

# *The Adjective*

# Content of the presentation

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- Morphological characteristics of adjectives
- Syntactical characteristics of adjectives
- Qualitative and relative adjectives

# What is an adjective?



A word cloud of adjectives in various colors and orientations. The words include: vile, tall, large, high, small, terrible, starving, hungry, bad, lean, awful, skinny, disgusting, horrible, shiny, fat, slim, bright, plump, lovely, nice, and tiny.

# Morphological characteristics



small



smaller

fast

faster



Adjectives in English do not take any endings to express agreement with the head-word.

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positive

comparative

superlative

	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
<i>One syllable adjectives</i>	<i>Old</i> <i>Safe</i> <i>Big</i> <i>Hot</i>	<i>Older</i> <i>Safer</i> <i>Bigger</i> <i>Hotter</i>	<i>The oldest</i> <i>The safest</i> <i>The biggest</i> <i>The hottest</i>
<i>Adjectives ending in y</i>	<i>Noisy</i> <i>Dirty</i>	<i>Noisier</i> <i>Dirtier</i>	<i>The noisiest</i> <i>The dirtiest</i>
<i>Adjectives with two or more syllables</i>	<i>Boring</i> <i>Beautiful</i>	<i>More boring</i> <i>More beautiful</i>	<i>The most boring</i> <i>The most beautiful</i>
<i>Irregular adjectives</i>	<i>Good</i> <i>Bad</i> <i>Far</i>	<i>Better</i> <i>Worse</i> <i>Farther</i>	<i>The best</i> <i>The worst</i> <i>The farthest</i>

Simple: old, kind,  
big

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Derivative: -able:  
comfortable; -ic:  
atomic;

Compound:  
grass-green,  
deaf-mute,  
blue-eyed



# Syntactical characteristics



*an attribute*



*a predicative*



[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Relative adjectives denote qualities of a substance through their relation to materials

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graph TD; A[Relative adjectives denote qualities of a substance through their relation to materials] --> B[they do not form adverbs with the suffix -ly;]; B --> C[they do not have degrees of comparison]; C --> D[they are mostly used as attributes.]; D --> E[they have certain typical suffixes, such as -en, -ist, -an, -to, -cal: wooden, Italian, analytical, etc;];
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they do not form adverbs with the suffix -ly;

they do not have degrees of comparison

they are mostly used as attributes.

they have certain typical suffixes, such as -en, -ist, -an, -to, -cal: wooden, Italian, analytical, etc;

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- opinion
  - size
  - quality / character
    - age
    - shape
    - colour
    - origin
  - material
  - purpose



<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>dangerous</i>		
<i>new</i>		
<i>happy</i>		
<i>brave</i>		
<i>dirty</i>		
<i>heavy</i>		
<i>deep</i>		

1. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ doctor.

- young charming
- charming young

2. I plan on wearing my \_\_\_\_\_ coat.

- long black
- black long

3. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ painting from the 18th century.

- French well-known
- well-known French

4. She was wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ dress.

- green beautiful
- beautiful green

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ bird! I'm going to help it!

- poor little
- little poor

6. She prepared a \_\_\_\_\_ dinner for us.

- Mexican wonderful
- wonderful Mexican

7. Nagoya is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ city.

- modern Japanese
- Japanese modern

8. He bought himself a \_\_\_\_\_ truck.

- big new
- new big

9. Pass me the \_\_\_\_\_ bowl.

- plastic round
- round plastic

10. The \_\_\_\_\_ years were fantastic.

- two first
- first two

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**Thank  
You!!!**