

## Adjective (kata sifat)

**WebQuest Description:** telling student about how to use adjective word correctly.

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### Introduction

What Is An Adjective? The simplest definition of an adjective is that it is a word that describes or clarifies a noun. Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, color, origin or material. 1. It's a big table. (size) 2. It's a round table. (shape) 3. It's an old table. (age) 4. It's a brown table. (color) 5. It's an English table. (origin) 6. It's a wooden table. (material) 7. It's a lovely table. (opinion) 8. It's a broken table. (observation) 9. It's a coffee table. (purpose)

What Do Adjectives Look Like? English grammar can be tricky, there are often exceptions to the rules, so you need to be careful. You'll find that English adjectives often end with these suffixes: -able/-ible "adorable, invisible, responsible, uncomfortable" -al "educational, gradual, illegal, nocturnal, viral" -an "American, Mexican, urban" -ar "cellular, popular, spectacular, vulgar" -ent "intelligent, potent, silent, violent" -ful "harmful, powerful, tasteful, thoughtful" -ic/-ical "athletic, energetic, magical, scientific" -ine "bovine, canine, equine, feminine, masculine" -ile "agile, docile, fertile, virile" -ive "informative, native, talkative" -less "careless, endless, homeless, timeless" -ous "cautious, dangerous, enormous, malodorous" -some "awesome, handsome, lonesome, wholesome"

Many adjectives also end with -y, -ary, -ate, -ed, and -ing. However, nouns and adverbs can end with -y, lots of nouns end with -ary, nouns and verbs also end with -ate, and verbs also end in -ed and -ing. Remember we said you need to be careful! To work out if a word is an adjective or not, look at its location in the sentence. Where Do Adjectives Go in a Sentence? If you come across a word that ends in -y, -ary or -ate (or any other suffix for that matter), and you want to know if it's an adjective, just look at where it is and what it's doing in the sentence. If it comes immediately before a noun, and especially if it comes between an article (a, an, the), a possessive adjective (my, his, her, its, your, our, their), a demonstrative (this, that, these, those) or an amount (some, most, all, a few) and a noun, then it's an adjective. The grassy field was wet with dew. "Grassy" comes between an article (the) and a noun (field), so you know it's an adjective. The my old trophies. "Old" comes between a possessive adjective (my) and a noun (trophies), making it an adjective. We had a few ordinary days. "Ordinary" comes between an amount (a few) and a noun (days), so it's definitely an adjective. Did you see that immaculate kitchen? "Immaculate" comes between a demonstrative (that) and a noun (kitchen), so it must be an adjective. Adjectives also act as complements. Complements are words that complete the predicate of a sentence when the verb is "be". He is tall. We've been teachers for five years. You were my best friend. He was smart, handsome and rich. As you can see, not all complements are adjectives. In these examples, "tall" and "smart, handsome and rich" are adjectives, but "teachers for five years" and "both noun phrases. If the complement is only one word, there's a good chance it's an adjective. Also if the complement is a list of words, those are probably also adjectives. If an article (a, an, the) or a possessive (my, his, her, its, your, our, their, mine, his, hers, its, yours, ours, theirs) is involved, it's a noun phrase.

What's the Correct Order for Multiple Adjectives? When you list several adjectives in a row, there's a specific order they need to be written or spoken in. Native speakers of English tend to put them in the correct order naturally, but if you're learning English, you'll have to memorize the order. It goes like this: Determiner "This means an article (a, the), a number or amount, a possessive adjective (my, his, her, its, your, our, their), or a demonstrative (this, that, these, those). Observation/Opinion "Beautiful, expensive, gorgeous, broken, delicious, ugly" Size "Huge, tiny, 4-foot-tall" Shape "Square, circular, oblong" Age "10-year-old, new, antique" Color "Black, red, blue-green" Origin "Roman, English, Mongolian" Material "Silk, silk, plastic, wooden" Qualifier "A noun or verb acting as adjective"

This is the correct order for adjectives that come directly before a noun, and they are separated by commas. My beautiful, big, circular, antique, brown, English, wooden coffee table was broken in the move. If the adjectives come after the verb "be" as the complement, then the qualifier (the defining word) will stay with the noun at the beginning of the sentence. The adjectives in the complement are separated by commas with the final two being separated by "and". My coffee table is beautiful, big, circular, antique, brown, English and wooden. Adjectives add information and interest to your writing but more adjectives do not necessarily make a better sentence. Use them wisely. watch this video about adjective!

### Tasks

task 1 For each sentence, choose the adjective that makes the most sense to complete the sentence. 1. The chicken soup is very \_\_\_\_\_. (tasty/floppy) 2. My mom's spaghetti is \_\_\_\_\_. (delicious/sharp) 3. The birthday party is \_\_\_\_\_. (ugly/fun) 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ children has no place to sleep. (poor/fluffy) 5. My shoes are \_\_\_\_\_. (soft/angry) 6. My sister's body mist is \_\_\_\_\_. (frilly/smelly) 7. Andi Rianto's music is \_\_\_\_\_. (generous/energizing) 8. The theatre show is \_\_\_\_\_. (dramatic/furry) 9. Their home is very \_\_\_\_\_. (challenging/comfortable) 10. Our school is \_\_\_\_\_. (salty/large) 11. The wedding party was \_\_\_\_\_. (old/noisy) 12. Harry's motorcycle is \_\_\_\_\_ (crunchy/fast) 13. Our neighbour has a \_\_\_\_\_ monkey. (friendly/bumpy) 14. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ today. (chilly/smooth) 15. My new dresses are \_\_\_\_\_. (clever/fashionable) 16. Those students are \_\_\_\_\_. (intelligent/rectangular) 17. The village library is \_\_\_\_\_. (useful/chewy) 18. My father has a \_\_\_\_\_ horse. (brown/scaly) 19. The musician played an \_\_\_\_\_ violin. (expensive/large) 20. My friends invited me to a \_\_\_\_\_ party. (fancy/sleepy)

task 2 create a group consist of 2 or more students and make a dialogue about adjective!

## Process

LESSON PLAN  
By Mrs. Nadiaday  
activities goals  
wednesday teacher explain about adjective, give some examples for the students, tell the students about adjective words  
students are knowing what the adjective is  
students can make some adjective sentences  
thursday reviewing yesterday lesson  
teacher gives some exercises about adjective  
teacher asks the students to make a group for simple dialogue about adjective  
students can do the exercises correctly  
students can mention some adjective words in their simple dialogue.

## Evaluation

if the students can understand definition about adjective, has know how to use the adjective verbs, and have done all the task correctly you will get a good score.  
day lesson score  
wednesday reading text 100  
mention adjective words 100  
thursday dialogue 100  
make a descriptive text 100  
total score : 400 : 4 = 100

Category and Score	lesson				Score
wednesday	reading text	mention adjective words			100
thursday	dialogue	make a descriptive text			100
				Total Score	200

## Conclusion

In this section, we introduced ourselves to the adjective, which comes in a one-word form that either precedes or follows the noun it modifies. When the adjective precedes the noun, it's in the attributive position. When it follows the noun, it's in the predicative position. Most one-word adjectives have positive, comparative, and superlative forms. As a rule, we add 'er or 'est to the positive form of adjectives of one or two syllables to form their comparative ('er) or superlative ('est) forms. For adjectives with three or more syllables, we ordinarily use more for the comparative and most for the superlative. These rules, like all rules in grammar, have their exceptions, so that we would not use the two-syllable adjective careful and say, He was carefuller. Instead, we'd say, He was more careful. We also met those hard-to-classify words "a, an, and the. We call them articles, but they don't constitute their own separate part of speech. Since we use articles to modify nouns, in much the same way we use adjectives, I included a discussion on problems associated with them in this section on adjectives.

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### Standards

I'm from Indonesia and I make this subject is for Junior High School Student grade 7 - 9

### Credits

thank to Allah who has gave me more spirit to make this webquest, and I also Thank to my lecturer Mrs. Hermariyanti Kusuma Dewi, M.Pd. who gives me a chance to create this webquest.

### Other

I think its enough from me, hope this subject will give all students so many benefits for their study.