

ADJECTIVES

Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को adjectives कहते हैं।

Ex- Ram is a good boy.
(विशेषता)

Note- Adjective का use Noun के पहले या Verb के बाद होता है।

TYPES

1- POSSESSIVE (संबंधवाचक) - Shows Relation with Person or thing.

i.e- my, your, his, her, their etc.

Ex- This is my book.
Your car is outside.

2- QUALITY (गुणवाचक) - Shows the Quality of Noun.

i.e- Tall, short, good, wise, beautiful, intelligent etc.

Ex- He is a tall man

3- NUMERICAL (संख्यावाचक) - वह शब्द (word) जिससे वस्तु की संख्या (Quantity) ज्ञात हो।

i.e- First, second, one, two, Few, several etc.

Ex- This book has Two hundred pages.

"OLD HABITS WILL NEVER EVER OPEN
NEW DOORS FOR YOU"

4- DEMONSTRATIVE (संकेतवाचक) - वो ^{adjectives} जो अपने ^{नुरन्त} बाद Noun की ओर संकेत करें।

i.e- This, That, These, Those, etc.

Ex- This man is very Honest.

5- DISTRIBUTIVE (विभागसूचक) - वो ^{adjectives} जो किसी वर्ग की प्रत्येक वस्तु या व्यक्ति को सम्बोधित करें।

i.e- each, every, other, another.

Ex- Each candidate is honest.

6- INTERROGATIVE (प्रश्नवाचक) - वो ^{adjectives} जो प्रश्न पूछने का कार्य करते हैं।

i.e- where, when, what, which, whose etc.

Ex- Whose book is this?

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjective का Use तीन Degrees में किया जाता है।

1. POSITIVE - जब एक (व्यक्ति, वस्तु, समूह etc) की विशेषता का वर्णन करना हो तो P.D का प्रयोग होता है।

ex- He is a good boy.

“ FUTURE DEPENDS ON WHAT
YOU DO TODAY ”

2. COMPARATIVE - जब एक की तुलना (comparison) दूसरे से की जाए।

ex - He is **better** than you.

3. SUPERLATIVE - जब सभी में से एक का चुनाव (Select) किया जाए।

ex - He is the **best** student of my class.

NOTE => किसी Adjective का C.D बनाने के लिए उसके P.D के Last में 'er' लगाया जाता है। और S.D बनाने के लिए P.D में 'est' लगाया जाता है।

Ways of Making **Comparative (C.D)** or **Superlative (S.D)**

From **Positive (P.D)** -

POSITIVE (P.D)	COMPARATIVE (C.D)	SUPERLATIVE (S.D)
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Young	Younger	Youngest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Great	Greater	Greatest
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Wise	Wiser	Wiseest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Honest	More honest	Most honest
Difficult	More difficult	Most difficult
Proper	More Proper	Most proper

“DIFFICULT DOESN'T MEAN IMPOSSIBLE
IT SIMPLY MEANS THAT YOU HAVE TO WORK HARD”

RULES

RULE-1 → Use of Some - Any.

Some → Used for POSITIVE sense before uncountable noun and Plural countable noun.

Ex- I have some water
U.N

Ex- I have some friends.
P.C.N

ANY → Used for NEGATIVE or INTERROGATIVE sentence.

Ex- I do not have any problem.

Ex- Do you have any problem.

RULE-2 → FEW - A FEW

Few → It represents NEGATIVE quantity or SHORTAGE.

Ex- Julia has few friends.

A Few → Represents a POSITIVE quantity.
Can only be used with Countable nouns.

Ex- Julia has a few friends.

"WE ALL HAVE 24 HOURS A DAY
SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE USE IT.
THE REST ABUSE IT"

RULE-3 → LITTLE - A LITTLE

LITTLE → Expresses a NEGATIVE quantity or SIZE.

Ex- The kitchen is little

A LITTLE → Represents POSITIVE quantity.
Can only be used with NON-COUNTABLE nouns.

Ex- There is a little sauce left.

RULE-4 → LESS - FEWER

LESS → Used for NON-COUNTABLE noun, COLLECTIVE noun and BULK AMOUNT.

Ex- Less pollution is better for the environment.

FEWER → Used for COUNTABLE nouns and INDIVIDUALS item.

Ex- If people threw out Fewer bottles, the world would be cleaner.

RULE-5 → MANY → Used with PLURAL nouns
ex- Chelsea doesn't have many friends

MUCH → Used with COLLECTIVE nouns and SINGULAR nouns
ex- Gerald doesn't have much money.

“AMBITION IS THE FIRST STEP TO SUCCESS.
THE SECOND STEP IS ACTION”

RULE-6 → 'Times' word के साथ Comparative degree का use नहीं होता है।

Ex- My house is Four times bigger than yours (X)

My house is Four times ~~as~~ as big as yours (✓)

RULE-7 → दो Comparative एवं दो Superlative degree का use एक साथ नहीं होता है।

Ex- He is more better than ~~that~~ him (X)

He is better than him (✓)

RULE-8 → Do not use more/most before unique, ideal, perfect, complete, Square, Circular, impossible, etc.

ex- This book is most unique. (X)

This book is unique (✓)

RULE-9 → A तथा S के बाद P.D का use होता है न की C.D or S.D का।

ex- Sunil is as intelligent as Binit.
P.D

ex- He is not so fat as Pawan.

"I KNOW GIVING UP IS AN EASY OPTION
BUT IT WON'T CHANGE ANYTHING IN YOUR LIFE"

RULE-10 → 'Too' का use हमेशा Positive degree (P.D) से पहले हि होता है।

Ex- He was too weaker to walk (x)
He was too weak to walk (✓)
P.D

RULE-11 → ALL- WHOLE

ALL- (सब या सबके सब) - इसका use PLURAL COUNTABLE noun तथा SINGULAR UNCOUNTABLE noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- All the books were old.

Ex- All the money has been spent.

WHOLE (समूचा या सम्पूर्ण) - इसका use SINGULAR noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- Her whole body was covered.

RULE-12 → MUCH- इसका use QUANTITY के लिए होता है तथा SINGULAR UNCOUNTABLE noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- I don't know how much money he spent on his marriage.

MANY- इसका use NUMBER के लिए होता है तथा PLURAL COUNTABLE noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- I have not many friends in the town.

“KEEP GOING EVERYTHING YOU NEED WILL COME TO YOU AT THE PERFECT TIME”