

Adjective

A word that modifies a noun or a pronoun.

- Example:**
1. He is the strongest sibling.
 2. He is the strongest one in the group.
 3. The curry tastes amazing.

Where does the adjective go in a sentence?

Adjectives are usually placed **before the nouns** they modify, but when used **with linking verbs**, such as forms of *to be* or “sense” verbs, they are placed **after the verb**.

Linking verb

Linking verb is not an action verb. It tells about what the subject is not what it's doing. For example: Sneha's cat is tired, here shows the condition of Sneha's cat, not what it's doing. So here "is" is working as a linking verb.

So, linking verbs provide a connection between the subject of a sentence and a certain state.

List of linking verbs:

1. Forms to be

Is	Can be	May be
Are	Could be	Might be
Am	Will be	Must be
Was	Would be	Has been
Were	Shall be	Have been
	Should be	Had been

2. The “Five Sense” verbs:

- **Feel:** This sweater feels itchy.
- **Look:** The sculpture looks strange.
- **Smell:** The dinner smells wonderful.
- **Sound:** That doorbell sounds broken.
- **Taste:** This soup tastes delicious.

3. The Other “States of Being” verbs:

- Act - He is acting normal.
- Grow- We have grown old.
- Stay - We are not staying young forever.
- Appear - It appears to be true.
- Prove - Do not prove me wrong every time.
- Go - He has gone mad.
- Turn - The story turned creepy since the next day.
- Become - I have become a mother .
- Seem - It seems perfect.
- Remain - I will not remain silent anymore.
- Get - I have to get brave enough to do this.

But, A linking verb does not always act like a linking verb.

□ Why?

- ✓ Because it may act like a helping verb too.

Example: She is going there. (auxiliary)

- ✓ Because it may be followed by a noun too.

Example:

- She has become a doctor.
- She seems to be the girl I was looking for to be my life partner.
 - She tasted the burger and it was not good.

✓ **Other examples:**

- She looked for her mother.
- It was cold outside and so, we stayed in.

Order of adjectives

1. Opinion - Wonderful, nice, lovely, horrible etc.
2. Size – Large, small, tiny etc.
3. Other qualities – Famous, wet, important, thin etc.
4. Shape – Circular, rectangular, oval etc.
5. Age – Old, young, new etc.
6. Colour – Blue, grey, black etc.
7. Origin – Indonesian, Malaysian, British etc.
8. Material – Plastic, wooden etc.
9. Type – Electric Kettle, political issues etc.
10. Purpose – A bread knife

Order of adjective

1. Opinion (general opinion) -
Wonderful, nice, beautiful, horrible etc.

2. Size – Large, small, tiny, long, short
etc.

3. Other qualities that do not belong to
another group –
Famous, important, wet, soft, thin, warm
etc.

4. Shape – Circular, Rectangular etc.

5. Age – Old, young, new etc.

6. Colour – Black, blue, green etc.

7. Origin – Indonesian, British,
American etc.

8. Material - stone, plastic etc.

9. Type – Road transport, electric kettle
etc.

10. Purpose – A bread knife, a bath
towel etc.

Classification of adjective

1. Possessive Adjective

...Used to show possession...

His, her, their, my, its etc.

2. Demonstrative Adjective

This bag, **that** bird, **these** mangoes, **those** boys

3. Adjective of Quality

.....used to describe (a quality) the noun or pronoun that it is modifying.....