

## ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word used to describe a **NOUN** or a **PRONOUN**.

Ex:

- 1) The clever fox defeated the brave lion.
- 2) Solomon was a wise king.
- 3) The grapes are sour.
- 4) She wore a beautiful <sup>N</sup> dress.
- 5) The weather is pleasant.

## ATTRIBUTIVE AND PREDICATIVE USE OF ADJECTIVES

- (1) Attributive use → When adjective is used before a noun.
- (2) Predicative use → When adjective is followed by a verb.

Ex:

- adj      N      V      Adv
- 1) The green door opened slowly.
  - 2) The stretch of water is dangerous.
  - 3) He is an efficient officer.
  - 4) The milk turned sour.
  - 5) They seem intelligent.

## CERTAIN ADJECTIVES ARE USED IN PREDICATIVE POSITION

Ex: afraid, alone, asleep, awake, alike, alive, afloat, alert, aware, ashamed, fond, eager, sour

- 1) He is afraid.(✓)
- 2) He is an afraid man.(✗)
- 3) He is a frightened man.(✓)
- 4) He is alone.(✓)
- 5) He is an alone person.(✗)
- 6) He is a lonely person.(✓)
- 7) Both the sisters look alike.(✓)
- 8) The baby fell asleep.(✓)
- 9) She is ill.(✓)
- 10) She is an ill person.(✗)
- 11) The baby is awake.(✓) (subjective complement)
- 12) The dog is keeping the baby awake.(✓) (obj. complement)
- 13) The awake baby is crying.(✗)
- 14) The baby awake is crying.(✗)

## TYPES OF ADJECTIVE

- 1) ADJECTIVE OF QUALITY (good, wise, beautiful)
- 2) ADJECTIVE OF QUANTITY (Some, enough, sufficient)
- 3) ADJECTIVE OF NUMBER (one, first, few)
- 4) DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE (this, these, that, those)
- 5) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE (my, our, her, their)
- 6) DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE (each, every, either, neither)
- 7) INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE (what, which, whose)
- 8) PROPER ADJECTIVE (Indian, Buddhist, British)

## DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES



2 Noun / P.N

2+ Noun / P.N

### Positive degree

(No comparison)

- 1) Big
- 2) Strong
- 3) Poor
- 4) Beautiful
- 5) Intelligent
- 6) Good/well
- 7) Bad/ill
- 8) Many (countable)
- 9) Much (uncountable)
- 10) Little (uncountable)

### Comparative degree

(comparison between two)

- Bigger  
Stronger  
Poorer  
More beautiful  
More intelligent  
Better  
Worse  
More  
More  
Less/lesser

### Superlative degree

(comparison among more than two)

- Biggest  
Strongest  
Poorest  
Most beautiful  
Most intelligent  
Best  
Worst  
Most  
Most  
least

Good Adj ✓  
Well Adj ✓ Adv ✗ health  
Adv ✓ → health

Adv - well ✓

P ✓ V Adv  
He performed good/well  
N Adv  
Good/well handwriting  
V Adj  
He is good/well singer  
V Adv  
He sings good/well  
V Adv  
He operated good/well  
V Adv  
He studied good/well

She asked about David's illness, and I told her he is good now ✗ - health  
She asked about David's illness, and I told her he is well now. ✓

### Positive degree

(No comparison)

- 11) Few (countable)
- 12) Old
- 13) Far
- 14) Near
- 15) Late.
- 16) fore

### Comparative degree (comparison between two)

- Fewer                      than
- Older/elder
- Farther/further - early
- Nearer
- Later/latter - sequence
- former

older . . . than -

elder . . . go - - - blood

### Superlative degree

(comparison among more than two)

- The Fewest
- Oldest/eldest
- Farthest/furthest
- Nearest/next
- Latest/last
- First/foremost - (biggest)

The best

This is the lesser/less <sup>✓</sup>of the two evils

This is lesser <sup>✓</sup>than the two evils

less or : lesser than

I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a little \_\_\_\_\_ today.

-  1. more better 
-  2. best 
-  3. better 
-  4. good 

**Ex:**

- 1) He is the richer/richest of the two brothers. QY est  
more most
- 2) He is going to the US for farther/further studies.
- 3) My house is farther/further from the place.
- 4) This is the oldest/eldest temple in the village.
- 5) He is older/elder than his friend.
- 6) He is older/elder to his brother.
- 7) Gandhiji was the first/foremost leader of India.
- 8) Of the three friends, he was the latter/last to come. much- U.C  
many- C.W
- 9) He has as much/many as fifty cars.
- 10) No less/fewer than fifty students were present.
- 11) Of the millions of stars in the sky, how many/much are countable.
- 12) Little/few students attended the seminar.

## USE OF ADJECTIVES

### (1) USE OF LITTLE / FEW

(a) LITTLE / FEW → Negligible

(b) A LITTLE / A FEW → at least something

(c) THE LITTLE / THE FEW → whatever that is remaining/left

Ex:

- 1) With little knowledge, he would have solved the problem.
- 2) The soil was moist as there was little rain last night.
- 3) Though its gloss can fool few customers, the clever ones will judge its real worth.
- 4) The show was cancelled as a few people turned up to see it.
- 5) The A little milk left in the bottle turned sour.

Luckily we have got the few minutes to spare.

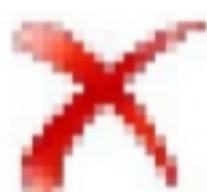
✗ 1. No Improvement ✗

✗ 2. a little ✗

✗ 3. quite few ✗

✓ 4. a few ✗

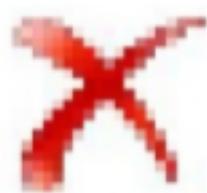
There is **few** to be said on both sides. /No error



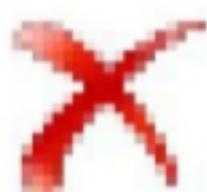
1. to be said



2. There is **few** *a few*



3. on both sides



4. No error

## USE OF SOME / ANY

Sin  
p'u ~~SOME~~ - plural adj

- 1) (a) countable(Plural verb)  
(b) uncountable(Singular verb)

Ex:  
(1) He has some money to help her.  
(2) He has some books to help her.

2) It is used in positive sentences.

Ex:  
(1) I have some beautiful gifts for her birthday.

ANY - Singular  
Adj

- 1) (a) countable → Singular verb  
(b) Uncountable

Ex:

- (1) He doesn't have any knowledge.  
(2) He doesn't have any book.

2) It is used in positive as well as negative sentences.

Ex:  
(1) Any person can help him.  
(2) I don't have any book.

Ques → Int

?

**Note: Difference between the use of SOME / ANY in interrogative sentences.**

**Ex:**

- i) Could you lend me some/any money?
- ii) Do you have any/some money left for the vacation?

**Note:** The words WITHOUT, HARDLY, SCARCELY, RARELY take ANY.

**Ex:**

- i) He hardly has some/any money.
- ii) I can do the work without any/some help.
- iii) I can do the work without little help.

-ve

Seldom

- any

Some

$C = P$

UC -  $\leq S$

+ve ↗

? - Req

Any

$C > S$

+ve ↗  
-ve ↙

? - Info

## Adjective ✓

Degree

shorter  
er

Plural X

## Determiner →

This , Any , Some  
↓      |      |  
      a      x      x

These

## USE OF ANOTHER / OTHER / THE OTHER / OTHERS

(1) ANOTHER (AN + OTHER ) → *दूसरी वस्तु*

(a) It means one more/ something extra/ additional.

(b) It is used with singular as well as plural countable nouns.

Ex:

*another* *sin*

(1) I want another day to complete the work.

(2) I want another two days to complete the work.

*two* *plu*

(2) OTHER (For two things/persons) → *एवं*

(a) It is used for the second person/thing

(b) It is used with countable as well as uncountable nouns.

Ex: (i) I need the help of some other students.

(ii) Give me some other news.

→ *Pragmatics*  
→ *Linguistics*

Note: OTHER(determiner) → not specific Plural

THE OTHER(determiner) → specific Singular

OTHERS(pronoun) → (Other + Plural noun)

Ex: Adj

(1) Other students were present.

(2) Others were present.

Note: Pronoun

(1) He is sitting on another/other/the other side of the road.

(2) No other/another/the other girl is as intelligent as Priya.

(3) He was ready to move to another/other country.

(4) Do you have any other/another question.

(5) Some students are present but other/others are absent

(6) The other/another point was more confusing.

## USES OF ADJECTIVES

(1) Avoid using double comparatives and double superlatives.

Ex:

- i) He is more wiser than his brother.
- ii) Sachin is capable of doing more better work.
- iii) She is the most smartest girl in the class.
- iv) She is the most intelligent girl in the class.

~~s - P~~

Note:

more better (✗)

much better (✓)

Ex: She is feeling much better. (✓)

P C

C - C X  
S - S ✓  
C - S ✓  
P - C ✓

much      more      most  
S ad

(2) The words “comparatively” and “relatively” take adjectives of POSITIVE DEGREE.

Ex:

1) The weather is comparatively hot/hotter.

P - C ✓

2) The train is relatively slow/slower.

C - C ✗

3) Earlier job opportunities were comparatively good/better.

C - S ✗

(3) If two or more adjectives are joined by “AND”, “OR” they should be in the same degree.

Ex:

(1) Our playground is big and cleaner. (✗)

(2) Our playground is big ~~set~~ and cleaner than theirs. (✗)

(3) She is beautiful and wiser than her sister. (✗)

(4) He is the kindest and intelligent boy of our class. (✗)

kindest  
intelligent

(4)

- a) as (pos degree) as — ADV — — ADJ —
- b) so (pos degree) as — ADV — — ADJ —
- c) too pos degree ADJ
- d) So pos degree
- e) Very pos degree
- f) Enough pos degree enough —

Ex:

- 1) He is as wiser as his brother. (✗)
- 2) She is not so taller as her younger sister. (✗)
- 3) The boy is too weaker to do the work. (✗)
- 4) She is smarter enough to deal with her rude boss. (✗)
- 5) She is enough smart to deal with her rude boss. (✗)

(5) CARDINALS (one, two, three.....)

First three single

ORDINALS (first, second, third....)

First  
Second  
Third

MULTIPLICATIVES (single, double, triple...)

Single  
Double  
Triple

ARRANGEMENT is OCM

Ex:

1) The three first single bedrooms were large in size.

2) The two first rows were properly arranged.

Note: first two

Ex:

(1) He is as wise, if not wiser than his brother. (✗)

(2) He is as wiser as, if not wiser than his brother. (✗)

(3) He is as wise as, if not more wiser than his brother. (✗)

(6)

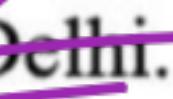
Ex:

(1) Shimla is better than Delhi.



→ the climate of De'hi -  
that of De'hi -

(2) The climate of Shimla is better than Delhi.



→ De'hi's -

(3) The symptoms of Dengue are similar to Malaria's those of Malaria

(4) The roads of Chandigarh are better than Delhi's / those of De'hi

(5) The people of Japan are wiser than America's / those of America

(6) Nescafe is better than any <sup>other</sup> coffee in the market.

that of

(7) The circulation of "THE HINDU" is better than any other newspaper.

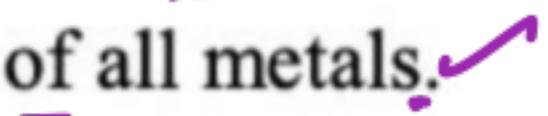
Other

(8) No girl in the class is as intelligent as Priya.

(9) Gold is precious than any other metal.



(10) Gold is precious of all metals.



Gold is precious than any metal

*other*

Gold is a precious of all metals

*other*

Gold is a precious than all metals

*other*

(7) If two qualities of the same person/thing are compared, the comparative degree is made not by using **er** but by using **MORE**

Ex:

(i) She is smarter than her sister.

(ii) She is smarter than beautiful. (\*) more smart

(iii) He is braver than his brother.

(iv) He is braver than wise. (\*)

Note:

more brave ↗ Adj

Ex: (1) She gave him sister/sisterly treatment.

(2) He is my mutual/common friend.

(3) He got passing/pass marks in English.

(4) There is a mutual/common understanding between them.

adj  
badly  
- badly  
Adv  
'ly - Adv  
Adj Adjs - Adv  
quickly - Adv  
nowly - Adj  
Sitrvly - Adj

(8) There are certain adjectives which don't have comparative and superlative degrees.

Ex: unique, perfect, major, minor, ideal, outstanding, supreme, round, square, triangular,  
excellent, tremendous, preferable

Ex:

- (1) This is the most unique piece of diamond. (✗)
- (2) She has done the most excellent piece of work. (✗)
- (3) Our system is the most perfect. (✗)

## SOME IMPORTANT POINTS

(1)

*/ as tall as*

- (1) He is twice taller than his brother.
- (2) He is two times taller than his brother. ✗
- (3) He is two times as tall as his brother. ✓
- (4) He is equally as smart as his brother.
- (5) How many eggs and money do you need ?
- (6) These all mangoes are ripe.

*All those*

## (2) ORDER OF ADJECTIVES ( OSASCOMP )

O → OPINION (lovely, beautiful, pretty)

S → SIZE (huge, tiny, big, little)

A → AGE (old, young, new)

S → SHAPE (round, square, triangular)

C → COLOUR ( Red, yellow, green)

O → ORIGIN ( British, Chinese, French)

M → MATERIAL (woollen, silk, wooden)

P → PURPOSE (gardening gloves, wedding dress, riding boots)

Ex:

(a) The girl has long, straight, blonde hair.  
size shape colour

(b) He meet a handsome, tall, dark, African Negro.  
opinion size colour origin

(c) A big, red, leather bag was lying on the table.  
size colour Material

I met a dark, tall, handsome, young, African, Negro

She is gradually becoming weaker

Day by day she is becoming smarter