What is an Adjective?

<u>Learning objective:</u> 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.

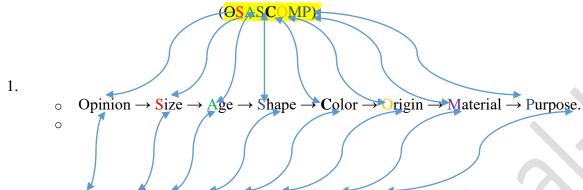
Comparative and Superlative Adjectives:

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



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

2. <u>Practice with Exemples :</u>

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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:
 - o The tall man is my teacher.
- 2. After the Verb (as Predicate Adjectives):
 - The man is tall.
- 3. Adjective Phrases:
 - o 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:
 - o Compare two things.
 - Add -er or use "more".
 - Example: *smaller*, *more interesting*.
- 2. **Superlative Adjectives:**
 - o Compare three or more things.
 - Add **-est** or use "most".
 - Example: *smallest, most interesting*.

3. <u>Irregular Comparisons</u>

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- \circ good \rightarrow better \rightarrow best
- \circ bad \rightarrow worse \rightarrow wors

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):

- o 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.

2. Adverbs: Describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

o She runs quickly.

8. Common Mistakes with Adjectives

- 1. Misordering adjectives:
 - o Incorrect: A wooden big round table.
 - o Correct: A big round wooden table.

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- 2. Overusing comparative/superlative forms:
 - o 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.

- o Examples:
 - $small \rightarrow small \frac{er}{e}$
 - $fast \rightarrow faster$
 - $tall \rightarrow taller$
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2. For Long Adjectives (Three or More Syllables):

- Use more before the adjective.
- o Examples:
 - beautiful \rightarrow more beautiful
 - $important \rightarrow \frac{more}{important}$
 - interesting \rightarrow more interesting
- 3. For Adjectives Ending in -y:

Change -y to -i and add -er.

- o Examples:
 - happy → happier
 - $busy \rightarrow bus \frac{1}{ler}$

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

Double the final consonant and add -er.

- o Examples:
 - $big \rightarrow big \frac{ger}{ger}$
 - $hot \rightarrow hotter$

5. Irregular Adjectives:

Some adjectives form their comparative in irregular ways.

- Examples:
 - $good \rightarrow better$
 - $bad \rightarrow worse$
 - $far \rightarrow farther/further$

Comparative Adjectives

1. To Compare Two Nouns:

- Use the structure:
 Examples:

 [Noun 1] + [comparative adjective] + than + [Noun 2]
 - This book is **longer than** that one.
 - She is **happier than** her sister.

2. With "Less" for Negative Comparisons:

Use the structure:
 Examples:

[Noun 1] + less + adjective + than + [Noun 2]

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- This test is **less difficult than** the last one.
- He is less energetic than his brother.

Examples of Comparative Adjectives in Sentences

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

**Practice Activities

<u>Activity 1:</u> 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.