

Lesson 23. Adjective Adverb Combination

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Learning Objectives

After this lesson, students will be able to:

- Define what adjective is.
- Apply suitable position of adjective in a sentence.
- Comprehend the order of adjectives.
- Combine more complex, lengthy strings of adjectives, joining the last two adjectives with “and”.
- Formulate sentences using adverbs of manner.
- Demonstrate the use of hardly as an adverb to give focus.
- Comprehend the combination of adverb-adjective.

Lesson 23. Adjective Adverb Combination

Adjective is a word or phrase that is used to describe or modify nouns and pronouns, to denote a quality of the thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to specify a thing as distinct from something else.

Andi is a student.

If we see the simple sentence above, there is nothing wrong with it, but we do not have any description about what kind of student Andi is or how does he look like.



Andi is a tall student.

Tall is an adjective. Tall gives a more description about how Andi looks like.

What kind of adjective that you would like to use to describe yourself as a person?

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Adjective can be placed before a noun or after a verb.

Before a noun

My brother has a **red motorcycle**.

Adjective

Noun



After a verb

a. After linking verbs
(be, seem, appear, look, become)

Nora is beautiful.

b. In objective complement position
(make, consider, keep)

His behavior made me uneasy.

Note that even though the adjective comes after a verb, the main function is still to give description of the noun and pronoun as can be seen from the example. **Beautiful** is **the adjective** to describe how **Nora** as **a noun** looks like. **Uneasy** is **the adjective** to describe how **his behavior** as **a noun** felt like.

We can also add more than one adjective before a noun to get more comprehensive description of the noun.

Example: What an astonishing, small, old, Korean cup!


Can you describe your favourite clothes with more than one adjective?

Lesson 23. Adjective Adverbs Combination

Determiners		Descriptive Adjectives			Noun Adjuncts
<u>Articles</u> a, the	<u>Numerals</u> Five first three, last ten	<u>Quality or Opinion</u> beautiful, intelligent, nice	<u>Physical State</u> size – large physical quality - thin, untidy shape – oval age – old temperature– cold color - red	<u>Proper Adjective</u> Origin –Irish Religion – Catholic	<u>Material</u> metallic, wood, plastic
<u>Demonstratives</u> this, that					<u>Type</u> four-sided, U-shaped
<u>Possessive</u> my, your					<u>Purpose</u> Cleaning, cooking
<u>Quantity</u> some, much					

Example:

It was made of a strange, green, metallic material.


 article opinion color material

Can you guess the type of these adjective in this sentence?

She is a **pretty, tall, slim, young, brown-haired, Scottish** woman.

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Choose the adjective according to its type.

1. That is article, opinion, shape, origin cake.
2. It is article, size, shape, material brush.
3. My teacher is article, opinion, size, physical quality, age, origin man.
4. I bought a pair of opinion, age, color, material shoes.
5. My friend is playing with possessive, opinion, size, color cat.
6. There is/are numerals, opinion, size, origin boy(s) outside.
7. My mother sees demonstrative, opinion, size, color, material bag in the living room.
8. I love to go to article, opinion, size, origin beach someday.
9. She likes article, opinion, age, origin movie.
10. My dad has demonstrative, size, shape, age, color, material clock.

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Place the adjectives in the right order.

1. We took a ride on,,, bus. (**Chinese, a/an, red, old**)
2. He likes,,,, sweater so much. (**wool, green, that, tacky, large**)
3. Fiona visited,,,, museum yesterday. (**old, big, orange, interesting, a/an**)
4. My uncle lives in,,, house on the corner. (**white, huge, the, lovely**)
5. Diana keeps her bracelets in,,,, box. (**a/an, metallic, silver, medium, magenta**)
6. Charlie saw,,, puppy two days ago. (**little, a/an, brown, cute**)
7. I will go to,, island next week. (**quiet, small, a/an**)
8. My favorite clothes goes to,,,, blouse. (**gorgeous, blue, new, my, silk**)
9. Casey sits on,,, sofa. (**heart-shaped, comfortable, a/an, purple**)
10. Dany went to,,,, town last year. (**cold, a/an, mysterious, old, small**)

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Adjectives joined by 'and'.

When more than one adjective occurs after a verb such as *be* (a linking verb), the second last adjective is normally connected to the last adjective by *and*:

Home was always a warm, welcoming place. Now it is sad, dark and cold.

And is less common when more than one adjective comes before the noun (e.g. *a warm, welcoming place*). However, we can use *and* when there are two or more adjectives of the same type, or when the adjectives refer to different parts of the same thing:

In the increasingly materialistic, greedy and shallow society we live in today, it would almost seem that there are no disadvantages to being rich.

The sentence above shows that greedy and shallow are the same adjective type which is quality or opinion. Therefore, 'and' can be used.

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Create your own avatar using the adjectives that will describe your appearance and personality well.



My avatar is a/an,,,,, (quality/opinion) character.
He/her name is

He/she looks,, (physical quality, age).

Example:
My avatar is a cheerful, artistic, witty, kind, and open-minded character.
Her name is Sarah.
She looks slim and young.

Personality Adjectives:

kind	generous	mysterious	cooperative
cheerful	artistic	motivated	impulsive
determined	courageous	aggressive	witty
mischievous	playful	compassionate	decisive
timid	open-minded	imaginative	warm



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Describe 3 of your favorite people's characteristics and how they look like.

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An **adverb** is a word that modifies (describes) a verb (he runs quickly), an adjective (very tall), another adverb (ended too quickly), or even a whole sentence (Fortunately, I had brought an umbrella).

Adverb of Manner

Adverb of manner modifies the verb. It tells us how something is done or happens. Most adverb of manner are made with this structure:

Adjective + -ly

careful + -ly: carefully

Adverbs of manner often end in -ly, but some (such as fast) look exactly the same as their adjective counterparts or change into another word (good = well).

Can you name 5 adverb of manner that you can get by adding -ly after the adjective?

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Position

Final position	<i>She dances <u>gracefully</u>.</i> The adverb comes after the verb. <i>He eats the burger <u>hurriedly</u>.</i> The adverb comes after the object but still modifies how the verb is done.
Mid- position (The adverb generally is not placed between the verb and its object)	<i>She <u>quickly</u> left the room.</i> The adverb comes before the verb.
Initial position (The position of greatest emphasis)	<i><u>Quickly</u>, he took out his gun.</i> The adverb starts the sentence.

There is one type of verb that doesn't mix well with adverbs. Linking verbs, such as *feel*, *smell*, *sound*, *seem*, and *appear*, typically need adjectives, not adverbs. A very common example of this type of mix-up is:

Incorrect : I feel **badly** about what happened.

Correct : I feel **bad** about what happened.

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1. It is difficult to understand my teacher when he talks quickly.
2. My dad used to shout loud when he was angry.
3. I always study diligently for a big exam.
4. Please close the gent door when you enter my room.
5. She did well in her tennis match last week.
6. I drink the tea slow because I like it so much.
7. The nurse moved quietly from one room to another.
8. Please try to behave normally when you meet my family.
9. The government tight controlled the movement of the money.
10. I'm sitting comfortably so I don't want to move.
11. She laughs happy at my cringe jokes.
12. My husband sings enthusiastically when he's in the shower.
13. The song is astonishing sung at the huge stadium.
14. Sometimes I need Nina to talk more slowly so I can hear her better.
15. The summer passed pleasantly and I miss it already.

Lesson 23. Adjective Adverb Combination

Make sentences out of the given adverb of manner and vary the position (put the adverb in the final, mid, or initial position).

accidentally
recklessly
regularly
gladly
reluctantly
violently
wildly
honestly
hungrily
successfully
cheerfully

Example:

I accidentally dropped a ceramic plate and it was broken into pieces.



Lesson 23. Adjective Adverb Combination

Look at the pictures. What sort of activities can you do at these places?
Use the adverbs of manner to construct sentences.



Beach



office



City



Home

Lesson 23. Adjective Adverb Combination

- **Hardly** means almost no; almost not; almost none

Example:

*There's **hardly any** tea left.*

***Hardly** anyone has bothered to reply.*

- Hardly is used especially after 'can' or 'could' and before the main verb, to emphasize that it is difficult to do something.

Example:

*I can **hardly** keep my eyes open (= I'm almost falling asleep).*

- Hardly is used to suggest that something is unlikely or unreasonable or that somebody is silly for saying or doing something

Example:

*He is **hardly** likely to admit he was wrong.*

- Hardly is used to say that something has just begun, happened, etc.

*We had **hardly** sat down to supper when the phone rang.*

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Choose hard or hardly to make the right sentence.

1. She (hard/hardly) ever calls me.
2. We (hard/hardly) know each other.
3. The exam was really (hard/hardly) that I answered only a few.
4. There will be (hard/hardly) days and recurring struggles, and you should give yourself space for them.
5. (hard/hardly) a day goes by without me thinking of her.
6. My friend found this Math topic really (hard/hardly).
7. I had (hard/hardly) seen my father since that day.
8. It (hard/hardly) seems fair to put all the blame on him.
9. It's (hard/hardly) to see a situation clearly when you're still in the middle of it.
10. Somehow, Reid found a way to live with the losses and kept making the (hard/hardly) calls.
11. We had (hard/hardly) sat down to supper when the phone rang.
12. You can (hard/hardly) expect her to do it for free.
13. It's really (hard/hardly) to get through the day recently.
14. She has thought very (hard/hardly) about her future plans.
15. I could (hard/hardly) believe it when I read the letter.

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Adverb of Manner (-ly) **before an adjective** may modify its quality or character, or modify its intensity, express "how much" (degree).


He is intentionally quiet.


He is extremely focused.


The manager is clearly delighted with the result.


His behavior is truly embarrassing.

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Match the sentence with the options of Adverb + Adjective combination.

1. Carla was to win the first prize.
2. They are both in the politic. They speak up a lot.
3. Several passengers were in the accident.
4. They set off on a winter morning.
5. Sam was with the result. He was crying.
6. He sat on the edge of the cliff of the danger.
7. The twins have personalities.
8. The house is near shops and schools,
9. Tom was when he spoke about the plans.
10. I will be for all your help.

eternally grateful	actively involved	badly injured	conveniently located	deadly serious
bitterly cold	totally disappointed	completely different	absolutely delighted	blissfully unaware

The End