

03- Adjectives:

Adjectives are words that are added, usually, before nouns or pronouns to describe and give more information about them. For example;

- Mark and Jane are carrying a chair.
- Mark and Jane are carrying a **heavy** chair.

The form of the adjective is the same for singular and plural nouns. For example;

- James is holding a red apple.
- There are some red apples on the plate.

Position of adjective:

- **Attributive Position:** before the noun, for example,
 - ❖ There is a **small** dog in the garden
 - ❖ I have some **new** shoes
- **Predictive Position:** after link verbs (appear, be, become, feel, get, look, seem, smell, taste), for example:
 - ❖ The car is **old**
 - ❖ Jane is feeling **cold**
 - ❖ The flower smells **nice**

In this case the adjective work as a subject complement (it gives us more information about the subject)

- Most adjectives are used in both positions, for example:
 - ❖ We took a **beautiful** picture.
 - ❖ This picture is **beautiful.**

However, there are certain adjective that are used only as attributive or predictive.

- Adjective that are used only before the noun: elder, eldest, live, main, for example;

My **elder** sister is a teacher

There is a **live** fish in the aquarium

souici4english@gmail.com

I crossed the **main** road

- Adjective that are used only after link verbs: afraid, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, for example:

He seems **afraid**

She is **alone** at home

He feels **ashamed**

The baby is **asleep**

She is **awake**

There are 8 types of adjectives and there is a special order to put them in;

1. Quantity (numbers)
2. Quality (good, bad)
3. Size (big, small)
4. Age (young, old)
5. Shape (round, cercal)
6. Color (red, black)
7. Origin (where did come from?)
8. Material (wood, steel)