

THE ADJECTIVE

- **The points for today's discussion:**

- **1.** What does the notion "adjective" denote?
- **2.** What morphological characteristics are typical to the adjective?
- **3.** Which kinds of adjectives do you know?
- Give the characteristics (qualitative, relative, etc)
- **4.** Which morphological composition may the adjective have?
- **5.** Which adjective forming suffixes do you know?
- **6.** Which ways can the degrees of comparison be formed?
- **7.** Which comparative constructions are there in the English language
- **8.** The adjectival position in a sentence

- THE ADJECTIVE IS A GRAMMATICAL CLASS OF WORDS WHICH DENOTE QUALITY OF THE SUBSTANCE DESCRIBED, OR A CERTAIN RELATION TO THE DENOTED SUBSTANCE.

DEFINITION TO KNOW

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**DEGREES OF
COMPARISON** - adjectival
grammatical category typical to the
qualitative adjectives only and denoting
the different extent of some quality,
presented in an object
Comparative –Superlative

**THE MAIN NOUNAL
MORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

The points for today's discussion:

3. Which kinds of adjectives do you know?

Give the characteristics (qualitative, relative, etc)

4. Which morphological composition may the adjective have?

5. Which adjective forming suffixes do you know?

6. Which ways can the degrees of comparison be formed?

7. Which comparative constructions are there in the English language

8. The adjectival position in a sentence

- THE QUALITY OR RELATION
(what the adjective denotes...)
- THE STRUCTURE
(how the adjective is formed...)
- THE DEGREE OF THE QUALITY TO BE
PRESENTED
(comparative\ superlative degrees)

THE MAIN CRITERIA OF ADJECTIVAL DIVISION

- QUALITATIVE ADJECTIVES –the adjectives denoting the quality of the substance
- (*a nice picture, hot weather, an expensive car*)
- RELATIVE ADJECTIVES – the adjectives denoting the material, or origin of the substance or transfer the qualities from one object to another
- (*a rainy day, a green grass, silver cutlery, silvery moon, French wine*)

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

- **4.** Which morphological composition may the adjective have?
- **5.** Which adjective forming suffixes do you know?
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- **SIMPLE ADJECTIVES**
- one syllable(*big, hot, large*)
- Two syllable, ending **-ow, -ble, -er, -y**

- **DERIVED ADJECTIVES**
- all the rest two syllable adjectives

- adjectives having more than two syllables

- **COMPOUND ADJECTIVES** (two stems: N+A; A+A)

- **AMORPHOUS ADJECTIVES** (*simple, sincere, severe, polite, common*)

TYPES OF ADJECTIVAL STRUCTURE

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- **-able** (capable of being)
manageable
- -
- **ful** (full of)
- *boastful*
- **-ic** *energetic*
- **-ive** (capable of being)
attractive
- -
- **ant** *hesitant*
- **-ible** (like -
able)*permissible, likable*
- **-(i)an** (historical period,
etc.) *Victorian*
- **-ish** (having the quality of)
foolish, reddish
- **-ly** (having this quality)
friendly
- **-ous***humorous*
- **-al** *occasional*

ADJECTIVAL FORMING SUFFIXES

- **age** *a three-year-old building*
- **volume** *a two-litre car*
- **length** *a twelve-inch ruler*
- **price** *a \$50 dress (a fifty-dollar dress)*
- **weight** *a five-kilo bag*
- **-area** *a fifty-acre farm*
- **duration** *a four-hour meeting*
- **depth** *a six-foot hole*
- **time/distance** *a ten-minute walk.*

The compound adjectives of measurement



**SO, WHO MAY REMIND THE LAST
CRITERION FOR ADJECTIVAL
DIVISION?**

КТО КУРИЛ?

Я НЕ КУРИЛ!



ПОРЖАТЬ.РУ

?



Which ways can the degrees of comparison be formed?

PRODUCTIVE

- 1) SIMPLE ADJECTIVES
- +ER ; THE.. EST
- 2) DERIVED
- MORE+ ADJ; THE MOST+ADJ

NON - PRODUCTIVE

- good-better –the best
- bad –worse- the worst
- much(many) –more the most
- Little –less –the least
- Far-farther-the farthest
- Old –older-the oldest
- elder –the eldest

WAYS OF FORMING THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON

- 7. Which comparative constructions are there in the English language
- 8. The adjectival position in a sentence

+ COMPARATIVE DEGREE

- **lot +..** гораздо
- **A far +..** гораздо
- **much+..**гораздо

- **a bit +** –немного
- **the.. the** – чем... тем

- **+ SUPERLATIVE
DEGREE**

- **by far +** самый-самый

POSITIVE DEGREE

- **as... as –**
not so ... as –

twice as... as
three times as.. As

half as much as
half the age
Half the size
Half the weight

**EXISTING COMPARATIVE
CONSTRUCTIONS...**

- **as black as coal** —
черный как сажа =
мрачнее тучи;
- **as regular as clockwork**
— точный как часы;
- **as blind as a bat** —
слепой как летучая
мышь;
- **as happy as a king** —
довольный как слон;
- ;
-
- **as fresh as a daisy** —
свежий как маргаритка;
- **as tired as dog** — устать
как собака;
- **As old as hills** — старо
как мир;
- **as hungry as a wolf** —
голодный как волк;
- **as has-been as lemon**
— выжатый как лимон

ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЫ СРАВНЕНИЯ

- 8. The adjectival position in a sentence

**OPINION — SIZE — AGE — SHAPE—
COLOUR — ORIGIN — MATERIAL —
NOUN**

*a wonderful old
green Chinese handmade—
carpet*

**WORD —COMBINATION CONTAINING
MORE THAN ONE ADJECTIVES**



**THANKS FOR
COOPERATION!!!!**