

Adjective

pronunciation - Adjective

⇒ Adjective is a word which add something to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun

Use of Adjective

Attributive Adjective

Predicative Adjective

(i) Attributive Adjective

Attributive Adjective
when an adjective is used before a noun in a sentence
it is called attributive adjective

Ex: India has a big Army
attributive adj. noun

She was a laborious girl
attributive adj noun

(ii) Predicative Adjective

when an adjective is used after the noun it is called predicative adjective

Ex: He was industrious (मेहनती)
 pronoun predicative adj

Lata is intelligent
noun ← predicative adj^o

Kinds of Adjective

- Adjective of quality / qualitative adjective
 - Adjective of quantity / quantitative adjective
 - Adjective of number / numeral adjective
 - Demonstrative Adjective
 - Possessive adjective
 - Interrogative adjective
 - Distributive adjective
 - Proper adjective
- } Pronominal adjective

(1) Adjective of quality / quantity adjective

That adjective that deals with the quality of a noun or pronoun it is called adjective of quality.

Ex: Good, bad, red, black, blue, short, beautiful, ugly ... etc

(i) He is a foolish student
adjective of quality

(ii) Suman is a tall girl.
adjective of quality

(2) Quantitative Adjective

The adjective that expresses the quantity of a noun or pronoun.

Ex: some, any, much, a lot of, lots of, whole, all enough, sufficient, little, a little, the little

(i) there is a little water in the glass.

(3) Adjective of number / numeral

The adjective that shows the no of a noun or pronoun

Ex: One, two, three, four, next, last, first, second, third, ..., some, many, the few, few, a lot of, lots of, all, enough, sufficient, no, none, most, certain, a certain etc....

Ex: (i) Many criminals were killed

(ii) I have 3 rooms

(4) Demonstrative adjective

When the word this, that, these and those are used before the noun it is called demonstrative adjective.

Ex: (i) These boys are making a noise.

(ii) This doll is very attractive.

(5) Possessive Adjective

My, our, your, his, her, there are used before the noun it is called possessive adjective.

Ex: These are our chairs
That is your doll.

(6) Interrogative Adjective

When 'WH' word is used before the noun it is called interrogative adjective

Ex: Which car do you like
What book do you want to read.

(7) Distributive Adjective

When the word each, every, either, neither are used before the noun it is called distributive adjective

Ex: Each boy has a new car
Neither pen writes well

Note: ये चारों adjective (pronomial adjective) pronoun chapter से (dsl notes) मिलाकर के पडा जाना चाहिए,

(8) Proper adjective

proper adjective is derived from proper noun.

Proper Noun → Proper adjective

India



Indian

America



American

Patna



Patnite

Delhi



Delhiite

Punjab



punjabi

Haryana



Haryanvi

Holland



Dutch

Britian



British

France



French

Bihar



Bihari

+ S

→ Plural
Common
Noun

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Degree

Degree is nothing it's the level of comparison

Ex: Mukesh is as tall as Suresh (✓)

Mukesh is as taller as Suresh (X)

Mukesh is a tall boy (✓)

as + positive + as

Mukesh is taller than Suresh (✓)

Note: दुनिया के सारे adjective positive होते हैं। Comparative और Superlative हम लोग अपनी सुविधा के लिए बनाते हैं।

⇒ There are 3 types of Degree

- Positive Degree
- Comparative Degree
- Superlative Degree

Positive Degree:

when no comparison is introduced positive degree is used

Ex wise, tall, lazy, sad, red, hot... etc

Comparative Degree:

when comparison is introduced between two persons,

places, animals or things Comparative degree is used

positive + r/er + than = Comparative

Ram is $\begin{cases} \text{wiser than} \\ \text{taller than} \end{cases}$ Mohan

Superlative Degree or higher degree:

when comparison is introduced among 3 or more than 3 the superlative degree is used. it refers to highest degree

⇒ The + positive + st/est

Wise → the wisest

Tall → the tallest.

Ex: Tripathi was the oldest man in the village.

Formation of Degree

Syllable (शब्दांश)

Book Concept	Monosyllable	Di-syllable	Poly syllable
	एक	दो	दो से ज्यादा
	किसी word में एक	किसी word में	किसी word में दो
Vowel		दो vowel	से ज्यादा vowel
ex =	man	woman	Abduman

DSL Concept

किसी शब्द के pronunciation के मुख द्वार पर जितनी बार बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। वह उतने ही letter का syllable कहा जाता है।

Monosyllable
r/er - Comparative
st/es - Superlative

wise $\begin{cases} r \\ st \end{cases}$

tall $\begin{cases} er \\ est \end{cases}$

Di-syllable

More - Comparative
Most - Superlative

More
most $\rangle$ Beautiful

List 1:

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

Rich

Richer

Richest

tall

taller

tallest

Small

smaller

smallest

Sweet

sweeter

sweetest

Dark

darker

darkest

Poor

poorer

poorest

clever

cleverer

cleverest

slow

slower

slowest

Bright

brighter

brightest

great

greater

greatest

Dear

dearer

dearest

cheap

cheaper

cheapest

long

longer

longest

thick	thicker	thickest
white	whiter	whitest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
wise	wiser	wisest
wide	wider	widest
Able	abler	ablest

List 2:

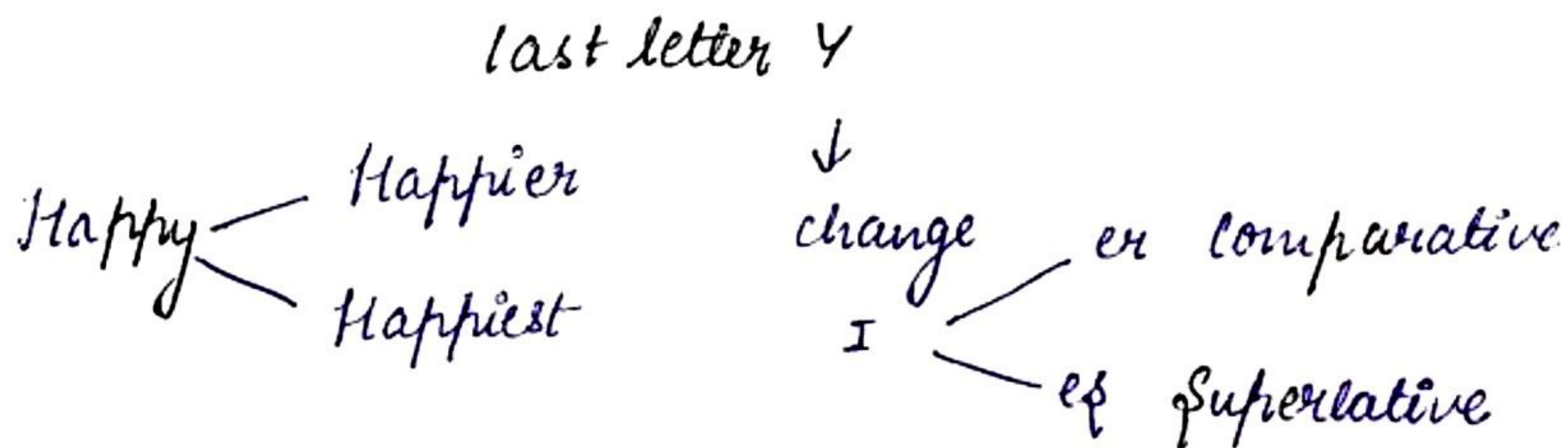
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more Beautiful	most beautiful
Handsome	more beautiful	most beautiful
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Useful	more useful	most useful
Interesting	more interesting	most interesting
Industrious	more industrious	most industrious
Innocent	more innocent	most innocent
Expensive	more expensive	most expensive
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous

Imp Rule :

Some of the adjectives which end in consonant letter and preceded by vowel letter form their Comparative & Superlative after doubling the last consonant letter.

Ex:	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Red	Redder	Reddest
	Big	bigger	biggest
	Fat	fatter	fattish
	Sad	sadder	saddest
	Thin	thinner	thinnest
	Top	topper	toppest
	glad	gladder	gladdest
	hot	hotter	hottest
	fit	fitter	fittest
	dim	dimmer	dimnest
	slim	slimmer	slimmest
	wet	wetter	wettest

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Ex:	happy	happier	happiest
	silly	sillier	silliest
	easy	easier	easiest
	dry	drier x	driest x
	wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
	healthy	healthier	healthiest
	dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
	pretty	prettier	prettiest
	naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
	lazy	lazier	laziest

Rule: Some of the adjectives form their comparative superlative irregularly.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better	best

well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
ill	worse	worst
evil	worse	worst
Much	more	most
many	more	most
little	less / lesser	least
late <	later	latest
	latter	last
old <	older	oldest
	elder	eldest
fore (सामने)	further	furthest
up	upper	uppermost / upmost
Out <	Outer	utmost / outermost
	utter	/ uttermost
Far	Farther	farthest

कुछ ऐसे शब्द हैं जिसे Latin से लिखा गया है।
इनके degree नहीं बनाए जाते, इनके शब्दों का अंत 'or'
से होता है। इसकी संख्या 12 है।

List 1: Interior, Exterior, ulterior (गुप्त), major, minor

note: These 5 are used in positive degree these are not
used in comparative and superlative

Ex: (i) The interior wall of this house is made of wood

(ii) it is a major operation

(iii) it is a minor operation

List 2: Inferior
superior
prior

posterior
senior
junior } + to

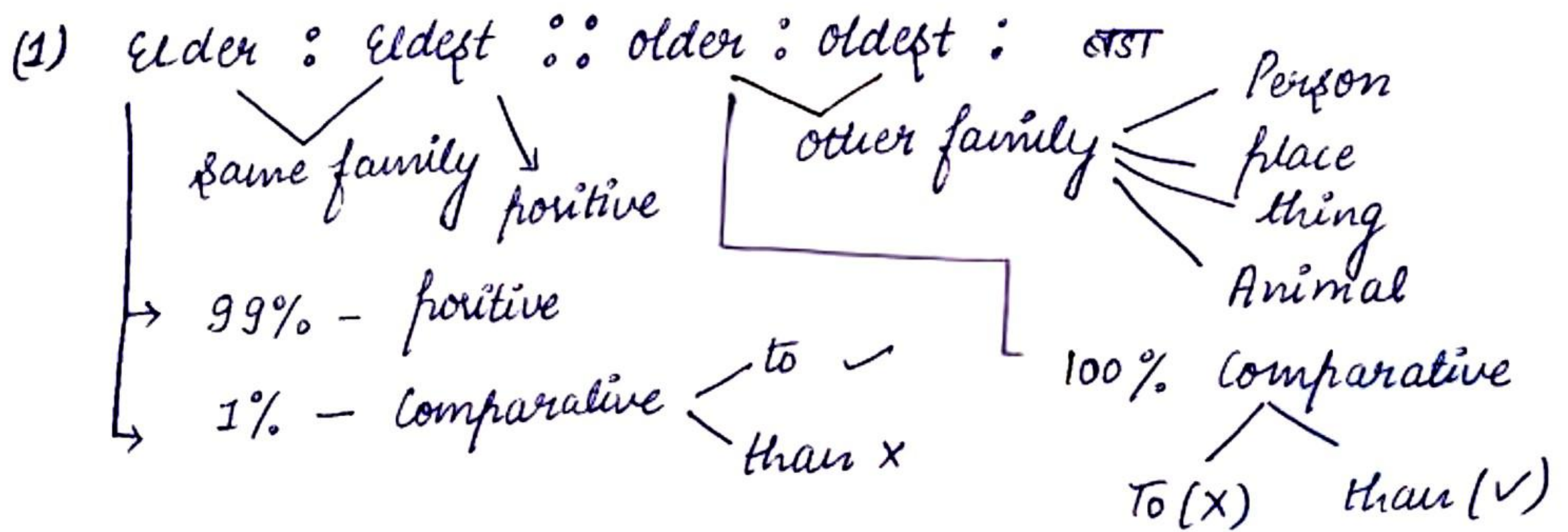
anterior (पहले वाला)

These 7 are used in comparative adjective these always
take 'to' not 'than'

note: these are not used in positive & superlative

Ex: American goods are superior to Nepali's goods.

HOT TIPS



Ex: (1) His elder brother went to America last year

(2) Her eldest son lives in America

(3) My brother Ram is elder to me

(4) Radha is older than Meena

(5) This building is older than that

(6) This is the oldest temple in the village.

Uncountable
sing + v (sing)

little a little

The little

थोड़ा / कम

Countable

plural + v (plural)

Few

a few

the few

⇒ **little** (ना के बराबर)

little is a negative word. It never takes no, not and never

Ex: (i) I am little sorry (ii) There is little water in the glass

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A little (positive word) थोड़ा

Ex: I am a little sorry

There is a little water in the jug

The little (थोड़ा में सब) group को दिखाता है।

Ex: I drank the little water there in the bottle

Few (नकारात्मक) negative word it never takes No not or never.

Ex: Few boys are absent today (✓)

Few boy is absent today (X)

A Few (थोड़ा) A few is a positive word

Ex: I need a few pens

The few (जो थोड़ा सब)

Ex: The few boys who came today were going to their village

I have lost the few pens which bought yesterday.

Rule: later, latter, latest, last

↓ (बाद में) late in time compr. → than	↓ next (अगला) ↓ positive	↓ current (हाल-फिलहाल का) positive sense	→ final in position अंतिम positive
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Ex: what is your latter program

what is the latest news

who came later than you

who came last

Rule: former (पहले) latter (बाद में / अगला)

Note: Former or latter का प्रयोग यदि एक साथ किया जाए तो दोनों के पहले Article 'the' जरूर लगाया जाता है।

Ex: Reena and Veena are good friends but the first is better than the last (X)

Reena and Veena are good friends but the former is better than the latter (✓)

Rule: further farther ज्यादा दूर / more distance

↓ अगला ↓ used in two degree	↓ used in comparative degree
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Ex: ① Further discussion will be held in the office

② Gaya is farther from Hazipur than Patna

Rule: Nearest (सबसे नजदीक) Next (अगला)

Ex: (i) who will be the next C.M. of Delhi

(ii) which is the nearest police station

Rule: Mutual (पारस्परिक) Common (जो बहूतों से संबंध रखता हो)
↓
एक दूसरे से संबंधित

Ex: (i) the mutual friendship between Sarika and Sarita is growing day-by-day

(ii) Suresh is my common friend

Rule: First, foremost can be used together

Ex: (i) Mahatma Gandhi was the first and foremost leader of his time

(ii) Our first and foremost duty is to serve our motherland

Rule: Oral (मौखिक) Verbal (शब्दिक)
↓
By word of mouth

Ex: (i) This is an oral examination

(ii) This is an oral medicine

(iii) You have done some verbal mistake in your notebook

Rule:

Cool (आरामदायक)
↓
pleasant

cold (दुखदायी ठंड)
↓
painful

Ex: Air is cold in January

Rule:

warm (आरामदायक)

hot (दुखदायी)

Ex: Heater is hot in June, July

Heater is warm in January

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Common Errors in the use of Adjectives

Ex: She studied the whole day (✓)

She studied whole day (x)

She studied whole the day (x)

Rule

The + whole + of + N + proper N

(1) The whole of nation mourned the death of APT Abdul Kalam

Rule

Prefer and preferable are always followed by to not by than

(1) Priya prefer Limca than pepsi (x)

(2) Priya prefers Limca to pepsi (✓)

S + prefer + N + to + N

$s + \text{prefer} + v^4 + \text{to} + v^4$

Ex. I prefer reading to writing.

Rule:

Ordinal Adjective + Cardinal Adjective

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graph TD
    Order --> first
    Order --> last

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Count
One, two, three . . .

Rule:

Thair- Compare

Then- तब

Than is followed by a pronoun in the subjective case as well as objective case when comparison is introduced between 2 subject / 2 object.

You are better than me (x)

You are better than I (✓)

You are better than $\begin{cases} \text{I (s)} & \checkmark \\ \text{me} & \times \end{cases}$

He likes you more than me ✓

He likes you more than I do ✓

Rule: That of / those of

- Ex: The climate of Patna is better than Delhi (X)
- (2) The climate of Patna is better than the climate of Delhi (X)
- (3) The climate of Patna is better than that of Delhi (✓)
- (4) The people of India are more laborious than those of America (✓)

जब दो समान वस्तुओं की तुलना हो तो singular noun के repetition से बचने के लिए that of और plural noun से बचने के लिए those of use करते हैं,

Rule: Any other / all other

- (1) Mumbai is busier than any other city of India (✓)
- (2) Mumbai is busier than any other cities of India (X)
- (3) Mumbai is busier than any city of India (X)
- (4) Mumbai is busier than all other cities of India (✓)

Any + other + N (sing)

All + other + N (Plural)

Rule: Ex: (1) Ram is wiser than strong (X)

- (2) Ram is wiser than shyam (✓)
- (3) Ram is more wise than shyam (X)

(4) Ram is more wise than strong (✓)

(person) P, Ram
(quality) Q₁ more wise than strong Q₂
different quality of same person
how to compare

Q₁ wise
Ram is wiser than shyam
Comparative degree

so use more wise than strong

⇒ when comparison of 2 qualities of the same person
more is used instead of 'er'

Ex: Kolkata is older than populous (आवादी)

Kolkata is more old than populous (✓)

Rule Double Comparative and Superlative should not be used together

Ex: she is more wiser than her brother (X)

she is wiser than her brother (✓)

Rule when 2 adjectives refers to the same person both of them should be in the same degree

Ex: (i) she is old and beautiful girl in the class (✓)

(ii) she is older and beautiful girl in the class (X)

(iii) she is older and more beautiful girl in the class (✓)

Rule Gradually increasing/decreasing is followed by double Comparative.

Ex: My friend is getting fatter and fatter day by day

Rule The + Comparative + s + ^{v+}ow, + the + Comparative + s + v + on
(in hindi) जितना... उतना

Ex: The higher you go the cooler you feel

Rule when two or more Comparative / Superlative are joined by 'and' they must be in the same degree.

Ex: (1) Denial was one of the wisest and learned man of the world (X)

(2) Denial was one of the wisest and most learned man of the world. (✓)

Rule Comparatively / relatively is followed by positive degree not comparative

Ex: The patient is comparatively good today (✓)

The patient is comparatively better today (X)

Rule Adjective of size > adjective of quality > age > shape > colour > origin > material.

Ex: She has black long hair (X) (ii) She has long black hair (✓)

size = long, small, short, big etc

quality = good, bad, well, fine etc

age = young, old, modern, ancient etc

colour = black, red, blue etc

Origin = Indian, American etc

material = iron, gold, steel etc.