

**Adjectives and Adverbs**

**I/ Adjective** is a word that describes or modifies a noun.

E.g. The *unhappiest, richest* man / A *solid* commitment.

**1- Attribute and predicative adjectives**

The major syntactic function of adjectives is attribute and predicative.

- a- **Determiner – adjective- noun** e.g. a **pleasant** holiday. (attribute adjective).
- b- **Subject- verb- subject complement** (adjective) e.g. The holiday is pleasant (predicative adjective)
- c- **Subject- verb- object- object complement** (adjective) e.g. we made him happy (predicative adjective).

The large majority of adjectives may be used attributively and predicatively.

\*\* However such adjectives are attribute only e.g. (only, Roman)

E.g. A Roman holiday.

\*\* The adjectives “ill” and “afraid” are predicative only.

E.g. The soldier is afraid.

\*\* Some adjectives change their meaning when moved from one position to the other.

E.g. A small farmer is a man who has a small farm, but the farmer is small means that he is a small man physically.

**II/ Adverb** is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence.

**Kind of adverbs:**

**Manner:** e.g. bravely, fast, hard e.g. He works hard

**Place:** away, everywhere, here, nowhere, there etc e.g. She went away.

**Time:** afterwards, eventually, lately, recently, tomorrow e.g. I will wait till tomorrow.

**Frequency:** always, continually, frequently, once, repeatedly, never e.g. He can never understand.

**Degree:** almost, barely, so, too, fairly, extremely e.g. I am almost ready.

**Sentence:** these modify the whole sentence or clause and normally express the speaker’s opinion: certainly, definitely, luckily, surely e.g. He certainly works hard.

**Interrogative adverbs:** why, when, where, how, e.g. Why was he late?

**Relative adverbs:** when, where, why **e.g.** The year when he was born.

### III/ Adverbs and adjectives with the same form

	Used as adverbs	Used as adjectives
back	Come back soon	The back door
hard	They work hard	The work is hard
fast	The train went fast	A fast train
right	Turn right here	The right answer
straight	She went straight home	A straight line
wrong	He led us wrong	This is the wrong way

**Activity one:** what is the difference between these sentences?

a- The train is early.

*The train is early means that it is before its proper time.*

b- An early train

*An early train means a train scheduled to run early in the day.*

**Activity two:** fill in the gaps with the right word: only, suspiciously, ever, old, obviously, where

a- He looked at me **suspiciously**.

b- Have you **ever** ridden a camel?

c- He is **obviously** intelligent.

d- The hotel **where** they were staying.

e- He is my **only** son.

f- This house is **old**