

ADJECTIVES



ADJECTIVE

An **adjective** describes or modifies noun/s and pronoun/s or another **adjective** in a sentence.

It normally indicates

- Quality
- Size
- Shape
- Duration
- Feelings



ADJECTIVE

- Adjectives usually provide relevant information about the nouns/pronouns they modify/describe by answering the questions:
 - *What kind?*
 - *How many?*
 - *Which one?*
 - *How much?*
- Adjectives enrich your writing by adding precision and originality to it.



ADJECTIVES--EXAMPLES

- The team has a dangerous batsman. (What kind?)
- I have ten candies in my pocket. (How many?)
- I loved that red car. (Which one?)
- I earn more money than he does. (How much?)



3 DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES

- A **positive adjective** is a normal adjective that's used to describe, not compare. For example: "This is *good* soup" and "I am *funny*."
- A **comparative adjective** is an adjective that's used to compare two things (and is often followed by the word *than*). For example: "This soup is *better* than that salad" or "I am *funnier* than her."
- A **superlative adjective** is an adjective that's used to compare three or more things, or to state that something is the *most*. For example: "This is the *best* soup in the whole world" or "I am the *funniest* out of all the other bloggers."



DEGREES OF ADJECTIVE

- If an adjective has one or two syllables, you can turn it into its comparative and superlative forms by adding *-er* and *-est*. For example, you can say that a song is *loud*, *louder* (than another song) or the *loudest* (out of all the other songs).
- Adjectives with three or more syllables don't use the *-er* and *-est* endings. The word *beautiful*, for example, can't be turned into *beautifuler* or *beautifulest*—those aren't words! Instead, you add the words *more* and *the most* before it to turn it into a comparative or superlative adjective: *Beautiful more beautiful the most beautiful*



TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

- Adjectives perform various functions when joining with nouns/pronouns
- They are divided into various types according to their function
- Here are the types of adjectives



1. DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVE

- A **descriptive adjective** is probably what you think of when you hear the word “adjective.” Descriptive adjectives are used to describe nouns and pronouns.
- Words like *beautiful*, *cute*, *silly*, *tall*, *annoying*, *loud* and *nice* are all descriptive adjectives. These adjectives add information and qualities to the words they’re modifying.



DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

- The flowers have a smell.
 - The *beautiful* flowers have a *nice* smell.
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- The child has toys.
 - The *little cute* child has *new* toys.



2. QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES

- **Quantitative adjectives** describe the quantity of something.
- In other words, they answer the question “how much?” or “how many?”
- Numbers like *one* and *thirty* are this type of adjective. So are more general words like *many*, *half* and *a lot*.



QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES

- “How many children do you have?” “I only have *one* daughter.”
- “Do you plan on having more kids?” “Oh yes, I want *many* children!”
- “I can’t believe I ate that *whole* cake!”



3. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE

- A **demonstrative adjective** describes “which” noun or pronoun you’re referring to. These adjectives include the words:
- **This** — Used to refer to a singular noun close to you.
- **That** — Used to refer to a singular noun far from you.
- **These** — Used to refer to a plural noun close to you.
- **Those** — Used to refer to a plural noun far from you.
- Demonstrative adjectives always come before the word they’re modifying.



DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE

- “Which bicycle is yours?”
- “***This*** bicycle is mine, and ***that*** one used to be mine until I sold it.”
- ***These*** books were given to me by ***this*** person.



4. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

- **Possessive adjectives** show *possession*. They describe to whom a thing belongs. Some of the most common possessive adjectives include:
 - **My** — Belonging to me
 - **His** — Belonging to him
 - **Her** — Belonging to her
 - **Their** — Belonging to them
 - **Your** — Belonging to you
 - **Our** — Belonging to us



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

- All these adjectives can only be used before a noun. You can't just say "That's **my**," you have to say "That's ***my* pen.**" When you want to leave off the noun or pronoun being modified, use these possessive adjectives instead:
- Mine
- His
- Hers
- Theirs
- Yours
- Ours



5. INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

- **Interrogative adjectives** *interrogate*, meaning that they ask a question. These adjectives are always followed by a noun or a pronoun, and are used to form questions. The interrogative adjectives are:
- **Which** — Asks to make a choice between options.
- **What** — Asks to make a choice (in general).
- **Whose** — Asks who something belongs to.



INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

- Other question words, like “**who**” or “**how**,” aren’t **adjectives** since they don’t modify nouns. For example, you can say “**whose** coat is **this**?” but you can’t say “**who** coat?”
- ***Which***, ***what*** and ***whose*** are only considered adjectives if they’re immediately **followed by a noun**.
- The word *which* is an adjective in this sentence:
“***Which*** color is your favorite?”
- But not in this one:
- “~~***Which***~~ is your favorite color?”



INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

- “*Which* song will you play on your wedding day?”
- “*What* pet do you want to get?”
- “*Whose* child is this?”



6. DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

- **Distributive adjectives** describe specific members out of a group. These adjectives are used to single out one or more individual items or people.
- **Each** — Every single one of a group (used to speak about group members individually).
- **Every** — Every single one of a group (used to make generalizations).
- **Either** — One between a choice of two.
- **Neither** — Not one or the other between a choice of two.
- **Any** — One or some things out of any number of choices. This is also used when the choice is irrelevant, like: “it doesn’t matter, I’ll take *any* of them.”



DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

- “***Every*** rose has its thorn.”
- “Which of these two songs do you like?” “I don’t like ***either*** song.”
- ***Any*** student can participate in the competition.



QUESTIONS

