

Your Coaching Name

For :- Class – 12th (Bihar Board)

विषय : अंग्रेजी(English)

Adjective

GRAMMAR

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ADJECTIVE

(An adjective is a word which adds somethings to the meaning of noun or pronoun)

Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों Adjectives कहते हैं;

जैसे - Ram has a black pen.
These photographs are your.
The dog is white.
Jind is a small town.
It was a poor attempt.
He did not eat any bread.
He has enough money.

उपर वाक्यों में black, white, poor enough, these, small और any शब्दों में Noun आदि का बोध होता है | अतः ये शब्द adjective है |

KIND OF ADJECTIVES -

Adjective of quality – (गुणवाचक विशेषण)

Adjective of quantity –

(परिणामवाचक / मात्रावाचक विशेषण)

Adjective of number – (संख्यावाचक विशेषण)

Demonstrative Adjectives –

(संकेतवाचक विशेषण / निर्देशक विशेषण)

Distributive Adjectives – (प्रत्येकसूचक विशेषण)

Interrogative Adjectives – (प्रश्नवाचक विशेषण)

Possessive Adjectives – (संबंधवाचक विशेषण)

Emphasising Adjectives –

(जोर डालने वाले विशेषण)

Exclamatory Adjectives - (विस्मयसूचक विशेषण)

Degrees of Adjectives -

1. Three Degrees

A. Positive Degree

(It is used to qualify one person, place or things. No comparison is made in positive degree of adjective.)

जब Adjective तुलनात्मक न हो, यहाँ एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु के गुणों की चर्चा होती है;

- जैसे-** (a) Gita is a tall girl.
(b) He is a wise man.
(c) Ram's apple is sweet.
(d) Shyam is an intelligent lad.

उपर Sentences में 'tall, wise, sweet' और 'intelligent'-positive degree के adjectives हैं। Positive degree में adjective की First Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

B. Comparative Degree

(It is used to compare two persons, places or things.)

जब Adjective केवल दो में तुलनात्मक हो, यहाँ दो व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं के गुणों की तुलना होती है;

- जैसे-** (a) Ram is taller than Gita.
(b) Delhi is colder than Calcutta.
(c) Hari's apple is sweeter than Rama's.
(d) This house is older than that.
(e) You are better than her.

उपर Sentences में 'taller, colder, sweeter, older' और 'better comparative degree' के adjectives हैं। Comparative degree में adjective की Second Form का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

C. Superlative Degree

(It is used when more than two persons, places or things are compared. It is the highest degree of comparison.)

जब Adjective समूह में तुलनात्मक हो, यहाँ दो से अधिक व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं के गुणों की तुलना होती है;

- जैसे-** (a) Gita is the tallest girl in the class.
(b) Shyam's apple is the sweetest of all.
(c) Reeta is the most charming of all the sisters.



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(d) America is the biggest country in the world.

उपर Sentences में 'tallest, sweetest, most charming' और 'biggest' superlative degree के adjectives हैं।

Note :-

- Comparative degree के बाद 'then' का प्रयोग होता है। पर जिस adjective के अंत में 'ior' हो, तो वहाँ पर then के बदले 'to' का use किया जाता है।
- Sentence में कभी भी दो Comparative degree का use नहीं किया जाता है।
- Superlative degree से पहले Article 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- Superlative degree में adjective की Third Form का use किया जाता है।

Formation of Comparative and Superlative Degree

Rule 1. er, est जोड़कर

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Bitter	कड़वा	Bitterer	Bitterest
Black	काला	Blacker	Blackest
Bold	साहसी	Bolder	Boldest
Brief	संक्षिप्त	Briefer	Briefest
Bright	चमकीला	Brighter	Brightest
Calm	शांत	Calmer	Caldest
Clean	स्वच्छ	Cleaner	Cleanest
Clever	चतुर	Cleverer	Cleverest
Cold	ठंडा	Colder	Coldest
Dear	प्यारा	Dearer	Dearest
Deep	गहरा	Deeper	Deepest
Gay	खुश	Gayer	Gayest
Great	महान	Greater	Greatest
Hard	कठोर	Harder	Hardest
High	ऊँचा	Higher	Highest
Keen	तीक्ष्ण	Keener	Keenest
Kind	दयालु	Kinder	Kindest

Light	हल्का	Lighter	Lightest
Near	समीप	Nearer	Nearest
Poor	निर्धन	Poorer	Poorest
Proud	घमंडी	Prouder	Proudest
Rich	धनी	Richer	Richest
Short	छोटा	Shorter	Shortest
Small	छोटा	Smaller	Smallest
Strong	बलवान्	Stronger	Strongest
Sweet	मीठा	Sweeter	Sweetest
Tall	लम्बा	Taller	Tallest
Weak	कमजोर	Weaker	Weakest
Wild	कूर	Wilder	Wildest
Young	छोटा	Younger	Youngest

Rule 2. अंत में e हो, तो r, st जोड़कर

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Able	योग्य	Abler	Ablest
Brave	बहादुर	Braver	Bravest
Fine	बढ़िया	Finer	Finest
Noble	कुलीन	Nobler	Noblest
Pure	शुद्ध	Purer	Purest
True	सत्य	Truer	Truest
Wise	बुद्धिमान्	Wiser	Wisest

Rule 3. अंतिम अक्षर y हो और y से पहले consonant हो, तो y को i में बदलें फिर er, est लगाएं।

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Dry	शुष्क	Drier	Driest
Early	सवेरे	Earlier	Earliest
Easy	आसान	Easier	Easiest
Happy	प्रसन्न	Happier	Happiest
Healthy	स्वस्थ	Healthier	Healthiest
Heavy	भारी	Heavier	Heaviest
Jolly	विनोदी	Jollier	Jolliest
Lazy	आलसी	Lazier	Laziest
Merry	आनंदित	Merrier	Merriest
Pretty	सुंदर	Prettier	Prettiest
Wealthy	धनाढ्य	Wealthier	Wealthiest

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Rule 4. अंतिम अक्षर vowel हो, तो अक्षर को

Double करके er, est लगाए |

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Big	बड़ा	Bigger	Biggest
Fat	मोटा	Fatter	Fattest
Fit	योग्य	Fitter	Fittest
Hot	गरम	Hotter	Hottest
Red	लाल	Redder	Reddest
Sad	उदास	Sadder	Saddest
Thin	पतला	Thinner	Thinnest
Wet	गीला	Wetter	Wettest

Rule 5. डिग्री से पहले more, most जोड़कर

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
active	फुर्तिला	more active	most active
beautiful	सुंदर	more beautiful	most beautiful
careful	सावधान	more careful	most careful
cheerful	प्रसन्न	more cheerful	most cheerful
difficult	कठिन	more difficult	most difficult
diligent	परिश्रमी	more diligent	most diligent
foolish	मूर्ख	more foolish	most foolish
harmful	हानिकारक	more harmful	most harmful
honest	ईमानदार	more honest	most honest
important	आवश्यक	more important	most important
Industrious	परिश्रमी	more industrious	most industrious
intelligent	बुद्धिमान्	more intelligent	most intelligent
interesting	रोचक	more interesting	most interesting
obedient	आज्ञाकारी	more obedient	most obedient
popular	लोकप्रिय	more popular	most popular
powerful	शक्तिशाली	more powerful	most powerful
urgent	आवश्यक	more urgent	most urgent
useful	उपयोगी	more useful	most useful

Rule 6. See the changes.

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Bad	बुरा	worse	worst
Far	दूर	farther	farthest
Far	दूर	further	furthest
Good	अच्छा	better	best
Late	देर, बाद	later, latter	last, latest
Little	अल्प	less, lesser	least
Much	बहुत सा	more	most
Nigh	समीपवर्ती	nigher	nighest
Near	समीप	nearer	nearest, next
Old	बड़ा, बूढ़ा	older, elder	oldest, eldest
Out	बाहर	outer, utter	outermost, utmost
Up	ऊपर	upper	uppermost, upmost

Supply the correct form of the adjectives given in the brackets :

Abdul isthan I am. (strong)

Which of these two pens is? (good)

Anil is the boy in the class. (clever)

Iron is any other metal. (useful)

He is than she is. (intelligent)

Ours is thehouse in the street. (late)

Silver is than gold. (light)

He isthan I expected. (late)

It was theday of the season. (cold)

Hari is (wise)

END !