

Adjectives

Adverbs

Parts of Speech

Adjectives

- Adjectives are used almost exclusively to **modify nouns**, as well as any phrase or part of speech functioning as a noun. For example:
- “John wears red glasses.” (Red modifies the noun glasses.)
- “A loud group of students passed by.” (Loud modifies the noun phrase group of students.)
- “Excellent writing is required for this job.” (Excellent modifies the writing.)

Attributive vs. Predicative Adjectives

- Adjectives that appear directly before (or sometimes directly after) the noun or pronoun they modify are known as attributive adjectives. These can appear anywhere in a sentence, and can modify parts of either the subject or the predicate.
- Predicative adjectives, on the other hand, always appear after the noun they modify, connected to it by a linking verb. They are one of the three types of subject complements, and they are always part of the predicate —hence their name.

Attributive vs. Predicative Adjectives

- Let's compare two examples to highlight this difference:
- "The black dog is barking."
- In this sentence, black is an attributive adjective. It is part of the noun phrase and is not connected to the noun dog by a linking verb. Now let's look at a predicative adjective:
- "The dog was black."
- In this sentence, black is a predicative adjective. It follows dog, the noun that it modifies, and is connected to it by the linking verb was.

Modifying pronouns

- While adjectives usually modify nouns, they can also modify pronouns. This most commonly occurs when adjectives are predicative. For example:
 - • “That was great!”
 - • “She is very nice.”
 - • “A few were late.”
- Attributive adjectives can also modify indefinite pronouns, as in:
 - • “A happy few were able to attend the show.”
 - • “They were the lucky ones.”
- In informal speech or writing, it is not uncommon to modify personal pronouns attributively, as in:
 - • “Wow, lucky you!”
 - • “Silly me, I forgot to turn on the oven.”
- However, avoid using attributive adjectives with personal pronouns in anything other than casual conversation or writing.

Order of adjectives

- We often use multiple adjectives to modify the same noun or pronoun. Note that these are not compound adjectives or adjective phrases, but rather individual adjectives that work independently to modify the same word. To avoid unnatural-sounding sentences when we use more than one adjective in this way, we put them in a specific order according to the type of description they provide. This is known as the order of adjectives:
- 1. Opinion (good, bad, strange, lovely)
- 2. Measurement (big, small, tiny, huge)
- 3. Shape (curved, straight, round, square)
- 4. Condition (wet, dry, clean, sad, happy)
- 5. Age (old, young, new, ancient)
- 6. Color (red, yellowish, transparent, blue)

Order of adjectives

- 7. Pattern (checked, striped, plaid, flowered)
- 8. Origin (American, British, eastern, western)
- 9. Material (wooden, plastic, steel, cloth)
- 10. Purpose (sleeping, shopping, work, gardening)
- While we would almost never use a sentence with so many adjectives in a row, it's very common to use two or three. In this case, we generally must follow the order above, as in:
- "I bought an enormous rectangular Turkish rug on my vacation."
- "It is a long, heavy table."

Adverbs

- An adverb refers to any element in a sentence used to modify a verb, adjective, another adverb, or even an entire clause. Adverbs can be single words, as in:
 - “You write beautifully.”
 - “He slowly walked towards the bus.”
 - “He owns the bright red car.”
- They can also be phrases (called adverbial phrases) or entire clauses (called adverbial clauses). For example:
 - • “She ran very quickly so as not to be late.” (The adverbial phrase very quickly modifies the verb ran.)

Categories of Adverbs

Category of Adverb	Function	Example adverbs	Example sentence
Adverbs of Time	Describe when or for how long something happens or is the case.	<i>now, tomorrow, yesterday, still, yet, later</i>	"We are eating now ."
Adverbs of Frequency	Describe how frequently something happens or is the case. A subset of Adverbs of Time.	<i>always, usually, sometimes, often, rarely, daily, weekly, monthly</i>	"I rarely eat breakfast in bed."
Adverbs of Place	Describe the direction, distance, movement, or position involved in the action of a verb.	<i>north, everywhere, here, there, forward, downward, up, uphill, behind</i>	"I absolutely hate running uphill ."

Adverbs of Manner	Describe how something happens or how someone does something. Usually formed from adjectives.	<i>beautifully, wonderfully, slowly, deliberately, happily</i>	"He walked slowly toward the bar."
Adverbs of Degree	Describe the intensity, degree, or extent of the verb, adjective, or adverb they are modifying.	<i>undoubtedly, truly, very, quite, pretty, somewhat, fairly</i>	"I'm fairly certain this is correct."
Adverbs of Purpose	Describe why something happens or is the case. Single-word adverbs are usually conjunctive adverbs .	<i>therefore, thus, consequently, hence</i>	"We've never seen such high numbers. We must therefore conclude that the results are not normal."
Focusing Adverbs	Used to draw attention to a particular part of a clause.	<i>also, exclusively, just, mostly, notably, primarily</i>	"They played mostly techno music at the party."
Negative Adverbs	Used to modify the meaning of a verb, adjective, other adverb, or entire clause in a negative way. Used in many of the other categories above.	<i>no, not, hardly, barely, never, seldom</i>	"He does not work on Mondays."

Categories of Adverbs

Conjunctive Adverbs	Used to connect independent clauses and describe the relationship between them.	<i>comparatively, therefore, also, however, moreover, similarly</i>	"Jen is terrible at math; however , she still likes it."
Evaluative Adverbs	Used by the speaker to comment or give an opinion on something. Evaluative adverbs modify the entire clause.	<i>apparently, astonishingly, clearly, frankly, obviously, presumably</i>	" Clearly , we're going to have to work harder."
Viewpoint Adverbs	Used to indicate whose point of view we are expressing, or to specify what aspect of something we are talking about. (Many viewpoint adverbs are adverbial phrases .)	<i>personally, in my point of view, according to you, scientifically, biologically</i>	" Personally , I don't believe it's true."
Relative Adverbs	Used to introduce relative clauses , when the information relates to a <u>place</u> , <u>time</u> , or the <u>reason</u> an action took place.	<i>where, when, why</i>	"I don't know why he got angry."
Adverbial Nouns	Nouns or noun phrases that function grammatically as adverbs to modify verbs and certain adjectives, usually specifying time, distance, weight, age, or monetary value.	<i>tomorrow, an hour, an ounce, five dollars, 25 years</i>	"I can barely see a foot in front of me in this fog."

Regular and irregular adverbs

- Regular adverbs are formed by adding “-ly” or some variation thereof onto the end of an adjective. Sometimes the adjective’s spelling needs to be altered slightly to accommodate this, but the rules of doing so are consistent and fairly straightforward.
- Irregular adverbs, on the other hand, are adverbs that are not formed according to standard English spelling conventions. Because they do not follow the “rules,” there is no trick to using them: you simply have to memorize them.

Order of Adverbs

- Adverbs can appear almost anywhere in a sentence. If we use more than one adverb to describe a verb, though, there is a general order in which the different categories of adverbs should appear—this is known as the order of adverbs (sometimes called the royal order of adverbs):
 - 1. Adverbs of Manner
 - 2. Adverbs of Place
 - 3. Adverbs of Frequency
 - 4. Adverbs of Time
 - 5. Adverbs of Purpose

