

What is an adjective?

- An Adjective is a describing word. It qualifies a noun or a pronoun.
- It gives us more information about noun.

Examples: small, round, slow, wealthy, young, new etc.

He is carrying a heavy chair.

- The form of the adjective is the same for singular and plural nouns.

Example: He is eating a red apple. Red-adjective & apple-singular noun

They are eating red apples. Red-adjective & apples-plural noun

Position of Adjectives

There are three positions where an adjective can be placed- before a noun, after a noun, or in the predicate. These positions of adjectives are called *attributive*, *postpositive* and *predicative* respectively.

Attributive position: when it is placed before the noun and modifies. For example

- a. This is my new dress. (**New** pre modifies **dress**)
- b. He is a rich gentleman.

Postpositive position: when it comes after the noun it modifies. For example

- a. We have plenty of rooms available.
- b. There is nothing special.

Predicative position: when it is placed in the predicate of a sentence. In that case, it modifies the subject of the sentence via linking verb. For example

- a. The students are happy.
- b. She looked sad.
 - When two or more adjectives come before a noun, they are usually separated by **commas**. For example
 - a. A large, round table.
 - b. A short, pretty girl.
 - When the last two adjectives of colour, they are usually separated by **and** For example
 - a. A black and white cow. (not black white cow).
 - When two or more adjectives come in the predicative position, we use **and** between the last two. For example
 - a. The boy was handsome, smart and polite.

- Adjectives always go after indefinite pronoun (anything, everything, something, anywhere, everywhere, nowhere, somewhere, anybody, everybody, nobody, somebody etc.) For example
- a. Did you do anything exciting yesterday?

Order of adjectives

- When we use more than one adjective before a noun, we often put the adjectives in a specific order.
- The mnemonic **NOSASCOMP** can be used to help remember the order in which adjectives should appear. The order is opinion, size, age, shape, colour, origin, material, purpose.
- However, there are two things to remember. First, it's very rare to use more than three adjectives before a noun. Second, sometimes the order can be changed, usually to emphasise something.

Examples:

- He carried a very small, black suitcase.
- She was wearing a new, red, silk dress.
- I found a small, rectangular wooden box in my sister's room.

N umber	Describes the number of noun or pronoun	a, an, the, one, two, some, several, both etc.
O pinion/quality	Describes the judgement or what you Are thinking about the noun or pronoun	Ugly, beautiful, Lovely, horrible, pretty etc.
S ize	Describes how big or small the noun or pronoun is	Huge, tiny, long, little, large etc.
A ge	Describes how old or young the noun or pronoun is	Old, new, young, ancient etc.
S hape	Describes the shape of the noun or pronoun	Circular, square, rectangular etc.
C olour	Describes the colour of the noun or pronoun	Red, pinkish, faded etc.
O origin	Describes where the noun or pronoun is from	Chinese, Greek, Indian, Italian etc.
M aterial	Describes what the noun or pronoun is made of	Wooden, silk, plastic, metallic etc.
P urpose	Describes where the noun or pronoun is used for	Dancing, roasting, cooking, sleeping etc.

