**Parts of Speech (Adjectives** / **Adverbs)الصفات / الظروف**

**5. Adjectives –الصفات** is a part of speech used tomodify or describe a noun or pronoun. These words ascribe an attribute to the noun being modified.

**الصفات** هو قسم من أقسام الكلام يستخدم لتحوير أو وصف الاسم. تنسب هذه الكلمات سمة إلى الاسم الذي يتم وصفه. وتقع أغلبها قبل الأسم الذي تصفه.

 **e.g.** The **sleepy** bear hibernated all winter**.**

 **e.g.** It’s a **long** drive**,** but it's worth the trip**.**

 **e.g.** Should I buy the **blue** jeans or **purple** sweater?

There are **three degrees** of adjectives**:** Positive, comparative, superlative. These degrees are applicable only for the descriptive adjectives.

**Types of Adjectives**

**a. A descriptive adjective –** is a word which describes nouns and pronouns. Most of the adjectives belong in this type**.** These adjectives provide information and attribute to the nouns/pronouns they modify or describe. Descriptive adjectives are also called qualitative adjectives**.**

**Examples:** I havea **fast** car**.** I saw a **flying** Eagle**.** The **hungry** cats are crying**.**

**b. Quantitative Adjectives –** A quantitative adjective provides information about the quantity of the nouns / pronouns. This type belongs to the question category of ‘how much’ and ‘how many’.

**Examples:** I have **20** bucks in my wallet**. (How many)**

They have **three** children**. (How many)**

You should have completed the **whole** task**. (How much)**

**c. Demonstrative Adjectives –** A demonstrative adjective directly refers to something or someone. Demonstrative adjectives include the words: **this, these, / that, those.**

**e.g.** **This** car is mine. (‘This’ refers to a singular noun close to the speaker)

 **These** cats are cute. (‘These’ refers to a plural noun close to the speaker)

**Examples:** **That** car is mine. (‘That’ refers to a singular noun far away from to the speaker)

 **Those** cats are cute. (‘Those’ refers to a plural noun far away from the speaker)

**d. Possessive Adjectives –** A possessive adjective indicates possession or ownership. It suggests the belongingness of something to someone/something.

Some of the most used possessive adjectives are **my**, **his**, **her**, **our**, t**heir**, **your**.

All these adjectives always **come before a noun**. Unlike possessive pronouns, these words demand a noun after them.

Examples: **My** car is parked outside. **His** cat is very cute. **Our** job is almost done.

**e.** **Compound Adjectives:** When compound nouns/combined words modify other nouns, they become **a compound adjective**. This type of adjective usually combines more than one word into ***a single lexical unit*** and modifies a noun. They are often separated by a hyphen or joined together by a quotation mark.

e.g. He worked as ***a part-time*** keeper at the safari park.

e.g. Please request ***a four-foot*** table.

**6. Adverb –** isa part of speech used to modify or describe **a verb**, **adjective** or **another**

 **adverb** or word group. This modification can provide information

 relating to time, place, manner, cause, degree, or circumstance.

ال **ظرف** – قسم من أقسام الكلام يستخدم لتحوير أو وصف **فعل** أو **صفة** أو **ظرف آخر**

e.g. Joe **grumpily** got out of bed. (**adverb** modifies a verb)

 Sara ran **very** quickly to school. (**adverb** modifies another adverb)

 That's **quite** expensive, don't you think? (**adverb** modifies an adjective)

**\* Adverbs** are usually formed by adding the suffix (-**ly**) at the end of adjectives:

تتشكل الظروف عادة بإضافة اللاحقة (  **(-** lyفي نهاية الصفات:

slow ……. slow**ly**  / sharp……sharp**ly** / quick ……quick**ly**

**There are irregular of adverbs –**

fast……. fast / hard ……hard / good …...well / late …. late / clean……clean

e.g. The birthday card arrived three days **late**.

**There are different types of adverbs:**

a. **Adverbs of Frequency** – always / often / sometimes / never / ever / hardly ever /

 frequently / generally / rarely / seldom / occasionally /

 usually / **once** a week / **twice** / every ……/ ….

b. **Adverbs of Manner** – beautifully / carefully / greedily / kindly / quickly / roughly /

 slowly / sharply / smoothly / fast / hard / well / ……. etc.,

c. **Adverbs of Place** – above / here / there / outside / behind / over there / underneath /

 upward ……. etc.,

d. **Adverbs of Time** – ago / yesterday / tomorrow / now ……… etc.,

e. **Adverbs of degree** – too / very / enough / extremely / almost……… etc.,

**Note /** Adverbs of degree are usually placed before the adjective or adverb they are modifying, except for ‘enough’ as it goes after the adjective or adverb it modifies.**:**

e.g. The water was **extremely** cold.

e.g. You are walking **too** slowly.

e.g. He is running **very** fast.

**Q.** Identify the part of speech of the word in **bold**.

1. He walked very **slowly**.

2.That is a **fast** speedboat.

3. You walk very **fast**!

4. The ground was **hard**.

5. They all worked **hard** to meet the project deadline.

6. The players were moving **easily** around the field.

7. My friend plays the piano very **well**.

8. Nobody wants to box with him because he doesn't fight **clean**.

9. As usual, she left her room **clean** and tidy before going to school.

10. There are **elderly** people living in the apartment next door.