

### A noun can function as:

- The subject of a verb: *Tom arrived.*
- The complement of the verbs **be, become, seem**: *Tom is an actor.*
- The object of a verb: *I saw Tom.*
- The object of a preposition: */ spoke to Tom.*
- The possessive case: *Tom's books*

### Adjectives:

An adjective is a word used to qualify a noun or a pronoun. J.C. Field.

#### position of adjectives;

Adjectives are mainly of two types according to position: **Attributive adjective** and **Predicative adjective**.

An adjective is called **Attributive Adjective** when it is placed before a noun and qualifies it. But **Predicative Adjective** when it is placed after a verb in the predicate part and qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

The *intelligent* girl is reading a book. ("intelligent" Attributive adjective)

The girl is very *intelligent*. ("intelligent" predicative adjective qualifies the noun "girl")

She is very *lazy*. ("lazy" predicative adjective qualifies the pronoun "she")

Both **attributive and predicative adjectives** qualify a noun. But **only predicative adjective** qualifies a pronoun.

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## Types of adjectives:

Kinds Adjectives	How to recognize them	Examples
1- <b>Proper Adj.</b> {Indian tea is better than Chinese tea.}	Proper Adjective is formed from a Proper noun.	Asian, Chinese, French, English, African, Punjabi, etc.
2- <b>Quality Adj.</b> or <b>descriptive.</b> {he is an honest man.}	It denotes the quality, weakness, or state of a person or a thing.	Good, bad, wise, noble, rich, poor, great, hot, cold, warm, etc.
3- <b>Quantity Adj.</b> {I want some salt.}	It denotes the quantity of a thing or idea.	Much, huge, some, a little, all, any, half, full, whole, enough, etc.
4- <b>Number Adj.</b> {some boys were in the competition but only three got the prizes.}	It denotes the number of persons or things. {one, two, three- cardinal number. First, second, third ordinal number}	One, two, three, four, first, second, third, fourth, all, any, many, some, several, each, every, a few, etc.
5- <b>Demonstrative Adj.</b> {I hate such things.}	It points out which persons or things are meant.	This, that, these, those, such, etc.
6- <b>Distributive Adj.</b> {each boy will get prize.}	It denotes a person or a thing separately.	Each, every, either, neither.

<b>7-Intrrogative Adj.</b> {what manner of this man he?}	<b>Before a noun</b> for asking a question.	Whose, which, what. Whose book is this? Which coat is yours? What news did he bring?.
<b>8-Possessive Adj.</b> {this is his book.}	To denote possession.	My, our, your, his, her, their. My pen is best.

### Possessive adjectives & Possessive pronouns

My, mine, our, ours, your, yours, her, hers

A possessive adj. takes a noun after it, but a possessive pronoun does not require it.

This is *my* book. {possessive adj.}

This book is *mine*. {possessive pronoun.}

This is *our* house. This is *your* pen. This is *her* hotel. This house is *ours*. This pen is *yours*. This doll is *hers*. {An adj. is describing word}

This is an *American* boy. {proper adj.}

He likes a *Chinese* dish. {proper adj.}

*Indian* people do not like this. {proper adj.}

Lipika is very *clever* girl. {quality or descriptive adj.} She is very *beautiful* but *lazy*. {quality or descriptive adj.} The *rich* men are not always *happy*. {quality or descriptive adj.} Bilas drinks *much* milk. {quantity adj.}

I ate *some* sugar. {quantity adj.}

He has lost *all* his wealth. {quantity adj.}

I have *enough* sugar. {quantity adj.}

*Four* girls are in the common room. {number adj.} The *first* boy has stood *third* this time. {number adj.} Not a *single* boy is in the classroom. {number adj.}

*Some* boys are *clever*, not *all*. {number adj.}{quality adj.} {number adj.}

Are there *any* mango trees in the garden? {number adj.} There are *enough* spoons. {number adj.}

*This* boy is stronger than *that* boy. {demonstrative adj.}

*These* mangoes are *sweet*. {demonstrative adj.}{quality adj.} *Those* rascals must be punished. {demonstrative adj.} *Each* boy got a prize. {distributive adj.}

You may take *either* side. {distributive adj.}

She took *neither* side. {distributive adj.}

*Whose* book is this? {interrogative adj.}

*Which* pen do you want? {interrogative adj.}

*What* books are you reading? {interrogative adj.}

Whose is this book? {whose= interrogative pronoun} Whose book is this? {whose= interrogative adj.}

This is *my* book and that is *your* book. {possessive adj.}

### **Formation of Adjectives:**

1- Adjectives from nouns.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Boy	Boyish	Benefit	Beneficial
Child	Childish	Education	Educational
Fool	Foolish	Devotion	Devotional

Beauty	Beautiful	Health	Healthy
Care	Careful	Dirt	Dirty
Hope	Hopeful	Ease	Easy
Need	Needful	Storm	Stormy

### **comparison of adjectives:**

Read the sentences:

- 1- Tom is a tall boy.
- 2- Sara is taller than Nada.
- 3- Giraffe is the tallest of all animals.

In the sentence {1}, the adjective "tall" simply tells that Tom is tall without comparing with another. In sentence {2}, the adjective "taller" tells that Sara is taller in comparison with Nada. In sentence {3}, the adjective "tallest" the Giraffe is "tallest" of the animals.

Thus, in the above sentences, we can see the changes in the forms of adjective. The adjective "tall" is **Positive degree**, "taller" is **Comparative degree** and "tallest" is **Superlative degree**. Hence **there are three degrees of adjective**.

- 1- Positive degree {without any comparison}
- 2- Comparative degree {comparison between two persons or things}
- 3- Superlative degree {comparison among three or more persons or things}

Formation of comparative and superlative degrees:

- 1- Most adjectives of one syllable by adding {-er} and {-est}

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Cold	Colder	Coldest
Old	Older	Oldest
Old	Elder	Eldest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Few	Fewer	Fewest
Hard	Harder	Hardest
Kind	Kinder	Kindest
Poor	Poorer	Poorest

In the case of aged person or vintage substance, generally "old" is used as "elder" in comparative form and "oldest" in superlative form. In case of family relation, "old" is used as "elder" in comparative form and "eldest" in superlative form.

2- When the positive ends in {-e}, only {-r} and {-est} are added:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Able	Abler	Ablest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Fine	Finer	Finest

Late	Later	Latest
Late	Latter	Last
Large	Larger	Largest
Noble	Nobler	Noblest
Pale	Paler	Palest

3- When the positive ends in a consonant preceded by a vowel, the consonant is doubled before adding {-er} and {-est}:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Mad	Madder	Maddest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest

The consonant is not doubled in comparative and superlative degrees if there are two consonants or two vowels before a consonant in positive degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Thick	Thicker	Thickest
Cool	Cooler	Coolest

4- When the positive ends in {y}, preceded by a consonant, the {y} is changed into {i} before adding {-er} and {-est}:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Busy	Busier	Busiest
Easy	Easier	Easiest
Dry	Drier	Driest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Holy	Holier	Holiest
Merry	Merrier	Merriest

5- Some comparatives and superlatives are different from the positive: {they are formed in irregular way}

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Far	Farther	Farthest
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most
Many	More	Most



6- Adjectives of two syllables or more than two syllables form the comparative and superlative by {more} and {most} before them:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Dutiful	More dutiful	Most dutiful
Careful	More careful	Most careful
Courageous	More courageous	Most courageous
Difficult	More difficult	Most difficult
Diligent	More diligent	Most diligent

### **Uses of degrees:**

1- Use of positive degree: Bob is as old as Joe. (change into comparative)

2- Use of comparative degree: George is older than Mike.

3- Use of superlative degree: He is the oldest boy in his class.

Hints for expressing degrees:

Positive degree: He is (as) ferocious as a wolf. (as---as)

Comparative degree: He is more ferocious than a wolf. (--- than)

Superlative degree: He is the most ferocious man in the society. (the---in)

He is the best of all the boys. (the---of)

He is as ferocious as a tiger. (positive)