

Adjective

❖ What is an Adjective?

➤ An adjective is a word that tells us more about Noun or Pronoun. An adjective describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.

Example:

Dara bought a new book yesterday. It was good.



Scanned with
CamScanner



Types of Adjectives

1. Proper Adjectives

2. Demonstrative Adjectives **4. Interrogative Adjectives**

4. Possessive Adjectives

5. Descriptive Adjectives

6. Distributive Adjectives

7. Participial Adjectives

8. Comparative Adjective

9. Superlative Adjective



Scanned with
CamScanner



1. Proper Adjectives

- **Proper adjective** an adjective that is formed from a proper noun and that is usually capitalized in English.

Examples:

Proper noun

Cambodia
Thailand
Australia
America

Proper adjective

Cambodian
Thai
Austrian
American



Scanned with
CamScanner



2. *Demonstrative Adjectives*

- *This, that, these, those* are called **demonstrative adjectives**. They point out nouns.

Examples:

Let's play *this* game and later watch *that* movie.
This girl looks so beautiful.



Scanned with
CamScanner



Note:

Remember that *this*, *that*, *these*, *those* can also act as demonstrative pronouns in which case they are not followed by nouns, but take the place of nouns. In the following example, *this* and *that* act as demonstrative pronouns.

Example:

Let's play *this* and later watch *that*.

This is a beautiful girl.

(Demonstrative pronoun)

Let's play *this* game and later watch *that* movie.

This girl is beautiful.

(Demonstrative adjective)



Scanned with
CamScanner



3. *Interrogative Adjectives*

- *Which, what, and whose* are called interrogative adjectives. They point out nouns and are used to ask questions.

Example:

Which classes did you take?

Whose phone did you use?

What color do you like?



Scanned with
CamScanner



Note:

Remember that *which*, *what*, and *whose* can also act as interrogative pronouns in which case they are not followed by nouns, but take the place of nouns.

Example:

Which classes did you take?
Whose phone did you use?
What color do you like?

Interrogative Adjective

Which is better?
Whose is this?
What makes you crazy?

Interrogative Pronoun



CamScanner

4. Possessive Adjectives

- **Possessive adjective** is an adjective that show the possession of a noun. It's always followed by a noun.
- List of possessive adjectives: **my, your, his, her, its, our, their.**

Examples:

His book is excellent.

Their house is new.



Scanned with
CamScanner



5. *Descriptive Adjectives*

- **Descriptive Adjective** is a kind of adjectives which is used to describe a noun. It does not only add meaning or provide additional information to a noun, but adds color to the entire text in general..

Example:

I like that *red* pen.

He is *good* and *handsome* man.



Scanned with
CamScanner



6. *Distributive Adjectives*

- **Distributive Adjective** is an adjective that refers to each person, place or thing separately.
- Here are some **Distributive Adjectives**:
One, each, every, either, and neither, ...

Example:

One of you will be chosen.

Each boy must bring his own bag.



Scanned with
CamScanner



7. Participial Adjectives

- A **Participle Adjective** is an adjective that formed from a verb and functions as an adjective.
- There are two kinds of participles:
 - ing form* (called present participle)
 - ed form* (called past participle)

Example:

She is very **interesting**.

I am so **bored** today.



Scanned with
CamScanner



8. Comparative Adjective

- A **Comparative Adjective** is used when comparing two things, or when comparing something (s) with other things.

Examples:

The red book is bigger than the blue book.

Dara is more handsome than Piseth.



Scanned with
CamScanner



- ✓ *The comparative of adjective of one syllable is formed by adding **-er**.*

Ex: Sok is taller than Soa.

- ✓ *The comparative of adjective of two or more syllables is formed by adding **-more** or **less**.*

Ex: Linda is more beautiful than her friend.

Lika is less intelligent than her friend.



Scanned with
CamScanner



✓ Adding -er

- When words ending in a single vowel letter + single consonant letter -> double the consonant:

Ex: Hot → Hotter

Big → Bigger

New → Newer

- When words ending in -y -> change -y and add -ier:

Ex: Funny → Funnier

Lovely → Lovelier

- Irregular forms:

Ex: Good → Well

Bad → worse



Scanned with
CamScanner



9. Superlative Adjective

- A **Superlative Adjective** is used when comparing more than two things, or when one parts of a group is compared with the whole group, or other group.

Examples:

That red book is the biggest.

Dara is the most handsome in this class.



Scanned with
CamScanner



- 
- ✓ *The superlative of adjective of one syllable is formed by adding -**est**.*

Ex: He is the tal**lest** man in the world.

- ✓ *The superlative of adjective of two or more syllables is formed by adding - **the most** or **the least**.*

Ex: She is **the most** beautiful girl I have ever seen before.

Ex: Kep city is **the least** populated in Cambodia.



✓ Adding -est

- When words ending in a single vowel letter + single consonant letter -> double the consonant:

Ex: Hot → Hotter → Hottest

Big → Bigger → Biggest

New → Newer

- When words ending in -y -> change -y and add -ier:

Ex: Funny → Funnier → Funniest

Lovely → Lovelier → Loveliest

- Irregular forms:

Ex: Good → Better → Best

Bad → Worse → Worst



Scanned with
CamScanner

