

Comparatives

Comparatives are grammatical structures used in English to compare two or more things, showing the relationship between them regarding their characteristics, qualities, or quantities. Comparatives are often used to indicate that one thing has a higher or lower degree of a particular quality than another. There are two main forms of comparatives: the basic comparative form and the comparative form with "than."

1. **Basic Comparative Form:** This form is used to compare two things. It typically consists of an adjective or adverb followed by "-er" (for short adjectives or adverbs) or "more" (for longer adjectives or adverbs), followed by "than." The structure is as follows:
 - *Adjective + -er + than:* The cat is faster than the dog.
 - *More + adjective + than:* The movie is more interesting than the book.
 - *Adverb + -er + than:* She runs faster than he does.
 - *More + adverb + than:* She talks more loudly than him.
2. **Comparative Form with "Than":** When comparing two things, we use "than" after the comparative form. It's essential for making clear what is being compared.
 - Example: He is smarter than his brother.

Summary Chart:

Type	Structure	Example
Adjective (short)	Adjective + -er + than	The cat is faster than the dog.
Adjective (long)	More + adjective + than	The movie is more interesting than the book.
Adverb (short)	Adverb + -er + than	She runs faster than he does.
Adverb (long)	More + adverb + than	She talks more loudly than him.
Comparison with "Than"	Comparative form + than	He is smarter than his brother.