Adjectives



Adjectives are words that describe (give information about) nouns and pronouns

by telling
what kind,
how many, or
which one.



Adjectives can be common or proper. Certain nouns and verbs can be used as adjectives.

Common:

- the golden sand

- the tired swimmer (Notice how the verb "tired" is acting as the adjective.)

Proper:

- a California beach (Notice how the proper noun "California" is acting as the adjective.)

Adjectives can also be compound: made up of two or more words. Often the words are connected with hyphens, so the adjective is then described as a hyphenated adjective:

My up-in-the-clouds sister didn't notice the crab and stepped on it.

More on Adjectives:

Articles (a, an, the) are adjectives.

Predicate adjectives follow linking verbs:

Some days are gloomy and gray.

When followed by a noun, this, these, that, and those act as demonstrative adjectives:

These sandals are too tight. That beach ball is shiny.

Any, few, many, most, etc. are known as indefinite adjectives (they give approximate or indefinite information about a noun):

Some days are sunny and bright.

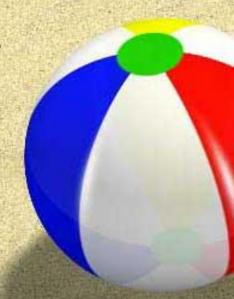
Adjectives that show comparison:

One-syllable comparative adjectives end in *er* and are used to compare two nouns: Tuna are faster than sharks.

One-syllable superlative adjectives end in est and are used to compare three or more nouns: The sailfish is the fastest of all ocean fish.

Most comparative and superlative adjectives with more than one syllable use the modifiers more or less and most or least.

Dolphins are more intelligent than sharks. They are one of the most intelligent animals on the planet.



Some adjectives use totally different words to show comparison:

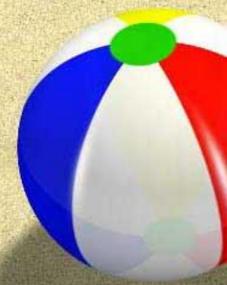
bad, worse, worst

good, better, best

little, less, least

many, more, most

Example: This beach is good, but the one on the other side of the cliff is better. The beach by the hotel, however, is definitely the best.



Choosing artful adjectives:

Use a thesaurus to help you find the best adjectives for your descriptions. Here are a few worn-out adjectives followed by more colorful alternatives:

big: colossal, enormous, titanic, vast

dark: bleak, dim, murky, shadowy

fast: brisk, hasty, rapid, swift

good: first-rate, grand, splendid, superb

happy: cheerful, gleeful, joyous, thrilled

Sensory descriptions contain adjectives that appeal to the five senses:

hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting, and touching.

Choose words that accurately describe:

what you hear: hushed, muffled, strident

what you see: foggy, brilliant, hideous

what you smell: briny, smoky, musty

what you taste: bitter, tangy, spicy

what you feel: smooth, gritty, brittle

Choose Exciting Color Words:

Red-crimson, ruby, scarlet Orange-pumpkin, copper, apricot

Yellow-butter, canary, gold Green-emerald, olive, jade

Blue- azure, royal, turquoise Indigo- navy, midnight, sapphire

Violet-purple, lilac, amethyst Black-jet, raven, ebony

Brown-cocoa, coffee, hazel

White-ivory, eggshell, pearl

Adjectives will make your writing come alive. Use them artfully!

Notice the way author Kathy Appelt uses adjectives in the following excerpt from her novel *Keeper:*

"After all,' Keeper told him, 'you're the finder dog.' That was true. Over the years BD (short for Best Dog) had found a whole host of missing objects -- the odd sock, a misplaced spoon, the tiny key to the lock on Keeper's diary, one of Signe's peace-sign earrings, loose pages of homework.

"He also found other things, things that weren't missing until he found them, like one-of-a-kind seashells and tiny abandoned puppies, including Too, who was adopted by Dogie. He even found shooting stars and stripey geckos, things that came and went. But right now BD wasn't so much a finder dog as a worry dog."

Bibliography

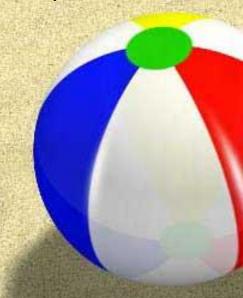
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