

Adjective

विशेषण

Mishra English Study Centre

BY – M. K. Mishra



Adjective

❖ A word used to qualify a Noun or Pronoun is called 'Adjective'.

Ex.:- Ram is smart boy.

➔ According to uses Adjective is divided manually in Eight Parts.

* PINQD PDQ *

1. **P** - Proper Adjective
2. **I** - Interrogative Adjective
3. **N** - Adjective of Number
4. **Q** - Adjective of Quantity
5. **D** - Demonstrative Adjective
6. **P** - Possessive Adjective
7. **D** - Distributive Adjective
8. **Q** - Adjective of Quality

❖ **Proper Adjective** – An Adjective that is made of a Proper Noun is called Proper Adjective.

Ex.:- Noun - Adjective
India - Indian
America - American
Russia - Russian

* Facts ➤

❖ It always gets beginning with capital letter.

❖ Generally it comes before the Noun for which it is used.

❖ Proper Adjective + Noun must get Article before itself.

Ex.:- American policy is not good. – (✗)
american policy is not good. – (✗)
The American policy is not good. – (✓)

❖ ध्यान रहे कि Indian, Russian, American, ...etc. का प्रयोग Common Noun स्वरूप में भी होता है, अतः इसके तहत ये Singular अथवा Plural हो सकते हैं।

Ex.:- I am an Indian. – (✓)
We are Indians. – (✓)

❖ **Interrogative Adjective** – A word used with a Noun that arises Question for the Noun is called Interrogative Adjective.

Ex.:- What, Which, Whose ...etc.

* Facts ➤

❖ It comes before the Noun for which it is used.

❖ It gets Question Mark (?) to finish its Sentence.

Ex.:- Which pen is running well.

Note - ध्यान रहे कि who तथा whom कभी भी Adjective का रूप नहीं लेते, ये Pronoun स्वरूप में आते हैं, Adjective के रूप में इनके बदले 'Which' आते हैं।

Ex.:- Who boy can solve this Question? – (✗)

Adjective

Which boy can solve this Question? – (✓)

- ❖ **Adjective of Number** – If a Number (Digit) comes to qualify a Noun is called Adjective of Number.

Ex.:- One wicket, Two wicket, the third Umpire ...etc.

- Adjective of Number that is also a part of Adjective can be divided into two parts.

1. Ordinal Adjective of Number
2. Co-ordinal Adjective of Number

- ❖ **Ordinal Adjective of Number** –

- a. It shows the order of a Noun
- b. It comes before the Noun for which it is used.
- c. It gets a Singular Noun & Singular Verb.
- d. Ordinal Adjective of Number + Noun gets Article 'The' before itself.

Ex.:- The third umpire is very laborious.

Note – First one, Second one, Third one, Fourth one ...etc का प्रयोग भी Ordinal Adjective of Number के रूप में होता है, जिसका Verb Singular होता है।

Ex.:- The third one was very easy.

- ❖ **Co-ordinal Adjective of Number** –

- a. It shows the number of a Noun.
- b. It gets Noun & Verb Singular with one and Plural with other number.
- c. Generally Article does not come before it.

Ex.:- One student is absent today. – (✓)

Ten students are absent today. – (✓)

* Special Note ➤

- ❖ If Ordinal & Co-ordinal both kinds of Adjective of Number come together Ordinal is written first and Co-ordinal is later.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि इस अवस्था में आने वाला Noun तथा Verb दोनों Plural रहता है।

Ex.:- The five first wicket has played well in this match. – (✗)

The first five wickets have played well in this match. – (✓)

- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि Both, Many, Several, Few, A Number of, ...etc को भी Co-ordinal Adjective of Number के तहत रखते हुए इनका Noun तथा Verb दोनों Plural माना जाता है।

Ex.:- Both students are absent today.

- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि All, Some, Most, A lot of, Lots of, A great deal of, A good deal of, ...etc का प्रयोग Countable तथा Uncountable दोनों Nouns के लिए होता है, अतः Countable के लिए रहने पर इन्हे Co-ordinal Adjective of Number के रूप में दर्शय जाता है, और इनका Noun तथा Verb दोनों Plural हो जाते हैं।

Ex.:- All students are absent today.

- ❖ **Adjective of Quantity** – A word used with a Noun that shows the Quantity of the Noun is called Adjective of Quantity.

Ex.:- Much, Little, An amount of ...etc.

1. **Note** – It comes before a Singular Uncountable Noun.

Adjective

Ex.:- Much rice is remaining in the kitchen.

2. **Note** – All, Some, A lot of, Most, Lots of, A great deal of, A good deal of ...etc का प्रयोग यदि Uncountable Noun के साथ हो तो इन्हें Adjective of Quantity की श्रेणी में रखा जाता है।

Ex.:- Most rice is boiled in the kitchen.

- ❖ **Demonstrative Adjective** – A word used with a Noun that Demonstrates the Noun is called Demonstrative Adjective.

Ex.:- This, That, These, Those

* Facts >

- This / That + Singular Noun.

Ex.:- This pen is red. – (✓)

This rice is boiled. – (✓)

- These / Those + Plural Countable Noun.

Ex.:- These pens are running well.

- ❖ **Possessive Adjective** – A word used with a Noun that makes Possession over the Noun is called Possessive Adjective.

Ex.:- My, Our, You, Their ...etc

* Facts >

- It comes before the Noun for which it is used.

- ध्यान रहे कि ये Adjective के रूप में किसी वाक्य का अंतिम Word नहीं हो सकते।

Ex.:- My car is red. – (✓)

This car is my. – (✗)

- ❖ **Distributive Adjective** – A word used with a Noun that shows the Noun in Distributive way is called Distributive Adjective.

Ex.:- Each, Every, Either, Neither

* Facts >

- It comes before a Singular Noun.

Ex.:- Every student was present in the class.

- Two distributives connected with 'and' also make a Singular formation and gets Singular Verb.

Ex.:- Every teacher and every student were present in the class. – (✗)

Every teacher and every student was present in the class. – (✓)

- ❖ **Adjective of Quality** – A word used for a Noun or Pronoun that how the Quality of the Noun or Pronoun is called Adjective of Quality.

Ex.:- Good, Bad, Tall, Smart, Fat ...etc.

* Facts >

- It can be used either before a Noun or as the compliment of a Sentence.

Ex.:- (a) This is a Smart boy. (b) This boy is Smart.

Adj. N N Adj.

* Uses of Adjective >

- > Elder / Older –

Adjective

- ❖ **Elder** – It comes to show age seniority in blood relation between the members of the same family.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि इसकी तुलना के लिए Preposition 'To' आता है।

Ex.:- Mukesh Ambani is elder to Anil Ambani.

- ❖ **Older** – It comes to show age seniority between two persons or things that are not the members of the same family.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि इसकी तुलना के लिए 'Than' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex.:- Lalu is elder to Nitish. – (✗)

Lalu is older than Nitish. – (✓)

Note – ध्यान रहे कि यदि आयु वरिष्ठता दर्शाने के लिए समय का जिक्र हो, तो हर जगह older का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex.:- Mukesh Ambani is elder to Anil Ambani for five years. – (✗)

Mukesh Ambani is older than Anil Ambani for five years. – (✓)

➤ **Further / Farther** –

- ❖ **Further** – It comes to add something in got Knowledge or Information.

Ex.:- He has not given me any farther information about the project. – (✗)

He has not given me any further information about the project. – (✓)

- ❖ **Farther** – It comes as the Comparative form of far to show a place more distant than another.

Ex.:- Delhi is further than Ranchi from Patna. – (✗)

Delhi is farther than Ranchi from Patna. – (✓)

➤ **Utmost / Outermost** –

- ❖ **Utmost** – It comes to show the entire part of something.

Ex.:- I have studied the outermost Pronoun. – (✗)

I have studied the utmost Pronoun. – (✓)

- ❖ **Outermost** – It comes to show the last boundary of an area.

Ex.:- A guard was standing at the utmost gate of the building. – (✗)

A guard was standing at the outermost gate of the building. – (✓)

➤ **First / Foremost** –

- ❖ **First** – It comes to show the Initiator of something.

Ex.:- 16th August 1947 was the foremost day of free India. – (✗)

16th August 1947 was the first day of free India. – (✓)

- ❖ **Foremost** – It comes to show a leadership Quality in an Action.

Ex.:- M. K. Gandhi was the first politician of his time. – (✗)

M. K. Gandhi was the foremost politician of his time. – (✓)

➤ **Last / Latest** –

- ❖ **Last** – It comes to show a finishing point of something that has no sequel.

Ex.:- 14th August 1947 was the latest day of British rule in India. – (✗)

14th August 1947 was the last day of British rule in India. – (✓)

- ❖ **Latest** – It comes in the meaning of the newest to show a point containing its sequel.

Ex.:- Everyone wants to buy the last designs of mobile. – (✗)

Everyone wants to buy the latest designs of mobile. – (✓)

Adjective

➤ Some / Any –

- ❖ **Some** – To show a Small Number or Quantity it comes in Affirmative Sense.

Ex.:- He has given me any money. – (✗)

He has given me some money. – (✓)

- ❖ **Any** – To show a Small Number or Quantity it comes in Negative Sense.

Ex.:- He has not given me some money. – (✗)

He has not given me any money. – (✓)

➤ Very / the Very –

- ❖ **Very** – It is an Adverb that comes before an Adjective to stress its Quality.

Ex.:- Ram is very smart.

Adv. Adj.

- ❖ **The Very** – It is an Adjective that comes before a Noun in the sense of the same to Re-Introduce a person or thing.

Ex.:- This is the same boy that has helped me in trouble. – (✓)

This is the very boy that has helped me in trouble. – (✓)

➤ No / Not –

- ❖ **No** – It is an Adjective that comes just before a Noun to make a Negative sense.

Ex.:- I have not car. – (✗)

I have no car. – (✓)

- ❖ **Not** – It is an Adverb that comes to qualify an Adjective, Verb & another Adverb in Negative sense.

Ex.:- I have no a pen. – (✗)

I have not a pen. – (✓)

- ❖ **Own (अपना)** – As Adjective it comes just after a Possessive form to stress Possession.

Ex.:- This is own car. – (✗)

This is my car. – (✓)

This is my own car. – (✓)

➤ Both, All & Whole –

- ❖ **Both** – It comes to show two options together.

Ex.:- All the sides of the coin are shining well. – (✗)

Both the sides of the coin are shining well. – (✓)

- ❖ **All** – It comes to show more than two options together.

Ex.:- Both the ten students are very laborious. – (✗)

All the ten students are very laborious. – (✓)

- ❖ **Whole** – It comes to show the entire part of something.

Ex.:- The whole class is making a noise.

➤ Nearest / Next to –

- ❖ **Nearest** – It comes as the Superlative form of near in the meaning of the closest.

Ex.:- You should inform the next to Police station in the case of murder. – (✗)

You should inform the nearest Police station in the case of murder. – (✓)

- ❖ **Next to** – It comes to show something placing just beside another.

Ex.:- Mona Cinema Hall is next to Elifiston. – (✓)

May I sit next to you? – (✓)

Adjective

➤ Mutual / Common –

- ❖ **Mutual** – It comes to make a reciprocal relation between two parties.

Ex.:- Ram and Shyam are common partner in this business. – (✗)

Ram and Shyam are mutual partner in this business. – (✓)

- ❖ **Common** – It comes to make a reciprocal relation among more than two parties.

Ex.:- Ram, Shyam, Mohan & Sohan are common partner in this business.

➤ Few / A few / the few –

- ❖ **Few** – It comes to show a negligible number of something that has no importance in uses.

Ex.:- Ram is a saint he has few enemies in this village.

- ❖ **A Few** – It comes to show a small number of Countable Nouns that has some importance in uses.

Ex.:- Ram is a social person; he has a few good supporters in this village.

- ❖ **The few** – It comes to make definite form of few Countable Nouns.

Ex.:- The few students sitting in my class are very intelligent.

➤ Little / A little / the little –

- ❖ **Little** – It comes to show a negligible quantity of something.

Ex.:- Ram is very poor, he has little money in his account.

- ❖ **A little** – It comes to show a small quantity of an Uncountable Noun that has some importance in uses.

Ex.:- He does s private job, he saves a little money for future.

- ❖ **The little** – It comes to show definite form of little quantity of an Uncountable Noun.

Ex.:- The little money in my account is very useful for my future.

➤ Few / Fewer than / the fewest –

- ❖ Above Adjectives are used as the Positive, Comparative and Superlative form of few.

Ex.:- I have little friends in my village. – (✗)

I have few friends in my village. – (✓)

I have less friends than Ram has. – (✗)

I have fewer friends than Ram has. – (✓)

I have the least friends in my village. – (✗)

I have the fewest friends in my village. – (✓)

➤ Little / little than / the least –

- ❖ Above Adjective are used as the Positive, Comparative and Superlative form of little.

Ex.:- I have few rice. – (✗)

I have little rice. – (✓)

I have fewer rice than Ram has. – (✗)

I have less rice than Ram has. – (✓)

I have the fewest rice in my village. – (✗)

I have the least rice in my village. – (✓)

➤ Much / Many / Several –

- ❖ **Much** – It comes to show a large quantity of an Uncountable Noun.

Ex.:- I have many rice. – (✗)

Adjective

I have much rice.

– (✓)

- ❖ **Many** – It comes to show a large number of Countable Nouns that are known to the subject.
Ex.:- I have many friends in my village.
- ❖ **Several** – It comes to show a large number of Countable Nouns that are not known to the subject.
Ex.:- Several students are laborious in Patna.
➤ **Former / Latter / Later** –
- ❖ यदि किन्हीं दो व्यक्ति अथवा वस्तु को एक साथ दर्शाया जाय, तो पहले वाले को दर्शाने हेतु **Former** आता है, जबकि बाद वाले के लिए **Latter** का प्रयोग करते हैं।
Ex.:- Sonia and Advani both are good leaders, the former belongs to the Congress and the latter belongs to the B.J.P.
- ❖ **Later (Adj.)** – बाद में
Ex.:- I will see you later. - (में बाद में आपसे मिलूंगा।)
➤ **One / Other / Another** –
- ❖ यदि किन्हीं दो व्यक्ति अथवा वस्तु की चर्चा हो तो उनमें किसी को भी **Indefinite form** में पहले दर्शाने के लिए **One** जबकि दूसरे के लिए **Other** का प्रयोग करते हैं, तथा साथ ही इन दो के अलावे किसी अन्य तीसरे की चर्चा करने हेतु **Another** आता है।
Ex.:- I have two cars one is red and other is black but I want to buy another car.
Note – ध्यान रहे कि किसी अन्य को दर्शाने हेतु अकेले प्रयोग में **Another** ही आता है।
Ex.:- I have no another pen.
➤ **Cool / Cold / Chill / Thunder** –
- ❖ **Cool** – It comes to show a moisture that is favorable to man.
Ex.:- We get a cool morning in summer.
- ❖ **Cold** – It comes to show a moisture that is not favorable to man.
Ex.:- We get a cold morning in winter.
- ❖ **Chill** – Extremely Cold. (बेहद ठंडा)
Ex.:- We get a chill morning in frozen area.
- ❖ **Thunder** – Freezing Cold. (बर्फीला ठंडा)
Ex.:- We get a thunder weather on the top of the Himalayas.
➤ **Warm / Hot / Scorching** –
- ❖ **Warm (सुखद गर्मी)** - It comes to show a heat that is favorable to man.
Ex.:- We wear warm clothes in winter.
- ❖ **Hot (दुखद गर्मी)** - It comes to show a heat that is not favorable to man.
Ex.:- We can't put our hands in hot water.
- ❖ **Scorching (झुलसाने वाली गर्मी)** -
Ex.:- We get scorching sun in the months of May and June.
➤ **Oral / Verbal / Written** –

Adjective

☞ Adjective of Quality / Adjective of Area / Adjective of Category / Adjective of Shape / Adjective of Size / Adjective of Colour / Adjective of Purpose / Adjective of Status / Adjective of Filling ...etc.

❖ V-3 made Adjective + v4 made Adjective.

Ex.:- He has given me drinking boiled water. - (✗)

He has given me boiled drinking water. - (✓)

❖ If ordinal and co-ordinal both kinds of Adjective of number come together ordinal is written first and co-ordinal is latter.

Ex.:- The five first wicket have played well in this match. - (✗)

The first five wicket have played well in this match. - (✓)

❖ Numerical Adjective + Possessive Adjective.

Ex.:- My both pens are running well. - (✗)

Both my pens are running well. - (✓)

❖ Numerical Adjective + Demonstrative Adjective.

Ex.:- These both pens are running well. - (✗)

Both these pens are running well. - (✓)

❖ Demonstrative Adjective + Possessive Adjective.

Ex.:- My this pen is running well. - (✗)

This my pen is running well. - (✓)

❖ Adjective of Size + Adjective of Colour.

Ex.:- I have a red big toy. - (✗)

I have a big red toy. - (✓)

❖ Adjective of Quality + Adjective of Age.

Ex.:- I have a new good car. - (✗)

I have a good new car. - (✓)

❖ Adjective of Quality + Verb made Adjective.

Ex.:- I have a broken smart chair. - (✗)

I have a smart broken chair. - (✓)

❖ Adjective of Quality + Material Noun made Adjective.

Ex.:- I have a plastic good chair. - (✗)

I have a good plastic chair. - (✓)

❖ Verb made Adjective + Material Noun made Adjective.

Ex.:- I have plastic broken chair. - (✗)

I have a broken plastic chair. - (✓)

❖ Adjective of Age + Adjective of Purpose.

Ex.:- I have a washing new machine. - (✗)

I have a new washing machine. - (✓)

❖ Material Noun made Adjective + Common Noun made Adjective.

Ex.:- I have a boy plastic doll. - (✗)

I have a plastic boy doll. - (✓)

❖ Adjective of Quality + Adjective of Age + Adjective of Purpose.

Ex.:- I have a new good washing machine. - (✗)

I have a good new washing machine. - (✓)

Adjective

- ❖ यदि किसी एक ही **Noun** के लिए एक से ज्यादा **Adjective** मौजूद हो, तो उनमें आकार में छोटा पहले तथा आकार में बड़ा बाद में लिखा जाता है।

Ex.:- Ram is a handsome and smart boy. - (✗)

Ram is a smart and handsome boy. - (✓)

- ❖ If different kinds of Adjective come together for the same Noun or Pronoun are arranged into following order -

☞ Numerical Adj. (Both, All ...etc.) + Possessive Adj. / Article + Adj. of Sense + Adj. of Status + Adj. of Colour + Proper Adj. + Material Noun made Adj. + Adj. of Type + Adj. of Purpose + Noun.

Ex.:- Both my artistic famous fish like small white Russian plastic unique playing dolls are useful for my children.

Adjective Chapter is the End.