Adjectives are words that describe, identify, or quantify nouns and pronouns. They help specify our writing by offering more details about nouns and pronouns.

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Comparative adjectives are used to compare two things—they help describe differences between two nouns.

Eqorctcvkxg Cflgevkxg Ugpvgpeg Hqtownc

Comparative adjectives are generally used in the following sentence structure:

Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + than + noun (object)

Gzc o rng Ugpvgpeg

My television + is + bigger + than + my computer.

My television is bigger than my computer.

In some cases, the sentence will end after the comparative adjective and not include the object of comparison. This structure is possible when the context has provided enough information to make Ahas offati of A ucjeya ba,ia,h

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For comparative adjectives, the suffix /gt will be added, or it will be preceded by oqtg. For superlative adjectives, the suffix /guv will be added, or it will be preceded by oquv. Occasionally, both forms are used, but one will be more common. When in doubt, use oqtg or oquv instead of a suffix. For adjectives ending in f, the f will become an f, and the appropriate suffix will be added.

Cflgevkxg	Eq o rctcvkxg	Uwrgtnevkxg	
gentle	gentler	gentlest	
clumsy	clumsier clumsiest		
happy	happier	happiest	
anxious	more anxious	most anxious	
polite	more polite	most polite	

u o U

Comparative adjectives will be preceded by more, and superlative adjectives will be preceded by o quv.

Cflgevkxg	Eq o rctcvkxg	Uwrgtnevkxg	
important	more important	most important	
attractive	more attractive	most attractive	
embarrassed			

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Although there are several rules for writing in English, these rules often have irregularities and exceptions. Sometimes, the deviants follow a pattern that makes them easy to spot, but this is not the case for comparative and superlative adjectives. Abnormal adjectives simply have to be committed to memory.

Adjectives are irregular when their comparative and superlative forms do not adhere to the rules discussed in this handout. The chart below displays some examples of irregular adjectives.

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Cflgevkxg	Eqorctcvkxg	Uwrgtnevkxg	
good	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
little	less	least	
much	more	most	
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest	

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Adjectives are exceptions to the rules discussed in this handout when they simply do not have a comparative or superlative form. Some examples include blind, unique, vertical, wrong, left, intelligent, complete, perfect, etc.

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Directions: Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative adjective based on the adjective provided in parentheses.

1.	The Burj Khalifa building in Dubai is the(tall) building in the world.
2.	Labradors are(big) than Chihuahuas.
3.	We built rockets in physics class today. Mine flew the(high).
4.	My necklace is(expensive) than my bracelet.
5.	I got a C on my essay, which is(bad) than the 100% I got last time.
6.	Homework is(important) than watching television.
7.	Watching television makes me(happy) than doing homework.
8.	To save money, I am searching for the(cheap) textbooks.
9.	My grandmother's chocolate chip cookies are the(good).
10.	Driving on a dirt road is(bumpy) than driving on asphalt.

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- 1. tallest
- 2. bigger
- 3. highest
- 4. more expensive
- 5. worse
- 6. more important
- 7. happier
- 8. cheapest
- 9. best
- 10. bumpier

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