

## Adjectives

An Adjective is a word which qualifies a Noun or Pronoun

### Rule 1: Order of Definite Numeral Adjectives

If in a sentence all the three types of Definite Numeral adjectives are used then their order should be: Ordinal (first, second, third etc.) + Cardinal (one, two, three etc.) + Multiplicative (single, double, triple etc.).

E. g., The first five single rooms of the hotel are occupied.

Problem: The two first / chapters of this book / are very interesting. / No error

Explanations: The correct sentence should be:

The first two chapters of this book are very interesting.

### Rule 2: Order of Indefinite Numerals & Definite Numerals

When Indefinite Numerals and Definite Numerals are used together, their order should be:

Indefinite Numerals (many, various, a lot of etc.) + Definite Numerals

E. g., Many single rooms are booked for the team members.

### Rule 3: Sentence having Both Countable & Uncountable Nouns

If both the Countable and Uncountable Nouns are used in a sentence then Adjectives should be used for both of them, and no adjective is left.

He has bought many oranges and much milk.

### Rule 4: Degrees of Personified Adjectives

No Comparative and Superlative Degrees are made by adding 'more' and 'most' to the Personified Adjectives; as they are structurally in positive degree but their meaning is in Superlative Adjective.

These Adjectives are:

Unique, Excellent, Perfect, Unmatched, Major, Extreme, Universal, Complete, Full, Whole, Round, Circular, Rectangular, Parallel, golden, Milky, Lunar etc.

E.g., Her beauty is unmatched. (correct)

Her beauty is the most unmatched. (incorrect)

This is one of the major operations. (correct)

This is one of the most major operations. (incorrect)

**Rule 5: Adjectives of Positive Degree**

Minor, Major, Ulterior, Interior, Exterior etc. are Adjectives of Positive Degree. Hence more / most and ‘than /to’ are not used with them.

E.g., This is a minor problem than that. (incorrect)

This is a minor problem.

**Rule 6: Use of Preposition ‘to’ with Adjectives**

Some Adjectives such as Senior, Junior, Superior, Inferior, Prior, Posterior, Preferable etc. are followed by preposition ‘to’ rather than conjunction ‘than’.

E. g., He is junior to me. (correct)

He is junior than me. (incorrect)

Note: ‘More’ is not used before these Adjectives.

E.g., He is more junior to me. (incorrect)

He is junior to me. (correct)

**Rule 7: Comparatively / Rather + Positive Degree Adjective**

Positive Degree Adjectives are used after ‘Comparatively / Relatively’.

The weather is comparatively hotter today. (incorrect)

The weather is comparatively hot today. (correct)

Problem: He is relatively / more intelligent / than his brother.

Explanations: There is error in the second part of the sentence, more should not be used.

**Rule 8: Adjectives before ‘Enough’**

Positive Degree Adjectives are used before ‘Enough’.

E.g., He is intelligent enough to understand your tricks.

Problem: He is smarter / enough to get / selected for this / prestigious post. / No error

Explanations: ‘Smart’ should be used in place of ‘smarter.’

**Rule 9: Use of Adjectives with ‘Prefer’**

Prefer is followed by ‘to’ if two Nouns or Noun equivalents are compared.

E. g., I prefer tea to coffee.

Note: But if comparison are made between two infinitives, ‘rather than’ is followed by prefer.

E. g., I prefer to sit rather than sleep.

**Rule 10: Comparison of Two Infinitives**

When two Infinitives are compared, to is not added before the second Infinitive.

e.g., It is not as easy to write as read. (correct)

It is not as easy to write as to read. (incorrect)

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