

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

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Penulis :

- Herawati Br Bukit
- Kurnia
- Andri Kurniawan
- Suzanna Widjajanti
- Morita
- Neneng Yuniarty
- Evan Afri
- Raynesta Mikaela Indri Malo
- Suryani Kurniawi Kahi Leba Kapoe
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Email : globaleksekutifteknologi@gmail.com

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Hak cipta dilindungi undang-undang
Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dalam bentuk
dan dengan cara apapun tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.

FOREWORD

All praise and gratitude for the presence of Allah Almighty on all occasions. Sholawat along with our greetings and prayers are conveyed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. Thank God for His Mercy and Gifts the author has completed this Book of Adjectives And Adverbs. This book discusses Definition of adjectives,

Definition of Adverbs, Position of adjectives, Adjectives that behave like nouns: 'Ed/ing' endings, Adjectives after 'be', 'seem', etc, The comparison of adjectives, Adverbs of manner, Adverbs of time, Adverbs of frequency, Adverbial phrases of duration. The process of writing this book was successfully completed with the cooperation of the writing team. For the sake of better quality and reader satisfaction, we expect constructive suggestions and feedback from readers.

The author would like to thank all those who have supported in the completion of this book. Especially those who have helped publish this book and have entrusted encouraged, and initiated the publication of this book. Hopefully this book can be useful for the people of Indonesia.

Padang, January 2023

Author

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
CHAPTER 1 DEFINITION OF ADJECTIVES	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Definition of Adjective.....	2
1.3 Adjectives in a sentence	4
1.4 The Kinds of Adjective	7
1.5 Usage + Order of Adjective	9
BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
CHAPTER 2 DEFENITION OF ADVERB	13
2.1 Introduction.....	13
2.2 Defenition of adverb.....	15
2.2.1 Adverb (Yagcioglu, 2019))	15
2.2.2 Adverb (Khairani, 2019).....	16
2.2.3 Adverb (Fitri Apriyanti, 2020)	16
2.2.4 Adverb (Setiyawan, 2017).....	16
2.2.5 Adverb (Pardede, 2015)	18
2.2.6 Adverb of Manner (M, 2004)	19
2.2.7 Adverb (Sitompul <i>et al.</i> , 2021)	20
BIBLIOGRAPHY	21
CHAPTER 3 POSITION OF ADJECTIVES	23
3.1 Position of Adjectives	23
3.1.1 Adjective that comes before a noun is called an attributive adjective.....	23
3.1.2 Adjective that comes after a noun is called a predicative adjective	25
3.1.3 Adjective that comes before and after the noun	27
3.1.4 Attributive and predicative adjectives in same sentence	28
3.1.5 Postpositive adjective.....	28
BIBLIOGRAPHY	30

7.4 Exercises for Adverbs of Manner.....	82
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	89
CHAPTER 8 ADVERBS OF TIME.....	91
8.1 Adverbs of Time	92
8.1.1 Definition and Function	92
8.1.2 Forms of Adverbs of Time	94
8.2 Position of Adverb of Time in Sentences.....	95
8.3 Adverbs and Adjectives.....	97
8.4 Adverbs and Nouns	98
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	101
CHAPTER 9 ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY.....	103
9.1 Definition.....	103
9.2 Kinds of Adverbs of Frequency.....	103
9.3 The Function of Adverbs of Frequency	104
9.4 The Position of Adverbs of Frequency	106
9.5 Exercises	109
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	111
CHAPTER 10 ADVERBIAL PHRASES OF DURATION	113
10.1 Introduction.....	113
10.2 For, since, and ago	113
10.3 Until/Till and by	115
10.4 From... to/until/till and between ... and	116
10.5 During, in, and for	116
10.6 During and while.....	118
10.7 Before and after	119
10.8 Adverbial Phrases for Duration.....	120
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	121
AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY	

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITION OF ADJECTIVES

By Herawati Br Bukit

1.1 Introduction

Adjective derives from the Latin word “adjective” which is to add to, cling to, and throw at. According to Cambridge dictionary, an adjective is defined as: A word that describes a noun or pronoun. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, an adjective is a word that describes a person or thing, ex: big, small, smart, yellow, and so on. According to Merriam-Webster, an adjective also means: A word that belongs to one of the major form classes in one of many languages and usually functions as a modifier of a noun to indicate the quality of a thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to define something as distinct from something that is other. Meanwhile, according to Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), an adjective is a word that describes an object whose use can be combined with other words such as “more” and “very”. From these meanings, we can see that both English and Indonesian, adjectives are used to explain or describe an object. Objects can also be inanimate objects (such as books, tables, buildings, hats) or living objects (such as humans, animals, and plants). As it is understood, adjectives are a type of word that functions to explain, reduce nouns or to describe an object so that we can recognize it better.

Adjectives are a very important part of speech. Because adjectives are usually used to limit general nouns and pronouns. Adjectives have unique properties that can make your writing and speech look very flowery. This function can help in making it more descriptive and giving your readers and listeners a visual treat. However, filling a sentence with too many adjectives can make it

vague and unclear. The following will explain the definition, adjective in sentence, examples, and kinds of adjectives.

1.2 Definition of Adjective

An adjective is a part of grammar in English that can be used to describe or provide more information about a noun or pronoun that acts as the subject in a sentence. Adjectives are usually found after a verb or before a noun. Adjective is a word that describes a person or thing and give information about the nouns. In other words, adjectives are words that function to explain, describe, modify or limit pronouns or nouns that are still general. Examples of words that include adjectives in English are big, small, smart, yellow, and so on. Adjectives in English are placed before nouns, for example, **beautiful** dress, **smart** lady **cute** cat, **black** hair and others. In addition, adjectives can also describe the quantity of a noun. **Many**, **few**, **hundreds**, and others. The words in bold above are examples of adjectives.

The use of adjectives can be exemplified by the following phrases.

Car	: umum
Black car	: spesifik
Fancy black car	: lebih spesifik
The fancy black sports car:	sangat spesifik

When someone mentions a car, we don't know what the car is. Because it still too general. However, by adding adjectives like fancy, black, and sports, the car becomes specific and easy to identify. In this case, the more adjectives attached the more specific the noun is. Adjectives are used to limit common nouns or pronouns like this.

The other examples of adjectives:

1. Staff Nurse Ayu is a **humble** person.
Adjective – humble describes the noun person
2. The operation room is **clean**
Adjective – clean described the noun hospital unit

Some characteristics of adjectives in English, namely:

1. Adjectives as additional information for nouns (both subject and object) and pronouns.
2. Adjectives are always followed by **to be** or **auxiliary verbs** such as is, am, are, was, were, be, been, to be.
3. Adjectives in sentences are usually followed by senses of verbs that act as linking verbs or auxiliary verbs, which applies when describing a noun or pronoun as the subject of a sentence. Examples are taste, seem, sound, smell, look, feel and so on.
4. It can be added with reinforcing adverbs, for example very cheap
5. It can be added with comparative, for example lazier, more handsome or most expensive
6. It can be repeated, for example a wall-to-wall carpet

The function of an adjective is to describe an object so that we can recognize it better. In a short, it is used to modify noun. For example, imagine when ordering an online car and you have to identify which car to pick you up even though you don't understand the brand of the car and because it's crowded, it's hard to see the number plates one by one. Well, usually to make it easier for you, the driver will tell you the color of their car. For example, "It's a **red** car." Now, with that color information, it will be easier to find the pick-up car. The function of an adjective is to describe an object so that we can recognize it better. In a short, it is used to modify noun. For example, imagine when ordering an online car

CHAPTER 3

POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

By Andri Kurniawan

3.1 Position of Adjectives

An adjective comes either before or after the noun that it modifies. She is a tall girl. She is quite tall for her age.) Most adjectives show up before a noun and they are called the attributive adjectives. Adjectives that come after the noun must follow a linking verb, and they are known as the predicative adjectives. Most adjectives can be in either position, but a few adjectives utilize as it were one of these positions, either before the noun or after the noun.

Those adjectives that come instantly after the noun that they modify are called postpositive adjectives.

3.1.1 Adjective that comes before a noun is called an attributive adjective

The attributive adjective adjusts the noun that follows it. There can be more than one attributive adjective showing up side-by-side to modify the same noun.

Attributive adjectives (in bold) that come before a noun.

Examples:

- a **tropical** fish
- a **leafless** tree
- a **tight** dress
- a **well-stocked** shop
- an **expensive** hotel

Examples:

- Not everyone knows a giraffe has a **long** neck.
- My **second-hand** car is the noisiest in the neighbourhood.
- Will we have **starry** sky tonight?
- He was found with a **fractured** skull.
- We followed a **narrow winding** path through the forest.
- More than one adjective can appear side-by-side to modify the same noun.

Examples:

- a beautiful young witch
- a funny little clown
- a short young soldier
- a loud distant sound
- a cheap plastic doll

A few adjectives, in any case, are as they were attributive adjectives, which can as it was come quickly before a noun and not anywhere else within the sentence. These adjectives incorporate the taking after: chief, elder, former, indoor, inner, main, mere, only, outdoor, outer, particular, principal, sole and upper. Using attributive adjectives as predicative adjectives will result in ungrammatical sentences.

Examples:

- His **elder** sister is getting married to her elder brother.
- (**Not:** Your sister elder is getting married to her brother elder.)
- I met my **former** wife.
- (**Not:** I met my wife who was former.)
- Mike has a **little** dog.
- (**Not:** Mike's dog is little.)
- My **main** problem is money.

- This pair of boots cost a **mere** thirty dollars.
- The weather was the **chief reason** for calling off the rescue operation.
- The witnesses were the **principal source** of information about the crime.

3.1.2 Adjective that comes after a noun is called a predicative adjective

A predicative adjective in a sentence shows up after a thing which is additionally the subject. The predicative adjective adjusts the noun that comes before it. It acts as a predicate because it completes the meaning of the predicate within the sentence. The predicative adjective says something about the subject of the sentence. It may also be referred to as a predicate adjective. The predicative adjective does not show up instantly after the noun. The thing is ordinarily taken after by a connecting verb be (am, is, are, was, were, appear, look, taste, etc). The predicative adjective comes after the linking verb and also acts as a complement.

The girl looks **happy**.

In the sentence, **looks** is a linking verb. The word **happy** is an adjective which is also a complement. The adjective happy together with the verb **looks** completes the predicate of the sentence, and not surprisingly is called predicative adjective. A predicative adjective modifies the subject of the sentence.

We can make use of a predicative adjective when we do not want to place the adjective, which describes a noun, before the noun. We can say or write “**The girl is happy**”, instead of “**The happy girl**” In such arrangement, we use the linking verb (is) to join the predicative adjective (happy) to the subject (the girl).

The following examples show in bold the predicative adjectives and the preceding auxiliary verbs

Examples:

- The duck soup is **hot and spicy**.

- (Not: The hot and spicy duck soup.)
- She was **short, fat** and **beautiful**.
- That statues of goddesses are **bronze and life-size**.
- The measurements were **difficult** but **accurate**.
- The stranger looks **scary**.
- The boss appears **angry**.
- This milk tastes **sour**.
- The question sounds **silly**.
- I soon grew **bored** listening to his horror story.
- The suspect remained **silent** when questioned.

There are adjectives that can be used only as predicative adjectives. A gather of these adjectives starts with the letter set a (ablaze, adrift, afloat, afraid, aghast, alert, alike, alive, alone, aloof, ashamed, asleep, averse, aware, awake) and they usually come after a linking verb. Other illustrations of the predicative adjective that cannot show up before a noun are content, far, fine, happy, ill, near, pleased, poorly, ready, sorry, unwell, upset, well, etc.

Examples:

- His house was **ablaze** when he reached there.
- (We cannot say 'ablaze house')
- The old man was spotted **adrift** on his boat after the storm.
- They managed to keep their boat **afloat** through the storm.
- Her child is **afraid** of scarecrows.
- (We cannot say 'afraid child')
- The man was **aghast** at the sight of his house completely burned down.
- They were **alert** for pickpockets while they were at the airport.
- The two clowns look **alike**.
- (Not: The two alike clowns.)
- She lived **alone** for many years.
- His slurred speech keeps him **aloof** from his work colleagues.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Herawati Br Bukit, S.S., M.Hum

English Lecturer in Information Management Study Program
Health Faculty of Public Health Institute
Health Deli Husada Old Deli

The author was born in Deli Tua on April 11, 1988. The author is a permanent lecturer at the Health Information Management Study Program, Faculty of Public Health, Deli Husada Deli Tua Health Institute. Completed his bachelor's degree in English Literature at the Faculty of Languages and Arts and continued his master's degree at the Department of Applied English Linguistics, State University of Medan. The author pursues the fields of teaching, research, writing, and community service.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



KurniA, S.Pd, M.Pd

An English Lecturer at Management Study Program
University of Muhammadiyah Mamuju

The author was born *in* Makassar, September 10, 1991. She completed his bachelor's degree majoring english department in 2013, then continued his master's degree in 2014 and finished in 2016. Now she is a lecturer at the Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics, University of Muhammadiyah Mamuju. She teaches basic english subjects. Before she becomes a lecturer, she taught at the early childhood, elementary, junior high and high school levels.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Andri Kurniawan

Lecturer English Education at the Sheikh-Yusuf Islamic University,
Tangerang

Andri Kurniawan was born in Tangerang City, Dec 20, 1989. The author completed her Strata 1 (S1) education at the Islamic University of Syekh-Yusuf Tangerang in 2008 with a Bachelor of Education degree, particularly in the field of English Language Education. Then in 2019, the author completed a Masters (S2) study at the UNINDRA PGRI University of Jakarta with a Masters in English Education. The author has a lot of experience teaching English especially for all ages and all levels of education on various learning platforms and also in several formal and non-formal institutions. Currently, the author is active and works as an English Education Lecturer at the Sheikh-Yusuf Islamic University, Tangerang. There have been several authors' writings published in accredited National Journals and also other works in the form of Book Chapters, the author very active write many kinds of books and become the Editors too.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Suzanna Widjajanti

Lecturer at Balikpapan Foreign Language Academy English Study Program

The author was born in Surabaya on May 4, 1967. The author is a permanent lecturer at the Balikpapan Foreign Language Academy, English Study Program. The author has completed his S2 education at the Master of Education at Mulawarman University.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Morita, S.S., M.Pd.

Lecturer at the Marketing Management Program (D3) of Institut
Bisnis dan Informatika Kesatuan, Bogor

The author is an English lecturer at the Marketing Management Program (D3) of Institut Bisnis dan Informatika Kesatuan, Bogor. She gained her S1 degree from Universitas Indonesia, majoring in English linguistics. Teaching English and working with students from various background have become her passion. She then continued her study to Magister Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris at Universitas Terbuka and gained her S2 degree.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Neneng Yuniarty, S.S., M.Hum.

Lecturer at the Piksi Ganesha Polytechnic, Bandung

The author lives in Bandung. She is a lecturer at the Piksi Ganesha Polytechnic, Bandung. The author completed her bachelor degree in 2005 in English department, and completed her master's degree in 2013 in English Linguistics, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Padjadjaran University Bandung.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Evan Afri

Lecturer at the Ganesha Polytechnic Medan Informatics
Engineering Study Program

The author was born in Rantau Prapat on March 13, 1982. The author is a permanent lecturer at the Ganesha Polytechnic Medan Informatics Engineering Study Program. The author has completed his S2 education in the Master of Literature at the Islamic University of North Sumatra UISU Medan.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Raynesta Mikaela Indri Malo

Lecturer at Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana Sumba

The author is a Lecturer at Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana Sumba at Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana Sumba. Graduated from Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta, her educational focus is on English language studies, particularly in the linguistics realm.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Suryani Kurniawi Kahi Leba Kapoe, S.S., M.Hum

Lecturer of Agrotechnology Study Program Faculty of Science and Technology

The author was born in East Sumba on September 25, 1984. The author is a permanent lecturer at the Agrotechnology Study Program, Wira Wacana Sumba Christian University. The author completed his S1 education in the Department of English Literature, Yogyakarta University of Technology and continued his S2 in the Department of English Studies with a concentration in English Language Education, Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta. The author pursues a field related to learning methods, problems and strategies, as well as motivation for learning English and class interaction.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Istiqamah Ardila, M.Pd.

Lecturer of English Tadris Study Program STAI Rasyidiyah
Khalidiyah (RAKHA) Amuntai

The author was born in Tanjung Tabalong, South Kalimantan on December 8, 1991. The author is a Permanent Lecturer of the English Tadris Study Program, STAI Rasyidiyah Khalidiyah (RAKHA) Amuntai. South Kalimantan. Completed S1 education at the Department of English Language Education at IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin and S2 education at the Department of English Language Education at State University of Malang, East Java. The author pursues the field of writing with the theme of educational science and English.

The author can be contacted via wa/phone +62812-98654712 and email ardilaistiqamah@gmail.com.