

ADJECTIVES

What is an adjective?

An adjective is a word that modifies/ describes a noun/ pronoun. In simple words an adjective tells us more about a noun/ pronoun.

Examples:

Adjective + Noun	Noun + Adjective
i. A <u>green</u> <u>car</u> .	i. The <u>old man</u> had <u>may nice things</u> to say.
ii. An <u>honest</u> <u>man</u> .	ii. <u>She</u> is the <u>happiest woman</u> I have ever known.
iii. A <u>large</u> <u>city</u> .	
iv. The <u>sweet</u> <u>apples</u> .	

Special Cases

Adjectives may come after a verb:

Whenever an adjective comes after a verb, it always refers to the subject and modifies it (subject).

- My car is green.
- The sky became dark.
- His story seemed interesting.
- His work is genuine.
- The examination did not seem difficult.

Kinds of Adjective

1. Adjective of Quality or Descriptive Adjective:

Adjective of quality or descriptive adjective is a word that tells about the **quality** of a noun.

Finding Adjective of quantity:

Adjective of quantity can be found by the question **what kind of?**

Examples:

1. The **greasy** fries made me feel sick. [What kind of fries made me feel sick?]
2. The **brave** soldiers stood their ground. [What kind of soldiers stood their ground?]
3. Eggplants are **purple**. [What color are Eggplants?]
4. I bought a **genuine** product. [What kind of product?]
5. She likes **golden** jars [What color jars?]
6. The paper was not **academic**. [What kind of paper?]
8. The **poisonous** viper was put in a **glass** box. [What kind of viper?] + [What kind of box?]

2. Proper Adjective:

Proper adjectives are those adjectives that are formed from proper nouns. Proper pronouns modify particular people, places, things, languages and groups.

Identification of Proper Adjective:

Proper adjectives always begin with a **capital letter** as they modify a specific thing (noun). On the other hand, a common adjective does not begin with a capital letter.

Examples of Proper Adjectives:

- **Pakistani** people are very hospitable.
- **Pakistani** truck art is very unique in the world.
- Handwoven **Persian** carpets are very expensive.
- I like **Italian** cuisine.

Examples of Common Adjectives:

- A **tall** man is standing outside the room.
- The **sour** grapes were difficult to eat.
- The **rusted** lock was difficult to open.

3. Adjective of Quantity:

An adjective of quantity is used to indicate/show an estimated amount (when exact number/quantity/amount is not known) of a noun/pronoun in a sentence.

Usage of Adjective of Quantity:

Adjective of quantity is used with **uncountable nouns**.

Finding adjective of quantity:

An adjective of quantity is found by the question **how much a noun is?**

Examples:

NOTE: The underlined part is a noun while the **bold** part is the **adjective**

Sentences	Questions
• He showed some <u>patience</u> .	[How much patience did he show?]
• He did not eat any <u>rice</u> .	[How much rice did he eat?]
• They have enough <u>money</u> to start a business.	[How much money do they have?]
• I have little <u>water</u> left in the bottle.	[How much water is left?]
• She was brilliant <u>enough</u> to pass the exam.	[How much brilliant she was?]
• We had a little <u>time</u> to prepare ourselves.	[How much time to prepare?]

Special Case:

Adjectives that can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns.	
Some	Any
Examples with Uncountable Nouns	Examples with Uncountable Nouns
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is some broken glass here.• Do you need some butter?• I need some sleep.• We are hearing some news about increase in gold price.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you have any objection?• Do they have any assignment?• If there is any trouble, give me a call.• He does not have any manners.• Have you got any pain?
Examples with Countable Nouns	Examples with Countable Nouns
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are some files for you.• We have bought some chairs.• Some doctors are on strike.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I don't have any pair of sox.• Is there any flight available today?• We don't have any other table.

• Some cities have been affected.	• Are there any waiters here?
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Tip:

Differentiating between countable nouns and uncountable nouns	
Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
i. Countable nouns have singular and plural forms.	i. Uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.
ii. A noun is considered countable when its singular form takes article a or an .	ii. Uncountable nouns cannot take article a or an.

4. Adjective of Numbers:

Adjectives of numbers are also known as numeral adjectives. These adjectives give information about number or order of a noun.

Usage of Adjectives of Numbers:

Adjectives of are used with **countable nouns**.

Finding Adjectives of Numbers?

Adjective of numbers can be found by the question **how many?**

Kinds of Adjectives of Numbers:

- i. Definite Numeral Adjective: Tell about the exact number of nouns.
 - a. Cardinal Numeral Adjective. Tell how many of something/nouns
 - b. Ordinal Numeral Adjective. Tells about position of a something/noun in a list.
- ii. Indefinite Numeral Adjective: Tell about estimated number (not exact) of nouns.
- iii. Distributive Numeral Adjective: Tells us about a noun as a group.

List of Adjectives:

- **Numeral Adjectives:** Three, four, nine, twelfth, twenty ninth, eighty first.
- **Indefinite Adjectives:** Some, many, several, a few, few.
- **Distributive Adjectives:** Each, Every, Either, Neither.

Examples:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| i. The committee has four <u>members</u> . | [How many members?] |
| ii. The eleventh <u>player</u> is our goalkeeper. | [Player in what order?] |
| iii. Some <u>students</u> of this class area absent. | [How many students?] |
| iv. We have not seen him for several <u>days</u> . | [How many days?] |
| v. Every <u>student</u> must take off his shoes before entering the room. | [How many students?] |
| vi. Neither of the <u>books</u> is helpful to us. | [How many books?] |

5. Demonstrative Adjective

These adjectives point out a noun about which something is being said.

Finding demonstrative adjective?

To find a demonstrative adjective in a sentence, ask the question **which noun?**

Table of Demonstrative Adjectives and their function.

Demonstrative Adjectives		
	Near	Distant
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

Examples:

- i. **These** shirts fit me very well.
- ii. **That** plane is about to land.
- iii. **This** letter is for you.
- iv. **Those** shoes are too big for my foot.

6. Possessive Adjective

Possessive Adjective is an adjective that shows possession of a noun/who owns a noun.

Usage of Possessive Adjective

A Possessive adjective always come before a noun it modifies.

Table of Possessive Adjectives

Possessive Adjectives					
Person & Number	First Person	Second Person	Third Person		
Singular	My	Your	His	Her	Its
Plural	Our	Your	Their		

Examples:

- i. This is **my** car.
- ii. **Their** house is larger than **your** house.
- iii. Take out **your** books.
- iv. Have you seen **our** new pet?
- v. That is **her** dress.

7. Interrogative Adjective

Interrogative adjectives are those adjectives that are used for asking a question about a noun.

Usage of Interrogatives Adjective

There adjectives are used before a noun about which a question is being asked.

List of Interrogative Adjectives

- i. Whose
- ii. Which
- iii. What

Examples:

- i. **Whose** books is that?
- ii. **Whose** call you were listening to?
- iii. **What** product did you order from there?
- iv. **What** dish would you like to have today?
- v. **Which** song you are listening to?
- vi. **Which** shirt should I wear?

8. Indefinite Adjectives

Indefinite adjectives are those adjectives that modify a noun in an unspecific/vague or unclear manner.

Like all the other adjective, **indefinite adjective is used before a noun.**

Examples:

- i. We are meeting **some** friends to night.
- ii. **Many** people with gastric issue are coming to the hospital.
- iii. **Few** students have submitted their form.
- iv. **Any** person can ask a question.

9. Distributive Adjective

Distributive adjectives modify or refer to a specific thing (noun) out of the group. These adjectives are used before noun they modify but, in some cases, they are used after a noun.

List of Distributive adjectives

- i. Each
- ii. Every
- iii. Either
- iv. Neither
- v. Any
- vi. None

Examples

- i. **Each** child will get a candy.
- ii. I write a small article **every** Monday.
- iii. **Neither** of us could write anything.
- iv. **Either** you be silent or should I report the matter.
- v. I do not trust him **either**.
- vi. **Any** person can give the answer.
- vii. **None** of the clothes fit me.

10. Descriptive adjective

Descriptive adjective describes the quality of a noun.

Types of descriptive adjectives

There are two types of adjectives and their usage

- i. **Attributive adjective:** These adjectives are always used before a noun.
- ii. **Predicative adjective:** These adjectives are used after a noun and a verb

Structure of Predicative Adjective

(Subject/noun + verb + Adjective)

Examples of Predicative Adjectives

- i. Andy's sports car **is** Italian.
- ii. His horses **appear** well groomed.
- iii. He **seems** afraid of dogs.
- iv. Their costume **is** strange.
- v. The disease **was** wide spread.

Examples of Attributive adjectives

- i. I met my **former** boss.
- ii. They live in a **beautiful** house.
- iii. The **old** tree was chopped down.
- iv. A **metal** box is present in the room.
- v. The **new** shirt matches with my jacket.

Difference Between Adjectives and Pronouns

Difference between Demonstrative Pronoun and Demonstrative Adjective

Demonstrative Pronouns			Demonstrative Adjectives		
	Near	Distant		Near	Distant
Singular	This	That	Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those	Plural	These	Those

Demonstrative Pronouns	Demonstrative Adjectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrative pronouns replace a noun about which something is said. • Demonstrative pronouns may come before or after a verb. • Example <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. This is broken. (chair) ii. These taste good. (Oranges) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrative adjectives point out/ modify the noun about which something is being said. • Demonstrative adjectives come before a noun. • Example <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Give me that pen. ii. This cloth is dirty.

Difference between Possessive Pronoun and Possessive Adjective

Possessive Pronoun					Possessive Adjective						
Person & Number	First Person	Second Person	Third Person		Person & Number	First Person	Second Person	Third Person			
Singular	Mine	Yours	His	Hers	Its	Singular	My	Your	His	Her	Its
Plural	Ours	Yours	Theirs		Plural	Our	Your	Their			

Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows ownership/relationship with the object/ noun. • It replaces a noun mentioned earlier to avoid repetition so It is not used before a noun. • Noun + possessive pronoun • Examples <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. His boat is faster than mine. ii. These shoes are mine and those are yours. iii. John has lost his book so Adam can lend his. iv. The ship is theirs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possessive adjective shows ownership of a noun. • It is used before a noun. • Possessive adjective + Noun • Examples <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. My book is on the table. ii. I think you forgot your purse. iii. Their dog buried its bone. iv. My jacket is the one with big black buttons.

Difference between Interrogative Pronoun and Interrogative Adjective

Interrogative Pronoun	Interrogative Adjective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Whom ii. Whose iii. Who iv. What v. Which 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. What ii. Which iii. Whose

Interrogative Pronoun	Interrogative Adjective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for asking question about a noun. • They replace a noun. • They are followed by a verb. • Examples <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which is your favorite book? Who won the football match last night? Whom did you ask for help? What is written in this document? Whose is this black jacket? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for asking question about a noun. • They modify a noun. • They are followed by a noun/pronoun. • Examples <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What time is the meeting? Whose house is that? Which student will give the presentation?

Difference between Indefinite Adjective and Indefinite Pronoun

Indefinite Pronoun	Indefinite Adjective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaces noun without naming it. • Can be used in the beginning or at the end of sentence. • Examples <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone had a great time last evening. I need time to get away from everyone. No one came forward with the answer. He handed the file to someone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify noun with in uncertain manner. • Used before a noun. • Examples <ol style="list-style-type: none"> We are having some cake for dessert. You will get the report each month. I don't have any money. Some mice have chewed the cable. There are several reasons for this.

Difference between Distributive Adjective and Distributive Pronoun

Distributive Pronoun	Distributive Adjective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each Every Either Neither Any 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each Every Either Neither Any

Distributive Pronoun	Distributive Adjective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider members of a group individually. • Placed before a noun refer to each member of a group. • Setting of verbs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Singular subject singular verb. Plural subject singular verb. • Examples <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The boys were given a present each. Either road will lead to the station. Neither team could get decisive victory. Each student will appear in the exam. Every speaker took his turn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify members of a group individually. • Placed before a noun to modify every member of a group. • Setting of verbs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Singular subject singular verb. Plural subject singular verb. • Examples <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Every nation is proud of its culture. Each inventor earned huge profit. Neither of them is aware of the incident. I do not know either of them. Is there any food left for me?

Order of Adjectives

Table of order of adjectives

Order	Adjective	Example
1	Determiner	Articles, Demonstrative pronouns, possessive nouns, possessive pronouns, indefinite pronouns, numbers, quantifiers.
2	Opinion	Beautiful, dull, boring, horrible, difficult, great, favorable etc.
3	Size	Big, tiny, large, tall, short etc.
4	Age	Young, old, middle-age, new, ancient etc.
5	Shape/Appearance	Round, square, circular, skinny, fat, straight, long, tidy etc.
6	Color	Blue, red, pink etc.
7	Origin	Eastern, western, American, Pakistani, Japanese, Muslim etc.
8	Material	Plastic, paper, cotton, woolen
9	Purpose/Usage	Washing, sweeping hammering, coffee, dessert, ice cream etc.
10		Noun

Examples:

- i. The big antique wooden **table** was put for sale.
- ii. My favorite purple **scarf** is missing.
- iii. The brown **dog** barked at the stranger.
- iv. This beautiful large coffee mug was broken by me.