

The 3 degrees of adjectives examples in sentences.

The English Language has degrees of adjectives. Positive, Comparative, and superlative degrees.

1) The positive degree defines the object, 'tall'. She is tall.

2) The comparative degree shows comparison between two objects: 'she is taller than him.'

3) The superlative degree shows comparison among three or more. 'She is the latest in the class.'

We can use them to show comparisons between two things, persons and places. So there are three degrees of adjectives. Adjectives are modifiers that modify nouns and pronouns. We mostly use adjectives to show quality, quantity, number, shape, and size.

What is an adjective?

Adjectives are one of the parts of speech. It is used to modify nouns and pronouns. It tells the quality, quantity, number, goodness, and badness of nouns and pronouns. In addition, it is used for comparison of adjectives also. like: great, greater, greatest. Good, better, the best.

There are 3 degrees of adjectives.

- 1. Positive Degree of adjective. (An adjective that modifies the noun is called **a positive degree.**)*
- 2. Comparative degree adjective. (The adjective that is used to compare two things, persons, and places is called the **comparative degree.**)*

3. *Superlative degree of an adjective. (An adjective is used to compare one thing, person, place, or group with all other things, persons, and places are called **the superlative degree of adjectives.**)*

1) The Positive Degree of Adjectives.

The positive degree of an adjective makes no comparison. It simply modifies the noun and pronoun. Check out more examples—the degrees of adjective examples in a sentence.

- *A long road.*
- *The black cat.*
- *The white car.*
- *A new building.*
- *An old airplane.*
- *The man is incredible.*
- *Karmran is kind.*
- *She has a loud voice in class.*
- *Mothers are taking care of their bodies.*
- *They talked in a very calm voice.*

S:#	Degree of adjective examples in the sentences.	Positive Adjectives.
1	The man is weak.	Weak

2	The cat is ugly.	Ugly
3	A doll is tiny.	Tiny
4	The boy is thirsty.	Thirsty
5	The meal is tasty.	Tasty
6	The man is tall.	Tall
7	The apple is sore.	Sour
8	He is smooth.	Smooth
9	They are sharp.	Sharp
10	The soldier is sharp.	Sharp

11	The worker is poor.	Pour
12	The apple is sour.	Near
13	She is nice.	Nice
14	They are late.	Late
15	The kite is safe.	Safe
16	The tea is hot.	Hot
17	He performs great.	Great
18	His voice is loud.	Loud
19	There are a few members.	Fine

20	The mother becomes harsh.	Harsh
21	He drives a slow car.	Slow
22	The room is large.	Large
23	My father is kind.	Kind
24	He arrived home soon.	Soon
25	I need a slim mobile.	Slim
26	There are few members.	Few
26	I found less money.	Less
28	The wild dog is hungry.	Hungry

29	The man is cool.	Cool
30	Kamran is intelligent.	intelligent

2) The **comparative** degrees of adjective examples within sentences.

The comparative degree of an adjective compares two people, things, activities, or qualities. It is the second degree of an adjective used between two things, people, and groups.

- *Our road is longer than that one.*
- *This cat is blacker than that one.*
- *The white car is nearer to the building.*
- *Her building is newer than a car.*
- *A jet plane is faster than an airplane.*

S:#	Degree of adjective examples in the sentences.	Comparative Adjectives
1	The man is weaker than a lion.	Weak – weaker
2	The cat is uglier than a dog.	Ugly – uglier

3	A doll is tinier than a baby.	Tiny – tinier
4	Wild dogs are hungrier than humans.	Thirsty – thirstier
5	Wild dogs are hungrier than humans.	Tasty – tastier.
6	The man is taller than the cow.	Tall – taller
7	The apple is sorer than the orange.	Sour _ sourer
8	He is smoother than me.	Smooth – smoother
9	The knife is sharper than glass.	Sharp –sharper
10	The soldier is braver than the common man.	Brave – braver
11	The worker is poorer than the boss.	Poor – poorer.

12	The taxi is nearer to me than home.	Near – Nearer
13	She is nicer than him.	Nice – nicer
14	They are later than tomorrow.	Late – later
15	He performs better than me.	Safe – safer
16	The tea is hotter than water.	Hot – hotter
17	The greater state could win the match.	Great – greater
18	The teacher speaks louder than the students.	Loud – louder
19	The room is finer than the hall.	Fine – finer.
20	The mother becomes harsher than the father.	Harsh – harsher

21		Slow – slower
22	The room is larger than the hall.	Large – larger
23	My father is kinder than any other man.	Kind – kinder
24	He arrived home sooner than last time.	Soon- sooner.
25	I need a slimmer mobile for this one.	Slim – slimmer
26	There are fewer members today.	Few – fewer
27	I found less money tonight.	Less – lesser
28	The man is cooler than he.	Hungary – hungrier
29	The man is cooler than him.	Cool – cooler

30	Kamran is more intelligent than Farhan.	Intelligent – more intelligent.
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3) Superlative Degree of Adjectives examples in Sentences.

The superlative degree of an adjective compares a person, thing, activity, or quality with the whole group.

- *The longest road I have ever seen.*
- *A small blackest cat cut my way.*
- *The whitest cat is beautiful.*
- *The newest building is mine.*
- *I saw the fastest jet flying.*

S:#	Degree of adjective examples in the sentences.	Superlative Adjective.
1	He is the weakest man in the jungle.	Weak – weaker – weakest
2	It is the ugliest cat.	Ugly – uglier – ugliest
3	It is the tiniest doll I have ever seen.	Tiny – tinier – tiniest

4	The boy is the thirstiest among all.	Thirsty – thirstier- thirstiest
5	I like the tastiest meal to eat.	Tasty – tastier – tastiest
6	The tallest man comes into the room.	Tall – taller – tallest
7	She ate the sorest apple.	Sour – sourer – Sourst
8	He is the smoothest person I have ever seen.	Smooth – smoother – smoothest
9	They are the sharpest among them.	Sharp –sharper – sharpest
10	The soldier is the bravest man among common men.	Brave – braver – Brsvest
11	The worker is the poorest in society.	Poor – poorer – poorest
12	This is the nearest taxi to me.	Near – Nearer – nearest

13	She is the nicest girl.	Nice – nicer – nicest
14	They are the latest arrivals.	Late – later – latest
15	The kite is the safest game I know.	Safe – safer – safest
16	This is the hottest tea.	Hot – hotter – hottest
17	His performance is the greatest.	Great – greater – performance
18	The teacher speaks the loudest.	Loud – louder – loudest
19	He lives in the finest room.	Fine – finer – finest
20	She is the harshest mother over these.	Harsh – harsher – harshest
21	I faced the slowest wind today.	Slow – slower – slowest

22	I saw the largest camel.	Large – larger – largest
23	I have seen the kindest man today.	Kind – kinder – kindest
24	He arrived the soonest overall.	Soon- sooner – soonest
25	I need the slimmest mobile.	Slim – slimmer – slimmest
26	They are the fewest members.	Few – fewer – fewest
27	I found the least money today.	Less – lesser – least
28	There are the hungriest animals.	Hungary – hungrier – hungriest
29	We saw the coolest man ever.	Cool – cooler – coolest
30	Kamran is the most intelligent guy.	Intelligent – more intelligent. Most intelligent.

The common rules for making comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives.

You might see many rules to make comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, but I am going to tell you the easiest way.

The adjectives are of different syllables. We change them to it.

So, what is a syllable:

It is a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, that forms the whole or a part of a word; for instance, there are two syllables in water and three in beautiful.

*Formation of comparative and superlative: We form a one-syllable adjective by adding **–er** for the comparative form and **–est** for the superlative.*

One-Syllable Adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
New	newer	newest
Tall	taller	tallest
Old	older	oldest
Short	shorter	shortest
Smart	smarter	smartest

If the one-syllable adjective ends with the letter ‘e’, just add –r for the comparative form and –st for the superlative form.

One-Syllable Adjectives. With a -e.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Cute	Cuter	Cutest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest
wide	wider	widest
large	larger	largest
brave	braver	bravest

If the one-syllable adjective ends with a single consonant ‘thin’ and contains a vowel before it, double the consonant and add –er for the comparative form and double the consonant and add –est for the superlative form.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest

Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Big	Bigger	Biggest

Two-syllable adjectives

*With most two-syllable adjectives, we form the comparative with **more** and the superlative with **most**.*

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Peaceful	more peaceful	most peaceful
Careless	more careless	most careless
famous	more famous	most famous

Two-syllable Adjectives

For some two-syllable adjectives ending with –y, change the y into “i” and add –er for the comparative form, and for the superlative form, change the “y” to “i” and add –est.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative

Pretty	prettier	prettiest
Happy	happier	happiest
Angry	angrier	angriest

Two-syllable adjectives ending in –er, -le, or –ow take –er for the comparative form and –est for the superlative form.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Narrow	narrower	Narrowest
gentle	Gentler	gentlest

Adjectives with three or more syllables.

For adjectives with three syllables or more, you form the comparative with more and the superlative with most.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
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Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
Convenient comfortable	more convenient	most convenient
	more comfortable	most comfortable

Special note:

Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
some	more	most
Bad	Worse	Worst
late	latter	last
Many	More	Most
Much	More	Most
Well	Better	Best
Far	Farther	Farther/furthest

Little	less	Least
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Note: Two-syllable adjectives that follow two rules can be used with -er and -est and with more and most.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Simple	simpler/ more simple	simplest/most simple
Clever	cleverer/more clever	cleverest/ most clever
Gentle	gentler/ more clever	gentlest/ most gentle
quiet	quieter/quieter	quietest/ most quiet

Note, while making superlative adjectives, do not forget the article. " The" should be used.