectives

- Quantitative adjectives provide information about the quantity of nouns and pronouns. This type belongs to the question category of "how much" and "how many".

E.g:

*There are **three** pencils in the box.*

- +The word "three" answers the question: how many pencils? Hence the word three is a quantitative adjective.

*There are **more than a million** planets in the sky.*

+The word million answers the question how many? Hence the word million is a quantitative adjective..

1.1.3.3: Demonstrative adjectives

- A demonstrative adjective directly refers to something or someone. Demonstrative adjectives include the words: this, that, these, those.

- A demonstrative pronoun works alone and does not precede a noun, but a demonstrative adjective always comes before the word it modifies.

E.g:

That building is so gorgeously decorated.

+“That” refers to a singular noun far from the speaker)

These next couple of Saturdays should be fun.

+ “These” indicates that the Saturdays will occur in the near future.

1.1.4.4: Possessive adjectives

- These adjectives, like possessive pronouns, are used to show or represent possession of a quality. For example: my, your, his, her, their, its, whose, etc.

E.g:

This is ***my*** car.

+ The possessive adjective my modifies the noun car to indicate that it belongs to me.

Whose soda is ***this***?

+The possessive adjective whose modifies the noun soda. Whose is also an interrogative adjective so it is often used in questions to ask who the owner of an item is?

1.1.3.5: Interrogative adjectives

- An interrogative adjective asks a question. An interrogative adjective must be followed by a noun or a pronoun. The interrogative adjectives are: which, what, whose. These words will not be considered as adjectives if a noun does not follow right after them. ‘Whose’ also belongs to the possessive adjective type.

E.g:

Which colour is your favourite?

+In the above sentence, the adjective which modifies the noun color to ask someone what their favourite colour is.

Whose lunch is this?

+Whose modifies the noun lunch. It is used to ask who the lunch belongs to.

1.1.3.6: Distributive adjectives

- Distributive adjective describe a particular element in a group. Some common distributive adjectives include: each, every either, neither, any.

- These adjectives are always accompanied by a noun or pronoun.

E.g:

Every child received a toy.

The children received toys.

+While these two sentences are close in meaning, the first sentence says that every single child got a toy while the second says that a bunch of toys were given to a group of children. The second sentence doesn't specify how the toys were distributed, and it could mean that the children received toys as a group to be shared, for example. Distributive adjectives are helpful when trying to express specific meanings in situations like this.

1.1.3.7: Compound Adjectives

- A compound adjective is a combination of two or more words which can perform the role of an adjective in a sentence. A compound adjective is formed by adding a noun, a present participle, or a past participle to the adjective. In some cases, the adjective is preceded by either of these and in other cases, the adjective is followed by either of them. Compound adjectives are mostly hyphenated.

E.g:

*This playground is **child-safe**.*

+In this sentence, the compound adjective "*child-safe*" is used to modify the noun "*playground*."

1.1.4: Positions of adjectives

-When an adjective is used with a noun, the usual order in English is adjective + noun:

E.g:

*She is a **nice** girl.* (Here the adjective nice modifies the noun girl and goes before it.)

-Adjectives with nouns and verbs.

+Adjectives can go before the noun (attributive) or after linking verbs such as *be*, *become*, *seem* (predicative):

E.g:

*What a **beautiful** flower!* (attributive)

*This bridge looks **unsafe**.* (predicative)

Some adjectives can only be used in one position or the other.

+Adjectives normally only used before a noun.

Numbers and first, last

With numbers and with words like first, last, next, the usual order is first/next + number + adjective + noun:

E.g:

*Special offer on the **last three** remaining sofas.*

*There used to be **two big** fields here when I was young.*

*I don't have to work for the **next four** days.*

*That's the **second large** study on unemployment this year.*

+Adjectives normally only used after a noun.

We use some -ed forms after a noun:

E.g:

*Most of the issues **mentioned** in the documentary are not very important.*

+Adjectives normally only used after a verb

Adjectives with the prefix *a-*

* We can't use adjectives with the prefix *a-* before a noun. We use them after linking verbs such as *be*, *seem*, *become*, *feel*, *smell*, and *taste*. Common examples

of adjectives with the prefix *a-* include *awake, alive, asleep, aboard* (on a plane, boat, bus or train), *afloat, ablaze* (on fire):

E.g:

*Katie was **awake** at the time.*

*The passengers were all **aboard** when they heard the loud bang.*

+If we want to express a similar meaning with an adjective in front of the noun, we can use a related adjective.

Compare

before a noun	after a verb
Even fourteen days after the earthquake, rescue workers were still finding live babies in the rubble.	Even fourteen days after the earthquake, rescue workers were still finding babies who were alive in the rubble.
It is very strange to see a lone wolf. They always stay together in groups called a 'pack'.	It is very strange to see a wolf who is alone . They always stay together in groups called a 'pack'.
There was a blazing fire in the cinema. It took many firemen to put it out.	The cinema was ablaze for many hours and it took many firemen to put out the fire.

-Words and phrases that go before and after adjectives.

*The most typical words and phrases that go before adjectives (premodifiers) are adverb phrases expressing degree:

E.g:

*He was pretty **surprised** then.*

*This cake tastes a bit **strange**.*

Photographs are really cheap nowadays.

*The major exception is the degree adverb enough, which goes after the adjective (a post modifier):

E.g:

I am strong enough to face the difficulties.

Is that car big enough for all of us?

See also

Enough

Other types of adverbs can also go before adjectives:

E.g:

*He had lost his **usually calm** attitude and become very nervous.* (adverb of frequency + adjective).

*He made an **insensitively timed** remark that upset her.* (comment adverb + adjective).

+Gradable adjectives and words and phrases that go before them.

Most common adjectives can express different degrees of qualities, properties, states, conditions, relations, etc. These are called gradable adjectives:

E.g:

*a **pretty big** meal*

*a **really big** meal*

*an **extremely big** meal*

+Before gradable adjectives, we can use words which show different degrees of the feature in question. These are usually adverb phrases.

The waves are fairly high in the winter. The waves are quite high in the winter.	an adverb of degree used before gradable adjective high.
The waves are this high in the winter.	This high would usually be spoken with a gesture showing a specific height.

I can't believe the waves are that high in the winter.	That high refers to a statement made by someone about the height of the waves or to the moment of seeing the high waves.
The waves are over six meters high in the winter.	Six meters is a noun phrase. Certain adjectives expressing measurable features (e.g. height, thickness, age, time) may be modified by such noun phrases: The wall is half a meter thick . The clock is over 100 years old . Sorry, we're half an hour early !

+Some degree adverbs (*so, too, as*) need a word or phrase to complete their meaning (a complement). The complement may be a clause or a phrase. The complement comes after the adjective head.

Compare

The waves were so high that they went onto the street!	<i>So</i> is the degree adverb before the adjective <i>high</i> . It needs the complement <i>that they went onto the street</i> in order to complete its meaning.
The waves are too high to go sailing	<i>Too</i> is the degree adverb before the adjective <i>high</i> . It needs the complement <i>to go sailing</i> in order to complete its meaning.
The waves are as high as the wall in the winter.	To say that things are the same, we use <i>as</i> + adjective + <i>as</i> + complement.
The waves are higher than the wall in the winter.	To compare two things which are different, we add the suffix <i>-er</i> to the adjective before the complement.

- Gradable opposites (antonyms)

+Open-ended

*The most common gradable adjectives can be grouped into pairs of opposites (antonyms) which refer to features like height: *short – tall*; heat: *hot – cold*, size; *big – small*, etc. These adjectives are at the upper and lower parts of an open-ended scale (a scale with no maximum or minimum):

Short	Tall
Big	Small

Warning:

+We can't use upgradable adverbs such as completely, absolutely, entirely, utterly or totally before these adjectives because they are open-ended:

E.g:

*My working day is **very** long. I start work at 8 am and I don't finish until 8 pm.*

Not: My working day is completely long.

+ Maximum and minimum

*Some other gradable adjectives can express features which have a maximum and/or minimum (zero) value:

Full	Empty
Possible	Impossible
Black	White

+We can use degree adverbs such as absolutely, completely, entirely, totally and other similar words before these adjectives:

E.g:

*We haven't had rain for two months. The garden is **completely** dry.*

*The city center is **absolutely** full of tourists at this time of year.*

+Other degree adverbs which we can use before this type of gradable adjective include almost, barely, half, scarcely:

E.g:

*Brain cell regeneration is **almost** possible, say scientists.*

Warning:

*The upgradable adverb quite has different meanings depending on whether it is used with an open-ended gradable adjective (hot – cold) or an adjective which has a maximum and/or minimum (black – white).

Compare

<p><i>It's quite cold in here.</i></p> <p><i>I'm quite hungry now. Are you?</i></p>	<p><i>quite</i> means 'fairly'</p>
<p><i>The situation in my old job was quite different. It was a very small new company.</i></p> <p><i>You're quite right – the plane leaves at 3 pm, not 4 pm.</i></p>	<p><i>quite</i> means 'completely'</p> <p>In this context, <i>quite</i> is given extra spoken stress.</p>

- Different meanings of adjectives before the noun and after the verb.

We can use some adjectives before the noun or after the verb but the meaning differs.

Compare

before the noun (attributive)	after the verb (predicative)
<p>We can finish that job on Monday but this particular job needs to be done by today.</p> <p>(particular means 'this and not any other/specific')</p>	<p>My boss is very particular. He checks all our work very carefully. (particular means not easy to satisfy)</p>
<p>His late wife came from a very rich family. (late means 'dead/deceased')</p>	<p>The trains are always late on Sundays. (late means 'not on time')</p>
<p>There's a certain amount of truth in that story. (certain means 'some, but not a specific amount')</p>	<p>The police are certain that the killer was known to the victim. (certain means 'sure/definite')</p>

before the noun (attributive)	after the verb (predicative)

-Adjectives before nouns that modify other nouns.

A noun (n) is sometimes used before another noun to give more information about it. This is called a noun modifier. Adjectives (adj) come before noun modifiers:

[ADJ] [N] [N].

E.g:

*That's an **expensive** laser printer.*

- Order of adjectives in noun phrases with articles and degree modifiers.

When adjectives are used before the noun (attributive function), there are also sometimes degree adverbs. Different degree adverbs require different positions for the adjective phrase.

Positions of indefinite article and degree adverbs.

Indefinite article	Degree adverb	Adjective	Noun
A/an	Fairly Very Moderately Extremely	Cold	Day
Indefinite article	Adjective	Degree adverb	Noun
A	Cold	Enough	Day

Special cases

+Quite: quite a cold day

The normal order with quite is quite a cold day. The order a quite cold day (indefinite article + intensifier + adjective) is also possible but it is not as common.

+Rather: a rather cold day

The normal order with rather is a rather cold day. The order rather a cold day (intensifier + indefinite article + adjective) is also possible but it is not as common.

+As and so: *a man as/so tall as him*

The most common order with *as* and *so* in negative clauses in speaking is *a man as/so tall as him* (*as/so* + adjective + *as* + complement):

E.g:

*I haven't seen a man **as tall as** him before.*

*You won't often find a room **so small as** that.*

The order *as/so tall a man as him* is also possible but it is more common in writing.

1.1.5: Identification signs of adjectives

- “-able”: comfortable, capable, considerable....
- “-ous”: dangerous, humorous, poisonous...
- “-ive”: attractive, decisive, positive...
- “-ful”: stressful, harmful, beautiful ...
- “-less”: careless, harmless, useless ...
- “-ly”: friendly, lovely, costly...
- “-y”: rainy, sunny, windy ...
- “-al”: political, historical, physical ...
- “-ed”: excited, interested, bored...
- “-ible”: possible, flexible, responsible...
- “-end”: confident, dependent, different...
- “-ant”: important, brilliant, significant...
- “-ic”: economic, specific, iconic...
- “-ing”: interesting, exciting, boring...

1.1.6: Functions of adjectives

Adjectives are known to give your writing and speech a very flowery look. It aids in making it descriptive and also in giving your readers and listeners a visual treat. However, stuffing it with too many adjectives can make it look or sound vague and unclear. This would only lead to misunderstanding of your content. Knowing when, where and how to use adjectives is a skill that you

should master. Any piece of writing should be clear and precise. Find out if there is a word that specifically means whatever you are trying to convey. For example: quick, swift, hasty, fleet, etc. are all adjectives that mean '*very fast*'. Likewise, contented, cheerful, merry, joyful, ecstatic, delighted, etc. are all words that describe different degrees of happiness. There is also another concept that you should know. There is a particular order in which you should place adjectives when you are using two or more adjectives to describe the same subject or object. Check out the order of adjectives to learn more.

-All colors and numbers are classified as adjectives. Adjectives are words that modify nouns but in most cases, they can be seen to be doing much more than that. Given below are the various ways in which adjectives can function and be used.

-Adjectives as Complements

+Adjectives can act as complements that modify nouns that act as subjects and objects. When the adjective describes the object in a sentence, it is called an object complement and when it is used to describe the subject in a sentence, it is referred to as a subject complement. They are seen to be used in sentences which are seen to use the following patterns:

E.g.:

Aaron is good.

+ In the above example, the adjective is '*good*' and it is used to describe the subject '*Aaron*' and so it is called a subject complement.

E.g:

The movie made Karthik sleepy.

Here, the adjective '*sleepy*' describes the object '*Karthik*' and so comes under the category of object complements.

-Adjectives as Coordinates

When two or more adjectives are used to describe the same noun in a sentence, they are called coordinate adjectives. Coordinate adjectives are often separated by a comma or the conjunction 'and'.

E.g:

*The mobile phone is **easy to use** and **handy**.*

-Multifunctional Adjectives

Adjectives can be made to function like or take the role of nouns in a sentence, and sometimes, a noun, when used to describe or provide more information about another noun, can perform the role of an adjective.

E.g:

*I like my **English** teacher.*

+In the above example, the word '*English*' is generally considered a noun as it represents a language and it is a proper noun. But here, it is used to describe the noun '*teacher*' which makes it an adjective.

E.g:

*It is our duty to tend to the **poor** and the **oppressed**.*

+ In this sentence, the words '*the poor*' and '*the oppressed*' pass off as nouns as it refers to 'poor people' and '*oppressed people*'. So, when adjectives are preceded by the article 'the', it often refers to a category of people which makes the adjective a noun.

1.2. Adjectives describing beauty

- English is a beautiful language as it is filled with all the amazing words which have the power to influence your day. When we talk about beauty, we might be talking about the qualities someone has that are visually appealing. We might be talking about how nice something looks to our eyes or how good something tastes to our taste buds. We might also be talking about what someone does that makes us feel happy or calm or inspired. We could also be describing their beautiful nature, their kind soul and what makes them truly beautiful on the inside as well as the outside. Plus, how you might describe something or someone that is 'beautiful' to you, may be described by another as something completely different. Which is how the saying '*beauty is in the eye of the beholder*' comes about.

1.2.1: Definitions of adjectives describing beauty

- Adjective describing beauty describes the beauty of person, the beauty of a landscape, place or any thing in a richer way.

- In the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, beauty is defined as:

- The quality of being pleasing to the sense or to the mind

E.g.: *A woman of great beauty*

- A person or thing that is beautiful

E.g.: *She's the beauty girl at the party tonight.*

- An excellent example of its type

E.g.: *That last goal is a beauty!*

- A pleasing feature

E.g.: *One of the beautiful of studying here is the dynamic environment*

- The beauty is defined and classified a little differently in the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English:

- Appearance: a quality that a place or a person has that makes them very attractive to look at

E.g.: *She has smiley dimples so she's beauty.*

- Good quality – the quality that something such a poem, song, emotion etc. has, which gives you pleasure or joy.

E.g.: *The beauty of song.*

- Advantage the beauty of a particularly good quality that makes something especially suitable or useful.

E.g.: *The beauty of golf is that you can play it on your own.*

- Good example- a very good example of something or an object that is particular good, large, or pleasant one of its type.

E.g.: *We had a peach tree for Tet- beautiful it was.*

- Approval – used to show that you are pleased by something.

E.g.: *Look at the scarf she knitted for me. Beauty. I'm very happy.*

1.2.2: Adjectives denoting “Beauty” in English

- Theoretically, there are many adjectives denoting beauty in English beside the adjective beautiful. These are the synonyms of the adjective beautiful, denoting beauty:

+ **Alluring**: very attractive, having a quality that attracts people

E.g: *She wore no makeup but some alluring perfume made her smell like heaven.*

+ **Charming**: Something charming is usually pleasing or delightful.

E.g: *He was charming, good-looking and in his early forties.*

+ **Cute**: Something or someone that is cute is very pretty or attractive, or is intended to appear pretty or attractive.

E.g: *It is orange and fluffy and very cute.*

+ **Dazzling**: Something that is dazzling is very impressive or beautiful.

E.g: *The view was dazzlingly beautiful.*

+ **Delicate**: Something that is delicate is small and beautifully shaped.

E.g: *She was a shy, delicately pretty girl with enormous blue eyes.*

+ **Delightful**: Describe something or someone as delightful, you mean they are very pleasant.

+ **Elegant**: Describe a person or thing as elegant, you mean that they are pleasing and graceful in appearance or style.

E.g: *She's tall and thin.*

+ **Exquisite**: Something that is exquisite is extremely beautiful or pleasant, especially in a delicate way.

E.g: *Her wedding dress was absolutely exquisite*

+ **Fascinating**: Describe something as fascinating, you find it very interesting and attractive, and your thoughts tend to concentrate on it.

E.g: *Her letters offer a fascinating insight into early Victorian family life.*

+ **Graceful**: Someone or something that is graceful moves in a smooth and controlled way which is attractive to watch.

E.g: *The dancers were all tall and graceful.*

+ **Grand:** Describe a building or a piece of scenery as grand, you mean that its size or appearance is very impressive.

E.g: *She has all kinds of grand ideas.*

+ **Handsome:** A handsome man is physically attractive in a traditional, male way.

E.g: *He was handsome, brilliant, witty, and generally the center of attention wherever he was.*

+ **Lovely:** Describe someone or something as lovely, you mean that they are very beautiful and therefore pleasing to look at or listen to.

E.g: *She was wearing a lovely dress.*

+ **Magnificent:** If you say that something or someone is magnificent, you mean that you think they are extremely good, beautiful, or impressive.

E.g: *He gave a magnificent performance.*

+ **Marvelous:** Describe someone or something as marvelous, you are emphasizing that they are very good.

E.g: *He's done a marvelous job of the painting.*

+ **Pleasing:** Something that is pleasing gives you pleasure and satisfaction.

E.g: *The music was very pleasing to the ear.*

+ **Stunning:** A stunning person or thing is extremely beautiful or impressive.

E.g: *You look absolutely stunning!*

+ **Superb:** If something is superb, its quality is very good indeed.

E.g: *He is a superb dancer.*

+ **Wonderful:** Describe something or someone as wonderful, you think they are extremely good.

E.g: *We had a wonderful time in Italy last summer.*

1.2.3:Examining the syntactic structured and patterns used in combination with adjective of beauty

The objective of this section is to analyze the syntactic structures and patterns that commonly accompany adjectives used to describe beauty in English. By investigating the syntactic usage, we aim to identify the typical collocations and grammatical frameworks associated with the expression of beauty.

-Collocational patterns with adjectives of beauty: In this subsection, we will examine the collocational patterns that occur with adjectives of beauty. We will identify the nouns, verbs, and other elements that often collocate with these adjectives to form meaningful phrases or expressions related to beauty.

Some common collocational patterns with adjectives of beauty include:

- Adjective + Noun:

+ Radiant smile

+ Glowing skin

+ Beautiful scenery

+ Stunning dress

+ Lovely weather

- Adjective + Preposition + Noun:

+ Elegant in appearance

+ Gorgeous in color

+ Charming in personality

+ Attractive to others

+ Alluring to the eye

- Adjective + Verb:

+ Strikingly beautiful

+ Incredibly attractive

+ Remarkably graceful

+ Exquisitely delicate

+ Irresistibly charming

- Adjective + Adverb:

+ Unbelievably stunning

+ Absolutely gorgeous

+ Completely captivating

+ Utterly enchanting

+ Truly mesmerizing

- Adjective + Noun + Infinitive:

- + Beautiful to watch dance
- + Charming to hear sing
- + Spectacular to see perform
- + Impressive to watch create
- + Fascinating to observe in action

By analyzing these patterns, we can gain insights into how adjectives of beauty are used in specific contexts.

- Syntactic constructions with adjectives of beauty: This subsection will focus on the syntactic constructions that involve adjectives of beauty. We will explore the different ways in which these adjectives are combined with other parts of speech, such as nouns, adverbs, and prepositions, to create grammatically sound structures.

Some common syntactic constructions with adjectives of beauty include:

- Adjective + Noun:
 - + She had a charming personality.
 - + He loved her captivating beauty.
 - + The breathtaking view left us speechless.
- Adjective + To-infinitive:
 - + It is important to have a beautiful mind.
 - + She strives to look gorgeous every day.
 - + His goal is to create stunning artwork.
- Adjective + Relative clause:
 - + The woman, who had a stunning smile, greeted us warmly.
 - + The painting, which was breathtakingly beautiful, was sold for a high price.
 - + The actress, whose ethereal beauty was praised by many, gave a memorable performance.
- Adjective + Participial phrase:
 - + The sunset, painted with vibrant hues, was a sight to behold.
 - + Her hair, styled in an elegant bun, accentuated her natural beauty.
 - + The building, adorned with intricate details, was a masterpiece of architecture.

Overall, adjectives of beauty can be used in various syntactic constructions to describe both people and objects in a vivid and engaging manner. By examining these constructions, we can uncover the syntactic flexibility and constraints associated with adjectives of beauty.

-Syntactic variation across different registers and genres: Syntactic variation across different registers and genres: Language use varies across different registers and genres. In this subsection, we will analyze how the syntactic structures and patterns associated with adjectives of beauty may differ in formal versus informal contexts, written versus spoken language, or different genres such as poetry, advertising, or academic writing.

The syntactic variation across different registers and genres can affect the use of adjectives of beauty in various ways. Here are some examples:

+Formal versus informal: In formal contexts, adjectives of beauty are often used in more structured and complex sentences that follow grammatical rules more strictly. In informal contexts, however, there is more room for variation in sentence structure and grammar.

For example: In a formal context, one might say, "The serene beauty of the countryside filled me with peace." In an informal context, one might say, "Wow, the countryside is so beautiful! It's so peaceful here!"

+ Written versus spoken language: In written language, adjectives of beauty are often used more elaborately and with more detail. This is because written language allows for more time to be spent on crafting descriptive sentences. In spoken language, on the other hand, adjectives of beauty are often used more sparingly and in simpler constructions.

For example: In written language, one might describe a woman's beauty with a long, flowing sentence: "Her luscious hair cascaded down her back, framing her delicate features and emphasizing her natural beauty." In spoken language, one might simply say, "She's really pretty."

+ Genres: Different genres have their own conventions when it comes to the use of adjectives of beauty.

For example: Adjectives of beauty are often used to evoke strong emotions and create vivid imagery. In advertising, adjectives of beauty are often used to persuade consumers to buy products by emphasizing their positive qualities. In academic writing, adjectives of beauty are often used more sparingly and with a more objective tone.

By examining these variations, we can uncover the sociolinguistic factors that shape the syntactic choices related to adjective beauty.

By examining the syntactic structures and patterns used with adjectives of beauty, this section aims to provide insights into the grammatical and syntactic aspects of expressing beauty in English. Through the analysis of collocational patterns, syntactic constructions, syntactic variation, we can better understand how adjectives of beauty are syntactically used and how they contribute to the overall expression of beauty in English.

CHAPTER2: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

2.1: Describing people's beauty

To describe a person's appearance in English, you can use adjectives to describe their physical characteristics such as their height, weight, hair color, and facial features.

2.1.1: Adjectives describing women's beauty

Start with a general description of women's appearance. Consider the very first things that you tend to notice about a person when you look at them. When you look at a girl, your initial impression probably includes things like her approximate age, race, height, and build. When it comes to physical appearance, women can be described as beautiful, elegant, and graceful. They are attractive and possess a natural charm that can light up a room. They can also be described as slender, curvaceous, and striking. These adjectives celebrate the diversity of women's bodies and recognize the unique beauty of each individual.

2.1.1.1: Body

-Slender

Thin, in a pretty or elegant kind of way.

E.g: *She was small and slender, like a dancer.*

-Slim

If someone is slim they are quite thin in a way that is attractive

E.g: *Charlotte was looking lovely and slim in the photos.*

-Tall

Of more than average height, or of a particular height.

-Petite

Which is positive in tone, means 'short and slim' and is only used for women and girls.

E.g: *My friend has a very cute petite figure.*

-Lean

Describes someone who is slim and strong.

E.g: *She had a lean physique with long, toned muscles that showed off her athleticism and made her stand out in a crowd.*

-Curvaceous

This adjective is used to describe a woman with shapely curves and a full figure.

-Voluptuous

This adjective is used to describe a woman with a full and sensuous body.

E.g: *She had a voluptuous body with ample curves and a full bust that made her look confident and alluring.*

2.1.1.2: Face

- St. Jerome said that the face is the mirror of the mind. It’s usually the first thing people notice when they meet someone, and is often the body feature they rely on to make snap judgments. That raises the question Pablo Picasso posed: “Who sees the human face correctly: the photographer, the mirror, or the painter?”

Face	Meaning	Example
Face	-Shaped like a circle that is flattened so that it is like an egg or an ellipse	-Eg: Her oval face is so beautiful that many people love her.
Oblong	-Elongate face	-E.g: She has a oblong face
Triangle	-Women with this distinctive shape have a face that’s generally narrow at the forehead and wide at the jawline.	-E.g: The triangle face shape isn’t one we come across often.
Diamond	- The most distinguishing feature of a diamond face shape is a sharp, angular jawline. the width of their forehead, cheeks, and jawline are all about the same.	-E.g: People diamond face shape is considered to be very attractive, it is also very rare.

Round	-Symmetrical - As wide as they are long - Widest at the cheekbones - Rounded at the jawline and at the forehead	-E.g: She has a round face that looks so cute
Rectangle	-Rectangular faces are sometimes called oblong, and they're similar to a square-shaped face but longer than they are wide.	-E.g: Her rectangle face makes it difficult for to choose the right hairstyle.
Heart	A heart-shaped face typically has a large, wide forehead and a slender, pointed chin.	E.g: My sister has a heart face that looks so cute.

2.1.1.3: Eyes

Eyes	Meaning	Example
Beady eyed	- Small and bright, especially like a bird's eyes:	E.g: His beady little eyes were fixed on the money I held out.
Single eyelids	-Having only one bud	E.g: Women in Japan usually have single eyes.
Round eyes	- Having eyes that are open very wide because you are surprised, shocked, or frightened:	E.g:She was round-eyed with amazement/terror.
Starry eyed	- The first and also the most prominent feature of	E.g: Her starry eyes when she sees food.

	a bright eye is the wide and round eye opening.	
	-Twinkle eyes, if we look directly at these eyes, we always feel that there is water in the eyes, shiny and sparkling.	E.g :She looked at me with twinkle eyes

2.1.1.4: Smile

Smile	Meaning	Example
Angelic	-Good, kind or beautiful; like an angel	E.g: She has an angelic smile and a face that could move mothers to tears.
Bashful	- Often feeling uncomfortable with other people and easily embarrassed	E.g: She gave a bashful smile as he complimented her on her work.
Gracious	-Behaving in a pleasant, polite, calm way:	E.g: She was gracious smile to thank me.
Charming	- Pleasant or attractive	E.g: I loved who she was, his shyness, his charming and how funny she was.
Sunshiny	- Bright and pleasant; promoting a feeling of cheer.	E.g: She has a sunshiny smile
	- A smile that is big, silly, and perhaps slightly exaggerated, indicating happiness, playfulness, or a carefree attitude.	E.g: And then he smiles, that big, wide, goofy smile, just thinking about her.

2.1.2: Adjectives describing men's beauty

-We can describe a man as handsome or good-looking. Sometimes people use the word beautiful to describe a man if he has more feminine features. He is a really handsome guy.

2.1.2.1: Body

- **Well built:** Figure of a person with a solid, strong body

E.g: *He is well built and broad-shouldered with fair hair cut short at the sides.*

- **Muscular:** Having well-developed muscles

E.g: *He wished he was more muscular.*

- **Tall:** Of more than average height, or of a particular height.

E.g: *He's tall so he loves to play basketball*

- **Thin:** Of a person or part of the body not covered with much fat or muscle

E.g: *He was tall and thin, with dark hair.*

- **Chiseled:** This adjective is used to describe a man with well-defined and sculpted muscles.

E.g: He had chiseled abs and a sculpted physique that made it clear he spent a lot of time in the gym.

Word	Meaning	Example
Handsome	- A handsome man is physically attractive in a traditional, male way	E.g: He was handsome, brilliant, witty, and generally the center of attention wherever he was
Athletic	-Physically strong, fit and active	E.g: He was a trim athletic figure with a narrow, youthful face
Brawny	-Having strong muscles	E.g: He was a great brawny of a man
Robust	-Strong and healthy	E.g: He looks robust and healthy enough.

	-Very forceful or energetic	E.g: He was a strong and vigorous politician.
Magnanimous	-Very kind and generous towards an enemy or someone you have defeated	E.g: He was magnanimous in defeat and praised his opponent's skill.
	-Having or needing a lot of energy and enthusiasm	E.g: He knew I was energetic and dynamic and would get things done.

2.1.2.2: Face

-**Craggy**: Face looks strong and has deep lines in it.

E.g: *A famous actor who is known for his craggy good looks.*

- **Fine**: If someone has fine features, their eyes, nose, etc. look small and delicate.

E.g: *He had fine features, with chiseled cheekbones and a sharp jawline, that gave him a sophisticated and polished look.*

-**Fresh-faced**: Healthy and with a face that looks young.

E.g: *He is fresh-faced young students.*

-**Sculpted**: a part of someone's face or body that is sculpted is very firm or straight in an attractive way.

-**Chiselled**: A man who has a chiselled face, mouth etc has a face, mouth etc that looks very strong and is regular in size and shape.

E.g: *His chiselled features and bold sense of style drew the attention of a model agency scout.*

-**Charming**: This adjective is used to describe a man with an attractive and appealing face.

E.g: *He had a charming smile that lit up his face and made everyone feel at ease in his presence.*

- **Striking:** This adjective is used to describe a man with a distinctive or arresting face that stands out.

E.g: His striking features, with high cheekbones and a sharp jawline, made him stand out in any crowd.

- **Rugged:** This adjective is used to describe a man with a rough or weathered-looking face that is still attractive.

2.1.3: Adjectives describing beauty of landscapes

- **Scenic** The adjective "scenic" refers to something that is related to or having beautiful natural scenery or landscapes. It means that a place or location has picturesque views, landscapes or setting, that are pleasing to the eye and sometimes evoke feelings of awe and admiration.

E.g.: Historic Helsingborg, with its many old buildings, is a scenic coastal city.

- **Breath-taking:** The adjective "breath-taking" generally refers to something that is amazing, stunning, or awe-inspiring. It means that something is so beautiful, magnificent, or impressive that it takes one's breath away. This could be related to natural landscapes, artworks, performances or other impressive events or occurrences.

E.g: The views here is truly breathtaking.



- **Picturesque:** The adjective "picturesque" refers to something that is visually attractive, charming, and pleasing to look at, typically used to describe a scene or

a place. It generally means that something is so pretty or quaint that it might look like a picture or worthy of being drawn or painted. It is often associated with natural beauty and old-fashioned simplicity in architecture, scenery, or landscapes.

E.g: *Ha Long bay really is picturesque. With its vibrant colour yet antique sceneries, they bay deserves its title as a “UNESCOS World Heritage Site.”*



- **Hypnotising:** The adjective of hypnotize, meaning hypnosis. If the scene is beautiful or fantastical enough to hypnotize the viewer, we can use the word hypnotising to describe the scene.

E.g: *Just take a look at it! The place is so hypnotising that you won't be able to take your eyes off it.*

- **Bewitching:** means beautiful or attractive to the point of not being able to think of anything else.

E.g: *He had fine features, with chiseled cheekbones and a sharp jawline, that gave him a sophisticated and polished look.*



-Enchanting: The adjective "enchanting" generally refers to something that is captivating and delightful, often with a magical or charming quality. It implies that something is able to charm or "enchant" someone, either through its beauty, grace, or other appealing qualities. An enchanting thing or person can have a profound effect on our emotions and senses, leaving us feeling both delighted and entranced.

E.g: Hoi An is an enchanting city with its friendly people and festive, vibrant yet charmingly old-fashioned architecture.



- **Alluring:** The adjective "alluring" generally refers to something that has an attractive or tempting quality that is hard to resist. It is often used to describe a person's appearance or behavior that is captivating, seductive, and charming in a way that is difficult to ignore. The word can also be used to describe places, activities, or things that are tempting in some way and arouse interest or curiosity.

E.g: I have never seen such an alluring waterfall. It's so dream-like.



2.1.3.1: Adjectives describing beauty of sea

Here are some adjectives that are commonly used to describe the beauty of the sea:

- **Pristine:** This adjective is used to describe the pure, untouched beauty of the sea.

E.g: The beach was pristine, with not a single piece of litter or disturbance in sight, making it a peaceful and tranquil place to rest and relax.

- **Majestic:** This adjective is used to describe the grand beauty of the sea, often associated with powerful waves and vastness.

E.g: From the deck of the ship, the majestic ocean spread out before us, with endless horizons and undulating waves that evoked a feeling of sublime peace and vastness.

- **Tranquil:** This adjective is used to describe the peaceful and serene beauty of a calm sea.

E.g: *The bay was tranquil, with clear blue waters that gently lapped against the shore, creating a sense of peacefulness and serenity that was much needed after a long day.*

- **Sparkling:** This adjective is used to describe the dazzling beauty of a sea that is reflecting the sun's rays.

E.g: *The sun danced off the sparkling sea, creating a breathtaking sight that was almost blinding in its beauty. It was impossible to resist the allure of the shimmering waters.*

- **Mesmerizing:** This adjective is used to describe the hypnotic and captivating beauty of the sea that can leave a person feeling entranced.

E.g: *The mesmerizing waves, with their hypnotic rise and fall, cast a spell on us as we stood transfixed on the shore. It was hard to tear our eyes away from the enchanting sight before us.*

2.1.3.2: Adjectives describing beauty of mountain

Here are some adjectives that are commonly used to describe the beauty of mountains:

- **Majestic:** This adjective is used to describe the grand and awe-inspiring beauty of mountains.

E.g: *The majestic mountain range rose up before us, with snow-capped peaks that seemed to touch the sky. It was a breathtaking sight that filled us with a sense of wonder and reverence.*

- **Towering:** This adjective is used to describe the towering size and beauty of mountains.

E.g: *The towering mountain stood before us, casting a shadow that stretched for miles. It was an imposing presence that filled us with both awe and a sense of insignificance against the might of nature.*

- **Rugged:** This adjective is used to describe the rough and wild beauty of mountain landscapes.

2.2: Analyzing the semantic nuances and connotations associated with adjectives of beauty.

In this section, we will delve into the semantic nuances and connotations of adjectives used to describe beauty in English. By examining the intricate layers of meaning and emotional associations attached to these adjectives, we aim to gain a deeper understanding of the multifaceted nature of beauty.

- Categorizing adjectives of beauty

To begin our analysis, we will categorize adjectives commonly used to describe beauty based on their semantic characteristics and connotations. This categorization will help us identify distinct groups of adjectives that highlight different aspects of beauty, such as physical attractiveness, aesthetic appeal, or emotional resonance. Here are some common categories of adjectives used to describe beauty:

+ **Physical characteristics:** These adjectives describe features such as skin tone, hair texture, and body shape. Examples include "slim," "curvy," "tanned," and "athletic."

+ **Aesthetic appeal:** Adjectives in this category describe aspects of beauty that are more subjective and are often linked to personal preferences. Examples include "graceful," "elegant," "mesmerizing," and "striking."

+ **Emotional resonance:** These adjectives are used to express the impact of beauty on the viewer, often highlighting an emotional response. Examples include "enchancing," "captivating," "alluring," and "bewitching."

+ **Inner beauty:** Adjectives in this category describe beauty beyond physical appearance, such as personality traits and values. Examples include "kind-hearted," "compassionate," "charming," and "humble."

By organizing adjectives into these categories, we can explore the different aspects of beauty that people value and appreciate.

- Exploring the subtle differences in meaning

Within each category, we will closely examine the subtle differences in meaning among adjectives. We will analyze how specific adjectives evoke different shades of beauty and convey varying levels of intensity, such as "stunning," "gorgeous,"

"lovely," or "charming." By exploring these semantic nuances, we can uncover the intricate layers of interpretation associated with adjectives of beauty.

- Examining emotional connotations

Adjectives used to describe beauty often carry emotional connotations. We will investigate how different adjectives evoke specific emotions or feelings in relation to beauty. Let's explore how different adjectives can evoke specific emotions or feelings related to beauty:

Radiant - This adjective describes a beauty that is glowing, bright, and full of life. It evokes feelings of happiness, joy, and warmth.

Elegant - This adjective describes a refined, graceful, and sophisticated beauty. It evokes feelings of admiration, respect, and awe.

Stunning - This adjective describes a beauty that is extremely impressive, striking, and breathtaking. It evokes feelings of amazement, surprise, and wonder.

Gorgeous - This adjective describes a beauty that is extremely attractive, pleasing, and delightful. It evokes feelings of happiness, pleasure, and contentment.

Alluring - This adjective describes a beauty that is irresistible, captivating, and seductive. It evokes feelings of desire, intrigue, and fascination.

Enchanting - This adjective describes a beauty that is charming, captivating, and spellbinding. It evokes feelings of enchantment, fascination, and magic.

Serene - This adjective describes a beauty that is peaceful, calm, and tranquil. It evokes feelings of serenity, stillness, and Inner peace.

Majestic - This adjective describes a beauty that is grand, magnificent, and regal. It evokes feelings of awe, admiration, and reverence.

Unique - This adjective describes a beauty that is one-of-a-kind, distinctive and uncommon. It evokes feelings of appreciation, admiration, and wonder.

By analyzing these emotional connotations, we can gain insights into the subjective perceptions and responses associated with adjective beauty.

- Considering cultural and contextual influences

Beauty and its perception can be influenced by cultural and contextual factors. We will explore how cultural values, societal norms, and historical contexts shape the semantic nuances and connotations of adjectives used to describe beauty. By taking into account these influences, we can better understand the cultural specificity and variability in the usage and interpretation of adjective beauty.

+For instance, the definition of beauty in Western cultures might emphasize physical appearance, while other cultures might place more emphasis on inner qualities such as wisdom or humility. Moreover, societal norms and trends can shape what is deemed beautiful at a given time.

For example: a certain body shape or facial feature might be idealized in one decade but not in another.

Historical and political contexts can also influence perceptions of beauty.

For example: The beauty standards of ancient Greece emphasized proportion and symmetry, while those of ancient China valued pale skin and delicate features.

Overall, it's important to recognize that beauty is not a universal concept but rather one that is shaped by cultural and contextual influences. Understanding these influences can help us appreciate and respect the diversity of beauty standards across cultures.

In conclusion, this section will provide a comprehensive analysis of the semantic nuances and connotations associated with adjectives of beauty in English. By categorizing and examining these adjectives, considering their emotizional connotations, and accounting for cultural and contextual influences, we aim to shed light on the complex and subjective nature of beauty expressed through language. The insights gained from this analysis will contribute to a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cultural aspects of adjective beauty in English.

2.3: Analysis of the origin and usage of some words

2.3.1: Beautiful

2.3.1.1: Definition

The word is used to refer to something, someone, place, or an idea that is aesthetically appealing. It does not, therefore, only refer to the outer beauty or

physical attraction, but also something that is pleasing to the mind and senses.

2.3.1.2: Reading convention

How to read in British English (UK): /'bju:tɪfl/

How to read in British - American (US): /'bju:tɪfl/

2.3.1.3: Use

-Beautiful is beautiful. This is an English adjective used to describe things that possess beauty.

-Beautiful is used as a characteristic used to ascribe ideas, objects, people or places that create a perceived experience of pleasure or satisfaction.

-Something that makes you feels attractive, pleasant. In addition, Beautiful is also used to express what is good or when talking about something related to people, beautiful wants to express skillful and skillful.

E.g:

-She was wearing a beautiful dress.

-You did a beautiful thing in helping those poor children.

-I thought she was the most beautiful woman I'd ever seen.

-The scenery around here is beautiful.

-We heard beautiful music every night.



2.3.2: Gorgeous

2.3.2.1: Definition

Gorgeous is an adjective used to describe something or someone who is very attractive, good-looking, striking, or stunning to the eye. The person's outward appearance could be irresistible and are hence referred to as gorgeous. A color, the weather, or photo could be gorgeous too, meaning it's pleasant and enjoyable. Gorgeous, when compared with beautiful, is more reflective. However, it only relates to the outward appearance or that which attracts the eye.

2.3.2.2: Reading convention

- How to read in British - American (US): /'gɔrdʒəs/
- How to read in British English (UK): /'gɔdʒəs/

2.3.2.3: Use

-Gorgeous, when compared with beautiful, is more reflective. However, it only relates to the outward appearance or that which attracts the eye. Reach for the adjective “*gorgeous*” to describe jaw-droopingly beautiful, magnificent people or things. Good-looking is one thing. Beautiful is another. But reserve gorgeous for the kind of looks that take your breath away. Some synonyms include resplendent, dazzling, spectacular, and splendid. We know that the word comes from Old French gorges, meaning "elegant," but beyond that it's hard to say for sure. It might have something to do with fancy necklaces adorning the throat-la gorge in French. If calling someone gorgeous isn't enough, pack some extra punch and say "*drop-dead gorgeous*" instead.

+ The adjective is used to describe or emphasize striking attraction, wonderfulness, stunning qualities, or a good-looking appearance.

E.g: She was even more gorgeous than I had remembered.

+ extremely pleasant or enjoyable

E.g: The hotel room had a gorgeous view.

* In the late Middle Ages many women wore a type of headdress-called a wimple in English-that surrounded the neck and head, leaving only the face uncovered. The word gorgias, from gorge, meaning “*throat*” was the French name for the part of the headdress that covered the throat and shoulders. In time it also came to be used as a name for the entire garment. A beautiful headdress was so much the mark of a fashionable lady that Gorgias then became an adjective meaning “*elegant*” or “*fond of dress.*” Borrowed into English as gorgayse and then gorgeous, the word gradually took on the meaning of “*beautiful*” that it has today.



Compare how to use two words

Characteristics	Beautiful	Gorgeous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning 	-Refers to someone or something that is appealing to the eyes and pleasing the mind and senses aesthetically.	- Used to describe someone or something that has striking physical attributes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etymology 	-Relates to goodness, courtesy, generosity, seductiveness, as well as physical attractiveness.	-Relates to physical attributes and showiness, elegance. Delightfulness and outward attractiveness.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender 	-Mostly used on women when referring to human beings.	-Used on both males and females.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses 	- Beautiful is used to describe places, objects, people, or phenomena	- Gorgeous is used to describe the physical

		features of people, places, and objects.
5.Synonyms	-Synonyms include: attractive, astonishing, lovely, gorgeous, pleasing, alluring, delightful, engaging, appealing, heavenly, glamorous, and winsome.	- Synonyms include: good-looking, bewitching, charismatic, winning, arresting, stunning, striking, pretty, irresistible, beguiling, and handsome.
6.Qualities	- Beautiful means possessing beauty qualities yet with aesthetic pleasure to the soul, senses, and mind	- Gorgeous means possessing elements that are pleasing to the eye.
7. Used in a sentence	- Despite wearing old clothes, she still has a beautiful heart.	- The actress was looking gorgeous in her new dress.

2.3.3: Pretty

2.3.3.1: Definition

-Pretty is an adjective used to describe something or someone who is very cute.

2.3.3.2: Reading convention

- How to read in British - American (US): /'prɪt̩.i/

- How to read in British English (UK): /'prɪt.i/

2.3.3.3: Use

- Used most often about a woman or girl attractive without being very beautiful.

E.g: She's a very charming and very pretty girl.

- A pretty boy or young man is attractive in a way that is more typical of a girl or woman.

E.g: He band seemed to be just another bunch of pretty boys with no talent.

- A place or a thing that is pretty is attractive and pleasant, in a charming but not particularly unusual way.

E.g: Whitstable is still a very pretty little town.



2.3.4: Good-looking

2.3.4.1: Definitions

- A good-looking person is physically attractive

2.3.4.2: Reading convention

- How to read in British - American (US): /,ɡɒd'loʊk.ɪŋ/

- How to read in British English (UK): /,ɡɒd'loʊk.ɪŋ/

2.3.4.3: Use

- First, the adjective good-looking can be used to describe the good-looking, bright appearance of both men and women. This is the important difference between good-looking and beautiful, pretty.

- Second, good-looking used for appearance is only good-looking, easy-to-see, purely physical, not referring to the soul or sexual issues. Besides, this adjective is not used to refer to things. So good-looking is different from beautiful, pretty, lovely, nice, and attractive.

E.g:

+*Her new boyfriend is very good-looking.*

+*Some people get better looking as they get older.*

- A good-looking product or other object is pleasant and interesting to look at.

E.g:

+*It's such a good-looking car that it's rapidly becoming a classic.*

+*The area offers good-looking, comfortable homes with spacious gardens.*

+*It's a better-looking phone than the previous model.*

- If something such as an offer is good-looking, it attracts you because it seems likely to succeed or benefit you.

E.g:

+*The company has some good-looking assets under development.*

+*These mortgages are among the best-looking deals around.*

(By Cambridge Dictionary)

2.3.5: Lovely

2.3.5.1: Definition

- The adjective means pretty used to describe a person who is kind, friendly, and pleasant to be with.

2.3.5.2: Reading convention

- How to read in British - American (US): /'lʌv.li/

- How to read in British English (UK): /'lʌv.li/

2.3.5.3: Use

- Firstly, the adjective lovely is more about lovely beauty, making others feel loved and close. When you use lovely to talk about someone, you want to emphasize that that person gives you strong feelings. At the same time, most lovely is more about virtue than human appearance. The combination of these characteristics makes the main difference between lovely and beautiful, pretty, good-looking, nice, gorgeous, and attractive. Secondly, lovely is also used to describe things, to express a feeling of joy and comfort. (Ex: Is it a lovely day?). This meaning is similar to beautiful, pretty and nice but lovely is informal. At the

same time, lovely is distinct from good-looking, gorgeous, and attractive. Third, besides, lovely is more commonly used in the UK.

E.g:

- *He's a lovely guy.*

- *She is a lovely baby, and I am sure you will love her.*

2.3.6: Attractive

2.3.6.1: Definition

- A person who is attractive is pleasant to look at.

E.g: She's a very attractive woman.

- Something that is attractive has a pleasant appearance or sound. You can describe something as attractive when it seems worth having or doing.

2.3.6.2: Reading convention

- How to read in British - American (US): /ə'træk.tɪv/

- How to read in British English (UK): /ə'træk.tɪv/

2.3.6.3: Use

+ Attractive in British English

- appealing to the senses or mind through beauty, form, character, etc...
- arousing interest an attractive opportunity.
- possessing the ability to draw or pull an attractive force.

+ A attractive in American English

- hat attracts or has the power to attract; esp., pleasing, charming, pretty, and handsome, etc.

Firstly, the adjective attractive means to attract, to attract, that is, it can emphasize the beauty or not of people or things, but the main idea to emphasize here is the attraction and attraction of the object. . This attraction can come from looks or inner strength. Therefore, attractive seems to have a different meaning than beautiful, pretty, good-looking, lovely, and nice, especially in degree. Second, attractive can be used for both people and things, so it is different from good-looking. Third, attractive is similar to gorgeous, but gorgeous has a degree of "very attractive" and the adjective gorgeous is less formal.

E.g: The creamy white flowers are attractive in the spring.

Smoking can still seem attractive to many young people.



2.3.7: Exploring the Cultural and Social Influences on the Perception and Use of Adjectives Related to Beauty in English

In this thesis, an important aspect of the study on adjective beauty in English is to examine the cultural and social influences that shape the perception and use of adjectives related to beauty. The objective of this section is to explore how cultural and social factors contribute to the understanding and expression of beauty in English language usage. By investigating these influences, we can gain valuable insights into the cultural and social dimensions that underlie the usage of adjectives associated with beauty.

2.3.7.1: Cultural Influences on Adjective Beauty

Culture plays a significant role in shaping the concept of beauty, as it varies across different societies and communities. Cultural values, traditions, and aesthetic standards influence the perception of what is considered beautiful and,

consequently, affect the choice and usage of adjectives to describe beauty. This section will delve into the cultural factors that impact adjective beauty in English, including:

- Cultural aesthetics and artistic traditions: Different cultures have unique artistic traditions and aesthetic preferences that influence their perception of beauty. For example, the emphasis on simplicity and minimalism in Japanese aesthetics may result in the use of specific adjectives that convey a sense of understated beauty.
- Cultural ideals and beauty standards: Societal ideals of beauty, such as body image standards or cultural symbols of attractiveness, can influence the selection of adjectives used to describe beauty. These ideals may vary across cultures and impact the linguistic choices related to beauty.
- Cultural metaphors and symbolism: Cultural metaphors and symbolic associations often play a role in expressing beauty. Adjectives may be influenced by cultural metaphors or symbols that represent beauty, such as nature, specific colors, or historical references.

2.3.7.2: Social Influences on Adjective Beauty

Social factors also contribute to the perception and use of adjectives related to beauty. Society, including social interactions, media, and collective values, influences linguistic choices concerning beauty. This section will explore the social influences on adjective beauty in English, including:

- Media and popular culture: The media, including advertisements, films, and literature, often shape societal perceptions of beauty. The portrayal of certain beauty standards and the use of specific adjectives in media can influence language users' understanding and usage of adjectives related to beauty.

- Social constructs and gender influences: Societal constructs and gender expectations can impact the perception and expression of beauty. Adjectives associated with beauty may be influenced by gender norms and social expectations regarding attractiveness.
- Social trends and peer influence: Social trends and peer influence play a role in shaping language use, including the choice of adjectives to describe beauty. Adjectives that align with current trends or conform to peer expectations may be more prevalent in certain social contexts

2.3.7.3: Cross-cultural and Intercultural Perspectives on adjective beauty

Cross-cultural and intercultural perspectives provide valuable insights into how adjective beauty is understood and used across different cultural and linguistic communities. By comparing and contrasting the usage patterns and cultural connotations of adjectives related to beauty, we can gain a deeper understanding of the cross-cultural variations and intercultural communication challenges in expressing beauty. This section will explore:

- Cross-cultural variations in adjective beauty: A comparative analysis of how different cultures express and perceive beauty through adjectives, highlighting similarities, differences, and cultural nuances.
- Intercultural communication challenges: The study of adjective beauty in an intercultural context can uncover challenges and potential misunderstandings arising from differences in cultural perceptions and linguistic expressions of beauty.

By examining the cultural and social influences on adjective beauty in English, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how these factors shape the perception and usage of adjectives related to beauty. Understanding the cultural and social dimensions of adjective beauty is essential for effective communication and cultural sensitivity in various contexts, including language teaching, translation, and cross-cultural interactions.

2.3.8: Analysis of synonyms beautiful, handsome and pretty

In this study random sampling technique was used to collect the data so that there might be no chance of biasness. Beautiful, handsome and pretty were selected randomly from the Longman dictionary of communication contained 3000 most frequently used words. There were two sources used for the collection of data in this study, I-e Longman dictionary of contemporary English 6th edition (2014) and British national corpus (BNC). The aim of this study was to understand the differences and similarities of the three selected synonyms, grammatical structure.

Table 1. Meanings are the initial part of words in a language. For the purpose of getting meaning Longman dictionary of contemporary English 6th edition (2014) was used.

Meanings		
Synonyms	Longman Dictionary of contemporary English	Examples
Beautiful	Someone /something that is beautiful are extremely attractive to look at. Very good or giving someone pleasure.	She was even more <i>beautiful</i> than I had remembered. The weather was <i>beautiful</i>
Handsome	A man who is handsome and looks attractive. An animal, object or building that is handsome and looks attractive in an impressive way. [only before noun] A handsome money is large enough to win. A handsome gift or prize. A handsome victory.	An extremely <i>handsome</i> young man. They won a handsome victory.
Pretty	Fairly or more than a little	She still looks pretty miserable.

	<p>Pretty well/much.</p> <p>A woman or child who is pretty has a nice and attractive face.</p> <p>Something that is pretty is pleasant to look at.</p>	<p>A pretty little girl</p> <p>A pretty dress</p> <p>The tune is pretty</p>
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Table 2. Meanings were drawn from the thesaurus box of the Longman dictionary of contemporary English 6th edition (2014)

Meanings		
Synonyms For persons	Thesaurus box	Examples
Beautiful	A beautiful woman or child has good look.	Kelly was a beautiful woman. A beautiful baby.
Handsome	Used especially about a man who has a nice face. In contrast, in literature, handsome is used for a woman who has a strong face.	Such a nice and handsome man. A handsome baby
Pretty	A pretty grill or woman looks nice, especially used for a woman who has a nice face.	You look pretty with your hair down. She has a very pretty face
Synonyms For place or Thing	Thesaurus box (LDOCE)	Examples
Beautiful	Beautiful is used to describe something that looks good and give you lot of pleasure.	A beautiful tropical beach. The weather outside was beautiful.
Handsome	Handsome is used to describe something that looks good and give you lot of pleasure.	A handsome tropical beach.

Pretty	Pleasant to look at, often used about things that are not big or impressive.	A pretty little pink dress. A pretty village.
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Three synonyms beautiful, handsome and pretty were selected for this study. Data in table 1 & 2 was collected from (LODCE) and the thesaurus box of (LDOCE) to find out the similarities and differences of the selected synonyms. From the data, one thing is clear that these synonyms convey the same core meanings but these cannot be used in all the contexts alternately. Bergdahl (2009) described that, “*words may be different according to their features but convey similar core meaning*”. Aroonmanakun (2015) also suggested that, “*synonyms convey overlapping as well as non-overlapping senses of meaning*”. The results of the study show the difference in beautiful and handsome as described by Bergdahl (2009) and Aroonmanakun (2015). Beautiful and handsome are similar in their core meaning but different in detailed meaning. For example beautiful is specific to a woman while handsome is specific to man, i-e a handsome man and beautiful woman. On the contrary these words cannot be used alternately as handsome woman or beautiful man. Same is the case with places or things in terms of relating these three synonyms in overlapping meanings. They are different in the sense of their meaning at used in contexts and cannot be used alternately. The data shows that handsome is not used with place/thing. For example we cannot say like, “*I have a handsome pen*”, or “*I live in a handsome village*”. The sentences are grammatical but vague in their meanings. However, beautiful and pretty are specific in their contextual meanings and can never be used alternately. Have a look at these sentences,

- *A beautiful tropical beach*
- *The beautiful song.*
- *She still looks pretty miserable.*
- *She is pretty good to me.*

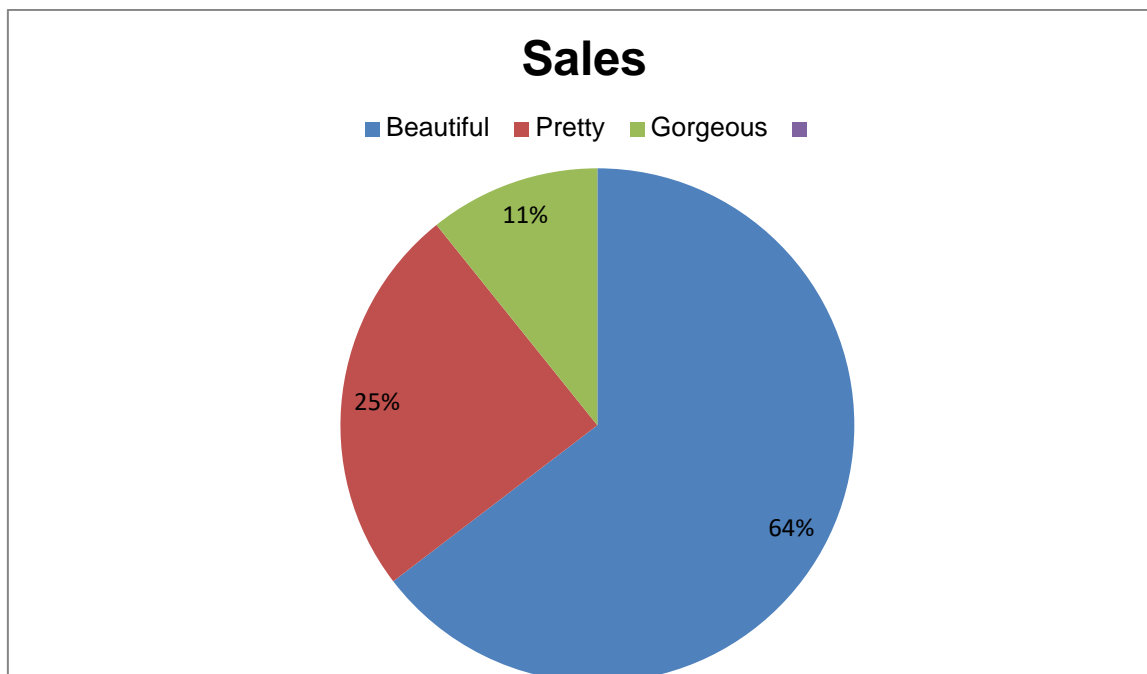
Table 3. Adverb collocates of beautiful, handsome and pretty from Longman dictionary of contemporary English (LDOCE) and The British National Corpus (BNC)

Synonyms	Longman dictionary of contemporary English (LDOCE)	British National Corpus (BNC)
Beautiful	More, very, incredibly, most (4 collocates)	Most, so, harmoniously, elegantly, more, totally, perfectly. (7 collocates)
Handsome	Extremely, more, really, very. (4 collocates)	Still, very, rather, lazily, most, incredibly, wonderfully, more, stately, extremely, ripely, darkly. (12 collocates)
Pretty	Really, very (2 collocates)	Very, generally, soon, good (4 collocates)

According to the data in table 5, adverb collocates of three synonyms beautiful, handsome and pretty, which were taken from Longman dictionary of contemporary and The British National Corpus (BNC). The result declares that among the three synonyms, handsome has more collocates (as 12 from BNC and 4 from the dictionary) than beautiful and pretty, while beautiful have 7 from BNC and 4 from the dictionary, whereas pretty have 4 from BNC and 2 from the dictionary. The result also clears that three synonyms have only one (very) shared adverb collocates. Beautiful and handsome have more, most and very as shared adverb collocates while the other three categories have only one shared adverb collocate, i-e very. According to the Macmillan Collocation Dictionary (2010), it is stated that very is a weak form of adverb because it can be used with almost all the adjectives.

This study investigates only three adjectives beautiful, handsome and pretty, from the 3000 top most frequently used English words in spoken and written.

2.3.9: The extent to which three adjectives of beauty are used: Pretty, Beautiful and Gorgeous



The pie chart shows the extent to which the adjectives to describe beauty are used beautiful, pretty, and gorgeous.

According to the graph, the usage of the word beautiful is 64% of the total. Explaining the choice, everyone said that the word “beautiful” is popular and easy to use. Most people often choose this word to describe the beauty of people and landscapes. The word “*beautiful*” is one of the most used adjectives among all its synonyms. Next is the word “*pretty*” accounting for 25%, this word is less often used because it is usually used to describe a girl with a lovely and sweet appearance. Finally, the word “*gorgeous*” makes up about 11% of the total. The reason why people rarely use this word is due to limited vocabulary and proficiency. This word is often used by highly educated people. They used to describe attractive beautiful girls.

In short, there are many choices to use adjectives to describe people and things. However, people will often use words that are common and easy to use.

CHAPTER 3: SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR USING THE ADJECTIVES

3.1: Avoid using wrong adjectives to describe people, landscapes, etc.

- We should understand the meaning of adjectives that describe beauty. They are divided into several categories such as people and landscapes. It is not possible to use adjectives for people to describe landscapes, adjectives for landscapes to describe people. Using the wrong descriptive adjectives makes the sentence funny.

3.2: Learn adjectives to describe beauty in idioms.

- Have you ever been in a situation where you can't find the right words to exactly describe someone's beauty? At times, you may find the word "beautiful" or "attractive" not enough to express your appreciation. Beauty inspires creativity. Native speakers use different expressions to articulate how beautiful something is. Using idioms to tell someone they are good-looking will not only make your message more interesting but convincing, expressive, and descriptive as well. It can create a mental picture in your listeners. To make it easy for you, we've listed six beauty idioms.

- ***As pretty as a picture***

-Some people look genuinely beautiful may it be in person or in a photograph. They look like an image from a photo because they are stunning even up close.

-To describe this kind of beauty, you can use the idiom "as pretty as a picture." This means that the person is very attractive or appealing.

E.g: I was mesmerized when I've seen her. She is as pretty as a picture.

- ***Drop-dead gorgeous***

- Ever experienced seeing your idol in person and found them too attractive? You get that mixed emotion where you feel delighted, nervous, and star struck. Your excitement is unexplainable that you may find it hard to breathe, and your heart beats fast because of the overwhelming feeling. Those who have an extreme reaction even have the tendency to feel that they would faint. Some beautiful

people have that kind of impact on others. They may not be famous, but they make a strong impact and are undeniably irresistible.

-If you want to intensify your description of someone's beauty, you can use the expression "*drop-dead gorgeous.*" It will hint to others that the person you are describing is extremely attractive or breathtakingly beautiful.

E.g: *The woman I'll be interviewing today is known to be drop-dead gorgeous.*

- ***A beauty spot***

-A birthmark or mole on the face

E.g: *The doctor advised her to remove her beauty spot as it was changing shape.*

3.2.1: Implications on the language teaching and learning

With the scope of this study, we have dealt with some basic knowledge of importance of adjective in vocabulary system, recognition of the adjective Beautiful and adjectives denoting Beauty. The finding of the study may be beneficial to the language learners since they provide a good background to how to use the various meanings of these adjectives appropriately. For language teaching, this study may prompt the need of encouraging students to exploit the diverse meaning of adjectives for the purpose of using adjectives fully and flexibly. As discussed above, the meaning of the word is not determined by itself but by itself but by its relations with other linguistic elements. Thus, we can only identify the meaning of the word when it is put in the specific context. Therefore, this study hopes to provide learners 'awareness of considering the contexts in which the words are used, especially the contexts where the shape of the physical objects or the expression of mental feeling are embedded. It can be inferred that when teaching the meaning of the word, the teacher should give specific situations or contexts reflecting exactly different meanings of the word, or direct students to necessary collocations in recognition of word meaning. If teacher only gives students Vietnamese equivalents of the meaning taught without context, this can create great difficulties for students to understand them because one English lexeme could have one or more than one Vietnamese equivalents and vice versa, especially the case when adjectives denoting- Beauty are followed by

the noun. Moreover, people are always affected by their mother tongue when they learn a foreign language. Then they often impose Vietnamese thinking on translating English words into Vietnamese. Learners often apply rules of their mother tongue in the production of foreign language sentences whenever they are short of knowledge or they are careless. As a result, that the translational equivalent becomes rigid is avoidable. Hence, pointing out all the similarities and differences between two languages with the teachers 'help is necessary. Lastly, the teachers should give many chances for the learners to encounter the concerned word form as possible. Furthermore, doing various 69 exercises also help learners use adjectives denoting –Beauty effectively and vividly.

3.2.2: Implication on translation work.

Firstly, when translating, the learners should have a thorough grasp of the contexts in which it is used to have suitable interpretations. We should consider the texts in term of both its denotations and its connotations. Grasping the right Contexts, the translators may choose the most appropriate and relevant among the pool of meanings that it can convey the message being implied. They should examine if the Vietnamese equivalent can render all the implications of the author.

Then, the intention of the author should be taken into account.

Secondly, the learners should translate the text based on the meaning rather than form. This will help the translated version convey the intended meaning of the original one.

Furthermore, besides the general meaning of being –Beauty as their Vietnamese equivalents, adjectives denoting-Beauty have a variety of equivalents.

Finally, translators may have to make the best choices when rendering the meaning of these adjectives into Vietnamese.

PART 3: CONCLUSION

1.Summary

Functions of the adjective groups, English adjective can function as the noun phrase modifiers, predicates and object complements with a little difference in the position of the adjectives. The study considers their view points on adjectives and adjectives denoting-Beauty in English as the criteria to investigate such adjectives as alluring, appealing, charming, cute, dazzling, delicate, delightful, elegant, exquisite, fascinating, fine, good- looking, gorgeous, graceful, grand, handsome, lovely, magnificent, marvelous, pleasing, pretty, splendid, stunning, superb, and wonderful. The followings are what the study has reached in the course of investigating. There are many ways of expressing the meaning -Beauty in English by means of vocabulary or lexical devices, metaphor, metonymy, comparison. Among these means of vocabulary, adjectives are more preferable. Many adjectives can be used to express the beauty.

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