
Adjectives

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An Adjective is a word that describes or clarifies a noun or pronoun more clearly.

Example sweet, red, clever, German, depressed, sticky, shining.

We may say that an adjective is a word naming an attribute of a noun. Example: Technical.

Use of Adjectives:

Adjectives are used in a sentence as:

- 1) They provide some information about a noun or a pronoun say about an objects size, shape, age, colour, origin or may be the material.
- 2) It adds something to its meaning.
- 3) It is used to describe or point out some quality or quantity.
- 4) These are large collection of words to describe nouns or which define more precisely the reference of a noun or pronoun.

Kinds of adjectives:

Adjective of Quality: is the adjective that refers to a quality of noun.

Example: Famous, Loud, Fast, Hot, Brave, Good, Tall, Stupid, Red etc.

Adjective of Quantity: Also known as Indefinite adjective, it tells us the quantity as to how much or how many the thing is meant for.

Example: Any, many, some, several, enough, much, little, all and twenty-five etc.

Numeral Adjective: It describes the position in which the noun i.e. a person, an animal or a thing stands/ occur. They also show the numbers to count or how many persons or things are there.

Example: First, One, Two, Hundred, Second, Tenth, Last and most, etc.

Distributive adjective: It denotes each members of a group as individuals/ or a number.

Example: Each, every, neither and either, etc.

Interrogative adjective: It is used to form questions or used before nouns to ask questions.

Example: Which, When, What, Whose, etc.

Possessive adjectives: Words that are like possessive pronouns, but they act as adjectives. They demonstrate a relationship of ownership. We can say that the words that come with the noun are adjectives and those that replace a noun or pronoun. These adjectives never use an apostrophe (').

Example: My, his, her, your, our, their, its etc.

Demonstrative Adjectives: Are used to point out the noun i.e. a person or thing referred to. Example: This, That, These, Those etc. What may also be used in certain situations.

Present Participle Adjectives: They are used as the main verb and adding ing to it.

Example: Walking (Walk + ing), reading (read + ing), cooking (cook + ing), etc.

Past Participle Adjectives: They are used as the main verb and adding en or ed to it.

Example: Written (Write + ing), Polished (Polish + ed), Painted (paint + ed), etc.

Adjectives of Comparison: It has three forms- Positive form, Comparative form and the Superlative form. These are explained with examples in the following table:

Table 1: Regular Adjectives

<i>Positive form</i>	<i>Comparative form</i>	<i>Superlative form</i>
It is the Base form.	To Compare within two things followed by 'than'.	It is the comparison of three or more things, it is the highest or the superior form. When two or more things are compared to the definite article 'the' is used before the superlative form. (As in the example under*)
High	Higher	Highest
Dry	Drier	Driest
Clean	Cleaner	Cleanest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Narrow	Narrower	Narrowest
Simple	Simpler	Simplest
Easy	Easier	Easiest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Noisy	Noisier	Noisiest
Cheap	Cheaper	Cheapest
Warm	Warmer	Warmest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Long	Longer	Longest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Funny	Funnier	Funniest

Sejal is so funny.

Sejal is funnier than her
sister.

Sejal is the* funniest in
the whole class.