**Adjectives: describe nouns and pronouns**

**Functions of Adjectives**

**-to describe feelings/qualities -tell us the size or measurement**

**-give nationality/origin -tell us the shape/material/color, etc.**

**-tell more of a thing’s characteristics**

**Order of Adjectives**

**>Value/opinion, Size, Age/Temperature, Shape, Colour, Origin, Material**

**Nominative, Comparative and Superlative Adjectives**

1. **Regular Adjectives**

**-Nominative: not comparing an thing to another**

**-Comparative: comparing 2 things (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.)**

**One to two-syllable words: add “-er” at the end**

**Two to three-syllable words: add the word “more” in front of the adjective**

**-Superlative: comparing 3 or more things (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the\_\_\_\_\_ among the rest.)**

**One to two-syllable words: add “-est” at the end**

**Two to three-syllable words: add “most” in front of the adjective**

1. **Irregular Adjectives: Just memorize that shit**

**\*Pronouns can be used as adjectives: possessive pronouns (see Table)**

**Comparison of adjectives:**

**To show** [**difference**](http://www.english4today.com/englishgrammar/grammar/adjectives_comparing_quantity1.php)**: *more (countable/uncountable nouns), less (uncountable nouns), fewer (countable nouns) + than***

**To show** [**no differen**](http://www.english4today.com/englishgrammar/grammar/adjectives_comparing_quantity2.php)**ce/similarity: *as much as (uncountable nouns), as many as (countable nouns), as few as (countable nouns), as little as (uncountable nouns)***

**Adverbs: Modify adjectives, verbs and other adverbs**

**Formation of adverbs of manner: Usually formed from adjectives by adding a suffix at the end**

**Ex. Slow-ly, happi-ly, gent-ly**

1. **Adverb of place: here, there, \_\_\_\_\_where (ex. Somewhere, nowhere, anywhere)**

**>Some adverbs of place can be used to express both movement and location**

**Ex. Water always flows downhill. The children went indoors.**

**>Adverbs of Place as Prepositions: Many adverbs of place can also be used as prepositions. When used as prepositions, they must be followed by a noun.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Used as an adverb of place, modifying a verb** | **Used as a preposition** |
| **around** | **The marble rolled around in my hand.** | **I am wearing a necklace around my neck.** |
| **behind** | **Hurry! You are getting behind.** | **Let's hide behind the shed.** |
| **down** | **Mary fell down.** | **John made his way carefully down the cliff.** |
| **in** | **We decided to drop in on Jake.** | **I dropped the letter in the mailbox.** |
| **off** | **Let's get off at the next stop.** | **The wind blew the flowers off the tree.** |
| **on** | **We rode on for several more hours.** | **Please put the books on the table.** |
| **over** | **He turned over and went back to sleep.** | **I think I will hang the picture over my bed.** |

**B. Adverb of Time**

### **\*\*Figures of Speech: Figures of speech are part of figurative language, which is language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation**

1. [**Alliteration**](http://grammar.about.com/od/terms/g/alliteration.htm)**- the repetition of an initial consonant sound.**
2. [**Anaphora**](http://grammar.about.com/od/ab/g/anaphora.htm)**-the repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses or verses. (Contrast with** [***epiphora***](http://grammar.about.com/od/e/g/epiphoraterm.htm) **and** [***epistrophe***](http://grammar.about.com/od/e/g/epistropheterm.htm)**.)**
3. **\***[**Antithesis**](http://grammar.about.com/od/ab/g/antithesis.htm)**-the** [**juxtaposition**](http://grammar.about.com/od/il/g/Juxtaposition-term.htm) **of contrasting ideas in balanced phrases.**
4. [**Apostrophe**](http://grammar.about.com/od/ab/g/apostrophe.htm)**-breaking off discourse to address some absent person or thing, some abstract quality, an inanimate object, or a nonexistent character.**
5. [**Assonance**](http://grammar.about.com/od/ab/g/assonance.htm)**-identity or similarity in sound between internal vowels in neighboring words.**
6. **\*** [**Chiasmus**](http://grammar.about.com/od/c/g/chiasmusterm.htm)**-A verbal pattern in which the second half of an expression is balanced against the first but with the parts reversed.**
7. **\***[**Euphemism**](http://grammar.about.com/od/e/g/euphemismterm.htm)**-the substitution of an inoffensive term for one considered offensively explicit.**
8. [**Hyperbole**](http://grammar.about.com/od/fh/g/hyperboleterm.htm)**-the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect.**
9. [**Irony**](http://grammar.about.com/od/il/g/ironyterm.htm)**-the use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning. A statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea.**
10. [**Litotes**](http://grammar.about.com/od/il/g/litotesterm.htm)**-A figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite.**
11. [**Metaphor**](http://grammar.about.com/od/mo/g/metaphorterm.htm)**-An implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common.**
12. **\***[**Metonymy**](http://grammar.about.com/od/mo/g/metonymy.htm)**-A figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it's closely associated; also, the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it.**
13. **\*** [**Onomatopoeia**](http://grammar.about.com/od/mo/g/onomaterms.htm)**-the use of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.**
14. [**Oxymoron**](http://grammar.about.com/od/mo/g/oxymoronterm.htm)**-a figure of speech in which incongruous or contradictory terms appear side by side.**
15. [**Paradox**](http://grammar.about.com/od/pq/g/paradoxterm.htm)**-a statement that appears to contradict itself.**
16. [**Personification**](http://grammar.about.com/od/pq/g/personifterm.htm)**-a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstraction is endowed with human qualities or abilities.**
17. [**Pun**](http://grammar.about.com/od/pq/g/punterm.htm)-[**A play on words**](http://grammar.about.com/od/tz/g/Word-Play.htm)**, sometimes on different senses of the same word and sometimes on the similar sense or sound of different words.**
18. [**Simile**](http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/simileterm.htm)**-a stated comparison (usually formed with "like" or "as") between two fundamentally dissimilar things that have certain qualities in common.**
19. [**Synecdoche**](http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/synecdocheterm.htm)**-A figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole (for example, *ABCs* for *alphabet*) or the whole for a part ("*England* won the World Cup in 1966").**
20. [**Understatement**](http://grammar.about.com/od/tz/g/understateterm.htm)**-A figure of speech in which a writer or speaker deliberately makes a situation seem less important or serious than it is.**