



Adjectives

Definition:

Adjectives are words used to describe or add more meaning to nouns or pronouns. They qualify or modify nouns/pronouns by giving more information about their qualities, quantity, number, possession, etc.

Examples:

- Lata Mangeshkar was a great singer.
- Virat is a brilliant player.

Kinds of Adjectives:

1. Adjectives of Quality:

Describe the nature or quality of a person or thing.

Example: Rajat is an intelligent boy.

2. Adjectives of Quantity:

Indicate how much of something is referred to.

Example: He drank sufficient water.

3. Adjectives of Number:

Tell how many persons or things are meant.

Example: There are eleven players in the team.

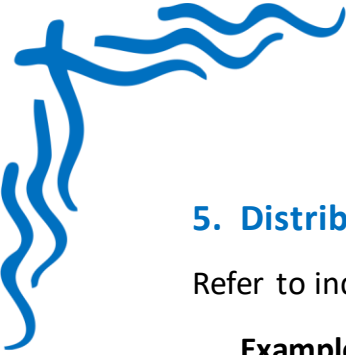
Subtypes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ○ Cardinal: Exact numbers (e.g., thirty rupees). | ○ Indefinite: Uncertain quantity (e.g., some, any). |
| ○ Ordinal: Order or rank (e.g., first, second). | ○ Distributive: Refer to individual members (e.g., each, every). |

4. Demonstrative Adjectives:

Point out specific nouns.

Example: This car belongs to my uncle.



5. Distributive Adjectives:

Refer to individual items in a group.

Example: Every student must pay the fee.

6. Interrogative Adjectives:

Used to ask questions about nouns.

Example: Which dress do you like?

7. Possessive Adjectives:

Show possession or ownership.

Example: This is my umbrella.

Special Kinds of Adjectives

1. Proper Adjectives:

Formed from proper nouns; show origin or relation to places.

Examples:

- Japanese trains
- Madhubani paintings

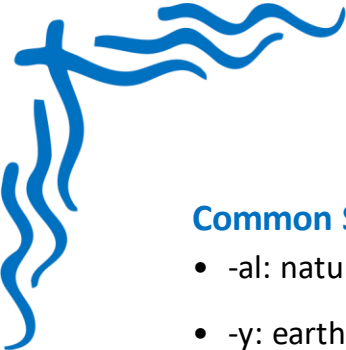
2. Emphasizing Adjectives:

Used to stress or highlight.

Examples: My own brother, his indomitable spirit

Formation of Adjectives:

Base Word (Noun/Verb/Adj.)	Adjective
boy (noun)	boyish
accident (noun)	accidental
enjoy (verb)	enjoyable
laugh (verb)	laughable
three (adj.)	threesome
blue (adj.)	bluish



Common Suffixes Used:

- -al: natural, accidental
- -ous: dangerous, famous
- -ive: descriptive
- -y: earthly, imaginary
- -ish: boyish, brownish
- -less: brainless
- -ful: helpful, playful
- -en: blacken
- -some: tiresome

Degrees of Comparison:

Used to compare the qualities of nouns. There are three degrees:

Degree	Example
Positive	tall
Comparative	taller (than)
Superlative	tallest (of all)

Examples:

- **Positive:** This is a tall tree.
- **Comparative:** This tree is taller than the other.
- **Superlative:** This is the tallest tree of all.

Grammar Bytes:

- **Positive Degree:** No comparison.
Example: Manish is a tall boy.
- **Comparative Degree:** Between two things.
Example: Rakesh is taller than Manish.
- **Superlative Degree:** Among more than two.
Example: Prakash is the tallest of all.

Points to Remember:

- Adjectives describe nouns/pronouns.
- They are of various kinds like Quality, Quantity, Number, etc.
- Degrees of Comparison: Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.
- Many adjectives are formed using suffixes.
- Some adjectives originate from proper nouns.