Adjectives

- An adjective is a word or phrase that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.
- Answers the questions of: What kind?, How many?, or Which ones?
  - Examples: tall, old, larger, smaller, beautiful, etc.
- Adjectives can be broken into different categories including comparative, superlative, predicate, compound, possessive, demonstrative, proper, participial, limiting, descriptive, interrogative, attributive, and distributive adjectives.

Comparative Adjectives

- used to compare two different people or things to each other.
- Example sentence: We moved from a big city to a smaller town.
- one-syllable adjectives:
  - add -er to the end. (clear → clearer)
  - ends in -y: replace the -y with -i before adding the -er. (dry → drier)
- two-syllable adjectives that end in:
  - -er, -le, or -ow: add -er to the end. (simple → simpler)
  - -y: the -y, replace with an -i, add -er. (ugly → uglier)
- If it ends in consonant-vowel-consonant: double the final consonant before adding -er (big → bigger)
- Add the words "more" or "less" to the positive form of the two-syllable or longer adjectives (acceptable → more acceptable)
- Example Comparative Adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative Adjectives</th>
<th>Superlative Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>angrier</td>
<td>angriest</td>
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<tr>
<td>busier</td>
<td>coziest</td>
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<tr>
<td>happier</td>
<td>darkest</td>
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<tr>
<td>more energetic</td>
<td>most energetic</td>
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<tr>
<td>kinder</td>
<td>most boring</td>
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<tr>
<td>vaster</td>
<td>least entertaining</td>
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<tr>
<td>more questionable</td>
<td>goofiest</td>
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<td></td>
<td>hungriest</td>
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<td></td>
<td>quickest</td>
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<td>nicest</td>
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<td></td>
<td>jolliest</td>
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<td></td>
<td>most overrated</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Superlative Adjectives

- used in comparisons to describe something as being of the highest degree or extreme.
- Example Sentence: Out of every movie I have seen, that one was the scariest.
- one-syllable adjectives: add -est to the end. (warm → warmest)
- one-syllable adjective ends in:
  - -e: add -st. (vile → vilest)
  - -y: replace the -y with -i and add -est. (dry → driest)
  - consonant-vowel-consonant: double the final consonant before adding -est. (hot → hottest)
- two-syllable adjective ends in:
  - -er, -le, or -ow: add -est to the end. (narrow → narrowest)
  - -y: replace the -y with -i and add -est. (silly → silliest)
- All other adjectives two-syllables or longer: add the words "most" or "least" to the positive form. (energetic > least energetic or more energetic)
- Example Superlative Adjectives:
Predicate Adjectives
- a predicate adjective is an adjective that is used in the predicate of a sentence.
- The **predicate**: tells us what the subject is doing or experiencing and usually consists of a verb or a verb phrase and possibly a direct object, subject complement, and/or other modifiers.
- Uses a **Linking Verb + Predicate Adjective** (The dog smells **bad**.)
- **Linking Verb Examples:**
  - be and all of its forms: be, is, are, am, was, were, been, being
  - sense verbs: feel, taste, sound, smell, feel
  - status verbs: appear, become, seem, grow, turn, make, stay, keep, and remain
- **Example Predicate Adjectives:**
  - funny
  - good
  - alive
  - different
  - bad
  - too fishy
  - alike
  - asleep
  - alike
  - alone
  - brave
  - as sleep

Compound Adjectives
- Compound Adjectives are compound words that act as adjectives and are defined by what they can do instead of what they contain.
- **Example sentence:** We live in one of the **most densely populated, highest-taxed, and most ethnically diverse** states in the country.
- How do I create a compound adjective?
  - Adjective + Noun = short-term, long-distance
  - Adjective + Present Participle = fast-talking, backward-facing
  - Noun + Past Participle = sun-dried, homegrown
  - Number + Noun = second-place, four-wheel, seventeenth-century
  - Noun + Adjective = ice-cold, cruelty-free
  - Noun + Present Participle = German-speaking, self-effacing
  - Adjective + Past Participle = double-baked, deep-fried
  - Noun + Noun = meat eater, bulletproof

Possessive Adjectives
- modifies a noun by identifying who has ownership or possession of it.
- **Example sentence:** The mother bird was building **her** nest.
- **Example Possessive Adjectives:**
  - my, your, her, his, its, our, their, whose

Demonstrative Adjectives
- used to specifically describe the position of something or someone in space or time.
- **Example Demonstrative Adjectives:**
  - this, that, those, these
  - Examples of how these work:
    - Describing near
      - singular: **this** chair
      - plural: **these** chairs
    - Describing not near
      - singular: **that** chair
      - plural: **those** chairs
Proper Adjectives
- adjective that comes from a proper noun.
- can be used directly before the noun/pronoun they modify or as a subject complement of a sentence when used with a linking verb.
- **Example sentence:** The new professor specializes in *Mexican* literature.
- **Proper Noun:** describes unique people, places, and things. (Isaac Newton, Twitter)
- **Examples of Proper Adjectives:**
  - People: Victorian, Napoleonic, Shakespearean, Edwardian, Maoist, etc.
  - Places: American, Japanese, Chinese, Australian, Chilean, Norwegian, Jamaican, etc.

Participial Adjectives
- an adjective that has the same form as the participle. (words usually ending in -ed and -ing)
- **Example sentence:** I put on my *running* shoes.
- **Past Participles** as participial adjective examples:
  - awakened, destroyed, glazed, jinxed, whispered
  - burnt, enhanced, heated, kept, yelled
  - crushed, frozen, iced, licensed, zapped
- **Present Participles** as participial adjective examples:
  - answering, entertaining, listening, quivering, daring
  - boring, freezing, moving, rustling, waiting
  - caring, guessing, nursing, smiling, zooming

Limiting Adjectives
- modifies a noun or pronoun by restricting it rather than describing the qualities or traits of it.
- **Example sentence:** Dakota owns *some* dogs.
- **Limiting adjective examples:**
  - Demonstrative adjectives: this, that, these, those
  - Interrogative adjectives: whose, what, which
  - Quantifying adjectives: many, some, few, couple, any, all, several
  - Cardinal numbers: one, ten, thirty, one million
  - Ordinal numbers: first, fifth, sixteenth
  - Possessive adjectives: my, your, her, his, its, our, their, whose
  - Articles: a, an, the

Descriptive Adjectives
- describes or qualifies the noun or pronoun it modifies.
- **Example sentence:** The chickens were very loud.
- **Example descriptive adjectives:**
  - angry, eager, little, quiet
  - blue, hot, mighty, wide
  - careful, great, nice, zesty
Interrogative Adjectives
- modifies a noun or pronoun in order to ask a question
- Example sentence: Which color is your favorite?
- Example Interrogative Adjectives: which, what, whose

Attributive Adjectives
- an adjective that is directly adjacent to the noun or pronoun it modifies.
- it is possible to come after the noun it modifies (I got my mom something special.).
- Attributive adjective used with a subject: Purple flowers are my favorite.
- Attributive adjective used with an object: Peter picked purple flowers.
- Example Attributive Adjectives:
  - beautiful, purple, special

Distributive Adjectives
- refers to members of a group individually.
- used before the nouns and pronouns they modify (Any person can make a donation.).
- Example Distributive Adjectives:
  - each, every, either, neither, any, both
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comparative</td>
<td>compares two different people or things</td>
<td>smaller, faster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superlative</td>
<td>compares more than two people or things</td>
<td>smartest, loudest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicate</td>
<td>predicate of a sentence as the subject complement</td>
<td>delicious, funny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>multiple words connected</td>
<td>never-ending, meat eater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive</td>
<td>expresses possession or ownership</td>
<td>their, its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative</td>
<td>expresses relative positions in space and time</td>
<td>that, these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper</td>
<td>formed from proper nouns (related to people or places)</td>
<td>Napoleonic, Victorian</td>
</tr>
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<td>Participial</td>
<td>based on participles, which are words usually ending in -ed or -ing and derive from verbs</td>
<td>amazing, impressed, fascinating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiting</td>
<td>restricts a noun or pronoun rather than describing it</td>
<td>these, your, some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive</td>
<td>describes the characteristics, traits, or qualities of a noun or pronoun</td>
<td>what, which, whose</td>
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<td>Interrogative</td>
<td>used to ask questions</td>
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<td>placed directly next to the noun and pronoun it modifies</td>
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