

CHAPTER NO. 6

THE ADJECTIVE

There are eight kinds of Adjectives.

1. Adjectives of Quality	(صفت ذاتی)	2. Adjectives of Quantity	(صفت مقداری)
3. Numeral Adjectives	(صفت عددی و ترتیبی)	4. Demonstrative Adjectives	(صفت اشاری)
5. Distributive Adjectives	(صفت کسی)	6. Interrogative Adjectives	(کفر استفهام)
7. Possessive Adjectives	(صفت ملکیتی)	8. Proper Adjectives	(صفت نسبی)

1. ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY (صفت ذاتی، صفت تفصیلی)

These show the kind, quality or condition of a person or thing.

وہ صفت جو کسی pronoun noun کا کوئی ذاتی صفت یا اس کی حالت یا کیفیت کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً

- 1. Faisalabad is a large city.
- 2. Aslam is a brave boy.
- 3. Parveen is a wise lady.
- 4. I live in a small house.
- 5. She wears a black cap.

مندرجہ الفقرات میں خط کشیدہ الفاظ کیا ہے۔ Adjectives of quality کیا ہے۔

Adjectives of quality are also called Descriptive or Qualifying Adjectives.

Note: These adjectives are used in two ways.

(1) Attributively and (2) Predicatively.

- 1) When the Adjective is placed just before the noun it qualifies, it is said to have been used attributively.

For example:

(i) Habib is an old man. (ii) I like a red rose.

- 2) When the Adjective is placed after a linking verb in the predicate part of a sentence, it is said to have been used predicatively. It is then a subject complement. For example:

(i) My father is old. (ii) This rose is red.

2. ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY (صفت مقداری)

These show the quantity or degree or magnitude of a thing. Adjectives of quantity tell how much of a thing is meant.

وہ صفت جو کسی مقدار کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً

- 1. The child took some milk.
- 2. There is not sufficient light in the rooms.
- 3. A little knowledge is dangerous.
- 4. I can't give you any milk.
- 5. The whole city was destroyed by the Atom bomb.
- 6. Is there any sense in what she says?
- 7. Take great care of your character in this evil-ridden society.
- 8. You have no sense.
- 9. He claimed his half share of the booty.
- 10. The whole sum was expended.
- 11. She displayed much endurance (براثت).
- 12. He has lost all his ill-gotten wealth.
- 13. A few boys were sitting in the room.

3. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES (صفت عددی و ترتیبی)

These are the adjectives that tell how many persons or things are meant or in what order a person or thing stands.

وہ صفت جو اشخاص یا چیزوں کی تعداد کو ظاہر کرے یا ان کی ترتیب کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً

- 1. I have two pens.
- 2. Have you received any little today?
- 3. There are six students in the class.
- 4. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.
- 5. She got first division in the examination.
- 6. Sunday is the third day of the week.
- 7. Few cats like cold water.
- 8. All men must die.

9. Here are some ripe mangoes.

10. Most boys like cricket.

11. There are several mistakes in your exercise.

Definite Numeral Adjectives

These show exact number or serial order of persons or things. For example:

(a) **Cardinals:** One, two, three, five, eleven, twenty etc.

(b) **Ordinals:** First, second, third, tenth, twentieth etc.

Indefinite Numeral Adjectives

These do not show an exact number. For example:

All, some, many, any, certain, several, sundry, no, few.

1. All political parties die at last, swallowing their own lies.

2. You have missed several points in your speech.

Note: The same Adjective may be classed as of Quantity or Number, according to its use.

Objectives of Quantity

1. He ate some rice.

2. He has lost all his wealth.

3. You have no sense.

4. He did not eat any rice.

5. I have enough sugar.

Adjectives of Number

Some boys are clever.

All human-beings must die.

There are no pictures in this book.

Are there any mango-trees in this garden?

There are not enough spoons.

4. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES (صفت اشاری)

These are the adjectives that show which or what thing or person is meant.

وہ صفت جو کسی شخص یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرے کے ظاہر کرے کہ کون سا شخص یا کون سی چیز مراد ہے۔ مثلاً

1. This box is very heavy.

2. That gentleman has childlike habits.

3. These girls have curly hair and blue eyes.

4. Those leaders have always betrayed their nation.

5. Yonder fort was built by Shah Jehan.

6. The two brothers are in the same class.

7. I hate such an attitude.

نوت: درج بالامثلوں میں خط کشیدہ الفاظ بطور Pronoun بھی استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ مگر جب یہ الفاظ Noun سے پہلے استعمال ہوں اور اس کی کوئی صفت بیان کریں تو Demonstrative Adjectives کہلاتے ہیں۔

Note: Demonstrative Adjectives answer the question: Which?

5. DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES (صفت می)

These are the adjectives that show that things are taken separately.

وہ صفت جو کسی روپی مقدار یا تعداد میں سے ہر ایک کی طرف اشارہ کرے یا وہ صفت جو یہ ظاہر کرے کہ اشیاء کا شمار اگل اگل کیا گیا ہے۔ مثلاً

1. Each pen costs five rupees.

2. Every boy was given some sweets.

3. Either Aslam or Rizwan will have to do it.

4. Neither edition of the book was good.

5. On either side is a narrow lane.

6. Neither accusation is true.

6. INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES (کلمہ استفهام)

These are adjectives that are used with nouns for asking questions.

الفاظ جو کسی اسم (Noun) کے ساتھ کو سوال پوچھنے کے لئے استعمال ہوں۔ مثلاً

What, which, whose.

1. What places would you like to see in Lahore?

2. What manner of artist is he?

3. What book is this?

4. Which fruit do you like most?

5. Which course of action will he choose?

6. Which way does the wind blow?

7. Whose pen is this?

8. Whose house is this?

9. Whose purpose is served by our creation?

7. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (ملکیت ظاہر کرنے والے)

These are the adjectives that are used with nouns to show the possession of a thing.

کے ساتھ اس عوامی ملکیت کو ظاہر کریں۔ مثلاً (Noun) القاطع جو کسی ام

1. This is my book.
2. This is your house.
3. We have achieved our goals.
4. This tree sheds its leaves in autumn.

8. PROPER ADJECTIVES (صفت نامی)

- These adjectives are formed from proper nouns.

اگر صفت جو کسی خاص نام کے حوالے سے کسی چیز میں وضعیت پیدا کرے۔ مثلاً

1. He deals in Persian rugs.
2. He is a Pakistani player.
3. He is an English man.

Note: In the following sentences the words 'own' and 'very' are used as Emphasizing Adjectives:

1. I saw it with my own eyes.
2. He was beaten at his own game.
3. Mind your own business.
4. He is his own master.
5. That is the very thing we want.
6. "When all else left my cause,
My very adversary took my part".

Note: The word 'what' is sometimes used as an Exclamatory Adjective; as

1. What genius!
2. What folly!
3. ... an idea!
4. What a blessing!
5. What a piece of work is man!

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

It is possible to compare descriptive adjectives. For making comparisons adjectives have different forms. These are called forms of degrees of comparison. Adjectives have three forms of degrees of comparison.

(i) Positive Degree: It is the basic or dictionary form of an adjective. It is used when no comparison is being made, but only the quality of some noun or a pronoun is being told. For example:

Aslam is a tall boy. 'Tall' here is an adjective of the positive degree.

(ii) Comparative Degree: This form shows a higher degree of the quality of a noun or pronoun than the positive degree. It is used when the quality only of two nouns or pronouns is compared. For example: Rashid is taller than Hanif.

'Taller' is the comparative degree form of 'tall'. It has been used here because Rashid is being compared with Hanif, "Than" is always used after adjective in the comparative degree.

(iii) Superlative Degree: This form shows the highest degree of the quality of a noun or pronoun. It is used when more than two nouns or pronouns are compared, and one of them is said to possess some quality in the highest degree. For example:

Shahid is the tallest boy of the class.

'Tallest' is the superlative degree form of 'tall'. It has been used here because Shahid is compared with all the boys of the class.

USAGE OF ADJECTIVES

Rule No. 1: As a general rule an adjective is placed before the noun or pronoun it qualifies. But there are certain exceptions to this rule.

نام بخوبی معرفت کو کسی اسم یا نامہر سے پہلے لکھ جائے گے کیونکہ اسی تینی اس اصول سے منشی ہیں۔

(a) When several adjectives qualify the same noun they are generally placed after it. For example:

جب جو بہت سے اسی صفت کی ایک اسی کی وضاحت کریں مثلاً

1. The king, fearless and determined, moved forward.
2. When I met him, he was hale and hearty.

(b) In certain fixed phrases, the Adjective always comes after the nouns.
Heir apparent, time immemorial, God Almighty, body politic, etc.

Rule No. 2: Most Adjectives of one syllable (i.e. having more than one vowel sound) and some of more than one, form the comparative by adding "er" and the Superlative by adding "est" to the Positive. For example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest	Small	Smaller	Smallest
Tall	Taller	Tallest	Kind	Kinder	Kindest
Great	Greater	Greatest	Brave	Braver	Bravest

Rule No. 3: When the Positive ends in "y" and there is a consonant before the "y" the "y" is changed into "i" before adding "er" or "est".

اگر کوئی آخرين Y اور Z سے پہلے Positive کو "i" میں تبدیل کر کے er استعمال ہے۔ مثلاً

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Happy	Happier	Happiest	Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Easy	Easier	Easiest	Lazy	Lazier	Laziest
Merry	Merrier	Merriest	Wealthy	Wealthier	Wealthiest

Note: When there is no consonant, but a vowel, before the "y", it is not changed into "i" e.g.

Gay	Gayer	Gayest
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IRREGULAR COMPARISON

The following Adjectives are compared 'irregularly', that is, their comparative and Superlative are not formed from the Positive:-

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good, well	better	best	Little	less, lesser	least
Much	more	most (quantity)	Many	more	most (number)
Late	later, latter	latest, last	Old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
Far	farther	farthest	Fore	former	foremost, first

مندرجہ ذیل پانچ الفاظ ایسے ہیں جو پہلی ذکری میں Adverb ہوتے ہیں لیکن دوسری اور تیسرا ذکری میں Adjective ہوتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fore(movement)	further	furthest	In	inner	innermost, inmost
Out	outer, utter	uttermost, utmost	Up	upper	upmost, uppermost
Beneath	nether	nethermost			

Rule No. 4: The comparative of Adjectives of 'two' or 'more than two' syllables is formed by using the adverb "more" with the positive. The superlative of such adjective is formed by adding "most".

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful	Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
Doubtful	more doubtful	most doubtful	Proper	more proper	most proper
Splended	more splended	most splended	Learned	more learned	most learned

Rule No. 5: When we compare two qualities in the same person or thing, we use "more" and not "er" to form the comparative.

جب ایک شخص یا چیز کی دو خصوصیات کا مقابلہ کرتا ہو تو اسی منت کی Positive حالت سے پہلے more ہوتے ہیں "er" نہیں لگایا جائے۔ مثلاً

- Shahid is more brave than wise. (not braver)
- It is more red than pink. (not redder)

Rule No. 6: When two objects are compared with each other, then care must be taken to exclude the thing compared from other objects of the same class or kind. This is done by the use of "other".

کی دوسری ڈگری استعمال کر کے مقابلہ دیکھو سب سے مقصود ہو تو any other مفرد استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

1. Gold is more costly than any other metal.
2. Karachi is more populated than any other city of Pakistan.
3. Multan is hotter than any other city in Pakistan.

Rule No. 7: The comparative degree is used when we want to state that some thing or person possesses some quality in a greater or lesser degree than another. Therefore, the Comparative should not be used when no comparison is meant.

Incorrect: He is more intelligent boy of this class.

Correct: He is very intelligent boy of this class.

Rule No. 8: The use of double comparatives and superlatives is wrong and must be avoided.

ام صفت کی دوسری اور تیسرا ڈگری کو دوبار استعمال کرنا غلط ہے۔ مثلاً

Incorrect: He is more cleverer than I.

Correct: He is cleverer than I.

Incorrect: He is the most cleverest boy in the class.

Correct: He is the cleverest boy in the class.

Rule No. 9: When the same quality of two different persons or things is compared the comparative degree of the concerned adjective is used.

جب دو شخص کی ایک جیسی خوبی کا مقابلہ کیا جائے تو ام صفت کی دوسری ڈگری استعمال کی جاتی ہے اور اس کے بعد than استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

1. Saleem is braver than Zahid.
2. He is wiser than his father.

Rule No. 10: The following Latin adjectives are always used in comparison and are always followed by "to" instead of "than". They usually end in "ior"; as, senior, junior, superior, inferior, prior, anterior (earlier than) and posterior (later than).

رجاہ ام صفت کے بعد than کی بجائے to استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

1. I am inferior to him in honesty of purpose.
2. He is superior to Yaqub in intelligence.
3. He is senior to me.
4. This event is anterior / prior to that.

Rule No. 11: The following adjectives are not compared at all, as they themselves, represent the highest degree.

Unique, Universal, Perfect, Ideal, Excellent, Extreme, Entire, Chief, Complete, Full, Square, Round, eternal.

رجاہ ام صفت میں مقابلہ کی ٹھیکانہ نہیں ہوتی یہ پہلے ہی کسی چیز کے مکمل ہونے کا تصور پیش کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

Incorrect: This is the most perfect specimen, I have seen.

Correct: This is the perfect specimen I have seen.

Incorrect: This table is more round than that table.

Correct: This table is round as compared with that.

Rule No. 12: "Preferable" is used as a comparative adjective and is always followed by "to" instead of "than": For example:

1. Health is preferable to wealth.
2. This book is preferable to that.

نکٹ: ایک چیز کا مقابلہ کسی خوبی میں دوسری ویسی ہی چیز سے کیا جاتا ہے۔ و مختلف چیزوں میں مقابلہ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ مثلاً فیصل آباد کی آب و ہوا کا مقابلہ لاہور کی آب و ہوا سے کیا جاتا ہے نہیں ہو سکتا۔ مثلاً

Incorrect: The population of Lahore is greater than Faisalabad.

Correct: The population of Lahore is greater than the population of Faisalabad. -OR-
The population of Lahore is greater than that of Faisalabad.

رجاہ: جیسے لفاظ کے ساتھ ناطق استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

- Incorrect:** These kind of things are not sold here.
Correct: This kind of things is not sold here. -OR- Things of this kind are not sold here.
- Incorrect:** You like those kind of things.
Correct: You like things of that kind. -OR- You like that kind of things.
- Rule No. 13:** An adjective in the Superlative Degree takes "the" and not "a" or "an" before it. The only exceptions are:

(a) When a possessive noun or pronoun or possessive adjective (my, our, your, his, her, their) has been used before the superlative, as,

- Incorrect:** He is the my best friend. **Correct:** He is my best friend.
 Her youngest sister is a lecturer. (Correct)
 My elder brother is a doctor. (Correct)

(b) When a Nominative of Address or a Noun of the Vocative Case is used before it, as,

- Incorrect:** O' the dearest friend, come here. **Correct:** O'dearest friend, come here.

Rule No. 14: "Of any" must not be used along with a superlative. For example:

- Incorrect:** He is the cleverest student of any in the class.
Correct: He is the cleverest student in the class. -OR-
 He is cleverer than any other student in the class.

Rule No. 15: The following latin comparatives are no longer comparatives. They are now used as Adjectives of the positive degree; as,

1. I have no ulterior motive in helping you.
2. The interior walls of this house are dirty but its exterior walls are beautiful.
3. He received a minor injury. 4. His remarks have major importance.

Rule No. 16: The English comparatives (elder, upper, inner, outer, former, latter, utter, hinder) are also no longer comparatives. These are now used as if they were adjectives of the positive degree; as,

1. The attitude of your elder brother in the meeting was of an utter disgust to me.
2. The inner parts of the house were less decorated than the outer ones.
3. Upper seats in the hall were reserved for V.I.P's.
4. The hinder (back) seats were vacant.

Rule No. 17: To stress upon the idea of comparison, we may use "much" or "Far" before a Comparative Degree and "by far" before a Superlative Degree as,

1. To rule by love is far much better than rule by fear.
2. Shahid is by far the bravest man in our village.

Rule No. 18: When two adjectives refer to the same noun and one of them is in the superlative degree, the other adjective should also be in the superlative degree. Do not add 'the' to the second one.

جب کسی جگہ میں دو اسم صفت ہوں ان میں سے ایک Superlative Degree میں ہوتا ہو سے اسی صفت کی بھی تحریک ڈگری ہی بنا گئی اور دوسرے اس صفت کی بھی تحریک ڈگری سے پہلے the کا نہیں لٹا۔

- Incorrect:** He is the strongest and hardworking boy of the class.
Correct: He is the strongest and most hardworking boy of the class.
Incorrect: He is the ablest and rich man of the town.
Correct: He is the ablest and richest man of the town.
Incorrect: She is the ablest and the richest lady of the city.
Correct: She is the ablest and richest lady of the city.

Rule No. 19: The superlative degree must not be used if there is no comparison. But use 'very' before the first degree of the adjective.

6. We had plenty to talk about.

(pronoun)

نوت: اسی استعمال کے لئے "plenty" کو Adverb اور Noun کہا جاتا ہے۔

1. Everyone is happier in times of plenty.

(noun)

2. We had food in plenty.

(noun)

3. We have plenty more of them in the warehouse.

(adv)

4. The rope was plenty long enough to reach the ground.

(adv)

Rule No. 27: Do not use 'two' with 'half'.

کوئی "دو" کے بعد میں اسی کے لئے "کوئی" کو "Half" کے لئے "دو" کے بعد میں اسی کے لئے "کوئی"

Incorrect: Cut the loaf into two halves. **Correct:** Cut the loaf into halves. (in half).

Rule No. 28: Some verbs are qualified by adjectives and not by adverbs.

کوئی نظر (adverb) کو کوئی نظر (adjectives) کو qualify کر کے لئے ان کے لئے "qualify" کو (verbs)

Incorrect: The flowers smell sweetly.

Correct: The flowers smell sweet.

Incorrect: They feel warmly.

Correct: They feel warm.

Incorrect: The food tastes deliciously.

Correct: The food tastes delicious.

Incorrect: Meat sells dearly.

Correct: Meat sells dear.

Rule No. 29: The use of 'word by word' is incorrect. The correct expression is 'word for word'. For example,

Incorrect: I can reproduce this lesson word by word.

Correct: I can reproduce this lesson word for word.

USE OF SOME IMPORTANT ADJECTIVES

1. OLDER, OLDEST, ELDER, ELDEST

OLDER AND OLDEST are used for persons, animals and things. They refer to the persons who do not belong to the same family.

1. Aslam is older than Shahid.

2. This calf is older than that.

3. This building is older than that.

4. She is the oldest member of the club.

5. This mosque is the oldest in the city.

6. This is the oldest tree in our garden.

7. That is the oldest story in the world.

Elder And Eldest are used in respect of the members of the same parents. "Elder" is not followed by "than". In some cases it may be followed by "to". They cannot be used for things. They are used only for persons.

Eldest اور Elder صرف اشخاص کے لئے استعمال ہوتے ہیں اور عام طور پر خداوند کے لئے Elder-Than اسی کی وجہ پر اسی مفہوم کے لئے استعمال نہیں ہوتے۔ مثلاً

1. Rizwan is the elder of the two brothers.

2. Zahid is the elder brother of Tahir.

3. Parveen is the eldest of the three sisters.

4. My brother, Talib, is elder to me.

2. LATER, LATEST, LATTER, LAST

LATER AND LATEST refer to time. They are comparative and superlative degrees of 'late'.

LATTER AND LAST refer to position; they indicate position in a particular order.

Latest اور Later کا اشارہ وقت کی طرف ہوتے ہیں اسی طرف کی طرف ہوتے ہیں

1. He is later (more late) than I expected.

2. You are later than I. (later - Adjective)

3. I shall see you later. (later - Adverb)

4. What is the latest news of today?

5. This is my latest poem.

'Last' means final in position or order while 'latter' means second in position or order.

1. Aslam and Akram are brothers: the latter (i.e. Akram) is my friend.
2. The latter chapters of the book are uninteresting.
3. Your name is the last in the list.
5. I have not yet prepared the last chapter of this book.
6. Both the tiger and the leopard are cats: the former animal is much larger than the latter.

4. FARTHER, FURTHER

FARTHER means more distant: FURTHER means 'in addition to' or 'more'. Farther is the comparative of 'far' and 'farthest' is its superlative. 'Further' is positive and has no comparative and superlative.
اور دوسری ڈگری کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں لیکن معنی کے لحاظ سے مختلف ہیں۔ فاصلہ یا دوری ظاہر کرنے کے لئے
Farther کی جائیں اسکے برابر جگہ اضافہ کو Further سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

1. Lahore is farther / further from here than Sheikhupura.
2. Rome is farther / further from London than Paris is.
3. Please reply without further delay.
4. The museum is closed until further notice.
5. I have nothing further to say on the subject.

4. LITTLE, A LITTLE, THE LITTLE

Little - not much براہر کے نہ ہونے کے برابر

1. I have little hope of his arriving today.
2. I have little doubt in his integrity.

A LITTLE - some though not much کمی قدر کی تعداد کے لئے استعمال کے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

1. I have a little hope of his arriving today.
2. There is a little hope of his recovery.

THE LITTLE - not much but all that is جو کچھ بھی ہے۔

1. The little money he had has all been spent.
2. The little information he had was not reliable.

Note: All these words are used for quantity.

یہ تمام الفاظ مقدار ظاہر کرنے کے لئے استعمال کے جاتے ہیں۔ تعداد کے لئے ان کا استعمال غلط ہے۔ مثلاً

Incorrect: I have a few milk.

Correct: I have a little milk.

FEW, A FEW, THE FEW

FEW = not many, hardly any ('few' has a negative sense)

Few تعداد میں بہت سی کم یا نہ ہونے کے برابر ہے۔ مثلاً

1. Few boys are doing their papers honestly.
2. I have few enemies.

A FEW = some though not many کچھ کمیوں میں

1. I have a few good friends.

THE FEW = not many but all that there are صرف چند یہیں سب کے سب

1. The few boys who were making a noise have gone.
2. The few coins I had, I gave to the beggar.
3. The few friends he has are all very poor.

لٹھ: یہ تمام الفاظ تعداد میں کمی ظاہر کرنے کے لئے استعمال کے جاتے ہیں۔ مقدار کے لئے ان کا استعمال غلط ہو گا۔ مثلاً

Incorrect: I have little friends.

Correct: I have few friends.

6. SOME, ANY

'Some' is used in affirmative sentences, 'any' in negative or interrogative sentences.

Some عام خبر پر ثابت نظرات میں اور Any منفی اور سوالی نظرات میں استعمال ہو گا۔ مثلاً

1. I have purchased some wheat.
3. I shall not buy any mangoes.
5. Have you bought any mangoes?

2. I shall buy some mangoes.
4. He did not buy any sugar.

7. EACH, EVERY

'Each' is used in speaking of two or more persons; 'every' in speaking of more than two.

Each دو سے زیاد چیزوں کے لئے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ Every بیش دو سے زیاد چیزوں کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ Each کا استعمال اس وقت کیا جاتا ہے جب کسی گروپ میں موجود چیزوں کی تعداد محدود ہو جب کہ Every اس وقت استعمال کیا جاتا ہے جب کسی گروپ میں چیزوں کی تعداد محدود ہو۔ Each کی نسبت زیادہ زوردار ہے اس کا مطلب "بغیر احتیاط ہر ایک"۔

Every = Each without exception.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Each of the two boys has finished his work. | 2. Five boys were seated on each bench. |
| 3. Each of the following questions carries equal marks. | |
| 4. Every body in the class has finished his work. | |
| 5. Every citizen is expected to do his best for the nation. | |
| 6. Every seat was taken. | 7. Every one of these chairs is broken. |
| 8. It rained every day during my holidays. | |

8. NEAREST, NEXT

'Nearest' is used for distance and is the superlative of 'near' (comparative, 'nearer'). "Next" is used for position and has no comparative or superlative.

Nearest قام ظاہر کرنے کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے جب کہ Next قام ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ مثلاً

1. The nearest school from my house is at a distance of one kilometre.
2. The wounded soldiers were carried to the nearest hospital.
3. He lives next to the Post Office.
4. He is my next door neighbour.

9. LESS, FEWER

'Less' is used of quantity and size, never in respect of number. 'Fewer' is used of number.

Less کو مقدار یا سائز کے لئے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے جب کہ Fewer تعداد کو ظاہر کرنے کے لئے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

Incorrect: No less than fifty soldiers were killed in the battle.

Correct: No fewer than fifty soldiers were killed in the battle.

10. MUCH, MANY, MANY A

'Much' denotes quantity; 'Many' denotes number, 'Many a' denotes number meaning -- plural, but gets singular noun or pronoun and singular verb.

Much تعداد کو جب کہ Many تعداد کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ Many a بھی تعداد کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے بلکہ معنی کے لحاظ سے Plural اور اس کے بعد اس کا اسم ضمیر واحد آتا ہے اور

1. You have taken much trouble for me.
2. There are many slips between the cup and the lips.
3. Many a person visits Badshahi Mosque every year.
4. Many a man was going to the fair.
5. Many men were going to the fair.

'A many' is followed by a noun and a verb in the plural number.

'A many' کے بعد اس کی بھی جمع آتا ہے اور verb بھی جمع آتا ہے۔ مثلاً

A great many persons have died at sea.

1. When used as an adjective "both" takes "the" after it. "Both" and also "all" must be placed before and not after a noun or pronoun of the possessive case. For example:

Incorrect: Both boys are working hard. Correct: Both the boys are working hard.

Incorrect: He lost his both books.

Correct: He lost both his books.

Incorrect: He lost his all books.

Correct: He lost all his books.

12. ALL AND WHOLE -- THE WHOLE OF

'All' denotes number as well as quantity. 'Whole' denotes quantity only. 'The whole of' is used before proper nouns. 'The' comes after 'all' and before 'whole'. For example:

1. All men are mortal.

2. I drank all the water as I was thirsty.

3. Have you read the whole book?

4. He has toured the whole of Pakistan.

13. ONLY

'Only' is an adverb and not adjective. 'Alone' is an adjective and must be used where an adjective is required. No confusion should be made between the two. For example:

Incorrect: He only can do this work. **Correct:** He alone can do this work.

Note: Study the use of 'only' carefully as its position in the sentence makes a great difference in meaning.

It will be discussed under 'Adverb'.

ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS

(a) Some adjectives in positive degree, when preceded by 'the' can be used as a plural common noun.

The latter (noun) is sometimes understood and sometimes altogether cancelled: as,

1. None but the brave deserve the fair.

2. The writings of the wise are the only riches our posterity cannot squander (t/^و).

3. The rich should help the poor.

4. Blessed are the meek.

5. The cautious (=cautious persons) are not always cowards.

(b) Some adjectives preceded by 'the' can be used as Abstract Nouns: as,

1. The future (times to come) is unknown to all.

2. Iqbal was a lover of the good and the true. (goodness and truth)

3. Keats was worshipper of the beautiful (beauty in general)

(c) The following phrases show the adjectives used as Nouns:

In future, for good, from bad to worse, through thick and thin, before long, in short, in secret, at best,

at present, right or wrong, the long and short, for better or for worse in general, in black and white.

Betters, belongings, equals, eatables, morals, movables, necessities, goods, particulars, sweets, valuables, elders, ancients.

1. In future, I shall charge you for medical advice. 2. In short, we know nothing.

3. The negotiations were carried on in secret. 4. I shall see you before long.

5. Before long, he will be appointed to a higher post. 6. At present, he is in pecuniary (جی) difficulties.

7. I do not want any more at present. 8. He has left Pakistan for good.

9. At best, he is a clever versifier: but a poet he is certainly not.

10. He stood by his friend through thick and thin.

11. I must have your terms (کیمی) down in black and white.

12. Right or wrong, my country.

13. I am afraid the young man is going from bad to worse.

14. The long and short of it is that I distrust you.

Note: Some Nouns also can be used as Adjectives. For example:

1. The river water is always fresh.

2. I gave her a gold ring.

3. She did not like to live in a marble place.

4. She lost her diamond necklace.

5. Call on a business man at business times only. 6. Khoya is a milk preparation.
 7. The most famous summer drink is soda water. 8. He passes his scorching noon in the cinema house. 9. Do not make a mountain out of a mole hill.
 10. I met a cottage girl.

EXERCISES

Exercise No. 1

Correct the following sentences.

1. Shakespeare is greater than any dramatist.
2. Shahid is best boy of his class.
3. He is worst of all.
4. Of the two dogs mine is the best.
5. I do not like these kinds of people.
6. These sorts of remarks are very insulting.
7. He is much older than his brother.
8. Of the two sisters, Samina is the oldest.
9. There were no less than fifty people present.
10. Health is more preferable than wealth.
11. Simla is colder than any hill station of India.
12. The beggar had little money with him.
13. I prefer rice than wheat.

Exercise No. 2

Correct the following sentences.

1. He is junior than me.
2. Rizwan is cleverer than wise.
3. She is the elder of the five sisters.
4. Of the two books, this is the best.
5. My all money has been spent.
6. Both brothers were absent.
7. Of the two evils this is the less.
8. I have given you a most complete account of my travel.
9. I have read only the three first chapters of the story.
10. This is the last novel so far.
11. He is a more perfect gentleman.
12. Latest chapter of this book is not written.
13. Allama Iqbal was greatest philosopher of the world.
15. The further you go, the worst you face.

Exercise No. 3

Correct the following sentences.

1. This cloth is more inferior than that.
2. I bought few oranges with little money I had.
3. My all clothes are new.
4. Anybody has stolen my shoes.
5. Any boy of the class cannot answer this question.
6. My watch is better than you.
7. I do not want some food.
8. He is the richest and charitable man of this city.
9. Murtaza is one of the most richest men of the town.
10. His health is more better than his brother.
11. He is rasher than brave.
12. No less than fifty guests were invited to the feast.
13. A lame cannot walk, and a deaf cannot hear.
14. Iqbal's fame was most universal.
15. He passed the latter days of his life in comfort.

Exercise No. 4

Correct the following sentences.

1. Many a boys were given prizes.
2. These all mangoes are rotten.
3. Ahsan only could have stolen the book because he is the most complete rogue.
4. It is more better, if you come and live with me.
5. I did not give him some help.
6. He made no farther comments on this matter.
7. Each and every student of the class was fined.
8. A little money I had has all been spent.
9. We have given the beggar little money.

10. I have a few money with me.
12. Harder you work, better division you get.
14. The eldest of the two brothers is my friend.

11. If both friends come here, I will teach them.
13. He is older to me.

Exercise No. 5

Out of the four words (A,B,C,D) given below choose the correct one and fill up the blanks in the following sentences.

(A) Much (B) Many (C) Some (D) Any

1. We found his house without _____ difficulty.
2. _____ villages were washed away by floods.
3. We don't get _____ time to read magazines in our college.
4. _____ students of your class have applied for fee concession.
5. How _____ money do you need to buy a radio?
6. He did not make _____ mistake in his essay.
7. It does not make _____ difference to me.
8. Have I got to read _____ books on this topic?
9. Is there _____ salt in the soup?
10. He didn't answer _____ important questions.
11. _____ people escaped unhurt in that accident.
12. We should not waste _____ time in useless discussion.
13. There aren't _____ difficult words in this passage.
14. Did you find _____ difficulty in getting the books reserved?
15. There is not _____ tea in this pot.
16. Did he not give you _____ books yesterday?
17. I want _____ paper.
18. He did not give me _____ help.
19. I asked him _____ questions but he did not answer _____.
20. Is there _____ boy in your class who can speak English?
21. I need _____ time to answer this question.
22. Did you get _____ letter from your father last week?
23. The teacher asked his students, if they had _____ difficulty.
24. He made _____ valuable suggestions.

Exercise No. 6

Re-write the following sentences by using the correct degree of comparison of the words given in the brackets against each:

1. My grandfather is the _____ member of our family. (old)
2. Everest is the _____ peak in the world. (high)
3. A fox is _____ than a crow. (clever)
4. I would prefer to buy the _____ edition of this book. (late)
5. He made _____ mistakes in his essay than you. (many)
6. The Taj is one of the _____ buildings in the world. (beautiful)
7. This box is _____ than the other one. (heavy)
8. Mustafa was the _____ person in my village. (rich)
9. Is Rizwan the _____ of the two sons? (young)

10. Which is the _____ day of the year? (long)
11. Which is _____ gold or silver? (costly)
12. Prevention is _____ than cure. (good)
13. His condition is _____ than before. (bad)
14. Tayyaba is the _____ of the three daughters. (old)
15. Even the _____ worker can make a mistake. (careful)

Exercise No. 7

Select the correct forms.

1. This is undoubtedly the (worse, worst) coffee we have ever drunk.
2. It is certainly (worse, worst) than yesterday's coffee.
3. (This, These) sort of error could be prevented through more careful training.
4. I can't think of a (better, more better) plan.
5. We (can, can't) hardly work in this room without air conditioning.
6. Is Rizwan or Arslan the (better, best) typist for this job?
7. Examine closely the blades of (this, these) pair of scissors.
8. Rainfall for this year (has, hasn't) been barely ten inches.
9. The outcome of the race between Atif and Abid will determine the (faster, fastest) driver.
10. Ask the tailor if (this, these) pair of pants is ready.
11. Of the four brothers and sisters, he is the (younger, youngest).
12. Which of these two colours is the (better, best)?

Exercise No. 8

Fill the blank spaces with 'later' or 'latter', 'latest' or 'last'.

1. The majority accepted the _____ proposal.
2. The _____ part of the book shows signs of hurry.
3. At a _____ date, he may be called for interview.
4. I prefer the _____ proposition to the former.
5. Is there no _____ news than last week's?
6. The _____ news from China is very disquietning.
7. The _____ time I saw her, she was in high spirits.
8. Today is the _____ day for receiving tenders.
9. We expect to get the _____ news in a few minutes.
10. The _____ Moghul Emperor came to an ignominious end.

Exercise No. 9

Fill the blank spaces with 'elder', 'older', 'eldest', 'oldest'.

1. I have an _____ sister.
2. Rizwan is _____ than Arslan by four years.
3. His _____ brother is in the Pakistani Civil Service.
4. She is the _____ of the two sisters.
5. The nephew is _____ than his uncle.
6. Manzoor is the _____ of my uncle's five sons.
7. He is the _____ member of the club.
8. That is Abid, my friend's _____ son.
9. The _____ mosque in the city is near the post office.

10. Mr. Younus is the _____ resident of the village.

Exercise No. 10

Fill the blank spaces with 'nearest' or 'next', 'farther' or 'further'.

1. This is the _____ mosque to my house.
2. The pillar box is _____ to my shop.
3. This burglar was taken to the _____ police station.
4. Her house is _____ to mine.
5. The _____ hospital is two miles from here.
6. No _____ reasons were given.
7. Until _____ orders, Mr. Awais Latif will act as Principal of this college.
8. Karachi is _____ from Faisalabd than Multan.
9. You will not get any _____ help from me.
10. He lives _____ than I.

Exercise No. 11

Correct the following sentences:

1. His oldest sister got married to a doctor.
2. There is not some boy in the room.
3. This elephant is elder than that.
4. He was sitting besides me in the mosque.
5. I am elder than my younger brother.
6. No less than fifty miners were killed in the war.
7. I am glad that I have little time left.
8. A great many soldier is killed in the war.
9. Sarfraz arrived at the party latter than I.
10. Many a students are hard-working.
11. Few are successful in life.
12. This is a best book on English Grammar.
13. The mangoes of my garden are sweeter than your garden.
14. The flowers smell sweetly.
15. You look smartly in uniform.
16. Open your book at thirty page.
17. She is the best and beautiful girl in the class.
18. It was a worth-seeing sight.
19. Almighty God has saved us.
20. It is our duty to help the unfortunates.
21. She cut the apple into two halves.
22. Riaz has a clearest style of writing.
23. The whole Pakistan was in deep grief.
24. He was a welcomed visitor.
25. Please let me stay here little longer.

