

# Adjective – order in a sentence & various constructions

Level: B2

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## ADJECTIVES ORDER IN A SENTENCE

When two, three or (rarely) four adjectives stand before a noun, it is important to put them in the correct order.

### Rule number 1:

At first, an adjective expressing an opinion, then adjective expressing the fact:

opinion:	fact:	noun:
a nice a wonderful a delicious stupid	velvet skiing Chinese young	dress holiday meal men

### Rule number 2:

In case of adjectives expressing the fact we place them in the following order:

size/ age/ shape/ colour/ origin/ material/ purpose/ noun

Example:

a tall young lady an

Example:

old Japanese car

Example:

red silk evening dress

## COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Except for simple adjectives, there are also compound adjectives, created according to the following schemes:

<b>adjectives + noun + ed</b>	<b>adjectives + -ing form</b>
dark-haired big-hearted	good-looking easy-going
<b>adjective + past participle</b>	<b>noun + past participle</b>
low-paid newborn	home-made suntanned
<b>preposition + past participle</b>	<b>preposition + noun</b>
outdated overcast	outdoor oversize

## ADJECTIVES AFTER VERBS

Adjectives are words describing nouns, and because of that, they usually appear before nouns in sentences:

Example:

You've got a **lovely tie**.  
She lives in an **old house**.

Words describing verbs are called **adverbs**. They appear after verbs.

Example:

He **drives carefully**.  
They **speak** English **quite well**.

### There is a group of verbs in which it is possible to use an adjective after a verb!

State verbs:

<b>opinion</b>	<b>noun</b>
feel	I <b>feel exhausted</b> .
taste	This wine <b>tastes really good</b> .
sound	You <b>sounded happy</b> when you spoke.
smell	Something <b>smells good</b> .
look	You <b>look tired</b> . Have you had a hard day?

Verbs:

opinion	noun
be	It's <b>hot</b> today.
get	He's <b>getting old</b> .
become	She <b>became fat</b> .
seem	She <b>seems</b> very nice.

## CONSTRUCTION OF SENCE WITH ADJECTIVE

### THE + ADJECTIVES

Some of the adjectives preceded by article **the** function as a noun and expressed a group of people:

status:	age:	health:
the rich the poor the unemployed	the young the old the middle-aged	the deaf the blind the disabled

Example:

Only **the rich** can afford this car.  
**The young** like to eat out.  
This programme is for **the deaf**.

### THE SOONER, THE BETTER

Construction **the..., the...** is expressed by way of **the + comparative adjective... the + comparative adjective**.

Example:

**The sooner the better.**  
**The more** she got, **the more** she wanted.  
**The longer** she stayed there, **the more** she missed her family.