1. Behavioral Objectives:
To enable the students to:
1. Show nature of the adjectives.
2. Know what are the types of adjectives.
3. Identify the formation of adjectives.
4. Explain formation of comparative and superlative degrees.

2. Teaching Aids
1. The blackboard.
2. Chalk pieces, White and Colorful.

3. Teaching Method
1. Lecturing.
2. Question and Answer.

4. Introduction: Revision/announcement of the topic. (5 Minutes)

Before introducing the new topic, it's important to review the topic of the previous lecture. We have mentioned what is the meaning of adjective, types of adjectives which include adjective of proper, quality, quantity…etc

Now we are going to have preliminary idea about our subject the comparison of adjectives.
5/Presentation (40 Minutes)

There are many rules to form comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives depending on the number of syllables i.e. If it is one or two syllables.

6. The nature of adjective

An Adjective is a word used to qualify a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives are mainly of two types: Attributive Adjective and Predicative adjective. An adjective is called an Attributive Adjective when it is placed before a noun and qualifies it. But an Adjective is called a Predicative Adjective when it is placed after a verb in the Predicate part and qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

*The intelligent girl is reading a book.* (intelligent Attributive Adjective).

*The girl is very intelligent.* (intelligent Predicative Adj.qualifies the Noun 'girl'.)

*She is very lazy.* ('lazy' Predicative adjective qualifies the Pronoun 'she').

Both Attributive Adjective and Predicative Adjective qualify a noun. But only Predicative Adjective qualifies a pronoun.

However, there are eight kinds of Adjectives in terms of nature:

7. Types Of Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinds of adjectives</th>
<th>How to recognize them</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Proper adjectives</td>
<td>is formed from a proper noun</td>
<td>Asian, Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian tea is better than Chinese tea.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Adj. of Quality</td>
<td>it denotes the quality, weakness</td>
<td>good, bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is an honest man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Adj. of Quantity</td>
<td>it denotes the quantity of a thing or idea</td>
<td>much, some, any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want some salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **Numeral adj.**

It denotes the number of persons

One, two, three

Some boys were in the competition things

But only three got the prizes.

5. **Demonstrative adj.**

It points out which persons

This, that, these

I hate such things.

Or things are meant

6. **Distributive adj.**

Each boy will get a prize.

It denotes a person or a thing separately.

Each, every, either

7. **Interrogative adj.**

What manner of man is he?

Before a noun for asking a question.

Whose, which, what

8. **Possessive adj.**

This is his book.

To denote possession.

My, our, your, his, her

8. **Formation of Adjectives**

1. **Adjectives from Nouns**

Boy boyish

Child childish

2. **Adjectives from Verbs**

Act active agree agreeable

3. **Adjectives from other adjectives**

Alternate alternative Tragic tragical

9. **Comparison of adjectives**

There are three degrees of Adjective:

1. Positive Degree [without any comparison] ex, John is a tall boy.

2. Comparative Degree [Comparison between two persons or things] ex,
Mary is taller than John.

3. Superlative Degree [Comparison among three or more persons or things]
   ex, Giraffe is the tallest of all animals.

10. Formation of Comparative and superlative degrees

1. Most adjectives of one syllable by adding –er and –est:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>Colder</td>
<td>Coldest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. When the positive ends in –e, only –r and –st are added:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Larger</td>
<td>Largest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. When the positive ends in a Consonant preceded by a Vowel, the Consonant is doubled before adding –er and –est:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
<td>biggest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. When the positive ends in y, preceded by a consonant, the y is changed into I before adding -er and -est.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Easy</td>
<td>easier</td>
<td>easiest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Some comparatives and superlatives are different from the positive:

   [They are formed in irregular way].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Adjectives of two syllables or more than two syllables form the Comparative and the superlative by adding more and most before them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
<td>most beautiful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Use of Degrees

Use of positive Degree : Bob is as old as Joe.

Use of Comparative Degree : George is older than Mike.

Use of Superlative Degree : George is the oldest of all.

He is the oldest boy in his class.

Hints for expressing degrees:

Positive Degree : He is (as) ferocious (as) a wolf.
Comparative Degree : He is more ferocious than a wolf.
Superlative Degree : He is most ferocious man in the society.

He is the best of all the boys.

Submitted

By:

Assist.instructor : Aswan Jalal