Adjectives

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Adjectives are words that describe nouns and pronouns. To modify the nouns or pronouns

they modify noun or pronoun.

Adjectives answer such questions as:

What kind? Which one? How many?
Adjectives can be used to describe: Colour e.g. blue, red, green, brown, purple, yellow, black.
Opinion e.g. good, pretty, right, wrong, funny, light, happy.
Size e.g. big, small, long, short.
Age e.g. Old, young
Shape e.g. round, triangle, rectangular, square, oval.
Origin e.g. German, Malaysia Material e.g. glass, metal.
Distance e.g. long, short, near, far Temperature e.g. cold, warm, hot, cool Time e.g. late, early.

Proper AdjectivesProper Adjectives •
One type of descriptive adjective is called the proper adjective. • Proper adjectives are derived from, or come from, proper nouns. This means that they must always be capitalized. • Proper adjectives sometimes are formed by adding a suffix to the proper noun.

Proper AdjectivesProper Adjectives Examples of Proper Adjectives Proper Noun Proper Adjective America American France French China Chinese Pennsylvania Pennsylvanian

Proper AdjectivesProper Adjectives Sometime proper nouns don't change in form at all when they become proper adjectives. Ex. President Kennedy was a good leader. (In this sentence President Kennedy is a person; therefore, he is a noun.) Ex. The Kennedy Library is very large. (in this sentence Kennedy is describing the library; therefore, it is an adjective.)

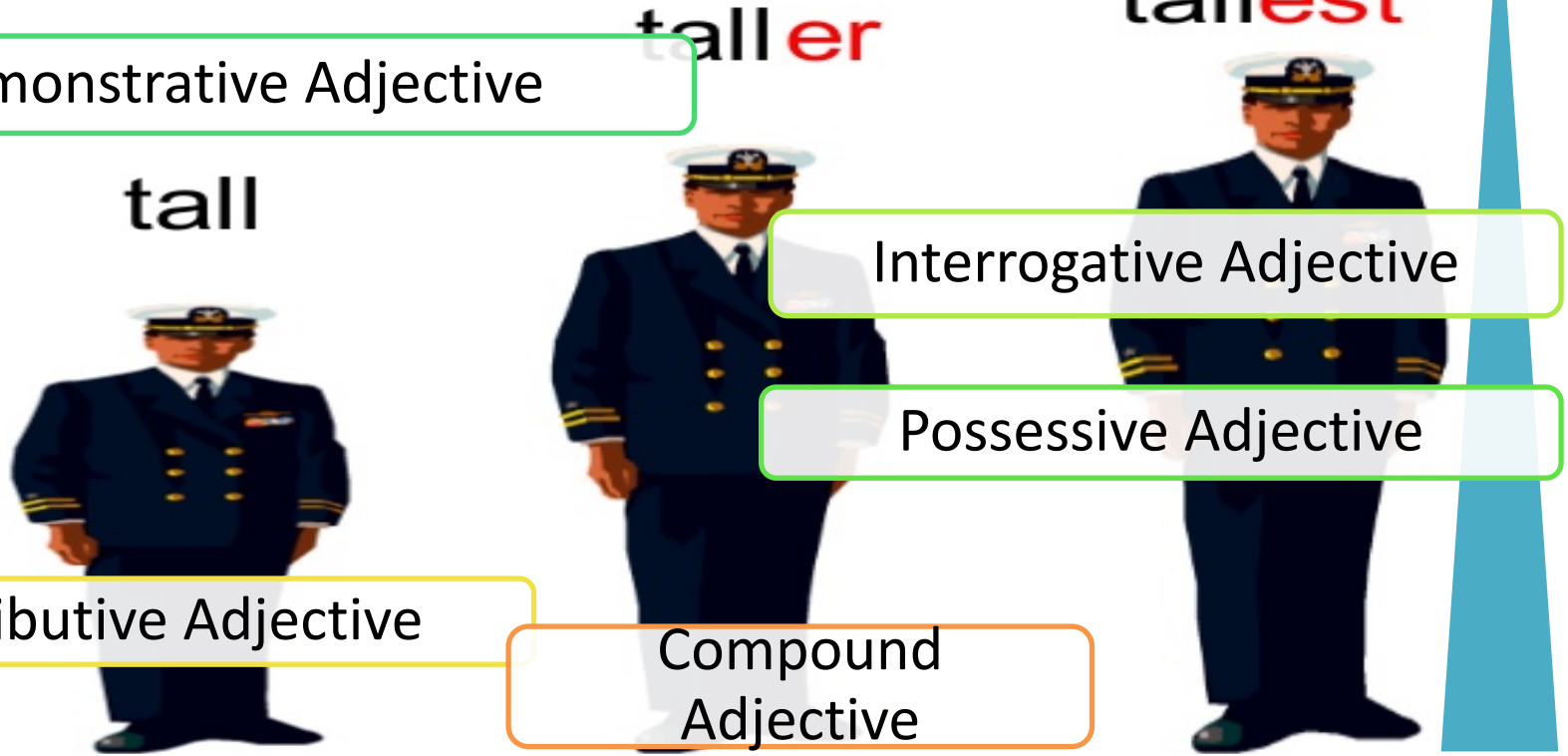
Limiting Adjectives • Limiting adjectives point out nouns. • There are five kinds of them: Articles Possessives Demonstratives Indefinites Interrogatives

Types of Adjectives

Qualitative / Descriptive Adjective

Quantitative Adjective

Demonstrative Adjective



Interrogative Adjective

Possessive Adjective

Distributive Adjective

Compound Adjective

1. Adjective of Quality
2. Adjective of Quantity
3. Numeral Adjective(Adjective of Number)
    (a) Definite Numeral adjective
    (b) Indefinite Numeral Adjective
    (c) Distributive Adjective
4. Demonstrative Adjective
5. Interrogative Adjective
6. Emphasizing Adjective
7. Exclamatory Adjective
8. Possessive Adjective
9. Proper Adjective
10. Relative adjective

HAPPY

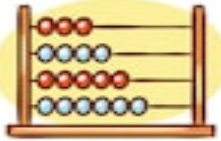
HAPPIER

THE HAPPIEST

GOOD

BETTER

THE BEST



USEFUL

MORE USEFUL

THE MOST USEFUL

YOUNG

YOUNGER

THE YOUNGEST

SWEET

SWEETER

THE SWEETEST

HOT

HOTTER

THE HOTTEST

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Qualitative / Descriptive Adjectives

To describe the quality of a person or thing, for example, its size, general description (physical), age, shape, colour, material, origin etc.

They add some sensory image to our sentence which allow us to see, smell, hear, touch, or taste something in the sentence.

1. The tall girl is my classmate.
2. The students achieved excellent results. purpose. Examples: tall, excellent, slim, young, square, plastic
3. I have a red car.
4. It is very big building.
5. They are intelligent students.
6. he is very rude.

2. **Quantitative Adjectives**

To indicate the number or amount of things Examples: some, much, little, enough, all , no, any, whole, (Answers how much)Uncountable

1

2. There was **some** milk in the jug.
3. She will give you some juice
4. Please pour some juice in my jug.
5. He ate some pieces of bread.
6. A half holiday is better than one.

half 11. Something is better than nothing.

(A)Definite Numeral

Definite Number (one, two, three….1, 2, 3, 4,…., first , second, third…)

Answers how many

I have 5 new pens

There are 50 students in our class.

We have 45 new toys.

I have one new book.

He got first position.

(B) Indefinite Number.

Does not denote any exact number.)

Some, many, more, little, much, all. Every, several)

I have some friends.

There are a few students present in the class today.23. 45.12,

History is full of several examples of sacrifices of freedom fighters.

All the teachers have already gone on vacations.(56 80 90)

(C) Distributive Adjective

Denotes each one of a number

1. India wants **every** country to abandon nuclear weapons
2. Everyman must do his duty.
3. Neither woman is speaking true.

3. Demonstrative adjectives : To point out nouns.

Examples:	This	(Near, singular)
	That	(far, Singular)
	These	(Near, plural)
	Those	(Far, Plural)

1. This girl is my friend.
2. Those books belong to her.
3. These are my books. (demonstrative+noun) Demonstrative adj
4. That is your garden. Demont. +verb) Demnostrative pronoun

4. Interrogative Adjectives Used with noun to ask questions. Examples: how, how many, how much, what, whose, which etc.

1. Whose pen is this?
2. Which way shall we go?
3. How much money do you have now in your pocket?
4. How many friend do you have?
5. Which is your favourite book?
6. Who is your favourite author?
7. What colour is painted on your windows?

5. Possessive Adjectives Used to show possession or ownership of a noun.
• These words are the same as the possessive pronouns.

• There are some possessive adjectives: my, our, our your,, your his, her, hers, its their,

1. This is her hat.
2. Their parents came to my house yesterday.
3. Examples: my, your, his her, our, their, its.

I	my
We	our
You	Your
He	Hi
She	her
It	its
They	their

6. Distributive Adjectives

To show that the persons or things are counted collectively. Normally used with singular nouns.

Refer to members of a group as individuals.

Examples: each, every, either, and neither.

1. Each participant was asked to complete a survey.
2. Either of these movies would be interesting to me.
3. Each students was called for the demo.
4. Everyman is born free.

7. Compound Adjectives Made up of two or more words. Often linked together with hyphens to link the words together to show that it is one adjective.
Examples: light-weight, duty-free, four-foot, part-time, cold-blooded, well-behaved.

1. We have to be open-minded about things.
2. The lady is wearing a pair of high-heeled shoes.

Relative adjective
Which and what
I gave what information I could.
You can take which shirt you want.
You can choose any option that suits you.
Emphasising Adjective
Own very
Mind your own business.
I like to do things in my own way

proper he is the very person who cheated me.

Comparison of adjectives •
There are three forms of comparison: -
positive – there is no comparison . We talk about only one thing or person.

comparative – comparison between two things or persons.
Superlative talk about the highest position

A - Comparison with -ier/-iest (y) ¥ We use -er/-est with the following adjectives:

positive	comparative	superlative
clean	cleaner	cleanest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
simple	simpler	simplest
Narrow	narrower	narrowest

B - Comparison with more - most

positive	comparative	superlative
difficult	more difficult	(the) most difficult
beautiful	more beautiful	(the) most beautiful

C - Irregular adjectives

positive	comparative	superlative comment
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most

uncountable nouns

many	more	most countable nouns little less least little

smaller smallest

D - Special adjectives

Some adjectives have two possible forms of comparison (- er/est and more/most).

positive	comparative	superlative
clever	cleverer / more clever	cleverest / most clever
common	commoner / more common	commonest / most common
likely	likelier / more likely	likeliest / most likely
polite	politer / more polite	politest / most polite
simple	simpler / more simple	simplest / most simple
Stupid	stupider/more stupid	stupidest/ most stupid

Postive (e)	+ r	+st
Wise	Wiser	Wisest
Noble	Nobler	Noblest
Able	Abler	Ablest
Large	larger	Largest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Brave	Braver	Bravest

❖ A word used to qualify a Noun or Pronoun is called 'Adjective'.

Ex.:- Ram is smart boy.

⊃ According to uses Adjective is divided manually in Eight Parts.

* PINQD PDQ *

1. P - Proper Adjective
2. I - Interrogative Adjective
3. N - Adjective of Number
4. Q - Adjective of Quantity
5. D - Demonstrative Adjective
6. P - Possessive Adjective
7. D - Distributive Adjective
8. Q - Adjective of Quality

❖ Proper Adjective – An Adjective that is made of a Proper Noun is called Proper Adjective.

Ex.:-

Noun	-	Adjective
India	-	Indian
America	-	American
Russia	-	Russian

* Facts ➢

❖ It always gets beginning with capital letter.

❖ Generally it comes before the Noun for which it is used.

❖ Proper Adjective + Noun must get Article before itself.

Ex.:- American policy is not good. – (✗)

american policy is not good. – ✗

The American policy is not good. – (✓)

❖ ध्यान रहे कि Indian, Russian, American, …etc. का प्रयोग Common Noun में भी होता है इसलिए ये Singular अथवा Plural हो सकते हैं ।

Ex.:- I am an Indian. – (✓)

We are Indians. – (✓)

❖ Interrogative Adjective – A word used with a Noun that arises Question for the Noun is called Interrogative Adjective.

Ex.:- What, Which, Whose …etc.

* Facts ➢

❖ It comes before the Noun for which it is used.

❖ It gets Question Mark (?) to finish its Sentence.

Ex.:- Which pen is running well.

Note - who तथा whom कभी भी Adjective का रूप नही लेते ।ये Pronoun स्वरूप मे आते है, Adjective के रूप में स्थान पर 'Which' आता है।

Ex.:- Who boy can solve this Question? – (✗)

Which boy can solve this Question? – (✓)

❖ Adjective of Number – If a Number (Digit) comes to qualify a Noun is called Adjective of Number.

Ex.:- One wicket, Two wicket, the third Umpire …etc.

- Adjective of Number that is also a part of Adjective can be divided into two parts.

1. Ordinal Adjective of Number
2. Co-ordinal Adjective of Number

❖ Ordinal Adjective of Number –

a. It shows the order of a Noun
b. It comes before the Noun for which it is used.
c. It gets a Singular Noun & Singular Verb.
d. Ordinal Adjective of Number + Noun gets Article 'The' before itself.

Ex.:- The third umpire is very laborious.

Note – First one, Second one, Third one, Fourth one …etcका प्रयोग भी Ordinal Adjective of Number के रूप में होताह, जिसका Verb Singular होता है।

Ex.:- The third one was very easy.

❖ Co-ordinal Adjective of Number –

a. It shows the number of a Noun.
b. It gets Noun & Verb Singular with one and Plural with other number.
c. Generally Article does not come before it.

Ex.:- One student is absent today. – (✓)
Ten students are absent today. – (✓)

* Special Note ➢

❖ If Ordinal & Co-ordinal both kinds of Adjective of Number come together Ordinal is written first and Co-ordinal is later.

Note –इस अवस्था में आने वाले Noun तथा Verb दोनों Plural रहते हैं ।

Ex.:- The five first wicket has played well in this match. – (✗)
The first five wickets have played well in this match. – (✓)

❖ Both, Many, Several, Few, A Number of, …etc को भीCo-ordinal Adjective of Number के तरह रखे हुए इसका Noun तथा Verb दोनों Plural माना जाता है।

Ex.:- Both students are absent today.

❖ All, Some, Most, A lot of, Lots of, A great deal of, A good deal of, …etc का प्रयोगCountable तथा Uncountable दोनों Nouns के लिए होता है , अत: Countable रहने पर इन्हे Co- ordinal Adjective of Number के रूप में दर्शाया जाता है, औ इनका Noun तथा Verb दोनों हो जाते हैं।

Ex.:- All students are absent today.

❖ Adjective of Quantity – A word used with a Noun that shows the Quantity of the Noun is called Adjective of Quantity.

Ex.:- Much, Little, An amount of …etc.

1. Note – It comes before a Singular Uncountable Noun.
2. Ex.:- Much rice is remaining in the kitchen.
3. Note – All, Some, A lot of, Most, Lots of, A great deal of, A good deal of …etc का प्रयोग Uncountable Noun के साथहोतो इन्हे Adjective of Quantity की श्रेणी

में रखा जाता है,

Ex.:- Most rice is boiled in the kitchen.

❖ Demonstrative Adjective – A word used with a Noun that Demonstrates the Noun is called Demonstrative Adjective.

Ex.:- This, That, These, Those

* Facts ➢

- This / That + Singular Noun.

Ex.:- This pen is red. – (✓)

This rice is boiled. – (✓)

- These / Those + Plural Countable Noun.

Ex.:- These pens are running well.

❖ Possessive Adjective – A word used with a Noun that makes Possession over the Noun is called Possessive Adjective.

Ex.:- My, Our, You, Their …etc

* Facts ➢

- It comes before the Noun for which it is used.
  - Adjective के रूप में अंतिम शब्द नही हो सकता है

- x.:- My car is red. – (✓)

This car is my. – (✗)

❖ Distributive Adjective – A word used with a Noun that shows the Noun in Distributive way is called Distributive Adjective.

Ex.:- Each, Every, Either, Neither

* Facts ➢

- It comes before a Singular Noun.

Ex.:- Every student was present in the class.

- Two distributives connected with 'and' also make a Singular formation and gets Singular Verb.

Ex.:- Every teacher and every student were present in the class. – (✗)

Every teacher and every student was present in the class. – (✓)

❖ Adjective of Quality – A word used for a Noun or Pronoun that how the Quality of the Noun or Pronoun is called Adjective of Quality.

Ex.:- Good, Bad, Tall, Smart, Fat …etc.

* Facts ➢

- It can be used either before a Noun or as the compliment of a Sentence.

Ex.:- (a) This is a Smart boy. (b) This boy is Smart.

Adj. N N Adj.

* Uses of Adjective ➢

❖ Elder / Older –

❖ Elder – It comes to show age seniority in blood relation between the members of the same family.

Note – इसकी तुलना के लिए Preposition 'To' आता है।

Ex.:- Mukesh Ambani is elder to Anil Ambani.

❖ Older – It comes to show age seniority between two persons or things that are not the members of the same family.

Note – इसकी तुलनाके tलए 'Than' आता है

Ex.:- Lalu is elder to Nitish. – (✗)
Lalu is older than Nitish. – (✓)

Note – आयु या वरिष्ठता दर्शाने के लिए olderका प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex.:- Mukesh Ambani is elder to Anil Ambani for five years. – (✗)
Mukesh Ambani is older than Anil Ambani for five years. – (✓)

➢ Further / Farther –

❖ Further – It comes to add something in got Knowledge or Information.

Ex.:- He has not given me any farther information about the project. – (✗)He has not given me any further information about the project. – (✓)

❖ Farther – It comes as the Comparative form of far to show a place more distant than another.

Ex.:- Delhi is further than Ranchi from Patna. – (✗)
Delhi is farther than Ranchi from Patna. – (✓)

➢ Utmost / Outermost –

❖ Utmost – It comes to show the entire part of something.

Ex.:- I have studied the outermost Pronoun. – (✗)
I have studied the utmost Pronoun. – (✓)

❖ Outermost – It comes to show the last boundary of an area.

Ex.:- A guard was standing at the utmost gate of the building. – (✗)A guard was standing at the outermost gate of the building. – (✓)

➢ First / Foremost –

❖ First – It comes to show the Initiator of something.

Ex.:- 16th August 1947 was the foremost day of free India. – (✗)
16th August 1947 was the first day of free India. – (✓)

❖ Foremost – It comes to show a leadership Quality in an Action.

Ex.:- M. K. Gandhi was the first politician of his time. – (✗)
M. K. Gandhi was the foremost politician of his time. – (✓)

➢ Last / Latest –

❖ Last – It comes to show a finishing point of something that has no sequel.

Ex.:- 14th August 1947 was the latest day of British rule in India. – (✗)
14th August 1947 was the last day of British rule in India. – (✓)

❖ Latest – It comes in the meaning of the newest to show a point containing its sequel.

Ex.:- Everyone wants to buy the last designs of mobile. – (✗)
Everyone wants to buy the latest designs of mobile. – (✓)

➢ Some / Any –

❖ Some – To show a Small Number or Quantity it comes in Affirmative Sense.

Ex.:- He has given me any money. – (✗)
He has given me some money. – (✓)

❖ Any – To show a Small Number or Quantity it comes in Negative Sense.

Ex.:- He has not given me some money. – (✗)

He has not given me any money. – (✓)

➢ Very / the Very –

❖ Very – It is an Adverb that comes before an Adjective to stress its Quality.

Ex.:- Ram is very smart.
Adv. Adj.

❖ The Very – It is an Adjective that comes before a Noun in the sense of the same to Re-Introduce a person or thing.

Ex.:- This is the same boy that has helped me in trouble. – (✓)
This is the very boy that has helped me in trouble. – (✓)

➢ No / Not –

❖ No – It is an Adjective that comes just before a Noun to make a Negative sense.

Ex.:- I have not car. – (✗)
I have no car. – (✓)

❖ Not – It is an Adverb that comes to qualify an Adjective, Verb & another Adverb in Negative sense.

Ex.:- I have no a pen. – (✗)
I have not a pen. – (✓)

❖ Own (अपना) – As Adjective it comes just after a Possessive form to stress Possession.

Ex.:- This is own car. – (✗)
This is my car. – (✓)
This is my own car. – (✓)

➢ Both, All & Whole –

❖ Both – It comes to show two options together.

Ex.:- All the sides of the coin are shinning well. – (✗)
Both the sides of the coin are shinning well. – (✓)

❖ All – It comes to show more than two options together.

Ex.:- Both the ten students are very laborious. – (✗)
All the ten students are very laborious. – (✓)

❖ Whole – It comes to show the entire part of something.

Ex.:- The whole class is making a noise.

➢ Nearest / Next to –

❖ Nearest – It comes as the Superlative form of near in the meaning of the closest.

Ex.:- You should inform the next to Police station in the case of murder. – (✗)
You should inform the nearest Police station in the case of murder. – (✓)

❖ Next to – It comes to show something placing just beside another.

Ex.:- Mona Cinema Hall is next to Elifiston. – (✓)
May I sit next to you? – (✓)

➢ Mutual / Common –

❖ Mutual – It comes to make a reciprocal relation between two parties.

Ex.:- Ram and Shyam are common partner in this business. – (✗)
Ram and Shyam are mutual partner in this business. – (✓)

❖ Common – It comes to make a reciprocal relation among more than two parties.

Ex.:- Ram, Shyam, Mohan & Sohan are common partner in this business.

➢ Few / A few / the few –

❖ Few – It comes to show a negligible number of something that has no importance in uses.

Ex.:- Ram is a saint he has few enemies in this village.

❖ A Few – It comes to show a small number of Countable Nouns that has some importance in uses.

Ex.:- Ram is a social person; he has a few good supporters in this village.

❖ The few – It comes to make definite form of few Countable Nouns.

Ex.:- The few students sitting in my class are very intelligent.

➢ Little / A little / the little –

❖ Little – It comes to show a negligible quantity of something.

Ex.:- Ram is very poor, he has little money in his account.

❖ A little – It comes to show a small quantity of an Uncountable Noun that has some importance in uses.

Ex.:- He does s private job, he saves a little money for future.

❖ The little – It comes to show definite form of little quantity of an Uncountable Noun.

Ex.:- The little money in my account is very useful for my future.

➢ Few / Fewer than / the fewest –

❖ Above Adjectives are used as the Positive, Comparative and Superlative form of few.

Ex.:- I have <u>little</u> friends in my village. – (✗)
I have <u>few</u> friends in my village. – (✓)
I have <u>less</u> friends than Ram has. – (✗)
I have <u>fewer</u> friends than Ram has. – (✓)
I have the <u>least</u> friends in my village. – (✗)
I have the <u>fewest</u> friends in my village. – (✓)

➢ Little / little than / the least –

❖ Above Adjective are used as the Positive, Comparative and Superlative form of little.

Ex.:- I have <u>few</u> rice. – (✗)
I have <u>little</u> rice. – (✓)
I have <u>fewer</u> rice than Ram has. – (✗)
I have <u>less</u> rice than Ram has. – (✓)
I have the <u>fewest</u> rice in my village. – (✗)
I have the <u>least</u> rice in my village. – (✓)

➢ Much / Many / Several –

❖ Much – It comes to show a large quantity of an Uncountable Noun.

Ex.:- I have many rice. – (✗)
have much rice. – (✓)

❖ Many – It comes to show a large number of Countable Nouns that are known to the subject.

Ex.:- I have many friends in my village.

❖ Several – It comes to show a large number of Countable Nouns that are not known to the subject.

Ex.:- Several students are laborious in Patna.

➢ Former / Latter / Later –

- यदिकिसीदोऐसेव्यक्ति/तथ्यअथवाव\तुकोएकसाथदर्शायाजाय, तोपहलेवालेकोदर्शानेहेतुFormer आताहै, जबकिबादवालेके लिएLatter काप्रयोगकरतेहैं।

  Ex.:- Sonia and Advani both are good leaders, the former belongs to the Congress and the latter belongs to the B.J.P.

- Later (Adj.) – बाद में

  Ex.:- I will see you later. - (मैंबादमें आपसेमिलूंगा।)

➢ One / Other / Another –

- यदिकिसीदोऐसेव्यक्ति/तथ्यअथवाव\तुकाचचाहोतोउनमेंसेकोईभीIndefinite form मेंपहलेदर्शानेके लिएOne जबकिदूसरेके लिएOther काप्रयोगकरतेहुतीसरेकाचचाकरनेहेतु Another आताहै।तथा साथ2 इनदो के अलावे किसी अन्य

Ex.:- I have two cars one is red and other is black but I want to buy another car. Note – ध्यानरहेकिकिसीअन्य कोदर्शानेहेतुअकेलेप्रयोगमेंAnother ह2आताहै

Ex.:- I have no another pen.

➢ Cool / Cold / Chill / Thunder –

- Cool – It comes to show a moisture that is favorable to man.

  Ex.:- We get a cool morning in summer.

- Cold – It comes to show a moisture that is not favorable to man.

  Ex.:- We get a cold morning in winter.

- Chill – Extremely Cold. (बेहद ठंडा)

  Ex.:- We get a chill morning in frozen area.

- Thunder – Freezing Cold. (बर्फीला ठंडा)

  Ex.:- We get a thunder weather on the top of the Himalayas.

➢ Warm / Hot / Scorching –

- Warm (सुखदगर्म) - It comes to show a heat that is favorable to man. Ex.:- We wear warm clothes in winter.

- Hot (दुखदगर्म) - It comes to show a heat that is not favorable to man. Ex.:- We can't put our hands in hot water.

- Scorching (झुलसानेवाल2 गर्म) -

  Ex.:- We get scorching sun in the months of May and June.

➢ Oral / Verbal / Written –

- Oral – Related to mouth.

  Ex.:- He is suffering from oral-cancer.

- Verbal – Related to words.

  Ex.:- I can't solve this verbal reasoning.

- Written – (लिखित)

  Ex.:- He has qualified the written exam.

- Generally 'Adjective + ly' makes the formation of Adverb so it can't be used just before a Noun.

  Ex.:- Ram is a smartly boy. – (✗)
  Adv. N.

  Ram is a smart boy. – (✓)

- First / Fast / Hard तथा Last अपने आप में ही Adjective तथा Adverb दोनों का भूतकाल भूतकाल होता है, अतः इनको Adverb संरचना देने हेतु इनमें 'ly' नहीं आता।

  Ex.:- This is a fast train. – (✓)
  This train runs fastly. – (✗)
  This train runs fast. – (✓)

- Daily, Monthly, Weekly, Yearly, Hourly …etc 'ly' से अंत होने के साथ ही अपने-आप में ही Adjective तथा Adverb दोनों का ही भूतकाल भूतकाल तो होता ही है, क्या जा सकता है। अतः इसका प्रयोग Noun के ठीक पहले

  Ex.:- This is a daily (Adj.) train. – (✓)
  This train runs daily (Adv.). – (✓)

- Dozen, Score, Hundred, Thousand …etc किसी Unit को दर्शाने हेतु या किसी Noun के ठीक पहले होते, तो इनमें 's' या 'es' नहीं आता, जबकि इनका असीमित दायरा दर्शाने हेतु इनमें 's' जोड़ते हुए इनके तुरंत बाद 'of' जोड़ा जाता है।

  Ex.:- I have a dozen pens. – (✓)
  I have dozens of pens. – (✓)

* Order of Adjective ➢

- Article + Noun.
  Ex.:- I have a pen.
- Article + Adjective + Noun.
  Ex.:- (a) I have a red pen.
  (b) Ram is a smart boy.
- Article + Adverb + Adjective + Noun.
  Ex.:- Ram is a very smart boy.
- Article + Adverb + Adverb + Adjective + Noun.
  Ex.:- This is a very-very Important Question for me.

☞ Adjective of Quality / Adjective of Area / Adjective of Category / Adjective of Shape / Adjective of Size / Adjective of Colour / Adjective of Purpose / Adjective of Status / Adjective of Filling …etc.

- V-3 made Adjective + v4 made Adjective.
  Ex.:- He has given me drinking boiled water. - (✗)
  He has given me boiled drinking water. - (✓)
- If ordinal and co-ordinal both kinds of Adjective of number come together ordinal is written first and co-ordinal is latter.
  Ex.:- The five first wicket have played well in this match. - (✗)
  The first five wicket have played well in this match. - (✓)
- Numerical Adjective + Possessive Adjective.
  Ex.:- My both pens are running well. - (✗)
  Both my pens are running well. - (✓)
- Numerical Adjective + Demonstrative Adjective.

Ex.:- These both pens are running well. - (✗)
Both these pens are running well. - (✓)

- Demonstrative Adjective + Possessive Adjective.

Ex.:- My this pen is running well. - (✗)
This my pen is running well. - (✓)

- Adjective of Size + Adjective of Colour.

Ex.:- I have a red big toy. - (✗)
I have a big red toy. - (✓)

- Adjective of Quality + Adjective of Age.

Ex.:- I have a new good car. - (✗)
I have a good new car. - (✓)

- Adjective of Quality + Verb made Adjective.

Ex.:- I have a broken smart chair. - (✗)
I have a smart broken chair. - (✓)

- Adjective of Quality + Material Noun made Adjective.

Ex.:- I have a plastic good chair. - (✗)
I have a good plastic chair. - (✓)

- Verb made Adjective + Material Noun made Adjective.

Ex.:- I have plastic broken chair. - (✗)
I have a broken plastic chair. - (✓)

- Adjective of Age + Adjective of Purpose.

Ex.:- I have a washing new machine. - (✗)
have a new washing machine. - (✓)

- Material Noun made Adjective + Common Noun made Adjective.

Ex.:- I have a boy plastic doll. - (✗)
I have a plastic boy doll. - (✓)

- Adjective of Quality + Adjective of Age + Adjective of Purpose.

Ex.:- I have a new good washing machine. - (✗)
I have a good new washing machine. - (✓)

- यदिकसीएकह2 Noun के लिएएकसेuयादा Adjective मौजूदहो, तोउनमेआकारम"छोटापहले तथाआकारम"बड़ाबादम"lलखाजाताहै।

Ex.:- Ram is a handsome and smart boy. - (✗)
Ram is a smart and handsome boy. - (✓)

- If different kinds of Adjective come together for the same Noun or Pronoun are arranged into following order -

☞ Numerical Adj. (Both, All …etc.) + Possessive Adj. / Article + Adj. of Sense + Adj of Status + Adj. of Colour + Proper Adj. + Material Noun made Adj. + Adj. of Type + Adj. of Purpose + Noun.

Ex.:- Both my artistic famous fish like small white Russian plastic unique playing dolls are useful for my children.

INTERCHANGE OF THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON

1. **as ..... as/ so..... as** **(Positive)**

2. **than** **(positive)**
3. **'the' before degree** **(superlative degree)**

Main structures of the three degrees are as follows:

No other student is as intelligent as Harish in the class

Sup: Sub+ verb+ **the / one of the** + sup.degree + modifier.
(Harish is the best student in the class)
(Harish is one of the intelligent students in the class)

Com: Sub+ verb+ com.degree **+ than any other/ than most other** + modifier.
(Harish is more intelligent than any other student in the class)
(Harish is more intelligent than most other students in the class)

Pos: No other/very few + modifier +verb+ as + pos.degree + as + sub.

Look at the following table:

Superlative	Comparative	Positive
Only/ the	than any other	No other as… as
One of the	than most other	Very few.

Examples:

Sup: The University of Chittagong is **the largest** University in Bangladesh.
Com: The University of Chittagong is **larger than any other** University in Bangladesh.
Pos: N**o other** University in Bangladesh is **as large as** the University of Chittagong.

Sup: The University of Chittagong is one of the most famous Universities in Bangladesh.
Com: The University of Chittagong is more famous than most other Universities in Bangladesh.
Pos: Very few Universities in Bangladesh are as famous as the University of Chittagong.

Com: Keshav is better than Aryan.
Pos: Aryan is not as good as Keshav.
Com: Keshav is not better than Aryan.
Pos: Aryan is as good as Keshav. Or, Keshav is as good as Aryan.
Com: Reshma is not less brilliant than Akanksha.
Pos: Reshma is as brilliant as Akanksha.
Com: Reshma is less brilliant than Akanksha.
Pos: Reshma is not as brilliant as Akanksha.

The same idea can be expressed using **positive, comparative and superlative adjectives.**

For example, all of the three sentences given below mean the same.

Supriya is the smartest girl in the class.
No other girl in the class is as smart as Supriya.
Supriya is smarter than any other girl in the class.

We can express the same idea using different degrees of comparison. Study the sentences given below.

Roshan is **as tall as** Mohan.

Tall is an adjective in the positive degree. Here we are comparing the height of two people

with a positive adjective. If John and Mike are of the same height, Mike is not **taller than** John.

See how the same idea is expressed using both positive and comparative adjectives.

Rshan is **as tall as** Mohan. = Mohan is **not taller than** Roshan.

Another example is given below

- Very few countries in the world are **as large as** China. (Positive)
- China is **larger than** most other countries in the world. (Comparative)
- China is one of **the largest** countries in the world. (Superlative)

- No other man was **as strong as** Hercules. (Positive)
- Hercules was **stronger than** any other man. (Comparative)
- Hercules was **the strongest** man in the world. (Superlative)

- No other boy in the class is **as intelligent as** Lokesh. (Positive)
- Lokesh is **more intelligent than** any other boy in the class. (Comparative)
- Lokesh is **the most intelligent** boy in the class. (Superlative)

- Very few Indian saints were **as popular as** Vivekananda. (Positive)
- Vivekananda was **more popular than** most other Indian saints. (Comparative)
- Vivekananda was one of **the most popular** Indian saints. (Superlative)

- Maria is **not as intelligent as** Sonia. (Positive)
- Sonia is **more intelligent** than Maria. (Comparative)

Tiruvalluvar is **the greatest of** Tamil poets.

This sentence uses the superlative adjective greatest. We can express the same idea using comparative and positive adjectives.

Tiruvalluvar is **greater than any other** Tamil poet.

Note the use of the phrase any other. It is very important because the meaning of the sentence would change drastically if we do not use it. Note also the use of the singular noun after any other.

Study the sentence given below.

Tiruvallvar is greater than Tamil poets.

The sentence given above makes a comparison between Tiruvalluvar and Tamil poets and states that he is greater. Actually Tiruvalluvar is also a Tamil poet. To express that idea we have to use the phrase any other.

Now let's try to express the same idea using a positive adjective.

No other Tamil poet is as great as Tiruvalluvar.

Note the use of the phrase no other.

Another example is given below.

Kamban is one of the greatest of Tamil poets.

While changing this sentence into other degrees of comparison, you have to consider the following points.

The sentence given above does not state that Kamban is the greatest Tamil poet. It merely states that he is one of the greatest. That means some Tamil poets are just as good as him, while most others are not so good. In this case, we cannot use the phrase any other. Instead we use the expression most other.

Kamban is greater than most other Tamil poets. (Note the use of the plural noun after most other.)

Now let's express the same idea using the positive degree.

Very few Tamil poets are as great as Kamban.

Note the use of the phrase very few. It implies that some poets are just as great as Kamban but most aren't.

Another example is given below.

He is the cleverest boy in the class. (Superlative)

He is cleverer than any other boy in the class. (Comparative)

No other boy in the class is as clever as him. (Positive)

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using the other degrees of comparison.

1. Swimming is the best kind of exercise.

2. Lead is heavier than any other metal.

3. Shakespeare is greater than any other English playwright.

4. China is one of the largest countries in the world.

Shakespeare is the most famous of all writers in English.

6.Iron is more useful than any other metal.

7.I earn as much money as Ram.

8. China is larger than India.

9.Greenland is the largest island in the world.

10.Air is lighter than water.

11. I am taller than my brother.

12. Shyam is the strongest boy in the class.

Answers

1. Swimming is better than any other kind of exercise. / No other kind of exercise is as good as swimming.

2. Lead is the heaviest of all metals. / No other metal is as heavy as lead.

3. Shakespeare is the greatest of all English playwrights. / No other English playwright is as great as Shakespeare.

4. China is larger than most other countries in the world. / Very few countries in the world are as large as China.

5. No other writer in English is as famous as Shakespeare. / Shakespeare is greater than any other writer in English.

6. No other metal is as useful as iron. / Iron is the most useful of all metals.

7. Ram does not earn more money than I do.

8. India is not as large as China.

9. Greenland is larger than any other island in the world. / No other island in the world is as large as Greenland.

10. Water is not as light as air.

11. My brother is not as tall as I am.

12. Shyam is stronger than any other boy in the class. / No other boy in the class is as strong as Shyam.

When a comparison is made between two individuals we do not normally use the superlative.

Alice is **the prettier** of the two sisters. (More natural than ‘Alice is the prettiest of the two sisters.’)

Adjectives

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Ann Heinrichs was lucky. Every year from grade three through grade eight, she had a big, fat grammar textbook and a grammar workbook. She feels that this prepared her for life. She is now the author of more than 100 books for children and young adults. She has also enjoyed successful careers as a children's book editor and an advertising copywriter. Ann grew up in Fort Smith, Arkansas, and lives in Chicago, Illinois.

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What Is an Adjective?

noisy

squeaky

longest

sunny

Do you have a noisy dog on your block? Is your desk squeaky? What is the longest book you've ever read? What do you like to do on a sunny day?

All the colored words above are **adjectives**. You can use adjectives to describe just about everything—people and things, activities, feelings, ideas, and more!

Many adjectives answer the question "what kind?"

What kind of cat is that?

It is a Siamese cat.

Adjectives might show number, color, size, or shape.

Ten monsters ate the cake.

Adjectives can tell what something is made of or how it feels.

Sophie sat in a soft chair.

Adjective Endings

How can you tell if a word is an adjective? One way is to look at how it ends.

Some adjectives end in *y*.

squeaky empty chilly

Some have special endings, such as *able*, *al*, *ful*, *ive*, *less*, and *ous*.

logical lovable careless

careful attractive dangerous

Before and After

Where is the adjective? Usually, it's right before the word it describes.

The tiny dogs bark at the big cats.

Sometimes the adjective comes at the end of a sentence.

These dogs are tiny.

Either way, we know those dogs are small! How do we know? The adjective tells us.

Big, Bigger, and Biggest

You can use adjectives to **compare** things.

If you have two dogs, one is probably bigger. If two cars zoom by, one is probably faster. Some adjectives add *er* to make **comparisons**.

If you ate two desserts yesterday, one was probably more delicious! The other dessert was less delicious. Some adjectives don't sound right with *er*. You wouldn't say "deliciouser." Instead, use more or less.

You might think skating is less dangerous than skateboarding. Notice how than can also be used to compare two things.

These cookies are more delicious than that cake.

When two things are equal or the same, use as.

Julian is as smart as Ally.

My cat is not as scary as your dog.

Erin is tall, and Jake is taller, but Alexis is the tallest of all. Maybe you've met the fluffiest kitty or the funniest clown.

tallest

fluffiest

funniest

Adjectives that end in *est* compare three or more things.

But some adjectives just don't sound right if you add *est*. You wouldn't say "That was the difficultest test." Or, "These are the uncomfortablest shoes." Instead you'd use most or least.

That was the most difficult test.

These are the least comfortable shoes.

Watch Out!

Don't use an *er* or *est* word with most or least. Choose one way to go! You would never say "more bigger" or "most longest."

Whose Is It?

I hear a bird's song.

The word bird's is an adjective. It shows to whom the song belongs.

I like Ella's idea.

That is the teacher's book.

Have fun at Toby's house!

Ella's, teacher's, and Toby's are more adjectives that show things belong together. You can often spot these adjectives right away. They have an **apostrophe** (’). To make these adjectives, just add an apostrophe and an *s*.

If the word is already **plural**, just add the apostrophe.

I gathered the chickens' eggs.

Hot or Cold?

Opposite adjectives can be lots of fun.

My favorite music is quiet. Your favorite music is loud.

My best friend is short. Your best friend is tall.

What other opposite adjectives can you think up?

How to Learn More

AT THE LIBRARY

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