

# *General English Language*

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# 11th Class



# Elements of the lecture

- Comparatives and Superlatives



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# What is a noun?

Noun is a word which refers to a thing, person, activity, place etc.



car



reading



street

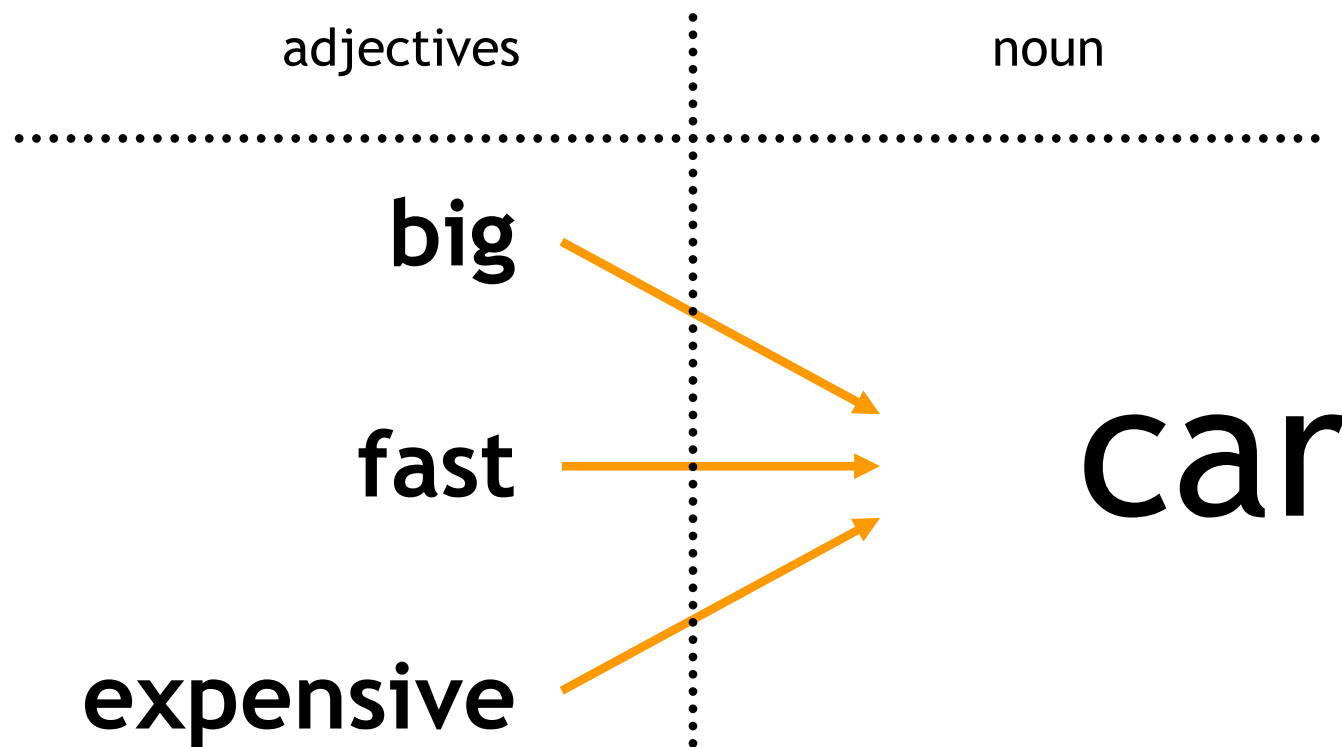


Teacher

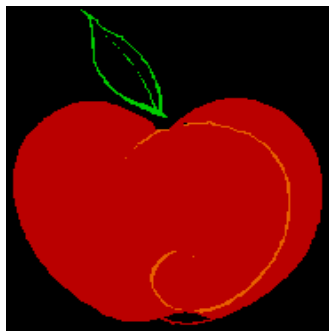


# What is an adjective?

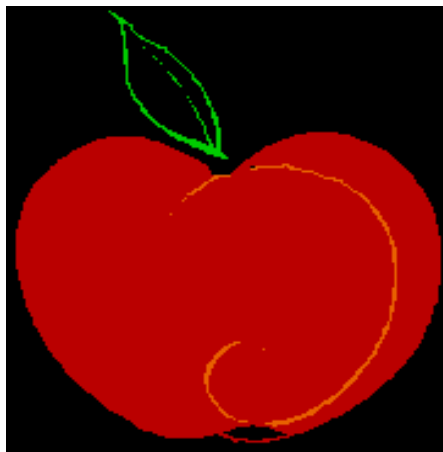
Adjective is a word which describes a noun



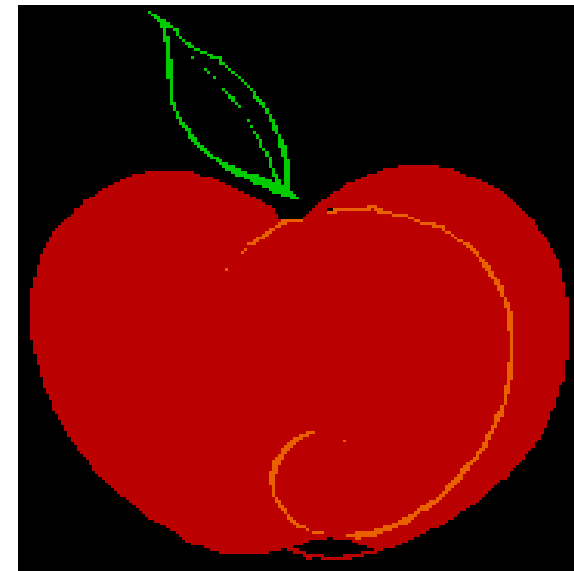
# Examples Adjectives



large



larger



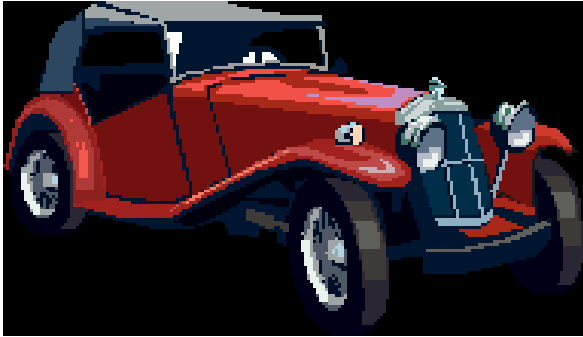
largest

The first apple is large.

The second apple is larger than the first.

The third apple is the largest of the three.





The jalopy is a fast car.

The racecar is the faster car of the two.

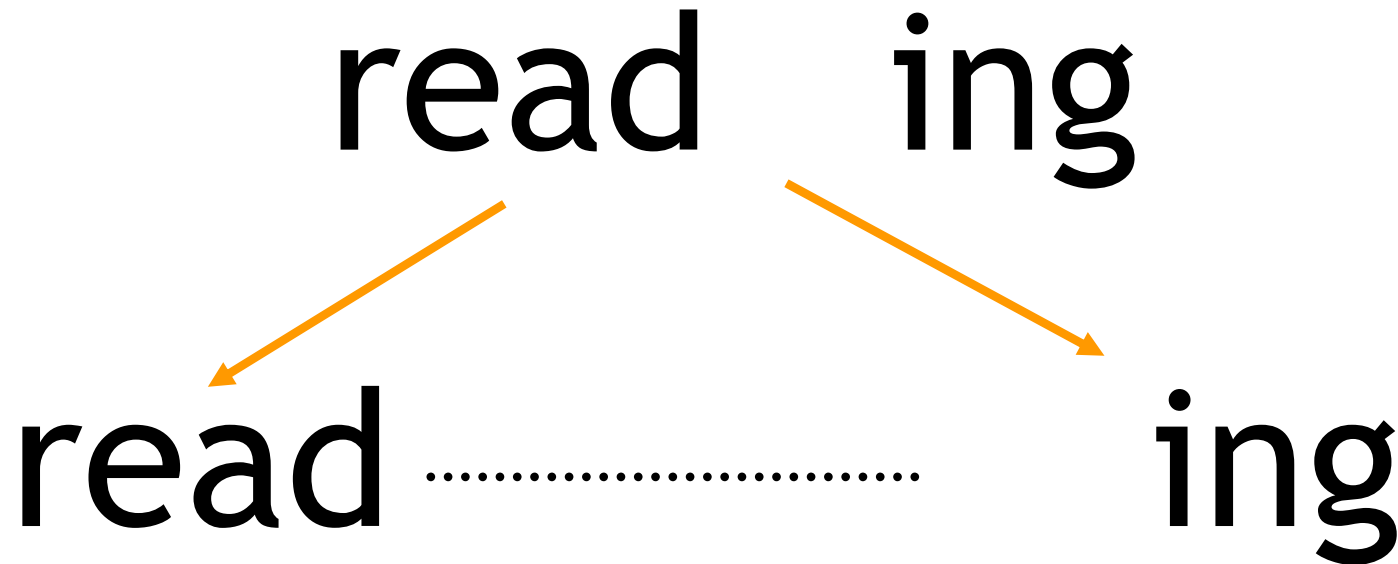
The dragster is the fastest car of all.





# What is a syllable?

Syllable is a part of a word containing a vowel sound



1<sup>st</sup> syllable

2nd syllable



# Syllables – examples

## 1. One-syllable adjectives

→ **fast big cheap long**

## 2. Two-syllable adjectives

→ **hap py cra zy dir ty**

## 3. Three-syllable adjectives

→ **im por tant won der ful**



# LET'S START 😊

Adjectives and adverbs are words that modify other words. The comparative form of an adjective or adverb compares two things. The superlative form of an adjective or adverb compares three or more things.



# What is a “comparative form”?

Comparative form expresses the idea of ‘more’

fast-er

My car is fast.

But his car is faster.



# “Comparative form”?

How is a ‘comparative’ form built?

one syllable adjectives

long er

two syllable adjectives  
ending in -ly

funny ier

other two and three syllable  
adjectives

more modern

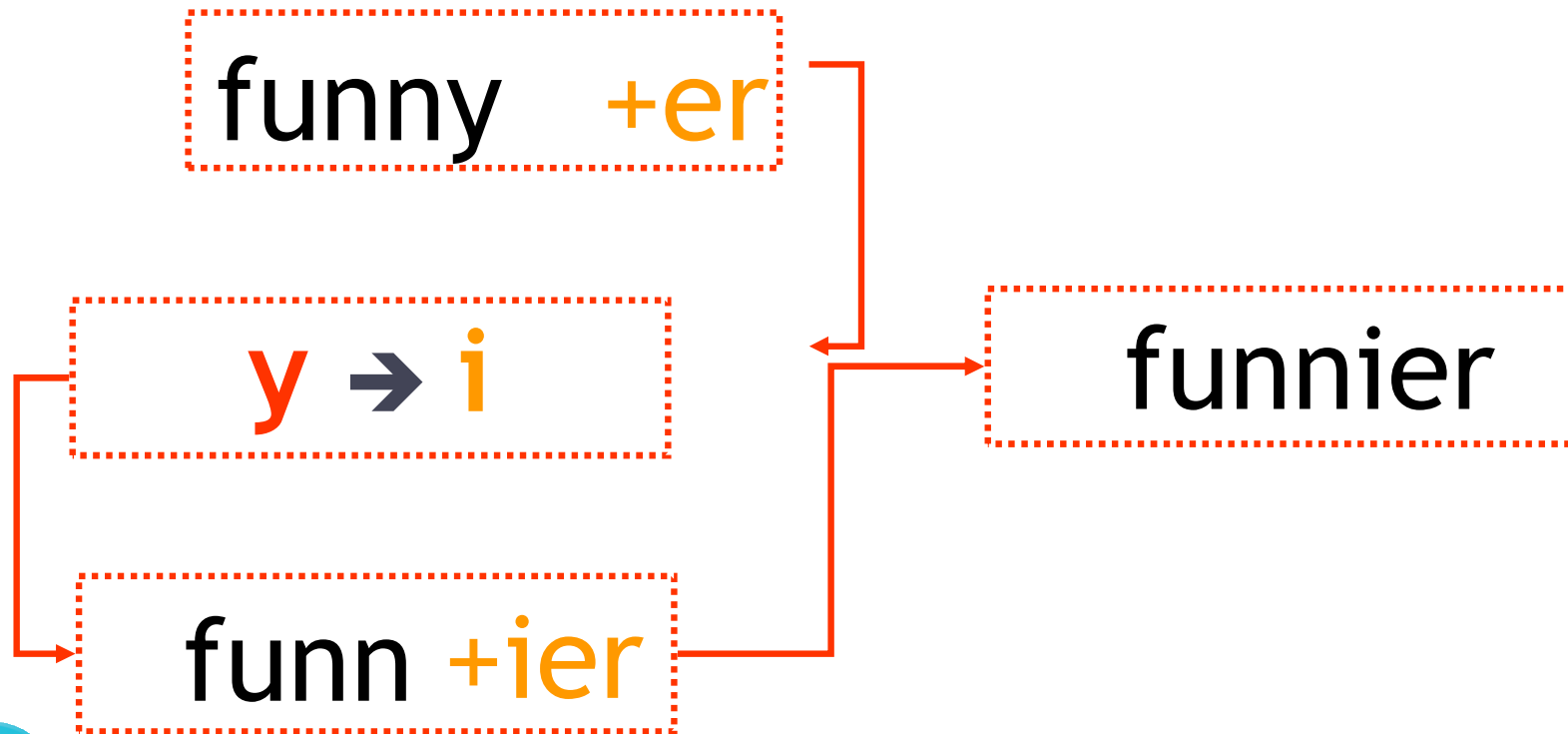
irregular adjectives  
for example ‘good’

better



# Change of 'y' into 'i'

We want the comparative form of the adjective 'funny'



# What is a “superlative form”?

Comparative form expresses the idea of ‘most’

fast-est

My car is fast.  
Your car is fast.

But his car is the fastest.



# “Superlative form”?

How is a ‘superlative’ form built?

one syllable adjectives

long **est**

two syllable adjectives  
ending in -ly

funny **iest**

other two and three syllable  
adjectives

**most** modern

irregular adjectives  
for example ‘good’

**best**





# Summary comparison

	comparative	superlative
long	long <b>er</b>	long <b>est</b>
funny	funn <b>iest</b>	funn <b>iest</b>
modern	<b>more</b> modern	<b>most</b> modern
good	<b>better</b>	<b>best</b>



To make comparative and superlative forms of adjectives some rules must be followed.



# Rule 1

To form the comparative or superlative of one syllable words with **more than one vowel OR ending with more than one consonant at the add -er OR -est.**

tall	taller	tallest
neat	neater	neatest
deep	deeper	deepest



# Rule 2

To form the comparative or superlative of a **one syllable word ending in e add -r OR -st.**

wide	wider	widest
fine	finer	finest
cute	cuter	cutest



# Rule 3

To form the comparative or superlative of a one syllable word with **one vowel and one consonant at the end** double the consonant, and **add -er OR -est.**

sad	sadder	saddest
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest



# Rule 4

To form the comparative or superlative of a **two syllable word ending in y**, change the y to i, then add -er OR -est.

happy	happier	happiest
jolly	jollier	jolliest
lazy	lazier	laziest



# Rule 5

To form the comparative or superlative of a **two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed** then add -er OR -est.

Adjectives ending in -le, -ow, er frequently take -er and -est.

yellow	yellower	yellowest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
simple	simpler	simplest



# Rules at a Glance

Adjective form	Comparative	Superlative
<p>Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>light, neat, fast, tall, neat, deep</i></p>	<p>Add -er: <i>lighter, neater, faster, taller, neater, deeper</i></p>	<p>Add -est: <i>lightest, neatest, fastest, tallest. neatest, deepest</i></p>
<p>Only one syllable, ending in E. Examples: <i>wide, fine, cute</i></p>	<p>Add -r: <i>wider, finer, cuter</i></p>	<p>Add -st: <i>widest, finest, cutest</i></p>
<p>Only one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end. Examples: <i>hot, big, fat, sad</i></p>	<p>Double the consonant, and add -er: <i>hotter, bigger, fatter, sadder</i></p>	<p>Double the consonant, and add -est: <i>hottest, biggest, fattest, saddest</i></p>
<p>Two syllables, ending in Y. Examples: <i>happy, silly, lonely, jolly</i></p>	<p>Change y to i, then add -er: <i>happier, sillier, lonelier, jollier</i></p>	<p>Change y to i, then add -est: <i>happiest, silliest, loneliest, jolliest</i></p>
<p>two syllable word ending a vowel-sound that is not stressed <i>yellow, simple</i></p>	<p>Add -er: <i>yellower, simpler</i></p>	<p>Add -est: <i>yellower, simpler</i></p>
<p>Two syllables or more, not ending in Y. Examples: <i>modern, interesting, beautiful,</i></p>	<p>Use more before the adjective: <i>more modern, more interesting, more beautiful</i></p>	<p>Use most before the adjective: <i>most modern, most interesting, most beautiful</i></p>





**NOTE:** Like adjectives some adverbs can take comparative and superlative forms, with -er and -est:



Sally works hard.

Steve works harder than Sally

Kathy and Sue work the hardest of all.





The bird sings loudly.

The moose sang louder than the bird.

Pete sang the loudest of them all.



# List of Adverbs in Which -er and -est May Be Added

<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
fast	faster	fastest
slow	slower	slowest
quick	quicker	quickest
early	earlier	earliest
bright	brighter	brightest
high	higher	highest



However, the majority of adverbs do not take these endings. Instead, they form the comparative using *more* and the superlative using *most*:

## Adverb

## Comparative

## Superlative

*recently*

*more recently*

*most recently*

*effectively*

*more effectively*

*most effectively*

*frequently*

*more frequently*

*most frequently*



# Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

Some comparative and superlative forms are irregular and do not follow any rules or patterns. These must be memorized.



# Irregular Adverbs

<b>Word</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
much	more	most
well	better	best



# Irregular Adjectives

<b>Word</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
old	older elder	oldest eldest



# Example:

Nathan made a **good** stew.

Molly's stew was **better** than Nathan's.

Ezra made the **best** stew of all.







بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ

