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adjective (4)noun (2)View synonyms for comparativeof or relating to comparison.proceeding by, founded on, or using comparison as a method of study.estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; relative.a comparative newcomer in politics;to live in comparative luxury.Grammar.being, noting, or pertaining to the intermediate degree of the comparison of adjectives, as better and more beautiful, the comparative forms of good and beautiful, and of adverbs, as nearer and more carefully, the comparative forms of near and carefully.the comparative degree.a form in the comparative.denoting or involving comparisonjudged by comparison; relativea comparative loss of prestigegrammar denoting the form of an adjective that indicates that the quality denoted is possessed to a greater extent. In English the comparative form of an adjective is usually marked by the suffix -er or the word more Compare positive superlativeCollins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012the comparative form of an adjectiveCollins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012A form of an adjective indicating a greater degree of the quality that the adjective describes. Better is the comparative form of good; faster is the comparative form of fast; bluer is the comparative form of blue; more charming is the comparative form of charming. (Compare superlative.)comparatively adverbcomparativeness nouncomparatively adverbcomparativeness nounOrigin of comparative1First recorded in 140050; late Middle English, from Latin compartvus, equivalent to compart(us) (past participle of comparre to place together, match; compare, -ate 1) + -vus -iveExamples have not been reviewed.A comparative latecomer to the international stage, the full stature of Brendel's talent only became apparent at the age of 45.There, his star pupil could train with the comparative reduction in decibels down to a 747 on takeoff.Most of the world still believes in comparative advantage.The number of children in poverty in the UK has reached its highest level since comparative records began in 2002.What does the empirical research tell us about the comparative outcomes of charter schools versus public schools?comparatistcomparative advertisingBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLCDownload this explanation in PDF here.Read about how to make the comparative here.Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar.Comparative structures: things or people that are the sameFirst, we can use 'as ... as' with a normal adjective (not a comparative) to say two things are the same:John is as tall as Luke (= they are the same height).The red shirt is as expensive as the blue shirt (= they are the same price).We can use 'not as ... as' to say that two things are not the same.Lucy is not as tall as Helena (= Helena is taller than Lucy).Paris is not as big as London (= London is bigger than Paris).Comparative Structures: one thing or person is more than another thing or personWe can say that something is more than another thing by using a comparative adjective with 'than'.France is bigger than Scotland.Luke is taller than Lucy.Your book is more interesting than my book.We can make the comparison stronger by using 'far' or 'much' or 'a lot' before the adjective. We can make it less strong by using 'a little' or 'a bit'.Canada is far bigger than Scotland.Your book is much more interesting than my book.Amanda is a lot younger than Julie.This exercise is a little more difficult than that exercise.We can say that one thing or person is less than another thing by using 'less ... than':Scotland is less big than France.Lucy is less tall than Luke.My book is less interesting than your book.To show something is changing, we can use 'comparative and comparative' or 'more and more adjective'.That child is getting taller and taller.The climate is getting hotter and hotter.This city is becoming more and more crowded.Read about how to use the superlative here.Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar. homesitemapA-Z grammar terms comparatives A comparative is the form of adjective or adverb used to compare two things. For example, "sweeter" is the comparative form of "sweet," and "quicker" is the comparative form of "quick." Table of Contents Examples of Comparatives Degrees of Comparison Forming Comparatives Video Lesson Forming Comparatives (and Superlatives) Why Comparatives Are Important Test Time! Here are some examples of comparatives (comparatives shaded): Mark is taller. (taller = comparative of the adjective tall) Mark listens more attentively these days. (more attentively = comparative of the adverb attentively) When you hire people who are smarter than you are, you prove you are smarter than they are. (R H Grant) (smarter = comparative of the adjective smart) Nothing is impossible. Some things are just less likely than others. (Jonathan Winters) (less likely = comparative of the adverb likely) This page is about comparatives (also called the "comparative degree" or the "second degree of comparison"), but every adjective or adverb can be written in one of three degrees: The Positive Degree. The positive degree offers no comparison. It just tells us about the existence of a quality (e.g., nice, nicely). The Comparative Degree. The comparative degree (or comparative) compares two things to show which has the lesser or greater degree of the quality (e.g., nicer, more nicely). The Superlative Degree. The superlative degree (or superlative) compares more than two things to show which has the least or greatest degree of the quality (e.g., nicest, most nicely). Read more about the 'degrees of comparison' in grammar. Often, the comparative form of an adjective or adverb can be formed by adding the suffix -er or by placing more (or less) before.Here are some examples: ExampleWord TypeFormedComparative smalladjectiveadd -ersmaller quicklyadverbprecede with moremore quickly quicklyadverbprecede with lessless quickly However, it is a little more complicated than just adding -er or using more. There is more on this to come. Read more about forming the comparatives and superlatives of adjectives. Read more about forming the comparatives and superlatives of adverbs. Here is a short video summarizing the comparative degree. video lesson Are you a visual learner? Do you prefer video to text? Here is a list of all our grammar videos. Forming Comparatives (and Superlatives) It makes sense to learn about comparatives and superlatives at the same time because they are both about making comparisons. A comparative is known as the second or the middle degree of comparison (for adjectives and adverbs).A superlative is known as the third or the highest degree of comparison (for adjectives and adverbs). WordComparative(or second degree of comparison)Superlative(or third degree of comparison) When an adjective or an adverb ends with a single consonant, add er or est: big(adjective)biggerbiggest soon(adverb)soonersoonest When an adjective or an adverb ends y, drop the y and add ier (for the comparative) and iest (for the superlative): dry(adjective)drierdriest silly(adjective)silliersilliest early(adverb)earlierearliest When an adjective or an adverb ends e, drop the e and add er (for the comparative) and est (for the superlative): pale(adjective)palerpalest free(adverb)freerfreest When an adjective or an adverb has more than one syllable (but beware exceptions like silly and early), place more in front (for the comparative) and most in front (for the superlative): attractive(adjective)more attractivemost attractive angrily(adverb)more angrilymost angrily There are a few irregular ones too. You just have to learn these. It's worth it. Most of them are very common words: good(adjective)betterbest bad(adjective)worseworst well(adverb)betterbest badly(adverb)worseworst little(adverb and adjective)lessleast much(adverb and adjective)moremost far(adverb and adjective)farther or furtherfarthest or furthest Below are the three most problematic issues related to comparatives. The rules for forming a comparative are above. Only apply one of the rules for each adjective or adverb. In other words, do not apply two of the rules. If you do (e.g., by using "more" and adding "-er"), you will form a so-called double comparative, which is a serious grammar error. For example: David is more taller. He can run more faster. She was more prettier. As a comparative can also be formed by adding the word "less," this mistake can be made with "less" too. For example: David was less smarter than John. Of note, forming double comparatives is far more common in speech than in writing. Read more about double comparatives. Use a comparative not a superlative when comparing just two things. For example: Of the two, select the most appropriate hat. ("More suitable hat" would be correct.) Often, the number of things being compared isn't known. Janet is the most suitable candidate. (Reading this, we'd assume there were more than two candidates. If there were just two, it should say "more suitable.") Read more about the superlative degree. Some argue that adjectives like dead and unique already express the quality to the highest degree and therefore should not have a comparative or a superlative form. So, if you write "deader" or "most unique," make sure you can justify it. The following four adjectives attract the most criticism: Dead (Can something be deader or deadest?) Single (Can something be more or most single?) Unique (Can something be more or most unique?) Instantaneous (Can something be more or most instantaneous?) Don't apply two rules for forming a comparative (e.g., more tastier, more better). That's a serious mistake. Use the comparative degree (not the superlative) when comparing just two things. Janet is the cleverer out of Janet and John. ("Cleverest" would be wrong.) Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Comparisons indicatedegrees of difference with adjectives and adverbs. Comparatives are the words that indicate a comparison between two entities. Some comparatives constitute different structures from others. Comparatives in Different Structures: Single Word Comparatives: Theadjectives and adverbs that do not require the word more or less before them and add er or ier with them are the single word comparatives. Structure: Subject + verb + adjective/adverb+(er) + than + noun/pronoun + verb (hidden) Examples: - Alex is taller than Max. - Today is hotter than yesterday. - He has a brighter skin than she has. Double Word Comparatives: The adjectives and adverbs that are of more than two syllables need an extra more or less before them to become comparatives. Structure: Subject + verb + more/less + adjective/adverb + than + noun/pronoun + verb (hidden) Examples: - She is more beautiful than Tina. - He is less handsome than Alex. - I am more tired than you. Note: Comparatives always compare two entities based on a certain feature of those entities. They always compare similar entities. Examples: Incorrect: His watch is cheaper than his employee. (There cannot be any comparison between a thing and a person. It must be between two things or two persons.) Correct: His watch is cheaper than his employees watch. Incorrect: My salary is lower than Alex. (This comparison is illogical.) Correct: My salary is lower than Alexs salary. Incorrect: The duties of a mother are harder than a father. Correct: The duties of a mother are harder than that of a father. Multiple Number Comparatives: When something is compared with another thing according to their numbers, the sentence follows a different structure. Multiple number comparatives include half, twice, three times, four times, etc. Structure: Subject + verb + number + as + much/many + (noun) + as + noun/pronoun + verb Examples: - John has half as many wickets as Watson has. - Robert works twice as much as Alex does.- I have three times as many runs as he has. Double Comparatives: There is a unique structure of English sentence which starts with a comparative and takes another comparative to complete it. This type ofsentence structure is unusual as it is generally used with proverbs. Structure: The + comparative 1 + subject + verb + the + comparative 2 + subject +verb Examples: - The more you write, the smarter it gets. - The thinner you become, the easier you feel. - The bigger they are, the cheaper they are sold. - The more you eat, the fatter you become. - The sooner I leave, the earlier I will reach home. Note: Generally, the article the does not precede a comparative. But in this unique structure of the sentence, the precedes both of the comparatives. However, there is one more structure that allows the to come right before a comparative. Structure: Subject + verb + the + comparative + of the two + (noun) Or Of the two + (noun) + subject + verb + the + comparative Examples: - Shaun is the better player of the two brothers. - Of the Marsh brothers, Mitchel is the better bowler. - Alex is the smarter of the two boys. - She is the wiser of the two Bronte sisters.- Of the two novels of Joyce, the Ulysses is the more intriguing one. Adjectives are used to describe people, things, or places. For example, we might say that a person is tall, or that a book is interesting. But we use a special form of adjectives calledcomparatives when we want to compare two things.For example, if you want to say that one person is taller than another, or that one book is more interesting than another, you use comparatives.In this post, well focus on how to form and use comparatives correctly.Comparatives are words that allow us to compare two things. They help us show that one thing has a greater or lesser degree of a quality than another.For example:She is taller than her brother. (tall taller)This book is more interesting than that one. (interesting more interesting)Comparatives are used to express that one person, place, or thing has a higher or lower quality in comparison to another.Comparative Adjectives in EnglishThere are simple rules for forming comparatives depending on the adjectives length:Add -er to the end of the word for short, one-syllable adjectives.Example:tall tallerfast fastersmall smallerFor adjectives with two syllables that end in -y, change the -y to -ier.Example:happy happierfunny funnierbusy busierFor longer adjectives with two or more syllables, we use more or less before the adjective instead of adding -er.Example:beautiful more beautifulexpensive more expensiveinteresting more interestingSome adjectives dont follow the regular rules and have irregular comparative forms.Example:good betterbad worsefar fartherHeres a simple table for irregular comparatives:AdjectiveComparativegoodbetterbadworsefarfarther / furtherlittlelessmuchmoremanymoreoldolder / elderHere are some examples of how comparatives can be used in sentences to compare two things:She is taller than her sister.This movie is funnier than the last one.This painting is more beautiful than that one.(beautiful more beautiful)He is a better player than his teammate.Today is worse than yesterday.This road is longer than the previous one.My bag is heavier than yours.The test was easier than I expected.This book is more interesting than the movie.(interesting more interesting)He is farther from the goal than anyone else.When learning comparatives, students often make a few common mistakes. Here are some errors to watch out for:For one-syllable adjectives, you should add -er instead of using more.Incorrect: He is more tall than his brother.Correct: He is taller than his brother.For two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, dont forget to change -y to -ier.Incorrect: She is more happy than her friends.Correct: She is happier than her friends.For longer adjectives (two syllables or more), remember to use more or less instead of adding -er.Incorrect: This book is interestinger than that one.Correct: This book is more interesting than that one.Some comparatives dont follow regular rules, so its important to memorize them.Incorrect: This game is gooder than the last one.Correct: This game is better than the last one.Here is a table with 40 comparative adjectives:AdjectiveComparativetalltallershortshorterbigbiggersmallsmallerfastfasterslowsloweroldolderyoungyoungerhappyhappiersadsadderrichricherpoorpoorereasyeasierhardharderheavyheavierlightlighterstrongstrongerweakweakerloudlouderquietquieterearlyearlierlatelaterbrightbrighterdarkdarkerlonglongershort (length)shortercleancleanerdirtydirtiercoldcolderhothotterhighhigherlowlowerdeepdeepershallowshallowercheapcheaperexpensivemore expensivewidewidernarrownarrowercomfortablemore comfortablebeautifulmore beautifulNow that you know how to use comparatives, lets practice! Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative form of the adjective in parentheses:She is _____ (tall) than her brother.This movie is _____ (funny) than the one we watched last week.Today is _____ (hot) than yesterday.He is a _____ (good) player than his teammate.This book is _____ (interesting) than the one I read last month.Heres a table summarizing the form and use of comparative adjectives with examples:FormRuleExampleOne-syllable adjectivesAdd -er to the adjectivefast faster: She runs faster than him.One-syllable adjectives ending in a consonant + vowel + consonantDouble the final consonant and add -erbig bigger: His house is bigger than mine.Two-syllable adjectives ending in -yChange -y to -ierhappy happier: She is happier today.Adjectives with two or more syllables (not ending in -y)Use more or less before the adjectiveexpensive more expensive: This dress is more expensive than the other.Irregular adjectivesIrregular forms must be memorizedgood better: He is a better player. bad worse: This weather is worse than yesterday.Use of comparative adjectivesUsed to compare two people, places, or thingstall taller: She is taller than her sister.More about Comparisons in Grammar.Comparatives are useful when we want to compare two things and show that one has more or less of a certain quality than the other.Following the simple rules for forming comparatives discussed above can help you describe the differences between people, places, and things more effectively.Make sure to pay attention to the length of the adjective and whether it follows regular or irregular rules!When it comes to comparing two things, comparative adjectives like better are better than other adjectives. For comparisons, theyre just more useful than adjectives in their regular form.The real question is how to use comparative adjectives. In this guide, we discuss everything you need to know about comparative adjectives, from the spelling rules, to when to use more, to clearing up the comparative-versus-superlative-adjectives confusion. But first lets give a more detailed answer to the question, What are comparative adjectives? Grammarly helps you communicate confidently What are comparative adjectives?Comparative adjectives are a form adjectives take when comparing two (and only two) things, such as she is older than him or he is more serious than them. For most short adjectives, we simply add the suffix -er at the end of the word, while for longer adjectives we usually add the adverb more directly before the word.In theory, any adjective can become a comparative adjective, as long as you follow the rules. However, some words have meanings that cant be compared, such as uniquesomething cannot be more or less unique than something else.How to use comparative adjectives in a sentenceThe easiest way to use comparative adjectives in a sentence is this:[Noun A] + [be or another linking verb] + [comparative adjective] + than + [Noun B]In this construction, Noun A has more of the comparative adjectives trait than Noun B.The movie was more boring than the book. She seems nicer than her sister. This is the simplest way to use comparative adjectives, but its not the only way. Because comparative adjectives are still adjectives, you can use them to form adjective phrases.Stronger than a bull, Hercules easily completed his twelve tasks. You dont always have to mention both things in a comparison. Sometimes one is already mentioned, so your audience already knows what youre talking about. In this case, the second thing is assumed or understood, so you dont need to repeat it.My laptop weighs more than a brick! I need a newer one. If one of the things is assumed and not mentioned, you dont need the word than.When to use more with comparative adjectivesEarlier we said that short adjectives use the suffix er and long adjectives use the word more before them. That is a little vague, so here are the specific adjectives that use more:All adjectives with three or more syllablesAdjectives with two syllables except those that end in er, ow, le, or ySo if an adjective has two or more syllables, it will probably use more. The only exceptions are two-syllable adjectives with the endings er, ow, le, and ythose use special spelling rules with the suffix er, explained below.Also note that using more with comparative adjectives is similar to using less. You can add less before any adjective without having to change the spelling.5 spelling rules for forming comparative adjectives1 One-syllable adjectivesFor most adjectives with one syllable, simply add the suffix er at the end of the word without changing the spelling.smart -> smarterkind -> kinderThe exceptions are one-syllable adjectives that end in e or a consonant-vowel-consonant, which have different rules, explained below.2 One-syllable adjectives ending in eIf a one-syllable adjective already ends in -e, just add an -r at the end. You dont need to add another e.large -> largerfree -> freer3 One-syllable adjectives ending in consonant-vowel-consonantBe careful of one-syllable adjectives with the last three letters in a consonant-vowel-consonant format, like big or thin. For these, you have to double the last consonant and then add er.big -> biggerthin -> thinner4 One- or two-syllable adjectives ending in yIf an adjective with either one or two syllables ends in a -y, first change the y into an i and then add er.dry -> drierlikely -> likelier5 Two-syllable adjectives ending in er, ow, or leIf an adjective with two syllables ends with -er (like bitter) or ow (like narrow), you can just add er to the end without changing the spelling (bitterer or narrower). If a two-syllable adjective ends in le, you can just add r without adding a second e.clever -> cleverershallow -> shallowersimple -> simplerIrregular comparative adjectivesNot all adjectives follow the rules above. Try memorizing these irregular comparative adjectives so you always know the right word to use.Standard formComparative formgoodbetterbadworsefarfarther or furtherfunfunner or more funhandsomehandsomermanymorepolitepoliterquietquieterstupidstupider Note that fun has two options. Theres a lot of confusion about funner vs. more fun, but the truth is that both are perfectly acceptable in English. However, most modern English speakers prefer more fun.Comparative vs. superlative adjectivesComparative adjectives are quite similar to superlative adjectives, with comparatives using the suffix er or the adverb more, and superlatives using the suffix est or the adverb most.In grammar, comparatives are often paired with superlatives because they are both used in comparisons and follow many of the same spelling rules, such as changing the y to an i at the end of a one- or two-syllable adjective.Lets clear up the confusion between comparative vs. superlative adjectives. The difference between comparative and superlative adjectives is the number of things being compared.If youre comparing only two things, use comparative adjectives.If youre comparing three or more things, including everything in a group, use superlative adjectives.Just look at the use of both comparative and superlative adjectives in this example:I am stronger than my brother, but the strongest person in the family is grandma! Comparative adjectives FAQsWhat is a comparative adjective?Comparative adjectives are a form adjectives take when comparing two (and only two) things, such as she is older than him or he is more serious than her. For most short adjectives, we simply add the suffix -er at the end of the word, while for longer adjectives we usually add the adverb more directly before the word.What are some examples of comparative adjectives?Some common examples of comparative adjectives, both regular and irregular, include:fastersmallermore importantmore confidentbetterworseHow is a superlative adjective different from a comparative adjective?The difference between comparative adjectives and superlative adjectives is the number of things in the comparison. For comparing only two things, use comparative adjectives. For comparing three or more things, including everything in a group, use superlative adjectives. Have you ever found yourself stuck while trying to describe how one thing is different from another? Youre not alone. The English language has its own toolkit for this job, and its simpler than you might think. Its all about comparative adjectives. But what are they, and how do you use them correctly? Thats what were here to talk about. Imagine youre looking at two apples. One is big, but the other is bigger. Thats a comparative adjective in action. They help us understand not just the qualities of things, but how those qualities stack up against each other. The real trick, though, isnt just in using them; its in using them correctly. And thats where many of us trip up. But dont worry, weve got your back. By the end of this article, youll not only know the rules of comparative adjectives but also how to apply them in real-life situations. And just when you think youve got it all figured out, well throw in a little twist. Stay tuned. Comparative adjectives are used to compare two things. The basic rule is adding -er to the end of the adjective if it is short (one syllable). For longer adjectives (two or more syllables), we use more before the adjective. However, there are exceptions like good becoming better and bad turning into worse. Examples include: John is taller than Bob. and This test is more difficult than the last one. To practice, try writing sentences comparing people or things around you using both short and long adjectives. Remember, for adjectives ending in -y, change the y to an i and add -er (happy -> happier).Understanding Comparative Adjectives in EnglishComparative adjectives play a vital role in the English language by allowing speakers to compare and differentiate between objects, people, or situations more effectively. Gaining proficiency in the comparative adjectives definition, as well as their correct usage, serves as an essential aspect of English grammar basics. In this section, we explore the use of comparative adjectives and the role they play in constructing clear and expressive sentences.Comparative adjectives modify the base form of adjectives to express a higher or lesser degree of a particular quality or characteristic. These comparative forms typically contain either the suffix -er or are accompanied by the word more. By employing comparative adjectives, speakers effectively communicate distinctions, preferences, or relationships between two entities. This clarification adds depth and meaning to both casual and formal conversations.For example, instead of merely stating Car A is fast, and Car B is also fast, the use of a comparative adjective allows for a more informative statement: Car A is faster than Car B.Different types of comparisons can be made using comparative adjectives, such as quantitative, qualitative, and relational comparisons. Quantitative comparisons use metrics or measurable attributes, whereas qualitative comparisons involve subjective qualities. Relational comparisons denote the comparative positioning of two or more entities concerning an attribute. Understanding how to convert different kinds of adjectives into their comparative forms lies at the heart of proficient communication in English. Quantitative Comparison: Expressing a measurable difference between two entities (e.g., taller, heavier, farther).Qualitative Comparison: Comparing subjective qualities or feelings (e.g., happier, prettier, more comfortable).Relational Comparison: Highlighting comparative positions or ranks (e.g., older, higher, more prestigious).Related: "In US" or "In The US" - Correct Version (Tip To Remember)Mastering comparative adjectives in English communication requires familiarity with multiple rules and concepts. In the following sections, we dive deeper into these guidelines to ensure a comprehensive understanding of this fundamental grammar component. Forming Comparative Adjectives: The Essential RulesWhen forming comparative adjectives, it is important to understand the fundamental grammar rules. There are three main techniques for creating comparative adjectives based on the length and structure of the base adjective. In this section, we will explore these methods, covering the er suffix for short adjectives, using more with longer adjectives, and irregular comparative adjectives.The er Suffix for Short AdjectivesFor short, often one-syllable adjectives, simply add the er suffix to form the comparative. However, pay attention to spelling changes such as doubling consonants or dropping silent es. Consider the following examples:Tall becomes tallerBig becomes biggerLarge becomes largerBase AdjectiveComparative AdjectiveFastFasterHotHotterThinThinnerUsing more with Longer AdjectivesFor longer adjectives, typically those with two or more syllables, simply place the word more before the adjective to form the comparative. Keep in mind that there may be exceptions to this rule. Here are some examples to illustrate: Expensive becomes more expensiveBeautiful becomes more beautifulDifficult becomes more difficultRemember to use more only with longer adjectives, as combining it with the er suffix would be grammatically incorrect.Irregular Comparative Adjectives You Need to KnowSome adjectives have irregular comparative forms and do not adhere to the standard rules. It is essential to memorize these exceptions for correct usage. Here are some common irregular comparative adjectives:Good becomes betterBad becomes worseFar becomes farther or furtherLittle becomes lessMany/much becomes moreBy familiarizing yourself with these essential rules for forming comparative adjectives in English, you will be better equipped to communicate with fluency and clarity in a variety of situations.Comparative Adjectives in Action: Real-Life ExamplesUnderstanding the usage of comparative adjectives is essential for mastering English communication. To help you get a better grasp of this important grammar concept, lets delve into some real-life examples. These examples illustrate how comparative adjectives provide clarity and specificity in various contexts, including business and personal conversations. In this business context, the comparative adjective better is used to compare sales performance across two distinct time periods. This comparison helps provide a clear picture of the companys progress and growth. The homemade pizza is more delicious than the store-bought one.My new laptop is lighter and faster than my old one.The meeting room on the first floor is larger than the one on the third floor.These examples demonstrate the versatility of comparative adjectives in various everyday situations. Through these comparisons, descriptions become more precise and informative, allowing for a clearer understanding of the object or situation being discussed.ContextExampleTravelThe train journey is more comfortable than the bus ride.House huntingThe house by the lake has a bigger yard than the one in the city center.Job searchCompany A offers a higher starting salary than Company B.Movie reviewThe sequel is less engaging than the original film.As you can see, comparative adjectives are a versatile grammar tool that can be used effectively across various contexts. By using comparative adjectives correctly, youll be able to communicate more clearly and provide specific details in your sentences, enhancing the overall impact of your language. Keep practicing to improve your understanding and make these comparisons natural in your everyday communication. Common Mistakes to Avoid with Comparative AdjectivesUsing comparative adjectives correctly is crucial for effective communication. However, several common errors can lead to confusion or misinterpretation. To enhance your English skills, its essential to recognize these mistakes and avoid them. In this section, well explore some of the most common comparative adjectives mistakes, grammar pitfalls, and offer practical tips for remembering the correct usage.Incorrect use of more and er togetherMisuse of irregular comparative adjectivesForgetting to use a comparative adjective when comparing two itemsUsing too few adjectives to make comparisonsRemember that true mastery comes from practice, so pay attention to these mistakes as you work on improving your use of comparative adjectives in everyday communication.Incorrect use of more and er togetherOne common error is using both more and the er suffix simultaneously when forming comparative adjectives. This mistake often occurs because learners are unsure whether to use more or er and, as a result, use them together. Keep in mind that you should only use one or the other, depending on the adjectives length. Generally, er is used for shorter adjectives, while more is used for longer adjectives. Example of incorrect usage: She is more taller than her sister.Corrected example:She is taller than her sister. Misuse of irregular comparative adjectivesAnother common error occurs when misusing irregular comparative adjectives. These are adjectives that do not follow the typical pattern of adding er or placing more in front of the base adjective. Some of the most common irregular comparatives include:Base AdjectiveIncorrect ComparativeCorrect Comparativegoodgooder or more goodbetterbadbadder or more badworsemuchmoremoreRelated: Thus vs. Therefore vs. Hence vs. So - Difference ExplainedTo avoid this mistake, familiarize yourself with the irregular comparatives and practice using them correctly in sentences.Forgetting to use a comparative adjective when comparing two itemsOccasionally, learners might forget to use a comparative adjective when comparing two items, leading to unclear or confusing sentences. Always ensure that you include a comparative adjective when drawing comparisons.Incorrect example: This car is fast that car.Corrected example:This car is faster than that car.Using too few adjectives to make comparisonsSome learners might use too few adjectives when forming comparative sentences, making it challenging to understand the intended comparison. Be sure to use enough adjectives to convey your intended meaning clearly. Unclear example:The coffee tastes better.Clearer example:The coffee tastes better than the tea. By being cognizant of these common errors and practicing the correct usage of comparative adjectives, you can improve your English communication skills and avoid grammar pitfalls.Practice Makes Perfect: Exercises to Master Comparative AdjectivesPracticing comparative adjectives will help you significantly improve your overall English language skills. In this section, we will provide a few engaging exercises designed to reinforce the rules and concepts discussed throughout the article. By actively participating in these exercises, you will solidify your understanding and become more proficient in using comparative adjectives effectively.Matching Adjectives with the Correct Comparative FormBegin by matching a list of base adjectives with their correct comparative forms. This exercise will test your knowledge of the various rules for forming comparative adjectives as well as your ability to identify irregular forms. For instance, match adjectives like small, intelligent, and bad with their correct comparative forms, smaller, more intelligent, and worse respectively.Transforming Sentences Using Comparative AdjectivesNext, practice applying comparative adjectives to transform sentences effectively. Well provide sentences that require you to choose the appropriate comparative form of a given adjective, allowing you to refine your skills in comparing two or more items. For example, rewrite the sentence The new laptop is _____ than the old one by filling in the blank with the correct comparative form of the adjective fast.Creating Your Own Comparative SentencesFinally, boost your confidence in using comparative adjectives by creating your own sentences. This exercise encourages you to apply what youve learned in a creative way, enhancing your ability to form clear and expressive comparisons. For example, build a sentence comparing two of your favorite restaurants or vacation destinations, using the appropriate comparative forms of adjectives such as affordable, beautiful, or delicious.

Comparative or superlative adverb of badly. Bad comparative and superlative. Comparative adverb of good. Comparative form of adverb badly. Comparative form of badly. Comparative adverb examples. Correct comparative or superlative adverb of badly. Comparative adverb of bad. Badly comparative.