

Adjective (विशेषण)

SSC CGL English Grammar / Complete Notes + Rules + Exam Traps

1. Adjective kya hai?

Adjective = noun ya pronoun ke baare me aur batata hai (गुण, संख्या, मात्रा). Ye noun se pehle ya linking verb ke baad aata hai.

Examples

- A tall boy; She is intelligent.
- Three books; some water; which book?

2. Types of Adjective

Type	Kaam	Example
Quality (गुणवाचक)	Kaisa?	good, brave, red, big
Quantity (परमाणवाचक)	Kitna (matra)?	much, little, enough, some, whole
Number (संख्यावाचक)	Kitne?	one, many, few, several, second
Demonstrative	Kaunsa?	this, that, these, those
Interrogative	Prashn	which, what, whose
Possessive	Kiska?	my, your, his, her, our, their

3. Degrees of Adjective

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much/many	more	most
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest

Degree ke rules

- 1 syllable: +er/+est (tall). 3+ syllable: more/most (intelligent).

- Comparative ke baad **than**; Superlative se pehle **the**.
- Double comparative galat: "more better" [WRONG] -> better [RIGHT]; "most unkindest" [WRONG].
- Elder/eldest = ghar ke rishton me (my elder brother) aur **than** ke saath nahi lagta. Older = umar me (older than me).
- Farther = doori (physical), further = aur aage/additional (further information).
- Later/latest = time, latter/last = order.

Exam Trap (SSC)

- Latin comparatives (senior, junior, superior, inferior, prior, preferable, anterior, posterior) ke baad **than** nahi, to: "He is senior to me." "Tea is preferable to coffee."
- Unique, perfect, complete, round, empty, universal, extreme, full ka comparative nahi banta: "more perfect" [WRONG].
- Comparison me **apne ko apne se** alag karo: "Delhi is bigger than any other city" [RIGHT] (other zaroori). Superlative me: "Delhi is the biggest of all cities" (other nahi).
- Parallel comparison: "The population of India is more than **that of** China" (the population ko dohrao = that of).

4. Few / A few / The few ; Little / A little / The little

Word	Meaning	Ke saath
few	almost nahi (negative)	countable
a few	kuch (positive)	countable
the few	jitne bhi hain, saare	countable
little	lagbhag nahi	uncountable
a little	thoda (positive)	uncountable
the little	jo bhi thoda hai	uncountable

Examples

- He has **few** friends. (akela hai)
- He has **a few** friends. (kuch hain)
- I have **little** time. / **a little** time.

5. Order of Adjectives (SSC favourite)

OSASCOMP formula

- Opinion -> Size -> Age -> Shape -> Colour -> Origin -> Material -> Purpose
- "A beautiful big old round red Chinese wooden table."
- Number hamesha adjective se pehle: "Three beautiful girls". Article sabse pehle.

6. Other important points

- Each / Every: each = alag-alag (2+), every = sabko ek saath (3+). Dono ke baad singular noun.
- Either / Neither: 2 me se; baad me singular noun.
- Enough adjective se pehle ya baad: enough money, rich enough (adjective ke baad).
- Some positive/offer me, any negative/question me: "Would you like some tea?"
- Much negative/question me, "a lot of" positive me.
- Adjective + noun ke bina poore group ke liye: "the rich, the poor" = plural. "The poor are suffering."

Exam Trap (SSC)

- Number + noun compound: "a five-year plan" (year singular, hyphen). "a five years plan" [WRONG].
- Whole/entire singular countable ke saath, all plural ke saath: "the whole day", "all the days".
- Many a + singular noun + singular verb: "Many a boy has failed."
- Fewer countable, less uncountable. "less than 10 students" [WRONG] -> fewer.

Q. Correct: "He is more intelligent than any boy" ya "any other boy"?

Ans. "He is more intelligent than any other boy." Comparison me apne ko alag karne ke liye "other" lagta hai.

Q. "He is junior than me" ya "junior to me"?

Ans. "He is junior to me." Latin comparatives (senior, junior) ke saath to lagta hai.

– Teacher: Abhishek Sir / Practice: is topic ke 100 MCQs ka CSV zaroor solve karo.