

Class : V
Sub : English

ADJECTIVES

An Adjective is a word that adds something to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun. For example:

- (a) My mother a **kind** lady.
- (b) I helped the **old** man.
- (c) He is a **cunning** fellow.

In the above sentences, all the italicized words are Adjectives.

Kinds of Adjectives

There are six kinds of Adjectives:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Adjective of Quality | 4. Demonstrative Adjective |
| 2. Adjective of Quantity | 5. Interrogative Adjective |
| 3. Adjective of Number | 6. Possessive Adjective |

1. Adjective of Quality tells us what kind of a person or a thing is. For example:

- (a) Harish is **intelligent** boy.
- (b) Rose is a **beautiful** flower.

2. Adjective of Quantity tells is how much of a thing is intended. For example:

- (a) I gave **enough** food to the beggar.
- (b) I have **much** money.
- (c) Give me **some** salt.

Adjective of Quantity answer the question – '**how much?**'

3. Adjective of Number tell us how many persons or things there are or in what order any of them stands. For example

- (a) I saw **many** children in the park.
- (b) **Four** burglars entered the houe.
- (c) The **first** boy from the left has won the prize.

Adjective of Number answer the question – '**how many?**' of '**in what order?**'

4. Demonstrative Adjective is used to point our which persons or things are meant. for example:

- (a) **These** books are new.
- (b) I don't like **such** people.
- (c) I want **those** dresses.
- (d) This pen is **mine**.

Demonstrative Adjective answer the question – '**which?**'

5. Interrogative Adjective is used to ask questions. For example:

- (a) **Which** bag is yours?
- (b) **Whose** pen is this?
- (c) **What** colour is your shirt?

6. Possessive Adjective shows possession or belonging. For example:

- (a) **Your** dress is new.
- (b) **Her** purse is beautiful.
- (c) He got **his** pen.

Possessive Adjectives answer the question- '**whose?**'

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

There are three degrees of comparison:

The Positive Degree

The Comparative Degree

The Superlative Degree

1. The Positive Degree of an adjective is used when we do not make any comparison. For example.

Rohan is **brave** boy.

Here, the word **brave** is said to be in the positive degree.

2. The Comparative Degree of an adjective is used when we compare two persons or things. For example:

Arpit is **braver** than Rohan.

Here, the word **braver** is said to be in the **comparative degree**.

3. The Superlative Degree of an adjective is used when we compare more than two persons or things. For example:

Karna is the **bravest** of the three.

Here, the word **bravest** is said to be in the **superlative degree**.

REMEMBER THESE POINTS

1. The positive degree of an adjective is the adjective itself in its simple (original) form. It is used to denote the mere existence of a quality we speak of.
2. The comparative degree of an adjective denotes a higher degree of quality than the positive degree.
3. The superlative degree of an adjective denotes the highest degree of the quality.

FORMATION OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES

1. By adding – er and –est to the positive degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
high	higher	highest
low	lower	lowest
deep	deeper	deepest
strong	stronger	strongest
bold	bolder	boldest
tall	taller	tallest

2. By adding – r and – st to the positive degree ending in –e.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
able	abler	ablest
brave	braver	bravest
large	larger	largest
wise	wiser	wisest

3. By changing the last 'y' of the positive degree into 'e' and adding – er and –est.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	happiest
dry	drier	driest
busy	busier	busiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest

4. By doubling the final (last) consonant of positive degree if preceded by a vowel and then adding –er and –est.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest

5. By adding more to the positive degree to form the comparative degree and most to form the superlative degree. Remember that these adjectives are usually of two syllables and more than two syllables.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
famous	more famous	most famous
popular	more popular	most popular

6. By comparing in irregular way.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
late	later, latter	latest
little	less	least
many, much	more	most
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest

Note:

- The comparative degree is generally followed by the word 'than' the superlative degree is preceded by 'the' and followed by 'of'. However, adjectives like superior, inferior, senior, junior, are followed by 'to' and not by 'than'.
- Double comparatives and double superlatives are not used. For example:

Incorrect : He is more taller the brother

Correct : He is taller than his brother.

Incorrect : He is the most best boy in the class.

Correct : He is the best boy in the class.