

THE ADJECTIVE

Características:

Semánticamente, es la clase de palabra que asigna propiedades - características, cualidades o relaciones- a los sustantivos.

Funcionalmente, modifica al núcleo sustantivo en el sintagma nominal.

Clases:

A. **Calificativos** adjetivos descriptivos que expresan cualidades del sustantivo

✓ En inglés:

- puede tener función **atributiva**, es decir, puede premodificar a un sustantivo (se ubica entre el determinante y el núcleo de la frase nominal).

Ej: A big classroom

- Puede tener función **predicativa**, es decir, puede funcionar como complemento del sujeto o como complemento del objeto.

Ej: The design is ugly

He thought the design is ugly

-Puede estar premodificado por adverbios como *very*

Ej: A very big house

- ✓ En **español** se sitúa de forma antepuesta (premodificación) o pospuesta (post modificación) respecto del sustantivo al que modifica. Ej: La hermosa casa – La cara oscura de la luna

-Con función de **atributo** o de **predicativo**

Ej: Juan está alegre. That is a new computer.

Lo encontré alegre. That computer is new.

- ✓ En **inglés** no tiene género ni número.

En **español** debe concordar en género y número con el sustantivo al que modifica.

Ejemplos:

This is a new computer.

This is a new monitor.

These are new machines.

These are new devices.

- B. **Determinantes** demostrativos, posesivos, relativos, cuantificadores, indefinidos. Son palabras que acompañan al sustantivo para determinar, cuantificar o especificar su significado.

SUFIJOS

SUFIJO	EJEMPLOS
-ABLE, -IBLE	comfortable, credible
-FUL	doubtful, resentful
-ISH	childish, blueish
-IOUS, -OUS	studious, nutritious
-AL	grammatical, emotional
-IC, ICAL	domestic, musical
-LESS	endless, effortless
-Y	smelly, greasy
-IVE	creative, decisive
-AR	circular
-ED	Skilled
-ING	encouraging

PREFIJOS

PREFIJO	EJEMPLO
IL-	Illegal
IN-	Indirect
OVER-	Overestimated
UN-	Unusual

FORE-	forementioned
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Se pueden combinar varios adjetivos que modifiquen a un solo sustantivo.

Ej: Researchers have made an encouraging scientific breakthrough

A social and political approach is necessary to understand the current situation.

ADJETIVOS COMPUESTOS

Están compuestos por varios adjetivos que, generalmente, se pueden reconocer por la presencia de un guión.

Ejemplos: double-sided, never-ending

Reading this book is an eye-opening experience.

The car looks brand-new.

PRÁCTICA- Underline the adjectives and the nouns they modify

- 1- A high-capacity disk system.
- 2- Microprocessor-based system.
- 3- Revolutionary reduced-component architecture
- 4- To speed up your old computer, follow the upgrade path.
- 5- In order to build affordable, high-performance computers, this company chooses qualified components and supervised manufacture.

ADJETIVOS COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS

Cuando una cosa es comparada o contrastada con otra (u otras) usamos la *COMPARACIÓN*. La comparación puede expresar *igualdad, superioridad o inferioridad*.

Equality: This computer is **as** powerful **as** the other.

Superiority: George is older **than** William.

The first problem is **easier than** the second one.

The second problem is **more** difficult **than** the first one.

Inferiority: This program is **not so** reliable **as** the previous one.

The old system is **less** developed **than** the new one.

1 OR 2 SYLLABLES ADJECTIVE+ ER

+ 2 SYLLABLES MORE+ ADJECTIVE

La *supremacía* se expresa por medio del *SUPERLATIVO*.

Ejemplos: He's got **the** **quickest** solution.

This is **the most** convenient method.

1 OR 2 SYLLABLES ADJECTIVE + EST

+ 2 SYLLABLES THE MOST+ADJECTIVE

También existen *ADJETIVOS COMPARATIVOS IRREGULARES*.

Good	Better	best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Far	Farther/further	Farthest/ furthest

Practice

- 1- Follow the instructions and you will work quicker._____
- 2- The latest version is more complex to understand._____
- 3- Most computers work more accurately when they are properly
run._____
- 4- With the command SCANDISK you will get the best graphic of your disk
state._____

Usos especiales:

Progression: These paradigms are getting **more and more** difficult.

The volume is **lower and lower**.

Parallelism: **The sooner** you find the solution **the quicker** you will finish.

The greater the difficulty **the more** complex the exercise.

MOST antes del sustantivo se traduce como *“la mayoría”, “la mayor parte de”*

Ej: **Most people** agree that Windows is a good program.

Practice: translate these sentences

- 1- Nowadays most computers are smaller than some years ago.
- 2- Computer software is usually divided into two broad categories: systems software and applications software. The former is known as “systems” while the latter is provided with the hardware by the systems supplier.
- 3- As high-speed store is expensive, large quantities of data are held on backing stores which are cheaper, but from which it takes longer to extract individual items of data.
- 4- Computers hardware becomes cheaper and cheaper with each new wave of technology.
- 5- With a system like this the user is far safer.
- 6- It is far less common to misspell short words than longer, more complex, polysyllabic ones.
- 7- The greater the complexity, the more the supervision responsibility of the data processing department.
- 8- The bigger the computer, the more complex the operations it can do.