

ADJECTIVE ORDER PART 1

In the English language, it is common to use more than one adjective in front of a noun – for example, “He’s a funny young fool, or “she’s a smart, enthusiastic woman.” When more than one adjective is used, it is important to put them in the right order, according to the type of adjective. Read about the different types of adjectives and the correct order for them below:

THE COMMON TYPES OF ADJECTIVES	
Opinion	An opinion adjective describes what you think about something (others might not agree with you). Examples: <i>funny, ugly, awful, easy</i>
Size	A size adjective, obviously, describes how big or small something is. Examples: <i>huge, tiny, humongous, little</i>
Age	An age adjective describes how young or old something or somebody is. Examples: <i>ancient, new, young, old</i>
Shape	A shape adjective explains the shape of something. Examples: <i>triangular, round, flat, square</i>
Color	A color adjective describes the color of something. Examples: <i>orange, blue, pink, white, reddish, grey</i>
Origin	An origin adjective describes where something comes from. Examples: <i>solar, Canadian, Roman, Greek, Italian, eastern</i>
Material	A material adjective describes what something is made of. Examples: <i>metallic, wool, paper, cardboard, glass</i>
Purpose	A purpose adjective describes what something is used for. They often end with “-ing” endings. Examples: <i>walking (as in</i>

“walking shoes”), running (as in “running water”)

Here are some examples of adjective order:

	<i>Opinion</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
a	funny		old			American		man
a		small		round			glass	bowl
a		huge			navy blue			sleeping bag