# Adjectives & Adverbs

Lecture # 6

# Adjectives on -ing and -ed

• My job is interesting. I'm interested in the job.

• This <u>book</u> is amaz**ing.** I'm amaz**ed** by the book.

• The <u>movie</u> was disappoint<u>ing</u>. I'm disappoint<u>ed</u> by the movie.

#### ➤ Genral form

Things are x-ing. We are x-ed  $\underline{by/in}$  things.

### Examples 1

- Laura has got brown eyes.
- It's a **nice** day.
- I love **Italian** food.
- I don't speak any foreign languages.
- → adjective + noun

### Examples 2

- The weather is nice today,
- These flowers are very beautiful.
- I am hungry.
- The film was boring.
- $\rightarrow$  to be + adjective

### Examples 3

- You look tired.
- I feel happy.
- The food smells really good.
- Hassen's new job sounds interesting.
- → look/feel/smell/taste/sound + adjective!!

# Summary: part 1

- adjective + noun
- $\triangleright$  to be + adjective
- ➤ look/feel/smell/taste/sound + adjective

# Adjectives: comparative

```
- 1 syllable:
```

```
old \rightarrow old-er
nice \rightarrow nic-er
big \rightarrow big-g-er
```

#### -2 syllables:

```
easy → eas-i-er
heavy → heav-i-er
```

# Adjectives: comparative

#### 2 and more syllables: more

```
careful → more careful

( → less careful)

expensive → more expensive

( → less expensive)
```

#### irregular comparatives:

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{good} & \rightarrow & \text{better} \\
\text{bad} & \rightarrow & \text{worse}
\end{array}$ 

## Adjectives: superlatives

```
1 syllable:

old → older → the old-est

nice → nicer → the nic-est

big → bigger → the big-g-est

-2 syllables:

easy → easier → the eas-i-est

heavy→ heavier → the heav-i-est
```

We can use the superlative form in the following ways:

I want the biggest TV screen.

Ali is **the tallest** in our class.

This is **the greatest** song in the world.

etc.

### Adverbs

Susan is a quiet girl. She speaks quietly. quiet quiet-ly Ahamed is a quick learner. He <u>learns</u> quickly. quick-ly quick Susan is a careful reader. She <u>reads</u> carefully. careful careful-ly Mohammed likes slow food. He eats slowly. slow slow-ly

### Summary: part 2

An **adverb** is the word that described the verb in the sentrnce. It usyally comes befor the verb and after the adjective.

### Quiz??

- 1. What is an **adjective**? How do we use it? Write down an example for yourself
- 2. What is an **adverbs**? How do we use it? Write down an example for yourself