ADJECTIVE
A word used with a noun to describe or point out

Or to tell the number, quantity or quality, is called an Adjective.
She is wearing a shiny blue track suit.
It’s a bright sunny day.

What is the adjective used in the sentence?
ADJECTIVE ALSO ASK THE QUESTIONS:

WHAT KIND?
Iqra is a clever girl.

WHICH ONE?
I like that boy.

HOW MANY?
She gave me five mangoes.

HOW MUCH?
He has little intelligence.
Today is a warm day with hundreds of birds chirping in the clear blue sky. What kind? How many? What kind?
ADJECTIVES ARE USED IN TWO WAYS:

**Attributively**
- Example: *The lazy boy was punished.*
- Note: The adjective is used with the noun as an epithet or attribute.

**Predicatively**
- Example: *The boy is lazy.*
- Note: The adjective is used with the verb, and forms part of the predicate.
KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

- Adjectives of Quality (Descriptive Adjectives)
- Adjectives of Quantity
- Adjectives of Number
- Demonstrative Adjectives
- Interrogative Adjectives
- Emphasizing Adjectives
- Exclamatory Adjectives
Adjectives of Quality (Descriptive Adjectives)

- It shows the kind or quality of noun.

**Example**

- **He is an honest man.**
- **This is a grammar of English** language.

*Adjectives formed from proper nouns e.g., (Turkish tobacco, French wines, Indian tea.) are sometimes called **Proper Adjectives.***
Adjectives of Quantity

- It shows how much of a thing is meant.
- He showed much patience.
- You have no sense.
- He has lost all his wealth.

Adjectives of quantity answer the question: How much?
Adjectives of Number

- Numeral Adjectives show how many persons or things are meant.

**Example**

- The hand has five fingers.
- Most boys like cricket.

**Numeral adjectives are of three kinds;**

a) **Definite Numeral adjectives**  
   Denote exact number

b) **Indefinite Numeral adjectives**  
   Don’t denote exact number (all, any)

c) **Distributive Numeral adjectives**  
   Refer to each one of a number.

**Example:**

1. Every word of it is true.
2. Pakistan expects every man to do his duty.
Points out which person or thing is meant.

Example

These mangoes are sour.
I hate such things.
Don’t be in such a hurry.

Demonstrative adjectives answer the question: which?
What, which, and whose, when they are used with nouns to ask questions, are called interrogative adjectives.

Example

- What manner of man is he?
- Which way shall we go?
- Whose book is this?
In the following sentences *own* and *very* is used as emphasizing adjectives:

Example

- I saw it with my own eyes.
- Mind your own business.
- That is the very thing we want.
Exclamatory Adjectives

The word *what* is sometimes used as an Exclamatory Adjectives.

**Example**

- What an idea!
- What a blessing!
- What genius!
ONE SHOULD NOT USE TOO MANY ADJECTIVES IN THE SENTENCES:

Example

The fierce ugly old brown tiger.
TO MAKE A PERFECT SENTENCE ONE SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

1. SIZE
2. TEXTURE
3. COLOR
4. TYPE
The big shiny yellow beach ball.
Many adjectives are formed from noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>Boyish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fool</td>
<td>Foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirt</td>
<td>Dirty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some adjectives are formed from verbs.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>verb</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talk</td>
<td>Talkative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move</td>
<td>Moveable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tire</td>
<td>tireless</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Some adjectives are formed from adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tragic</td>
<td>Tragical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Blackish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick</td>
<td>Sickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Threefold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>whitish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEGREES OF COMPARISON

There are three degrees of comparison.

1. **Positive Degree:**

   The positive degree of some adjective is the adjective in its simple form. It denotes the mere existence of some quality.

   Ex. Ayesha’s mango is sweet.

2. **Comparative Degree:**

   It denotes higher a degree of the quality than the positive, and is used when two things are compared.

   Ex. Iqra’s mango is sweeter than Ayesha’s.
3. **Superlative Degree**

It denotes the highest degree of quality, and is used when more than two things are compared.

*Ex. Fozia’s mango is sweetest of all.*

**Note**

The superlative with most is sometimes used where is no comparison, but merely to indicate the possession of a quality in a very high degree; as

*This is most unfortunate.*

This usage is called the *Superlative of Eminence*, or the *Absolute Superlative*. 
THANK YOU