

# Adjective

विशेषण

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## 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.:-** 16<sup>th</sup> August 1947 was the foremost day of free India. – (✗)

16<sup>th</sup> 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.:-** 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947 was the latest day of British rule in India. – (✗)

14<sup>th</sup> 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 किन्ही 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 किन्ही 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

❖ **Oral** – Related to mouth.

Ex.:– He is suffering from oral-cancer.

❖ **Verbal** – Related to words.

Ex.:– I can't solve this verbal reasoning.

❖ **Written** – (लिखित)

Ex.:– He has qualified the written exam.

❖ Generally 'Adjective + ly' makes the formation of Adverb so it can't be used just before a Noun.

Ex.:– Ram is a smartly boy. – (✗)

Adv. N.

Ram is a smart boy. – (✓)

❖ First / Fast / Hard तथा Last अपने आप में ही Adjective तथा Adverb दोनों की भूमिका निभाते हैं, अतः इनको Adverb संरचना देने हेतु इनमें 'ly' नहीं आता।

Ex.:– This is a fast train. – (✓)

This train runs fastly. – (✗)

This train runs fast. – (✓)

❖ Daily, Monthly, Weekly, Yearly, Hourly ...etc 'ly' से अंत होने के साथ ही अपने-आप में ही Adjective तथा Adverb दोनों की ही भूमिका निभाते हैं, अतः इसका प्रयोग Noun के ठीक पहले किया जा सकता है।

Ex.:– This is a daily train. – (✓)

Adj.

This train runs daily. – (✓)

Adv.

❖ Dozen, Score, Hundred, Thousand ...etc किसी Unit को दर्शाने हेतु यदि किसी Noun के ठीक पहले हो, तो इनमें 's' या 'es' नहीं आता, जबकि इनकी असीमित दायरा दर्शाने हेतु इनमें 's' जोड़ते हुए इनके तुरंत बाद 'of' जोड़ा जाता है।

Ex.:– I have a dozen pens. – (✓)

I have dozens of pens. – (✓)

### \* Order of Adjective ➤

❖ Article + Noun.

Ex.:– I have a pen.

❖ Article + Adjective + Noun.

Ex.:– (a) I have a red pen.

(b) Ram is a smart boy.

❖ Article + Adverb + Adjective + Noun.

Ex.:– Ram is a very smart boy.

❖ Article + Adverb + Adverb + Adjective + Noun.

Ex.:– This is a very-very Important Question for me.

## 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.