

# Adjective and its Types

## Descriptive Adjective or Adjective of Quality

They describe noun and give information about them.

### Examples:

Tall boy, Strong man, beautiful lady, bright day, etc.

# Adjective and its Types

## Adjective of Quantity or Numeric adjective

They talk about the quantity of a noun.  
They answer such questions as, '**how much**'  
or '**how many**'.

### Examples:

Three boys, eight girls, little sugar, many  
days, etc.

# Adjective and its Types

## Predicative Adjectives

Predicative adjectives are those adjectives which follow a linking verb (be, seem, look, feel, become, etc). They are not placed before a Noun.

### Examples:

- The bag is **heavy**.
- The girl is **beautiful**.

# Adjective and its Types

## Attributive Adjective

**An Attributive adjective** comes before a noun and not after a linking verb (be, seem, look, feel, become, etc.)

### Examples:

- This is **heavy** bag.
- She is a **beautiful** girl.

# Adjective and its Types

## Possessive Adjectives

They are the possessive pronouns used as adjective. Thus they are named as possessive adjectives. “my, our, your, his, its, their” are possessive adjectives.

### Examples:

- This is **my** car.

This is **your** bag

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## Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives (this, that, these those, whose) show whether the noun they refer to is singular or plural and whether it is located near or far away from the speaker.

### Examples:

- I like **this** car.
- She loved **those** days of her youth.

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## Indefinite Adjectives

An indefinite adjective is an adjective formed from an indefinite pronoun. The most common indefinite pronouns are:

“all, any, anyone, anything, each, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, nobody, none, several, some, somebody, and someone”

### Examples:

- There are **many** people in the room.
- **Some** books are placed on the table.

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## Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives modify nouns and ask questions. They include which, what, whose. They are used before nouns. Read the following examples.

### Examples:

- **What** subject do you like most?



# Adjective and its Types

## Comparative Adjectives

Comparative adjectives convey the supreme value of nouns. They are the superlative degrees of the adjectives.

### Examples:

- She is the **tallest** girl in the class.
- This is the **most** interesting novel I have ever read.

# Adjective and its Types

## Possessive Adjectives

Superlatives adjectives convey the supreme value of nouns. They are the superlative degree of the adjectives.

### Examples:

- She is the **tallest** girl in the class.
- This is the **most** interesting novel I have ever read.

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## Absolute Adjectives

The absolute adjectives are the adjectives that cannot be compared. Some absolute adjectives are “supreme, dead, total, final, fatal, eternal, perfect, unique, infinitive”.

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## Distributive Adjective

Ever, every, either, neither are called distributive adjectives.

### Examples:

- I will give a book to each student in the class.
- Every student in the class is hardworking.
  - You can have either book.
  - You can have neither book.