

Adjective (**adjective**) is a part of speech that defines a [noun](#) . It answers the question of *what?* Adjectives are common / descriptive and proprietary. Multicore adjectives are compound. Adjectives refine the description.

Mexican food

faraway land

Take a larger slice of the luscious cake - Take a large piece of this fragrant cake

Qualitative adjectives

In sense, adjectives are qualitative or relative. Qualitative adjectives are described directly - the designation of the form, size, color and other general characteristics.

pretty, low, complete, round, good

Some qualitative adjectives are amplifiers. They emotionally enhance the meaning of objects and are determined only by adverbs *absolutely / really* :

certain, sure, pure, sheer, real, undoubted, complete, extreme, great, perfect, mere, close, utter, whole, wonderful, terrible, astonished, delicious, amazing, hilarious

Relative adjectives

Relative adjectives describe objects indirectly - through interrelationships.

woolen, wooden, silver

They are non-arrangeable, namely they are not defined by adverbs *very , too , enough* . The amplifiers are also not arranged.

weekly, unconscious, dead, legal, medical, empty, full

Attributive adjectives

Syntactically, adjectives are divided into attributive and predicative. The first as definitions face nouns.

intelligent young woman

Some adjectives are historically attributive:

chief, main, only, particular, principal, sole

Predicative adjectives

The predicative adjectives in the predicate are separated from the nouns and stand after the [verbs](#) , especially the [tangles](#) (*be , get , seem , appear , keep , look , feel , make , smell , sound , taste , become , grow , remain , stay , turn*).

Cooked this way tastes more delicious - Cooked so the chicken tastes better

Some adjectives are historically predicative:

ill, poorly, fine, asleep, awake, afraid, alive, alone, content, glad, pleased, sorry, upset, near, far (away)

Adjectives *old , heavy , late* can have different values depending on the syntactic function.

Kelly's quite old now - Kelly has already aged

She's a really old friend - She's a long-time friend

[Degrees of comparison of adjectives in English](#)

Qualitative adjectives are possible in 3 comparative degrees - as positive adjectives, comparative adjectives and excellent adjectives.

Adjective Education

Many adjectives have affixes.

Frequent adjective suffixes:

- *-able / ible* (capable of): *comfortable*
- *-ful* (with): *beautiful*
- *-less* (without): *careless*
- *-ive* (possessing): *attractive*

Negative consoles:

- *dis-* : *dishonest*
- *un-* : *uninteresting*
- *il-* : *illegal*
- *im-* : *impolite*
- *in-* : *inconvenient*

- *ir-* : *irrelevant*