

What is an Adjective ?

Learning objective: By the end of this course, learners will confidently use adjectives in speaking and writing.

Adjectives are words that describe or give more information about nouns or pronouns.

Example: a *beautiful* garden, an *old* car, *three* apples.

Examples in Sentences:

The *red* balloon is floating.

She is a *kind* person.

2. Types of Adjectives

Descriptive Adjectives: Describe qualities or characteristics

Examples: *big, small, happy, cold.*

Quantitative Adjectives: Indicate quantity or amount.

Examples: *some, many, few, three.*

Demonstrative Adjectives: Point out specific nouns.

Examples: *this, that, these, those.*

Possessive Adjectives: Show ownership. Examples: *my, your, his, her, our, their.*

Interrogative Adjectives: Used in questions. Examples: *which, what, whose.*

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives:

Used to compare nouns. Examples: *bigger, smallest, more beautiful, most interesting.*

3. Adjective Order

- Understand the correct order of adjectives when multiple adjectives describe a noun.

Order of Adjectives

(OSASCOMP)

1.

○ Opinion → Size → Age → Shape → Color → Origin → Material → Purpose.
○

Example: A beautiful small old round red Italian wooden coffee **table**.

2. Practice with Examples :

She has a _____ (size) _____ (color) dog.

▪ Answer: She has a big black dog.

3. Adjectives and Sentence Placement

Objectives: Learn where adjectives appear in sentences.

1. **Before the Noun:**

○ The tall man is my teacher.

2. **After the Verb (as Predicate Adjectives):**

○ The man is tall.

3. **Adjective Phrases:**

○ Groups of words acting as an adjective.
▪ Example: The girl in the red dress is dancing.

5. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Objectives:

• Learn how to compare using adjectives

1. Comparative Adjectives:

○ Compare two things.
▪ Add **-er** or use "more".
▪ Example: smaller, more interesting.

2. Superlative Adjectives:

○ Compare three or more things.
▪ Add **-est** or use "most".
▪ Example: smallest, most interesting.

3. Irregular Comparisons

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- *good* → *better* → *best*
- *bad* → *worse* → *worst*

6. Participial Adjectives

(Use adjectives derived from verbs.)

1. Present Participles (-ing):

- Describe something causing the feeling.
 - Example: *The movie is interesting.*
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2. Past Participles (-ed):

- Describe the person/thing experiencing the feeling.
 - Example: *I am interested in the movie.*

7. Adjectives vs. Adverbs :

1. Adjectives: Describe nouns or pronouns.

- *She is a quick runner.*
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2. Adverbs: Describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

- *She runs quickly.*

8. Common Mistakes with Adjectives

1. Misordering adjectives:

- Incorrect: *A wooden big round table.*
- Correct: *A big round wooden table.*
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2. Overusing comparative/superlative forms:

- Incorrect: *This is more better.*
- Correct: *This is better.*

Comparative Adjectives:

Comparative adjectives are used to compare two people, places, things, or ideas. They describe how one noun is different from another by showing a greater or lesser degree of a quality.

For Short Adjectives (One or Two Syllables):

Add **-er** to the adjective.

- Examples:
 - *small* → *smaller*
 - *fast* → *faster*
 - *tall* → *taller*
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2. For Long Adjectives (Three or More Syllables):

- Use **more** before the adjective.

- Examples:
 - *beautiful* → *more beautiful*
 - *important* → *more important*
 - *interesting* → *more interesting*
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3. For Adjectives Ending in -y:

Change **-y** to **-i** and add **-er**.

- Examples:
 - *happy* → *happier*
 - *busy* → *busier*

4. For Adjectives Ending in a Consonant + Vowel + Consonant:

Double the final consonant and add **-er**.

- Examples:
 - *big* → *bigger*
 - *hot* → *hotter*

5. Irregular Adjectives:

Some adjectives form their comparative in irregular ways.

- Examples:
 - *good* → *better*
 - *bad* → *worse*
 - *far* → *farther/further*

Comparative Adjectives

1. To Compare Two Nouns:

- Use the structure: [Noun 1] + [comparative adjective] + **than** + [Noun 2]
- Examples:

- *This book is **longer than** that one.*

- *She is **happier than** her sister.*

2. With "Less" for Negative Comparisons:

- Use the structure: [Noun 1] + **less** + adjective + **than** + [Noun 2]
- Examples:

- *This test is **less difficult than** the last one.*

- *He is **less energetic than** his brother.*

Examples of Comparative Adjectives in Sentences

Adjective	Comparative	Examples
<u>Small</u>	<u>Smaller</u>	<i>My car is smaller than yours.</i>
<u>happy</u>	<u>happier</u>	<i>I am happier than yesterday.</i>
<u>expensive</u>	more expensive	<i>This phone is more expensive than that one.</i>
<u>bad</u>	<u>worse</u>	<i>His grade is worse than mine.</i>
<u>good</u>	<u>better</u>	<i>This restaurant is better than the other.</i>

****Practice Activities**

Activity 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the comparative adjective:

1. This box is _____ (heavy) than that one.
2. She is _____ (intelligent) than her classmates.
3. Today is _____ (cold) than yesterday.

Activity 2: Write Your Own Sentences(Write three sentences comparing:)

1. Two people you know.
2. Two cities.
3. Two objects in your room.

Activity 3: Error Correction

Fix the errors in these sentences:

1. This car is more faster than that one.
2. She is the most happier than her sister.
3. My dog is more small than yours.