

Types of adjectives | degree of adjectives | examples

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July 5, 2017

Adjectives are words that describe or modify a person or a thing in any sentence.

Or

Adjectives वह शब्द है जो वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताता है Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताता है

Adjectives examples:

- She is a **beautiful** girl.
- A **tall** man is walking along the river.
- He is the **richest** person in this country.
- They are **good** players.
- Mumbai is a **big** city.

In the sentences above the words “beautiful”, “tall”, “richest”, “good” and “big” describe the nouns “girl”, “man”, “person”, “players” and “city” respectively.



Types of adjectives:

वैसे तो adjective दस प्रकार के होते हैं (Quality, Quantity, number, Demonstrative, Distributive, Possessive, Interrogative, Emphasising, Proper and Exclamatory) जैसा की आप लोगो ने अब तक English grammar की books में देखा होगा , लेकिन competitive exams के point of view से देखा जाये तो उनका कोई बड़ा role नहीं है, अब अगर possessive, distributive, interrogative, demonstrative and so on की बात करे तो ये topics, Types of pronoun में भी सम्मिलित है, Distributive pronoun या Distributive adjective के अंतर्गत कुछ शब्द आते है

जैसे each, every, either, neither etc. इन सभी को subject-verb agreement में अलग से अच्छे से समझाया गया है.

सही मायने में adjectives दो प्रकार के होते हैं-

1. Adjective of Quality (**How**)
2. Adjective of Quantity. (**How much**)

1. Adjectives of Quality:

ये adjective किसी Noun/pronoun के गुण, दोष, रंग आदि का वर्णन करते हैं

Colour: green, black, blue,.....

Shape: square, triangular, circular,.....

Size: small, long, large,.....

Physical State: healthy, beautiful,.....

Social state: popular, rich, famous,.....

Quality: kind, brave, generous,.....

Adjectives examples:-

- He is a **brave** man.
- I have a **red** pen.
- Sachin Tendulkar is a **famous** cricketer.

2. Adjectives of Quantity:

ये adjectives वस्तु की मात्रा बताते हैं-

Some, any, little, few, a lot of, much, many, enough etc.

Adjectives examples:-

- There is **no/some/much** milk in the tea.
- There is a little ink in the pen.
- I don't have any information about him.
- A lot of players was there on the playground.

Use of adjectives

There are two uses of adjectives-

1. Attributive use: When an adjective is used **before** a noun.

a) He has a **black** pen.

2. Predictive use: When an adjective is used **after** a noun.

b) His pen is **black**.

Degree of adjectives

Every adjective has three degrees of its own. They are: **Positive, Comparative, Superlative degrees.**

a. Positive degree:- जब एक व्यक्ति, वस्तु, समूह इत्यादि की विशेषता का वर्णन करना हो तो positive degree का प्रयोग होता है-

Ex:- He is a **good** student.

Ravi is a **tall** boy.

b. Comparative degree:- जब एक व्यक्ति, वस्तु, समूह इत्यादि की तुलना किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति, वस्तु, समूह इत्यादि से की जाये तब comparative degree का प्रयोग करते हैं-

Ex:- He is **better** student than Mohan.

Ajay is **taller** than Ravi.

c. Superlative degree:- जब एक व्यक्ति, वस्तु, समूह इत्यादि की तुलना उस वर्ग के अन्य सभी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, समूह इत्यादि से की जाये तब superlative degree का प्रयोग करते हैं-

Ex:- He is the **best** student in the class.

Mukesh is the **tallest** boy in the class.

There are two types of adjectives:

1. Regular adjectives:

Regular adjectives make their comparative and superlative forms by adding “er” and “est”.

Adjective comparison:-

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Old	Older	Oldest
Great	Greater	Greatest
Warm	Warmer	Warmest

If an adjective has two or more **syllables*** we use more or most to form a comparative and superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Active	More active	Most active
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Careful	More careful	Most careful
Faithful	More faithful	Most faithful

***Syllable**(शब्दखण्ड)à ex:- ac + tive =active

2. Irregular adjectives:

When there is a complete change in comparative and superlative degree, they are called irregular adjectives.

Adjective comparison:-

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Far	Farther	Farthest

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