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- Rule #7 -

Adjective: An *adjective* is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun. In general, the purpose of an adjective is to describe a noun or pronoun and provide more information about it.

To show how adjectives work, let's look at two example sentences. The first sentence has no adjectives, and the second sentence has two adjectives.

- Mary bought apples from the market.
- Mary bought green apples from the new market.

Both sentences are perfectly correct. However, the second sentence contains more information than the first. The second sentence tells us that the apples Mary bought were green and that the market she went to was new.

There are two ways to use adjectives in sentences and clauses:

1. The adjective is right next to the noun/pronoun it modifies. Most of the time, adjectives come before the nouns/pronouns they modify, but sometimes they can come after:

The white pigeons have built a nest. (The adjective white modifies the noun pigeons)

I was looking for someone else. (The adjective else modifies the pronoun someone)



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2. The adjective follows a linking verb and serves as a subject complement.

The land is new. (The adjective new follows the linking verb is. New modifies the noun land as the subject complement of the sentence)

In both cases it is possible to use more adjectives to modify the same noun or pronoun:

- It was a dark and stormy night.
- My big crazy dog is called Buddy. The mirror was bent, cracked and dirty.

When multiple adjectives are used before a noun/pronoun, they usually follow a specific adjective order.

List of adjectives

There are many adjectives. The following list gives a small sample of the many adjectives that exist:

- happy
- annoying
- high
- delicious
- uncomfortable
- sad