1. Adjective

An **adjective** is a word that **modifies a noun or pronoun** by describing, identifying, or quantifying it.

Types of Adjectives

1. **Descriptive Adjectives** – Describe a quality (e.g., fast processor, efficient algorithm).
2. **Quantitative Adjectives** – Indicate quantity (e.g., several users, two servers).
3. **Demonstrative Adjectives** – Point out specific nouns (e.g., this software, that application).
4. **Possessive Adjectives** – Show ownership (e.g., my code, their database).
5. **Interrogative Adjectives** – Used in questions (e.g., which language, whose project).
6. **Comparative & Superlative Adjectives** – Compare qualities (e.g., faster system, best security).

Examples (IT Context)

- **Descriptive**: This is an **advanced** AI model.
- **Comparative**: Python is **easier** than Java.
- **Superlative**: This is the **most efficient** algorithm.

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2. Adverb

An **adverb** is a word that **modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb** by explaining **how, when, where, or to what extent** an action occurs.

Types of Adverbs

1. **Adverbs of Manner** – Describe how an action happens (efficiently, smoothly).
2. **Adverbs of Time** – Indicate when an action happens (yesterday, now, frequently).
3. **Adverbs of Place** – Show where an action happens (here, remotely, globally).
4. **Adverbs of Frequency** – Indicate how often an action happens (always, rarely, often).
5. **Adverbs of Degree** – Show the intensity of an action (completely, partially, very).

Examples (IT Context)

- **Manner**: The code runs **smoothly** on this system.
- **Time**: The update was released **recently**.
- **Place**: The database is hosted **remotely**.
- **Frequency**: This server is **frequently** down.
- **Degree**: The software is **highly** optimized.

Key Difference Between Adjectives & Adverbs

Feature	Adjective (Modifies Noun/Pronoun)	Adverb (Modifies Verb/Adjective/Adverb)
Example	This is a **fast** processor.	The processor runs **fast**.
Usage	Describes a thing	Describes an action