1. The feminine noun has a feminine adjective and the feminine adjective is not inflected. Adjective is used as attributive adjunct and as nominal predicate or as predicative adjunct. Thus, it precedes a noun to qualify it. It also appears as the predicate of the verb substantive when it appears as a finite verb. These are the very regular features and they need no special illustration. Some of the idioms are illustrated below: jahā parvatana kī gūpha gambhīra nirjharane jhare hai—where the cares of the mountain sprout deep fountains. PP.610. tumakojo laghusa laghu honamaskār—(my) salutation to you who are the smallest. NRTB/MSS. jab lag prān sārīr mē hai tab lag sārīr amar hai—so long as the life is in the body, the body is immortal. NRTB/MSS.

2. The adjective very often is used as noun. e.g. bādō se ādar pāy—having received respect from the great. RC/MSS. bhale pratyupakār kī bhāvanā se nahī prerit hai—the good (persons) are not backed by the feeling of 'pratyupakār'. NRTB/MSS.

3. The derivative adjectives with the suffix -vant(a) and its feminine -vantī are regularly attested. e.g. use karunāvanta dekhā—he saw him aggrieved. PP.310. Karunāvanta rām ke caritra—the character of benevolent Rām. RC/MSS. use aśrupāta sahita sōkavantī dekhā—(he) saw her aggrieved with tears. PP.753. Similarly the feminine derivatives in -vati also feature. e.g. viṇayavati, BYB.160; daṇyavati, Karunāvati. RC/MSS. Similarly the derivative adjective in -vān(a) are attested. e.g. karunāvān puruṣ kā āgaman—the arrival of
merciful... reception of the humble. RC/ASS.

The adjectives 'bahut', 'badā' are regularly used as extensive adverbs, e.g., pari vāko bahuta kathin viraha utpanna bhayo - but very great (pang of) separation arose in him. CV.161. badī asahya pīdā upaji - very unbearable grief arose (in him). CV.167.

The adjectives 'yogya' and 'ucit(a)' regularly govern the noun in the dative and the locative cases. (See Supra Syntax of the Dative and the locative.)