The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The title text is centered in the middle of the slide.

# **THE ADJECTIVE**

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## ADJECTIVE DEFINITION

AN ADJECTIVE IS A WORD THAT CUSTOMIZES AND INTENSIFIES A NOUN OR A PRONOUN. IT GIVES ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT WHAT THE NOUN OR THE PRONOUN REFERS TO. IT IS USUALLY COMES RIGHT BEFORE THE NOUN OR THE PRONOUN THAT IT MODIFIES. WE CAN USE MORE THAN ONE ADJECTIVE TO DESCRIBE A NOUN OR A PRONOUN AND WHEN A NOUN COMES BEFORE ANOTHER NOUN, IT BECOMES ITS ADJECTIVE.

EXAMPLE SENTENCES LIST :

THE **COLOURFUL** BALLOON FLOATED OVER THE TREETOP.

THE **BIG** DOG CHASED THE CAR.

A **YELLOW** BUTTERFLY IS SITTING ON THE RED ROSE.

THE **TALL** GIRAFFE IS EATING GREEN LEAVES.

A **SMALL** RAT IS BESIDE THE BROWN CABINET.

THE **BEAUTIFUL** PRINCESS IS WEARING A PURPLE GOWN.




1. THE LAZY BOY WAS PUNISHED.

2. THE BOY IS LAZY.

THE ADJECTIVE LAZY IS USED ALONG WITH THE NOUN BOY AS AN ATTRIBUTE . THEREFORE SAID TO BE USED ATTRIBUTIVELY.

THE ADJECTIVE LAZY USED ALONG WITH THE VERB IS AND FORMS PART OF THE PREDICATE. IT IS THEREFORE SAID TO BE USED PREDICATIVELY.



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1. DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES
  2. PROPER ADJECTIVES
  3. ADJECTIVE OF QUANTITY
  4. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES
  5. INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES
  6. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES
  7. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
  8. EXCLAMATORY ADJECTIVES

- DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY DESCRIBE A PERSON, A PLACE OR A THING AND HENCE ARE ALSO KNOWN AS DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVE. THEY SHOW QUALITY, SIZE, ORIGIN, COLOUR, SHAPE, TASTE, ACTS, FEEL, LOOK OR SOME OTHER QUALITY OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

EXAMPLE SENTENCES LIST

HE IS A **FUNNY LITTLE** MAN.

THE **GREEN** GRASSHOPPER IS SITTING ON THE FLOWER.

HE BANGED HIS HEAD AGAINST THE **GLASS** DOOR. (IN THIS EXAMPLE THE NOUN 'GLASS' WORKS AS AN ADJECTIVE HERE BECAUSE IT DESCRIBES THE NOUN 'DOOR'.)



## PROPER ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVE FORMED FROM PROPER NOUNS, LIKE SWISS CHOCOLATES AND ITALIAN PASTA, ARE CALLED PROPER ADJECTIVES. HOWEVER, THEY ARE GENERALLY CONSIDERED AS ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY.

EXAMPLE SENTENCES :

**SWISS** CHOCOLATES ARE FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

**AMERICAN** JEANS ARE PROBABLY THE BEST JEANS IN THE WORLD.

**HYDROGEN** GAS IS THE LIGHTEST GAS AND ELEMENT.



## ADJECTIVE OF QUANTITY

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY INDICATE THE QUANTITY OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

### EXAMPLE SENTENCES LIST

JUST A **LITTLE** JUICE IS LEFT IN THE JUG.

DID YOU HAVE **ENOUGH** FOOD?

SAYDA DOES NOT NEED **MUCH** MONEY.

BRING **ALL** THE NOTEBOOKS FROM THE CLASSROOM.

JENNY TAKES **GREAT** CARE OF HER PETS.

**MANY** CARS ARE PARKED IN THE BASEMENT.

## NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER SHOW HOW MANY THINGS OR PERSONS ARE MEANT. THEY ALSO TELL US THE ORDER IN WHICH THE PERSON OR THING STANDS. THESE TYPES OF ADJECTIVES ARE ALSO KNOWN AS NUMERAL ADJECTIVE.

### EXAMPLE SENTENCES LIST

PETER SECURED **FIRST** POSITION IN HIS CLASS.

KIM BOUGHT **SIX** APPLES.

WE ORDERED FOR **TWO** CUPS OF COFFEE.

THE **SIXTH** GIRL STANDING FROM THE LEFT WON A GOLD MEDAL FOR THE SCHOOL.

PLEASE PURCHASE **ONE DOZEN** EGGS FOR ME.

BRING ME **TWO** BOOKS FROM THE SHELF.

A WEEK HAS **SEVEN** DAYS.

DECEMBER IS THE **TWELFTH** MONTH OF THE YEAR.

## INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES ARE WORDS USED ALONG WITH NOUNS TO ASK QUESTIONS.

EXAMPLE SENTENCES LIST:

**WHICH** ROAD SHALL WE TAKE?

**WHAT** TIME WOULD THE MATCH BEGIN?

**WHOSE** CAR IS THIS?

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS:

WE USE THE WORDS WHAT, WHICH, WHOSE AS BOTH INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS. HOWEVER, IN CASE OF INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES, NOUNS OR PRONOUNS FOLLOW THEM. IN OTHER WORDS, AN INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE MODIFIES A NOUN OR NOUN PHRASE RATHER THAN STANDING ON ITS OWN.

EXAMPLE OF INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE: **WHOSE** PEN IS THIS?

EXAMPLE OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN: **WHOSE** IS THIS PEN?

## Demonstrative Adjectives

The word demonstrative suggests 'pointing out'. The adjectives that point out nouns are called demonstrative adjectives. These show whether the noun they refer to is singular or plural and whether it is located near or far.

*Demonstrative adjectives answer the question, 'which?'*

### Example Sentences List

1. **This** pen is very expensive.
2. Look at **that** bill board.
3. **These** mangoes are ripe.
4. **These** apartments have been built recently.

### Difference between demonstrative adjectives and demonstrative pronouns

**A demonstrative adjective is always followed by a noun.**

**For example:**

- **Those children** are playing tennis.
- **That lake** is very beautiful.

**A demonstrative pronoun is used to refer back to a noun that is not mentioned specifically.**

**For example:**

- Would you deliver **this** parcel?
- Does the tie you bought go with **that**?

# POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

THE ADJECTIVES THAT SHOW POSSESSION OR BELONGING ARE CALLED POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES. MY, YOUR, HIS, HER ITS, OUR AND THEIR ARE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES USED WITH NOUNS TO SHOW OWNERSHIP.

## EXAMPLE SENTENCES LIST

THIS BICYCLE WAS GIFTED BY **MY** GRANDFATHER.  
THE DOG IS LICKING **ITS** PAWS.

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN IS USED INSTEAD OF A NOUN.

FOR EXAMPLE: SUSAN'S BASKET IS SMALL. **MINE** IS BIG.

A POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE IS USED TO DESCRIBE A NOUN. IT COMES BEFORE THE NOUN.

FOR EXAMPLE: **MY** BASKET IS BIGGER THAN **HER** BASKET.

# EXCLAMATORY ADJECTIVES

THE WORD WHAT IS SOMETIMES USED  
AS AN EXCLAMATORY ADJECTIVE.

1. WHAT GENIUS!
2. WHAT AN IDEA !
3. WHAT A BLESSING !

The image features a light gray background with a subtle radial gradient. In the corners, there are several realistic water droplets of various sizes, some overlapping, with highlights and shadows that give them a three-dimensional appearance. The text "THANK YOU" is centered in the middle of the page.

**THANK YOU**