

## ADJECTIVE PHRASE

An adjective phrase is a group of words that describe a noun in a sentence. An adjective phrase has always an adjective and it is always placed before or after a noun it modifies.

### Identifying an adjective phrase

The easiest way of finding an adjective phrase is that it either begins with

- a. An adverb
- b. A preposition
- c. Linking Verb (followed by an adverb or preposition)
- d. Infinitives functions as adjective phrase (infinitive following a noun)
- e. Participles functioning as adjective phrase. (-ed & -ing) form coming after a noun.

### Examples

- i. They bought a **very expensive** car. (adverb)
- ii. Merry is **slow and steady**. (linking verb and adjective)
- iii. The class is so **calm and quiet**. (linking verb and adverb)
- iv. The food of this restaurant is **extremely delicious**.
- v. The weather was **really cold** and everyone was shivering.
- vi. Look at the man **sitting on the bench**. (participles)
- vii. The money **deposited by the customer** paid off the loan.
- viii. Mysteries are good books **to read on stormy nights**. (Infinitive)
- ix. Nelson was a boy **without fear**. (Preposition)

Tip: **What** and **what kind/how** may be used to find out adjective phrase.

Question with infinitives cannot be made.

### Examples

- i. A man **in great difficulty** came to me for help. (Preposition)  
The noun is: Man.  
Question: What kind of man or what man came for help?  
Adjective phrase: In great difficulty.
- ii. A stitch **in time** saves nine.  
Noun is: Stitch  
Question: How can a stitch save nine?  
Adjective phrase: in time.

## ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Adjective clause modifies a noun just like an adjective. An adjective clause has a subject and a verb.

### Identification of Adjective Clause

An adjective clause begins with:

- a. Relative pronoun: who, whom, whose, that, or which
- b. Relative adverb: when, where, or why

### Finding an adjective clause

An adjective clause can be found by using the following with the subject.

What? What kind? How many? or Which one?

## Examples

- i. Pizza, **which most people love**, is not very healthy. (Pizza is being modified)  
Q. What kind of pizza is not very healthy?  
A. Which most people love.
- ii. Those people **whose names are on the list** will go to camp. (People are modified)  
Q. Which people will go to the camp?  
A. Whose people are on the list.
- iii. Grandfather remembers the old days **when there was no television**. (Old days are modified)  
Q. What grandfather remembers?  
A. When there was no television.
- iv. Fruit **that is grown organically** is expensive. (Fruit is modified)  
Q. What kind of fruit is expensive?  
A. That is grown organically.
- v. Students **who are intelligent** get good grades. (Students is modified)  
Q. What kind of students get good grades?  
A. Who are intelligent.
- vi. Eco-friendly cars **that run on electricity** help the environment. (Cars are modified)  
Q. What kind of eco-friendly cars help the environment?  
A. That run on electricity.