

Basic Outline - Notes  
Adjectives and Adverbs

I. Adjectives

- A. Definition – modifies a noun or pronoun
- B. Answers the questions – what kind? Which one? How many?
- C. Examples –
  - a hot day (one adj before noun)
  - A big, bloody mess (two adj before a noun)
  - She is creative (adj after linking verb)
  - A boring course (-ing verb acting as adj)
- B. Don't use adjectives when adverbs are needed
- C. Compound Adjectives
  - i. Separated - Two or more adjectives often appear together separated with commas.  
*Tim's tiny, tight swimsuit showed off his hairy belly.*  
The words "tiny" and "tight" each work separately to modify "swimsuit".
  - ii. Before - Connect the words with a hyphen when they function together before a noun.  
*Tim's gold-plated piercings stood out against his bright-red sunburn.*  
"Gold-plated" and "bright-red" are compound adjectives.
  - iii. After - Do not hyphenate the words when they come after the noun they modify
- F. Modifiers - Put adjectives and adverbs close to the words they modify  
Wrong - An gold pile of clothes is on the floor.  
Correct - A pile of gold clothes is on the floor.

II. Adverbs

- A. Definition – Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs, many end in -ly
- B. Answers the questions – How? When?
- C. Examples – Eating quickly (modifying a verb)  
Trying more hard (modifying an adverb)  
A really big show (modifying an adjective)
- D. Don't - Before using any of these words, check to see if they add anything to the sentence