

## Adjective Order

In English, it is common to use more than one adjective before a noun — for example, “He's a silly young fool,” or “She's a smart, energetic woman.” When you use more than one adjective, you have to put them in the right order, according to type. This page will explain the different types of adjectives and the correct order for them.

### 1. The basic types of adjectives

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|---------|--|
| Opinion | An <b>opinion</b> adjective explains what you think about something (other people may not agree with you).<br>For example: silly, beautiful, horrible, difficult |
| Size    | A <b>size</b> adjective, of course, tells you how big or small something is.<br>For example: large, tiny, enormous, little                                       |
| Age     | An <b>age</b> adjective tells you how young or old something or someone is.<br>For example: ancient, new, young, old   |
| Shape   | A <b>shape</b> adjective describes the shape of something.<br>For example: square, round, flat, rectangular  |
| Colour  | A <b>colour</b> adjective, of course, describes the colour of something.   |

For example: blue, pink, reddish, grey

Origin An **origin** adjective describes where something comes from.  
For example: French, lunar, American, eastern, Greek

Material A **material** adjective describes what something is made from.  
For example: wooden, metal, cotton, paper

Purpose A **purpose** adjective describes what something is used for. These adjectives often end with "-ing".  
For example: sleeping (as in "sleeping bag"), roasting (as in "roasting tin")

## 2. Some examples of adjective order

	Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Purpose	
a	silly		young			English			man
a		huge		round			metal		bowl
a		small			red			sleeping	bag