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What is noun adjective and adverb

More Grammar Rules: Finding Nouns, Verbs, and Subjects Subject-Verb Agreement Irregular Verbs Clauses and Phrases Pronouns Who vs. Whom Whoever vs. Whomever Who, That, Which Adjectives and Adverbs Prepositions Effective Writing An adjective is a word or set of words that modifies (i.e., describes) a noun or pronoun. Adjectives may come before the word they modify. Examples: That is a cute puppy. She likes a high school senior. Adjectives may also follow the word they modify: Examples: That puppy looks cute. The technology is state-of-the-art. An adverb is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverbs answer how, when, where, why, or to what extent—how often or how much (e.g., daily, completely). Examples: He speaks slowly (tells how) He speaks very slowly (the adverb very tells how slowly) They arrived today (tells when) They will arrive in an hour (this adverb phrase tells when) Let's go outside (tells where) We looked in the basement (this adverb phrase tells where) Bernie left to avoid trouble (this adverb phrase tells why) Jorge works out strenuously (tells to what extent) Jorge works out whenever possible (this adverb phrase tells to what extent) Rule 1. Many adverbs end in -ly, but many do not. Generally, if a word can have -ly added to its adjective form, place it there to form an adverb. Examples: She thinks quick/quickly. How does she think? Quickly. She is a quick/quickly thinker. Quick is an adjective describing thinker, so no -ly is attached. She thinks fast/fastly. Fast answers the question how, so it is an adverb. But fast never has -ly attached to it. We performed bad/badly. Badly describes how we performed, so -ly is added. Rule 2. Adverbs that answer the question how sometimes cause grammatical problems. It can be a challenge to determine if -ly should be attached. Avoid the trap of -ly with linking verbs such as taste, smell, look, feel, which pertain to the senses. Adverbs are often misplaced in such sentences, which require adjectives instead. Examples: Pat's roses smell sweet/sweetly. Do the roses actively smell with noses? No; in this case, smell is a linking verb—which requires an adjective to modify noses—so no -ly. The painter looked angry/angrily to us. Did the painter look with eyes, or are we describing the painter's appearance? We are describing appearance (the painter appeared angry), so no -ly. The painter looked angry/angrily at the paint splatches. Here the painter actively looked (using eyes), so the -ly is added. Avoid this common mistake: Incorrect: Ingrid feels badly about the news. Ingrid is not feeling with fingers, so no -ly. Correct: Ingrid feels bad about the news. Rule 3. The word good is an adjective, whose adverb equivalent is well. Examples: You did a good job. Good describes the job. You did the job well. Well answers how. You smell good today. Good describes your fragrance, not how you smell with your nose, so using the adjective is correct. You smell well for someone with a cold. You are actively smelling with your nose here, so use the adverb. Rule 4. The word well can be an adjective, too. When referring to health, we often use well rather than good. Examples: You do not look well today. I don't feel well, either. Rule 5. Adjectives come in three forms, also called degrees. An adjective in its normal or usual form is called a positive degree adjective. There are also the comparative and superlative degrees, which are used for comparison, as in the following examples: Positive Comparative Superlative sweet sweeter sweetest bad worse worst efficient more efficient most efficient A common error in using adjectives and adverbs arises from using the wrong form of comparison. To compare two things, always use a comparative adjective: Example: She is the cleverer of the two women (never cleverest) The word cleverest is what is called the superlative form of clever. Use it only when comparing three or more things: Example: She is the cleverest of them all. Incorrect: Chocolate or vanilla: which do you like best? Correct: Chocolate or vanilla: which do you like better? Rule 6. There are also three degrees of adverbs. In formal usage, do not drop the -ly from an adverb when using the comparative form. Incorrect: Terry spoke quicker than Nguyen did. Correct: Terry spoke more quickly than Nguyen did. Incorrect: Talk quieter. Correct: Talk more quietly. Incorrect: Alfredo is the more efficient assembly worker in the unit. Correct: Alfredo is the most efficient assembly worker in the unit. Rule 7. When this, that, these, and those are followed by a noun, they are adjectives. When they appear without a noun following them, they are pronouns. Examples: This house is for sale. This is an adjective. This is for sale. This is a pronoun. Sometimes an adverb is confused with an adjective similar in meaning. Bad or Badly Bad is an adjective used with linking verbs such as feel, seem, be, look, etc. Incorrect: I feel badly that he is not taking part in the game. Correct: I feel bad that he is not taking part in the game. Badly is an adverb used to modify action verbs. Incorrect: Sometimes Hollywood romance ends bad. Correct: Sometimes Hollywood romance ends badly. Calm or Calmly Calm is an adjective, and it is used to modify nouns and pronouns. It is also used with linking verbs. Incorrect: She appeared calmly after the accident. Correct: She appeared calm after the accident. Calmly is an adverb that modifies verbs. Incorrect: She tried to be brave and take the bad news calm. Correct: She tried to be brave and take the bad news calmly. Easy or Easily Easy is an adjective used to modify nouns and pronouns. It is also used with linking verbs. Incorrect: The assignment looked easily. Correct: The assignment looked easy. Easily is an adverb, and it is used to modify verbs. Incorrect: The players were moving easy around the field. Correct: The players were moving easily around the field. Good or Well Good is an adjective. It is also often used with linking verbs. Incorrect: It felt well to score an A on the final. Correct: It felt good to score an A on the final. Well, when used as an adjective, implies "in good health." When used as an adverb, well means "expertly." Correct: My grandmother looks well even now in her eighties. Incorrect: My friend plays the piano good. Correct: My friend plays the piano well. (expertly) Real or Really Really is an adverb, and it modifies other adverbs, verbs, or adjectives. It has a meaning of "very." Incorrect: Students did real well on the midterm. Correct: Students did really well on the midterm. Real is an adjective, and can be used to modify nouns or noun phrases. It has a meaning of "true or genuine." Incorrect: Students took a really midterm last week. Correct: Students took a real midterm last week. Slow or Slowly Slow can be used as an adjective and as an adverb. In the first example, slow is an adverb and in the second one, it is an adjective. Correct: The traffic is moving slow. This is a slow dance. Slowly is only an adverb. It can replace slow anywhere it is used as an adverb. Slowly also appears in sentences with auxiliary verbs where slow cannot be used. Incorrect: He has been slow recovering from his knee injury. Correct: He has been slowly recovering from his knee injury. Adverb Placement in Sentences Sometimes, the use of a certain adverb requires the inversion of the subject and the verb. If a sentence begins with a negative adverb or an adverb with restrictive meaning, it must have an inverted word order. Correct: Never before have I encountered such persistence in a student. Correct: Seldom do we come across such talent. Some other adverbs with restrictive meaning that require inversion of the verb and subject are: hardly ever hardly... when in no circumstances neither/nor no sooner... than not only nowhere There are several different parts of speech, which are categories of types of words. We are going to talk about four of the main eight parts of speech, which are nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Understanding the parts of speech will teach you to use words properly in a sentence and become a better writer. Nouns A noun is a person, place, or thing Some examples of a person are: sister, friend, Alex, Stephanie, you, me, dog Examples of places are: house, beach, New York, playground, the store Things (can be physical things or ideas): chair, pencil, thoughts, memories, and knowledge. Verbs Verbs are action words! They are used to describe things that nouns do! An example of a verb would be "run". Run is a word to describe someone or something who is moving faster than a walking speed. Other examples of verbs include: sing, watch, play, sleep, study, walk, and think. Adjectives Adjectives are describing words. They are used to describe nouns. An example of an adjective would be "beautiful". Beautiful is a word to describe someone or something. For example, the sky is beautiful. Since the sky is a noun, and beautiful is used to describe it, that makes beautiful an adjective. Other examples of adjectives are: blue, dark, warm, happy, good, and fast. Adverbs Adverbs are words that describe verbs. For example, quickly is an adverb because if you say you walk quickly, walk is the verb, and quickly is describing how you walk. Therefore, quickly is an adverb. An easy way to spot an adverb is by their ending, since they often end in the letters ly, like quickly. Other examples of adverbs include: nicely, proudly, slowly, and firmly. Some words can be used as either a noun, verb, adjective, or an adverb. Usually though, you'll have to change the endings of the words depending on how you want to use them. The following chart has some examples of words that you can change to be different parts of speech. Noun Verb Adjective Adverb decision decide decisive decisively creation create creative creatively sadness sadden sad sadly action act active actively quickness quicken quick quickly heal health healthy healthily SchoolTutoring Academy is the premier educational services company for K-12 and college students. 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