UNIVERSIDAD CRISTIANA DE LAS ASAMBLES DE DIOS

SCIENCES AND ARTS FACULTY

ENGLISH MAJOR BASED ON EDUCATION

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| Grammar 1 | | | | | |
| Professor | B.A. Misael M. Sigüenza C. | Schedule | 6:30am-9:50am | Date | 05/29th,2014 |
| Student |  | | | | |

A D J E C T I V E S

**Adjectives are words that are used to describe**[**nouns**](http://www.englishleap.com/grammar/nouns)**and** [**pronouns**](http://www.englishleap.com/grammar/pronouns)**, to quantify and identify them**. [*In a nutshell]*, Adjectives are what define nouns and give them characteristics to differentiate them from other nouns, the adjectives describe nouns by answering one of the three questions

**What kind of?** *– Denotes quality- Plastic, iron, weak, strong, brave*

**How much of?** *– Denotes quantity- Little, half, most*

**Which one?** – *This, that, those.*

For example:

He was wearing a **blue** shirt.

*Here****‘blue’****is an adjective as it is describing the noun ‘shirt’ by answering the question ‘what kind of shirt?’*

There are **seven** rooms in the house.

*Here****‘Seven’****is also an adjective as it’s telling the quantity/the number of the noun ‘rooms’, answering the question ‘how many rooms?’.*

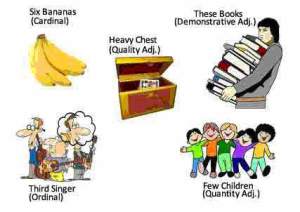
There are different types of adjectives based upon their effect on a noun and what do they tell about the noun. There are five categories of adjectives

**1. Adjectives of Quality**- These adjectives are used to describe the nature of a noun. They give an idea about the characteristics of the noun by answering the question ‘what kind’.

Honest, Kind, Large, Bulky, Beautiful, Ugly etc.

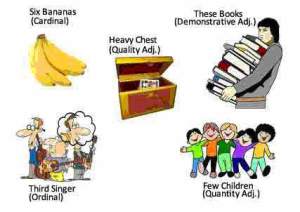
New Delhi is a **large** city with many historical monuments.

Sheila is a **beautiful** woman.

**2. Adjectives of Quantity** - These adjectives help to show the amount or the approximate amount of the noun or pronoun. These adjectives do not provide exact numbers; rather they tell us the amount of the noun in relative or whole terms.

All, Half, Many, Few, Little, No, Enough, Great etc.

They have finished **most** of the rice.  **Many** people came to visit the fair.

**3. Adjectives of Number**- These adjectives are used to show the number of nouns and their place in an order. There are three different sections within adjectives of number; they are -

*Definite Numeral Adjective* - Those which clearly denote an exact number of nouns or the order of the noun.

One, Two, Twenty, Thirty-Three etc. also known as Cardinals.

First, Second, Third, Seventh etc. also known as Ordinals.

*Indefinite Numeral Adjective* - Those adjectives that do not give an exact numerical amount but just give a general idea of the amount.

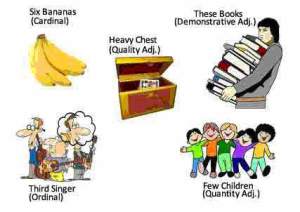
Some, Many, Few, Any, Several, All etc.

E.g.: There were **many** people present at the meeting.

*Distributive Numeral Adjective* -Those adjectives that are used to refer to individual nouns within the whole amount.

Either, Neither, Each, Another, Other etc.

Taxes have to be paid by **every** employed citizen.

**4. Demonstrative Adjectives** - These adjectives are used to point out or indicate a particular noun or pronoun using the adjectives - **This, That, These** and**Those**.

**That** bag belongs to Neil.

Try using **this** paintbrush in art class.

I really like **those**shoes.

**These** flowers are lovely.

**5. Interrogative Adjectives** - These adjectives are used to ask questions about nouns or in relation to nouns, they are - **Where**, **What**, **Which**and **Whose.**

**Where** did he say he was going?

**What** assignment did I miss out on?

**Which**is your favorite author?

**Whose**pen is this?

In some instances, we find that we need to use more than one adjective to describe a noun in a satisfactory manner. In these cases, commas are used to separate the adjectives *(coordinate)* but some series of adjectives do not require a comma *(Non-coordinate).*

**Coordinate Adjectives** - Are those words which can be re-arranged in the series easily and are still grammatically sound. This kind of series makes use of commas. This series can also insert ‘and’ between them and still be correct.

She was a kind, generous, loving human being.

She was a loving, kind and generous human being.

Here we can see that all three sentences are grammatically correct. In this case, the adjectives only need to be separated by commas.

**Non-coordinate Adjectives** - These are those adjectives which cannot be rearranged in the series. These do not use commas to separate the adjectives. Also, this kind of series do not make sense if we insert ‘and’ between them.

She has two energetic playful dogs.

~~She has energetic and playful and two dogs.~~

Here we see that only the first sentence makes sense and is grammatically correct. The second and third ones are incorrect. Hence, the sentence uses non-coordinate adjectives and does not need commas.

There are certain rules regarding the placement of different kinds of adjectives in a sentence. The general order followed is -

1. **Determiners** – These are the various articles (the, a, an), demonstratives (this, that, these, those), possessives (my, mine, your, yours, -‘s), quantifiers (all, many etc.), numerals (one, twenty, thirty-seven etc.) and distributives (each, every, neither, either)

2. **Observations/Quantity and Opinion** - Then come the adjectives that give a quantity (also known as post-determiners) and subjective opinion to the noun, telling ‘how much’ and ‘how was’ the noun.

Few, Most, One, Three/ Beautiful, Ugly, Difficult etc.

The **beautiful** house.

3. **Size** - The position after Observations is for the adjectives that tell about the size of the noun, they can be used for an object as well as living thing.

Huge, Little, Bulky, Thin, Vast, Tiny, Lean etc

The beautiful **little** house.

4. **Age** -Then is the turn of the Adjectives that tell about the age of a noun either by itself or in relation to another noun.

Young, Old, Teenage, Mature, Recent, Bygone etc.

The beautiful little **old** house.

5. **Shape** - Next are the adjectives that tell about the shape or appearance of the noun.

Circular, Crooked, Triangular, Oval, Wavy, Straights etc.

The beautiful little old square house.

6. **Colour** - After that are the adjectives that tell the shade and hue of a noun.

Pastel, Red, Blue, Metallic, Colourless, Translucent etc.

The beautiful little old square **blue** coloured house.

7. **Origin** - Next are the adjectives that show the different geographical locations associated with a noun.

Southern, Northern, Lunar, Salvadoran, French etc.

The beautiful little old square blue coloured **Salvadoran** house.

8. **Material** - Next are the adjectives that talk about the raw material or texture of the objects or the behaviour of the living nouns.

Wooden, Plastic, Steely, Metallic, Cottony etc.

The beautiful little old square blue coloured **limestone** house.

9. **Qualifier** – Lastly, the qualifier or the grammatical modifier comes, which is an additional word or phrase provided to change the meaning of the noun in a sentence, this tells what kind the noun is.

Pink + eye, Royal + treatment, Hot + fudge etc.

The beautiful little old square blue coloured limestone **doll** house.