

Lesson 6: Él Es Más Alto Que Ella

Today, you will learn...

- Superlative Adjectives
- Adjectives And Suffixes
- Comparisons of Inequality
- The Prepositions “A”, “De”, And “En”

By the end of this lesson, you will...

- ★ Know how to compare two different types of nouns.
- ★ Know how to make slightly more complex sentences with prepositions
- ★ Know how to use “A”, “De”, and “En” in sentences.

Superlative Adjectives

Superlative adjectives are used to compare 3+ nouns.

Ex: The most and the least intelligent.

Notice how the words “Most” and “Least” are used in the sentence. They are what make superlative adjectives.

To make superlative adjectives in Spanish, all you would need to do is use the following formula.

[**Definite Article**] + **más** (most)/**menos** (least) + adjective

Ex: **El más** alto. (**The most** tall/ the tallest.)

Your noun would go between the definite article and “más” or “menos” (In case you want to introduce your noun again in a sentence or when when it's by itself with a superlative adjective).

Ex: El **carro** más bonito. (The prettiest **car**.)

Superlative Adjectives

As predicted, there are also irregular superlative adjectives in Spanish. Irregular superlative adjectives won't need "Más" or "Menos" due to them already describing whether a noun is the most or least of something.

The irregular superlative forms are "Mayor", "Menor", "Mejor", and "Peor".

Mayor - Oldest, Biggest

Menor - Youngest, Smallest

Mejor - Best

Peor - Worst

Ex: Tú eres **el mejor** padre. (You are **the best** dad.)

Note that your noun here would go after the irregular superlative adjective. (In case you would like to introduce your noun twice in a sentence. Or when it's by itself with the irregular superlative adjective)

Practice: Superlative Adjectives

Translation

Translate the following to Spanish.

1. The longest straw. (Largo - Long, Popote - Straw)
2. The cutest cat. (Adorable - Cute/Adorable)
3. The best car.

Adjectives And Suffixes

Time to learn how to change the meaning of an adjective using suffixes! We'll learn just a few suffixes so we don't get confused.

-ote/-ota

When added to an adjective (or even a noun), it will extend the frequency (in terms of meaning) of the word. To add this suffix to an adjective, just take away the last letter of the word before adding the appropriate suffix.

Ex: Grande (Big) → Grand~~e~~ote (Very big/Super big)

Want to add more frequency to the meaning? Add “to” between “o” and “te/ta” in the suffix.

Ex: Una casa grandototototota. (A very very very big house./A huggeeeee house.)

Adjectives And Suffixes

-ísimo

Adding the suffix “-ísimo” is another way to say “very” or “super”. And just like “-ote/-ota”, you add this suffix by removing the last letter of the adjective first.

Ex: Largo (Long) → Largísimo (Very long/Super long)

When you remove the last letter of an adjective, you may run into some c's out there. Before adding the “-ísimo”, you might change that ‘c’ to ‘qu’ to keep its original sound.

Ex: Rico (Tasty) → Riquísimo. (Very tasty.)

To add that extra little push, add more si's to the suffix. The more si's, the bigger the frequency.

Ex: Riquísimo (Very tasty) → Riquísisisisimo (Very very very very tasty)

Practice: Adjectives And Suffixes

Big - Super Big

Add the given suffix to the following words.

1. Grande, -ote
2. Lindo, -ísimo
3. Bueno, -ísimo

Comparisons Of Inequality

When comparing two different nouns, you would need “más” (more), “menos” (less), and “que” (than). You will put the words in the following order.

[Noun 1] + [Verb] + más/menos + [adjective/adverb/noun] + que + [Noun 2]

Ex: Yo soy más grande que él. (I am bigger/older than him.)

The same irregular adjectives you saw earlier (mejor, peor, mayor, menor) won't need “más” or “menos” to go behind them in a sentence.

Ex: Yo soy peor que ella. (I am worse than her.)

Practice: Comparisons Of Inequality

Translation

Translate the following sentences to Spanish.

1. He is taller than me.
2. They are cooler than her. (Chido - cool)
3. Your car is prettier than that one.

The Prepositions “A”, “De”, And “En”

Prepositions are words that connect two words together and tell what kind of relationship they have with each other.

Below are 3 of the more commonly used prepositions.

- A - To, At

- Motion (Going **to** a place), “Ir a + [infinitive]”, indicate how something is done, to introduce someone as a direct object or indirect object, express time.

- Ex: Yo voy **a** la escuela. (Voy - [I] go) (I go to school.)

- De - From, Of

- Origin, Possession, indicate cause

- Ex: Jugo de naranja. (Juice of orange/Orange juice.) [Just saying that the juice is from an orange]

The Prepositions “A”, “De”, And “En”

- En - In, On, At

- Indicate location, Time, how something is done (by).

Ex: Yo estoy en la escuela. (I am at school.)

When talking about “Me” and “You” as a subject in a sentence with a preposition, you can no longer use “Yo” (La comida está en yo.) or “Tú” (El olor viene de tú).

Instead, you use “mi” (for “yo”) or “ti” (for “tú”).

Ex: Yo creo en ti. (I believe in you.)

Practice: The Prepositions “A”, “De”, And “En”

Translation

Translate the following sentences to Spanish.

1. I am worse than him at math. (Matemáticas - Math)
2. She is from France. (Francia - France)
3. The key is on the table.

Any Questions?

¿Preguntas?



¡Gracias Y Adiós!

Thank You And Goodbye!

