

EFFECTIVE WAYS OF TEACHING ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH CONTENT

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In every language, adjectives are important elements of sentences. Using adjectives means that we can express the quality of any person or object. Without adjectives we could not say how any object looks like. Not only pronouns and adjectives are the words which are used for description of something or somebody. In addition; when we read a paper which is a descriptive one, adjectives help us to picture the content of what we read about. Whenever we use adjectives, they make our writings more visual and vivid. Our readers will get a better idea of what we wish them to picture when they read our writings. It appeals to our readers' senses; therefore, they can hear, see, touch, taste, and even smell what you're describing. Also, use of adjectives makes our reading and writing much more fun. It sets the tone for our writing. You need to use them for descriptive papers or in our daily life. Moreover; we use adjectives because we want to express ourselves, things, characters in a good or bad way. It will get our readers' or listeners' attention and can make the book a good read or speech a good, an effective speech.

The actuality of this course paper: We are going to investigate one of the important parts of speech in modern English. The adjective expresses the categorial semantics of property of a substance. It means that each adjective used in tile text presupposes relation to some noun the property of whose referent it denotes, such as its material, colour, dimensions, position, state, and other characteristics both permanent and temporary. It follows from this that, unlike nouns, adjectives do not possess a full nominative value. Indeed, words like long, hospitable, fragrant cannot effect any self-dependent nominations; as units of informative sequences they exist only in collocations showing what is long, who is hospitable, what is fragrant.

The aim of this course paper: to deal with important features of teaching adjectives and discover effective methods of developing knowledge about adjective at school learners. Moreover, this work focuses on sharing specific information about characteristics of English, its types and theoretical background.

Research tasks of this course paper according to our aim:

- To address the role of teaching grammar in second language and its peculiarities;
- To study theoretical views of utilizing adjectives in English, its types and usage in language;

- To define the main functions of adjectives in sentence;
- To study basic interactive ways of teaching adjectives for ESP learners;

The object of the course paper focuses on methodological points of teaching English grammar. Showing easy ways to teach adjectives for ESP learners were highlighted in this paper. Also, it is observing importance of fundamental understandings of grammar concepts to effective language use by native and non-native speakers.

The subject of the research is the expression, forms of comparative in the language. In English, positive polarity adjectives are unmarked and negative polarity adjectives are marked. Gradable adjectives in English can be modified by an intensifier, such as very as their properties exist on a scale or continuum. There are adjectives that do not readily permit degree modification, they are referred to as non-gradable and generally denote categorical properties as opposed to scalar properties.

The practical and theoretical significance: In our opinion the practical significance of our work is hard to be overvalued. This work reflects modern trends in linguistics and we hope it would serve as a good manual for those who wants to master modern English language. Also this work can be used by teachers of English language for teaching English grammar.

The present work might find a good way of implying in the following spheres:

1. In High Schools and scientific circles of linguistic kind it can be successfully used by teachers and philologists as modern material for writing research works dealing with English adjectives.
2. It can be used by teachers of schools, lyceums and colleges by teachers of English as a practical manual for teaching English grammar.
3. It can be useful for everyone who wants to enlarge his/her knowledge in English.

Course work consists of introduction, 2 chapters and their paragraphs, conclusion, glossary and references.

In linguistics, an adjective (abbreviated adj) is a word that generally modifies a noun or noun phrase or describes its referent. Its semantic role is to change information given by the noun. Traditionally, adjectives were considered one of the main parts of speech of the English language, although historically they were classed together with nouns. Nowadays, certain words that usually had been classified as adjectives, including the, this, my, etc., typically are classed separately, as determiners. Some examples:

That's a funny idea. (attributive)

That idea is funny. (predicative)

Tell me something funny. ([postpositive](#))

The good, the bad, and the ugly. ([substantive](#))

Adjective comes from [Latin](#) *nōmen adjectīvum*, a [calque](#) of [Ancient Greek](#): ἐπίθετον ὄνομα, [romanized](#): ἐπίθετον ὄνομα, [lit.](#) 'additional noun' (whence also English [epithet](#)). In the grammatical tradition of Latin and Greek, because adjectives were [inflected](#) for gender, number, and case like nouns (a process called [declension](#)), they were considered a type of noun.¹ The words that are today typically called nouns were then called [substantive](#) nouns (*nōmen substantīvum*). The terms noun substantive and noun adjective were formerly used in English but are now obsolete. The characteristic features of the adjective as a part of speech are as follows:

1. their lexical-grammatical meaning of attributes or we may say that they express property of things persons;
2. from the morphological view point they have the category of degrees of comparison;
3. from the point of view of their combinability they combine with nouns, as it has already been stated above, they express the properties of things.

The words that express things we call nouns. It seems to be important to differentiate the combinability of a word with other words and reference of a word of a part of speech to another part of speech. We put this because adjectives modify nouns but they can combine with adverbs, link verbs and the word "one": *a white horse. The horse is white. The sun rose red. The sun rose extremely red.*

4. the stem-building affixes are: -ful, -less, -ish, -ous, -ive, -ir, un-, -pre-, in-;

5. their syntactic functions are: attribute and predicative

It is important to point out that in the function of an attribute the adjectives are in most cases used in pre-position; in post- position they are very seldom: time immemorial; chance to come. The category of comparison of adjectives shows the absolute or relative quality of a substance. Not all the adjectives of the English language have the degrees of comparison. From this point of view they fall under two types:

- 1) comparable adjectives;
- 2) non- comparable adjectives;

The non-comparable adjectives are relative ones like golden, wooden, silk, cotton, raw and so on. The comparable ones are qualitative adjectives. The grammatical category of degrees of comparison is the opposition of three individual meanings:

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjective#Etymology>

- 1) positive degree;
- 2) comparative degree;
- 3) superlative degree;

The common or basic degree is called positive which is expressed by the absence of a marker. Therefore we say that it is expressed by a zero morpheme. So far as to the comparative and superlative degrees they have special material means. At the same time we'll have to admit that not all the qualitative adjectives form their degrees in the similar way. From the point of view of forming of the comparative and superlative degrees of comparison the qualitative adjectives must be divided into four groups. They are:

1) One and some two syllabic adjectives that form their degrees by the help of inflections - er and -est respectively, *short - shorter - the shortest strong - stronger - the strongest pretty - prettier - the prettiest.*

2) The adjectives which form their degrees by means of root-vowel and final consonant change: *many - more - the most much - more - the most little - less - the least far - further - the furthest (farther - the farthest)*

3) The adjectives that form their degrees by means of suppletion *good - better - the best bad - worse - the worst.*

Note: The two adjectives form their degrees by means of suppletion. It concerns only of the comparative degree (good - better; bad - worse). The suppletive degrees of these adjectives are formed by root - vowel and final consonant change (better - the best) and by adding "t" to the form of the comparative degree (in worse - the worst).

4) Many - syllabic adjectives which form their degrees by means of the words "more" and "most": *interesting - more interesting - the most interesting beautiful - more beautiful - the most beautiful.*

The nature of this «relationship» in adjectives is best revealed by definitional correlations. Cf.: a wooden hut - a hut made of wood; a historical event - an event referring to a certain period of history; surgical treatment - treatment consisting in the implementation of surgery; etc. Qualitative adjectives, as different from relative ones, denote various qualities of substances which admit of a quantitative estimation, i.e. of establishing their correlative quantitative measure. The measure of a quality can be estimated as high or low, adequate or inadequate, sufficient or insufficient, optimal or excessive. Cf.: an awkward situation - a very awkward situation; a difficult task - too difficult a task; an enthusiastic reception - rather an enthusiastic reception; a hearty

welcome - not a very hearty welcome; etc. In this connection, the ability of an adjective to form degrees of comparison is usually taken as a formal sign of its qualitative character, in opposition to a relative adjective which is understood as incapable of forming degrees of comparison by definition. Cf.: a pretty girl - a prettier girl; a quick look - a quicker look; a hearty welcome - the heartiest of welcomes; a bombastic speech - the most bombastic speech.