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Attributive and Predicative Adjectives in English ===== Attributive and predicative adjectives differ in few ways. An attributive adjective pre-modifies a noun, placed before the noun it modifies. A predicative adjective, on the other hand, appears after a linking verb, describing the subject and functioning as a subject complement or may appear after a direct object, describing it and functioning as an object complement. Examples of attributive adjectives include tall man, cold firepit. In contrast, examples of predicative adjectives are he is tall, clean water is essential for survival. The adjectives can be attributive or predicative, but some words like atomic, earthen have only one form and others like afloat, afraid have only one function. Attributive adjectives do not take a complement, whereas predicative adjectives can take complements such as prepositional phrase, infinitive phrase, or noun clause. The children were ready for school, she is reluctant to speak publicly are examples of attributive adjectives with complements. Her explanation sounds reasonable does not always need a complement. Understanding the nuances of English language can be challenging, especially for non-native speakers. The distinction between predicative and attributive adjectives is often confusing. These two types of adjectives serve different roles within a sentence, and knowing their functions can improve comprehension and communication in English. She car parked outside th house. They adopted young puppy from shelter. He gave me new book yesterday. We visited ancient ruins of Greece. ===== adjective placement plays a significant role in shaping the meaning and function within English sentences. Attributive adjectives typically come before the noun they modify, while predicative adjectives follow a linking verb to describe the subject's state or condition. Although some adjectives can be used in both positions, others are restricted to one role due to their inherent meanings or grammatical properties. To master English grammar, it is essential to recognize and apply these rules accurately. In practice, attributive adjectives function as expected by adding qualities or features to the noun they describe, whereas predicative adjectives indicate a change in the subject's state. Effective communication relies heavily on understanding these distinctions, making it crucial for learners to practice and become familiar with various sentence structures. the article's content here ===== Attributive Adjectives - Position, Usage, and Examples ===== Attributive adjectives occur before the noun they describe. They modify the nouns by providing more information about their qualities or characteristics. Examples of Attributive Adjectives ----- \* The pretty girl smiled at me. \* He opened the wooden door. \* She was carrying a heavy suitcase. \* Marian was the tenth applicant. These adjectives can also be used in other positions, but when they occur before the noun, they are considered attributive. For instance: \* Pretty girl - The girl is pretty (attributive). \* Mad man - The man is mad (attributive). However, some adjectives can only be used in the attributive position. Examples include live, mere, elder, little, and sheer. Examples of Non-Attributive Adjectives ----- \* This shop doesn't sell live animals. \* He lives in a little house. \* I met his elder sister. Non-attributive adjectives can only be used after a verb or in a specific sentence structure. They do not follow the noun they describe. Predicative Adjectives - Position, Usage, and Examples ----- Predicative adjectives occur after the noun they describe. They always follow a linking verb and act as a subject complement. Examples of Predicative Adjectives ----- \* He is sad. \* This apple is red. \* My mother looks tired. Predicative adjectives can also be used in other positions, but when they occur after the noun, they are considered predicative. For instance: \* He felt that something was amiss. \* She was utterly bereft. Position ----- Attributive adjectives precede the noun they modify, while predicative adjectives follow the noun they modify. Verb ----- Attributive adjectives can be used with both action and linking verbs. Predicative adjectives occur immediately after a linking verb. Subject Complement ----- Attributive adjectives do not act as subject complements. Predicative adjectives can act as subject complements. Summary ----- In conclusion, attributive adjectives modify nouns by providing information about their qualities or characteristics and occur before the noun they describe. Predicative adjectives, on the other hand, provide more information about a noun after it has been described and always follow a linking verb. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies in detail. ===== And now I'm more than sure about the risk involved, but I try to be very particular about my diet to minimize the risk. Adjectives used in this sense describe closeness, completeness, or totality: a close friend is someone you feel strongly connected to, while a complete stranger is someone you've never met before. Total darkness means no light at all, and perfect position implies an ideal state of being. Pure coincidence occurs when two events seem unrelated but are actually connected in some way. A strong proponent is someone who wholeheartedly supports an idea or cause. Adjectives like "good" or "bad" can come before or after nouns without changing their meaning, as can words like "able" or "ible". With the time available or with the available time, customers eligible for a promotion need to take advantage of every option imaginable or every imaginable option. However, some adjectives change their meaning depending on whether they're used before or after a noun. For example, "concerned" can mean worried (the concerned man called the police) but also responsible (the man concerned has been questioned by the police). The elect committee is overpaid because it's specially chosen and lacks representation, while the mayor-elect starts his term in January due to being elected. The involved issue was complicated, but the person involved is on holiday. Present workers need to work more now, and present (= those here now) have to elect their representative. It was a proper meal, and the meal itself was delicious. John is the responsible guy who took responsibility for his actions, but the man responsible was fired due to being unable to take on that role. The powerful group will continue to be all-powerful, and they are (are = plural verb) the old who have been around for a long time. The unknown quantity is difficult to predict, while the supernatural refers to things beyond our understanding. Adjectives like "big" or "happy" can come before or after nouns without changing their meaning, as can words like "many" or "few".