

## COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

1. Rama is a tall boy - **Positive Degree**
2. Hari is taller than Rama – **Comparative Degree**
3. Govind is the tallest of boy in the class – **Superlative Degree**

### Definition:

1. The **Positive Degree** of an adjective is the adjective in its simple form. It is used to denote the mere existence of some quality of what we speak about. It is used when no comparison is made.
2. The **Comparative Degree** of an adjective denotes a higher degree of the quality than the positive, and is used when two things (or sets of things) are compared.
3. The **Superlative Degree** of an adjective denotes a highest degree of the quality, and is used when more than two things (or sets of things) are compared.

### General rules for forming comparative adjectives are as follows:

1.	Adjectives with one syllable e.g. Rich	Add – er Richer
2.	Adjectives ending with ‘e’ e.g. safe	Add – ‘r’ Safer
3.	Adjectives with one vowel and one consonant. e.g. Big	Double the consonant and add ‘er’ Bigger
4.	Two syllabled adjective ending in -‘y’ e. g. happy	Change ‘y’ to ‘i’ and add ‘er’ Happier
5.	Two syllabled adjectives not ending in – y and longer adjectives. e.g. honest e.g. efficient	Add ‘more’  more honest more efficient

**Some adjective have irregular comparative forms:**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
1.	Good, well	Better	Best
2.	Bad, evil	Worse	Worst
3.	Little	Less, Lesser	Least
4.	Much	More	Most (quantity)
5.	Many	More	Most ( number)
6.	Late	Later, Latter	Latest, Last
7.	Old	Older, Elder	Oldest, Eldest
8.	Far	Farther	Farthest
9.	Fore	Former	Foremost
10.	In	Inner	Inmost
11.	Up	Upper	Up most, Uppermost
12.	Out	Outer	Utmost, Uttermost