

Adjective - part of speech, indicating the sign of the subject and answering the questions: **what? which one? What? what kind?** The names of adjectives depend on the nouns, they agree with them, ie. are put in the same case, number, kind, as the nouns to which they refer. The initial form of the names of adjectives is the nominative case in the singular of the masculine gender. The adjective differs from the sacrament in that it has no signs of pledge, kind and time. By value and form, **qualitative, relative and possessive** adjectives are distinguished :

- **Qualitative adjectives** designate the irrelevant property of the object itself, capable of manifesting itself at different intensities: *white, fast, oldest* . Denote the feature of the object in shape (straight, angular), size (narrow, low), color (red, lemon), property (strong, viscous), taste (bitter, salty), smell (fragrant, fragrant), etc. Most qualitative adjectives have a *full and concise form*. The complete form varies according to cases, numbers and genera.

Adjectives in a brief form vary in numbers and genera. Short adjectives are not inclined; in the sentence are used as predicates.

Some adjectives are used only in a brief form: *much, glad, must, need* .

In the sentence, adjectives in their full form, as a rule, are consistent definitions, sometimes they are a nominal part of the compound predicate.

Adjectives in brief form are used only as predicates.

Qualitative adjectives have a comparative and excellent degree.

In form, each degree can be **simple** (consists of one word)

and **compound** (consists of two words): more solid, the quietest.

Qualitative adjectives can be combined with an adverb **very** , have antonyms.

- **Relative adjectives** denote the property of an object through its relation to another object or action: *door, iron, inflatable, measuring* .

Relative adjectives denote: material (wooden, clay), quantity (five-year, two-storeyed), location (river, steppe), time (last year, January), destination (washing, passenger), etc.

Relative adjectives denote such an attribute of an object that can not be in the subject to a greater or lesser extent.

Relative adjectives do not have a short form, the degrees of comparison, do not combine with the adverb **much** , do not have antonyms.

Relative adjectives vary in case, number and gender (in the singular).

- **Possessive adjectives** indicate who owns the object they define (*fathers, sisters, wolf*) and answer whose questions? whose? whose? whose? . Possessive adjectives vary in case, number and gender.