

# ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

## PART 1: ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

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### USING «VING» AND «V3» AS AN ADJECTIVE

- Verbs that express opinions, feelings, and emotions can become adjectives in both «**Ving**» and «**V3**» forms.
- Adjectives formed by «**Ving**» imply an active meaning, but «**V3**» implies a passive meaning.

Verb	Ving	V3
bore	boring	bored
excite	exciting	excited
frighten	frightening	frightened
interest	interesting	interested
surprise	surprising	surprised
exhaust	exhausting	exhausted
confuse	confusing	confused

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## USING «VING» AND «V3» AS AN ADJECTIVE

Verb	Ving	V3
worry	worrying	worried
disappoint	disappointing	disappointed
tire	tiring	tired
scare	--- (NONE) (Scary)	scared
terrify	terrifying	terrified
please	pleasing	pleased
satisfy	satisfying	satisfied
annoy	annoying	annoyed

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## «VERB + ADJECTIVES»

- The verbs «**be** / **get** / **become** / **seem**» are commonly followed *by adjectives*.
  - ✓ Darren **is** *boring*, so I **get** *sleepy* while listening to him.
  - ✓ Let's finish our job here; it **is** *getting* *dark* now.
  - ✓ As the movie progressed, it **became** more and more *exciting*.
  - ✓ Your new friend **seems** very *nice*.

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## «VERB + ADJECTIVES»

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- Verbs of perception (e.g. *look / feel / sound / taste / smell*) are also followed by adjectives.
  - ✓ The bride **looks** *astonishing* in her wedding dress.
  - ✓ I **felt** *exhausted* after a long day's work.
  - ✓ You **sound** *excited* about our plan, which is very nice.
  - ✓ This meal **will taste** *great* with onions.

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## ADVERBS

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- *We use adverbs to describe verbs.* That is, adverbs tell us about the verbs; they describe *how someone does something or how something happens*.
- They are usually formed by adding «-ly» to adjectives.
  - ✓ You **should talk** a little *loudly* for him to understand.
  - ✓ No one **was injured** *severely* in the accident.
  - ✓ The police **arrived** at the crime scene *quickly*.
  - ✓ Our boss always **listens** *seriously*, but you will get used to it soon.

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## ADJECTIVES ENDING IN «-LY»

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- Be careful! There are also some *adjectives that end in «-ly»*.
- Most common adjectives are:
 

friendly	lively	elderly
lonely	silly	lovely
- ✓ This painting is **lovely**.
- ✓ Most people in this village are very **friendly**.
- ✓ This small town has a **lively** atmosphere.

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## ADVERBS

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- Adverbs can also be used right before adjectives to make their meaning stronger (or sometimes weaker).
  - ✓ My brother is **terribly ill**, so he cannot go with you.
  - ✓ My mind is **fully occupied** with my problems at work.
  - ✓ Your family was **surprisingly pleasant** to talk to.
  - ✓ You are **completely right** about your opinions.

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## ADVERBS

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- Adverbs can also be used right before other adverbs to make their meaning stronger (or sometimes weaker).
  - ✓ You should talk **extremely** *loudly* for him to understand.
  - ✓ The police arrived at the crime scene **incredibly** *quickly*.
  - ✓ The boy answered our questions **surprisingly** *cleverly*.

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## SUMMARY...

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- In summary, adjectives describe nouns; i.e. people and objects.
- Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
  - ✓ My father is a **careful** *driver*. (adjective, describing a noun)  
My father *drives* **carefully**. (adverb, describing the verb)
  - ✓ The party needs **careful** *planning*. (adjective, describing a noun)  
The party was **extremely** *boring*. (adverb, describing an adjective)
  - ✓ The *hut* does not look **safe** to enter. (adjective, describing a noun)  
Please *enter* the hut **safely**. (adverb, describing the verb)

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## IRREGULAR ADVERBS

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- Adverb form of «**good**» is «**well**».
  - ✓ Tim is a **good** swimmer.  
Tim *swims* **well**.
  - ✓ *Your English* is pretty **good**.  
You *speak* English pretty **well**.

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## IRREGULAR ADVERBS

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- The adverb form and adjective form of «**fast** / **hard** / **late**» are the same.
  - ✓ Emmy is a **fast** runner. (fast: adjective)  
I had to *run* **fast** to catch the bus. (fast: adverb)
  - ✓ This is a very **hard** question. (hard: adjective)  
Most people *work* **hard** in this company. (hard: adverb)
  - ✓ The *bus* was **late** today. (late: adjective)  
Kenny *finished* his meal **late** today. (late: adverb)

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## IRREGULAR ADVERBS

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- The adverb «**lately**» means «**recently**».
  - ✓ Wendy doesn't feel energetic **lately**.
  - ✓ Have you talked to Ross **lately**?
- The adverb «**hardly**» means «**almost no, almost none**».
  - ✓ I know **hardly** *anyone* in this city.
  - ✓ I can **hardly** *remember* his face.
  - ✓ Gary had an assignment to finish, so he **hardly** *slept* last night.
  - ✓ His story is **hardly** *believable*.

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## ADVERBS OF DEGREE

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- The adverbs «**quite, pretty, rather, fairly**» can modify both adjectives and adverbs.
- They give a weaker meaning than «**very**», but a stronger meaning than «**a little**».
- «**fairly**» is also weaker in meaning, so:
- « a little < *fairly* < *quite, pretty, rather* < *very* »

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## ADVERBS OF DEGREE

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- Examples:

- ✓ I feel **quite** *hungry*, so we can take a short break.
- ✓ Lillian lives **pretty** *far* from here, so she takes two buses everyday to get here.
- ✓ Their house is **rather** *small* for a family of five people.  
(rather usually gives a negative meaning)
- ✓ I wake up **fairly** *early*, but not as early as I would like to.

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## ADVERBS OF DEGREE

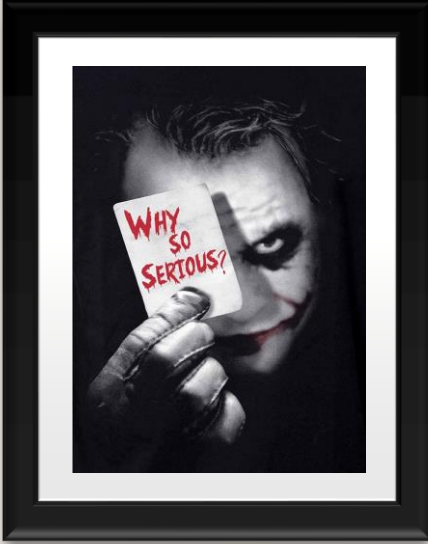
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- «**quite**» and «**pretty**» can be used together with «**adjective + noun**» form:

- ✓ You live in **quite** *a nice town*.
- ✓ You live in *a* **pretty** *nice town*.
- ✓ Asher is **quite** *a strong boy* for his age.
- ✓ Asher is *a* **pretty** *strong boy* for his age.

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## SO + ADJ/ADV

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- «so» can be used before adjectives and adverbs to mean «very».
- ✓ Nick is **so stubborn**.  
Nick acts **so stubbornly** from time to time.
- ✓ Your pencil drawings are **so beautiful**.  
You draw **so beautifully**.

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## SO + ADJ/ADV + THAT

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- «so + adj/adv + that» is used to give reason and result.
- ✓ The movie was **so scary that** we started yelling.  
(Reason: The movie was so scary. Result: We started yelling.)
- ✓ The guy was **so old that** we thought he wouldn't be able to finish the marathon.
- ✓ The professor talked **so quietly that** all the students had to move to the front seats.

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## SO + ADJ/ ADV + THAT

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"but this, in which there is no I or you, So intimate  
that your hand upon my chest is my hand, So  
intimate that when I fall asleep it is your eyes that  
close."

- Pablo Neruda

## SUCH + NOUN

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- «**such**» can be used together with «(adj.) + noun» to mean «*like this*». It makes the meaning stronger.
  - ✓ I have never heard **such a story** in my life.  
(I have never heard a story like this.)
  - ✓ I have never heard **such a funny story** in my life.
  - ✓ I do not like going out in **such weather**.
  - ✓ I do not like going out in **such foggy weather**.

COMPARE!!

- ✓ The people in this town are **so nice**.
- ✓ I have never met **such nice people**.

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## SUCH + NOUN + THAT

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- «**such + noun + that**» can be used to give reason-result relationship.
  - ✓ The Devil's Lake is **such a deep lake that** it looks completely black.  
(Reason: Devil's Lake is deep. Result: It looks completely black.)
  - ✓ It was **such a funny story that** I fell from the couch laughing!  
(Reason: It was a funny story. Result: I fell from the couch.)
  - ✓ Zoey uses **such bright colours** in her drawings **that** it makes you happy looking at them.

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## ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH

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- «**enough**» is used *after* adjectives and adverbs: «*adj/adv + enough*».
  - ✓ We cannot go on a picnic today, it is not **warm enough**.
  - ✓ I think I can apply for that job; I am **experienced enough**.
  - ✓ I cannot go running with you because I don't feel **fit enough**.

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## ENOUGH + NOUN

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- «**enough**» is used *before* nouns: «**enough** + *noun*».
- ✓ I will go on a tour around Europe this summer. I have **enough money and time**.
- ✓ Many people cannot learn a foreign language because they don't have **enough patience**.
- ✓ Our team will win this competition. We have **enough skills** for this.

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## ENOUGH TO DO STH

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- If something is enough to do something, then we use the structure «**enough to do sth**» together with adjectives and nouns:
- ✓ I don't feel **fit enough to go** running with you.
- ✓ It is not **warm enough to have** a picnic today.
- ✓ Jayden has **enough money to go** on a tour around Europe.
- ✓ Many people do not have **enough patience to learn** a foreign language.

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## TOO + ADJECTIVE

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- «**too**» is used *before* adjectives and adverbs: «**too + adj./adv.**».
- It gives the meaning of «**more than enough**», and it carries a negative meaning.
  - ✓ I cannot wear this T-shirt. It is **too small** for my size.
  - ✓ I feel uncomfortable talking to him. He is a bit **too strange**.
  - ✓ The weather is **too dry** this summer, so I am afraid we might lose our crops.

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## TOO ADJECTIVE TO DO STH

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- If something is more than necessary to do something, so we cannot do it; then we use: «**too adj/adv to do sth**».
- The action given with this structure CANNOT be done or completed.
  - ✓ This tie is **too colorful to wear** in a job interview.  
(This tie is too colorful, so I CANNOT wear this tie in a job interview.)
  - ✓ The table was **too big to fit** into my daughter's room.
  - ✓ Some drivers hit the breaks **too softly to bring** the car to a complete stop.  
(too used with an **adverb**)

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## TOO MUCH/MANY + NOUN

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- «**too**» can also be used as: «*too much/many + noun*».
  - ✓ Your son definitely needs to go out and play every day: He simply has **too much energy**.
  - ✓ There are **too many guests** coming. I don't know how we will accommodate them.
  - ✓ My roommate has **too much free time**, so he always feels bored.

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# THANK YOU...

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## & EXERCISE TIME!

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