***Adjective and its kinds***

Adjectives can modify as well as describe other words, and you’ll find it much easier to identify different types of adjectives when you see them.

**Possessive Adjectives-** As the name indicates, possessive adjectives are used to indicate possession. They are:My**,** Your**,** His**,** Her etc. Possessive adjectives also function as possessive pronouns.

***Demonstrative Adjectives*-** Like the article *the*, demonstrative adjectives are used to indicate or demonstrate specific people, animals, or things. *These, those, this*and *that* are demonstrative adjectives.

* **These**books belong on *that*
* ***This***movie is my favorite.
* ***Coordinate Adjectives*-** Coordinate adjectives are separated with [commas](http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/commas/) or the word *and*, and appear one after another to modify the same noun. The adjectives in the phrase *bright, sunny*day and *long*and*dark*night are coordinate adjectives. In phrases with more than two coordinate adjectives, the word *and* always appears before the last one; for example: The sign had *big, bold, and bright*letters*.* Be careful, because some adjectives that appear in a series are not coordinate. In the phrase *green delivery truck*, the words *green*and *delivery* are not separated by a comma because *green* modifies the phrase *delivery truck*. To eliminate confusion when determining whether a pair or group of adjectives is coordinate, just insert the word *and* between them. If *and* works, then the adjectives are coordinate and need to be separated with a comma.

***Numbers Adjectives*-** When they’re used in sentences, numbers are almost always adjectives. You can tell that a number is an adjective when it answers the question “How many?”

* The stagecoach was pulled by a team of *six*
* He ate *23* hotdogs during the contest, and was sick afterwards.

***Interrogative Adjectives*-** There are three interrogative adjectives: *which, what,*and*whose.* Like all other types of adjectives, interrogative adjectives modify nouns. As you probably know, all three of these words are used to ask questions.

* ***Which*** option sounds best to you?
* ***What*** time should we go?
* ***Whose***socks are those?

***Indefinite Adjectives*-** Like the articles *a,* *an*, indefinite adjectives are used to discuss non-specific things. You might recognize them, since they’re formed from indefinite pronouns. The most common indefinite adjectives are *any, many, no, several,*and*few.*

* Do we have ***any***peanut butter?
* Grandfather has been retired for ***many*** years***.***
* ***Attributive Adjectives*-** Attributive adjectives talk about specific traits, qualities, or features – in other words, they are used to discuss attributes. There are different kinds of attributive adjectives:
* Observation adjectives such as *real, perfect, best, interesting, beautiful*or *cheapest* can indicate value or talk about subjective measures.
* Size and shape adjectives talk about measurable, objective qualities including specific physical properties. Some examples include *small, large, square, round, poor, wealthy, slow* and
* Age adjectives denote specific ages in numbers, as well as general ages*.*Examples are*old, young, new, five-year-old,*and
* Color adjectives are exactly what they sound like – they’re adjectives that indicate color. Examples include *pink, yellow, blue,*and
* Origin adjectives indicate the source of the noun, whether it’s a person, place, animal or thing. Examples include *American, Canadian, Mexican, French.*
* Material adjectives denote what something is made of. Some examples include *cotton, gold, wool,*and
* Qualifier adjectives are often regarded as part of a noun. They make nouns more specific; examples include *log*cabin*, luxury*car*,*and*pillow*cover*.*