

Degree

- ❖ Degree is the measurement of a quality.
- ❖ A quality can be measured into three Degrees.
 1. Positive Degree
 2. Comparative Degree
 3. Superlative Degree
- ❖ **Positive Degree** – If a quality is shown in simple way is called in Positive Degree.
Ex.:- Ram is a smart boy.
- ❖ **Comparative Degree** – If a quality makes comparison is called in Comparative Degree.
Ex.:- Ram is smarter than Shyam.
- ❖ **Superlative Degree** – If a quality shows its highest or lowest quantity is called in Superlative Degree.
Ex.:- Ram is the smartest boy of my class.

* Rules & Uses ➤

- ❖ प्रायः कोई Quality जन्म से Positive होती हैं, जिसे कुछ नियमों के तहत Comparative or Superlative बनाया जाता है, और वे निम्न हैं -
 1. Generally a Positive form becomes Comparative, adding 'er' and Superlative adding 'est' after itself.

Note - Comparative बनाने के बाद 'than' जोड़ा जाता है, जबकि Superlative से पहले 'the' जोड़ा जाता है।

➤ Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Smart	Smarter than	the smartest
Young	Younger than	the youngest
Long	Longer than	the longest

2. A Positive form ending with 'e' becomes Comparative adding 'r' and Superlative adding 'st'

Note - Than तथा the पूर्व के ही भांति होते हैं।

➤ Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Large	Larger than	the largest
Fine	Finer than	the finest

3. A Positive form ending with 'y' and a vowel comes before the 'y' becomes Comparative adding 'er' and Superlative adding 'est' after itself.

Note - Than तथा the पूर्ववत् रहते हैं।

➤ Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Grey	Greyer than	the greyest
Gay	Gayer than	the gayest

4. A Positive form ending with 'y' and a consonant comes before the 'y' becomes Comparative replacing 'y' by 'ier' and Superlative by 'iest'

Note - Than तथा the पूर्व के ही भांति रहते हैं।

➤ Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Dirty	Dirtier than	the dirtiest

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Heavy	Heavier than	the heaviest
Busy	Busier than	the busiest

5. A Positive form that is very small in shape and gets ending with a consonant letter, that is stressed in pronunciation makes double of its last letter before changing Comparative and Superlative form.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger than	the biggest
Thin	Thinner than	the thinnest
Fat	Fatter than	the fattest

6. A Positive form having more than two syllables changes its Degree with the help of more and most.

Note - (i) ध्यान रहे कि Comparative बनाने हेतु Positive के पहले More जोड़ते हैं जबकि Superlative बनाने हेतु Most जोड़ा जाता है।

(ii) Than तथा the पूर्व की भांति रहते हैं।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
Handsome	more handsome than	the most handsome
Intelligent	more intelligent than	the most intelligent
Stupid	more student than	the most stupid

7. Right तथा Wrong एक Syllable वाले होने के बावजूद अपना Degree more तथा most के सहारे बदलते हैं।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Right	more right than	the most right
Wrong	more wrong than	the most wrong

8. Some Adjective changes their Degree in different ways.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better than	the best
Bad	worse than	the worst
Well	better than	the best
Much	more than	the most
Many	more than	the most
Little	less than	the least
Far	Farther than	the farthest

9. A Compound form of Adjective changes Degree of its real Adjective part.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Well-known	better known than	the best-known
Bad-minded	worse minded than	the worst-minded
Able-bodied	abler bodied than	the able-bodied
Cruel-minded	more cruel-minded than	the most cruel-minded

10. 'Very' comes before a Positive form to stress its quality.

Ex.:- Ram is a much smart boy. - (✗)
Ram is very smart boy. - (✓)

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11. Enough comes after a Positive form to stress its quality.

Ex.:- Ram is enough smart to do this work. - (✗)

Ram is smart enough to do this work. - (✓)

Note - (i) ध्यान रहे कि किसी Negative Structure के तहत अक्षमता का भाव दर्शाने हेतु: enough का प्रयोग Positive form के पहले भी हो सकता है।

Ex.:- Ram is not enough smart to do this work.

(ii) ध्यान रहे कि किसी एक ही Adjective के लिए very तथा enough दोनों का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता।

12. Much / Far comes before a Comparative form to stress its quality.

Ex.:- Ram is very smarter than Shyam. - (✗)

Ram is much smarter than Shyam. - (✓)

13. 'Among' can be used after a Superlative form to show its criteria.

Ex.:- Ram is a smarter than Shyam.

14. Generally Preposition 'than' comes after a Comparative form to make comparison.

Ex.:- Senior to, Junior to, Superior to, Inferior to ...etc

Ram is senior than Shyam. - (✗)

Ram is senior to Shyam. - (✓)

Note - ध्यान रहे कि Major तथा Minor के साथ 'than' का ही प्रयोग होता है।

Ex.:- My problem is major to yours. - (✗)

My problem is major than yours. - (✓)

15. If we make 'Comparison + Selection' in "1:2" use Preposition 'of' after the Comparative form.

Note - ध्यान रहे कि इस अवस्था में Comparative form के पहले भी Article 'the' आता है।

Ex.:- Ram is taller than Mohan and Sohan. - (✗)

Ram is taller of Mohan and Sohan. - (✓)

16. Prefer preferable and elder get Preposition 'to' in comparison.

Ex.:- I prefer Mumbai than Delhi for the next tour. - (✗)

I prefer Mumbai to Delhi for the next tour. - (✓)

17. Generally comparison is made in the same cases.

(a) A Subjective case is compared to a Subjective form.

Ex.:- He is taller than me. - (✗)

He is taller than I. - (✓)

(b) A Possessive case is compared to a Possessive form.

Ex.:- My car is better than you. - (✗)

My car is better than yours. - (✓)

(c) An Objective case is compared to an Objective form.

Ex.:- My mother loves him more than I. - (✗)

My mother loves him more than me. - (✓)

Note - (i) A Comparative form ending with 'or' makes comparison of Subjective case with Objective form.

Ex.:- He is senior to I. - (✗)

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He is senior to me. - (✓)

(ii) यदि किसी Subjective case की तुलना Subjective case से हो, और उसके तुल्य कोई Third Person Pronoun रहे, तो उसे एक Extra Verb देते हुए Sentence का समापन किया जाता है।

Ex.:- I am taller than he. - (✗)

I am taller than he is. - (✓)

18. If more Positive forms than one come together for the same Noun get 'a' or 'an' with only the first-one.

Ex.:- Ram is a tall a smart and a handsome boy. - (✗)

Ram is a tall, smart and handsome boy. - (✓)

19. If more Comparative forms than one come together for the same Noun / Pronoun use 'than' with only the last-one.

Ex.:- Ram is smarter than, younger than and more handsome than Shyam. - (✗)

Ram is smarter, younger and more handsome than Shyam. - (✓)

20. If more Superlative forms than one come together for the same Noun or Pronoun use 'the' with only the first-one.

Ex.:- Ram is the tallest, the smartest and the most handsome boy of my class. - (✗)

Ram is the tallest, smartest and most handsome boy of my class. - (✓)

21. If more Positive forms than one come together for the same Noun or Pronoun the smallest in syllable (shape) is written first and the largest is at last.

Ex.:- Ram is a handsome and smart boy. - (✗)

Ram is a smart and handsome boy. - (✓)

22. If more Comparative form than one come together for the same Noun or Pronoun the 'er' group is written first and the more group is later.

Ex.:- Ram is more handsome and smarter than Shyam. - (✗)

Ram is smarter and more handsome than Shyam. - (✓)

23. If more Superlative forms than one come together for the same Noun or Pronoun 'est' group is written first and most group is later.

Ex.:- Ram is the most handsome and smartest boy of my class. - (✗)

Ram is the smartest and most handsome boy of my class. - (✓)

24. To show Important or diminishing in one's condition Comparative form comes without any Preposition.

Ex.:- You have become fatter these days.

25. To show a continued Improvement or diminishing in one's condition Comparative form comes in double structure without any Preposition.

Ex.:- The train is going faster and faster. - (✓)

The situation is going worse and worse. - (✓)

26. A Comparative form gets 'the' before itself if it comes in reciprocal comparison.

Ex.:- The faster you run, the quicker you reach. - (✓)

The more he gets the more he demands. - (✓)

27. Comparatively / Relatively + Positive Degree

Note - इस अवस्था में Positive Degree के बाद भी 'than' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

Ex.:- My problem is comparatively bigger than yours. - (✗)

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My problem is comparatively big than yours. - (✓)

28. Four time / five time / six time ...etc

Note - ध्यान रहे कि इस अवस्था में भी Positive form के बाद 'than' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

Ex.:- My problem is four-time bigger than yours. - (✗)

My problem is four-time big than yours. - (✓)

29. As + Positive Degree + as.

Note - It comes in Affirmative Sentence.

Ex.:- Ram is as smarter as Shyam. - (✗)

Ram is as smarter as Shyam. - (✓)

30. As + Positive Degree + as + If not + Comparative Degree.

Ex.:- Ram is as smart as Shyam if not smartest. - (✗)

Ram is as smart as Shyam if not smarter. - (✓)

31. So + Positive Degree + as.

Note - It always comes in negative structure.

Ex.:- Ram is not so smarter as Shyam. - (✗)

Ram is not so smart as Shyam. - (✓)

32. One + of + Superlative Degree + P.C.N

Ex.:- Ram is one of the smarter students of my class. - (✗)

Ram is one of the smartest students of my class. - (✓)

33. One + of + Superlative Degree + P.C.N ...+ if not + Superlative Degree.

Ex.:- Ram is one of the smartest students of my class if not smarter my class. - (✗)

Ram is one of the smartest students of my class if not smartest my class. - (✓)

34. One + of + Superlative Degree + P.C.N + that + P.V

Ex.:- Ram is one of the best players that is playing in this match. - (✗)

Ram is one of the best players that are playing in this match. - (✓)

35. The repetition of Noun is avoided in comparison it is replaced by using 'that of / those of'

Ex.:- The Culture of India is better than the Culture of America. - (✗)

The Culture of India is better than that of America. - (✓)

36. 'Any other, All other, Most other' comes in Comparative structure to make a Superlative sense.

Ex.:- Ram is smarter than any other student of my class. - (✓)

Ram is smarter than all other / most other students of my class. - (✓)

37. If we talk about one person or thing use Positive Degree to show the quality.

Ex.:- Ram is a smarter boy. - (✗)

Ram is a smart boy. - (✓)

38. If we talk about two persons or things use Comparative form to show the quality.

Ex.:- Ram and Shyam both are good runners but Ram runs fast. - (✗)

Ram and Shyam both are good runners but Ram runs faster. - (✓)

Of Mohan and Sohan I like Mohan most. - (✗)

Of Mohan and Sohan I like Mohan more. - (✓)

Note - ध्यान रहे कि इस अवस्था में Comparative form के साथ Preposition की बाध्यता समाप्त हो जाती है।

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39. If we talk about more than two persons or things use Superlative form to show the quality.

- Ex.:- Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Sohan all are good runners but Ram runs faster. - (✗)
Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Sohan all are good runners but Ram runs fastest. - (✓)
Of Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Sohan I like Mohan more. - (✗)
Of Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Sohan I like Mohan most. - (✓)

Note - ध्यान रहे कि इस अवस्था में Superlative form के साथ Article की बाध्यता समाप्त हो जाती हैं।

40. ध्यान रहे कि किसी एक ही Adjective के लिए 'er' तथा 'more-group' अथवा 'est' तथा 'most-group' का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता।

- Ex.:- Ram is more tallest boy of my class. - (✗)
Ram is the tallest boy of my class. - (✓)

41. प्रायः Degree के तहत 'er' group के स्थान पर 'more-group' का प्रयोग नहीं होता, यानि दोनों एक - दूसरे के स्थान पर नहीं आते, साथ ही यही नियम 'est' तथा 'most-group' में भी लागू होता है।

- Ex.:- Ram is more tall than Shyam. - (✗)
Ram is taller than Shyam. - (✓)

Note - ध्यान रहे कि यदि किसी एक ही व्यक्ति अथवा वस्तु का दो गुण अथवा दोष आपस में तुलना दर्शाते हो, तो उनमें 'er' group के स्थान पर भी 'more-group' ही आता है।

- Ex.:- This room is wider than long. - (✗)
This room is more wide than long. - (✓)
You are looking fatter than tall. - (✗)
You are looking more fat than tall. - (✓)

42. Former and latter get 'the' before themselves.

- Ex.:- The former chapter was very easy.

43. Some Adjective has their Superlative sense they can't be changed into Positive or Comparative.

Note - इनके साथ than, the, more, most का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

[Unique, Prime, Paramount, Chief, Supreme, Ideal, Impossible, Universal, Round, Read, Perfect ...etc.]

- Ex.:- This is more unique. - (✗)
This is unique. - (✓)

Note - ध्यान रहे कि यदि ये Noun के ठीक पहले हो, तो इनमें Article का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

- Ex.:- This is the unique Opportunity for me.

* Interchange of Degree ➤

❖ According to formation Degree can be divided into two forms.

- (i) **Direct form of Degree** - (The best, The tallest, The smartest ...etc.)
(ii) **Indirect form of Degree** - (One of the best, One of the tallest, One of the smartest)

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< Interchange of Direct form >

- ❖ Positive Degree - No other + Caste (Singular) + A.V + as + P.D + as + Subject.
- ❖ Comparative Degree - S + A.V + C.D + any other / all other + Caste (Singular / Plural)
- ❖ Superlative Degree - S + A.V + S.D + Caste (Singular)

Ex.:- P.D - No other boy is as smart as Ram.

C.D - Ram is smarter than any other boy.

S.D - Ram is the smartest boy.

< Interchange of Indirect form of Degree >

- ❖ Positive Degree - Very few + Caste (Plural) + A.V + as + P.D + as + Subject.
- ❖ Comparative Degree - S + A.V + C.D + Most other + Caste (Plural).
- ❖ Superlative Degree - S + A.V + one + of + S.D + Caste (Plural).

Ex.:- P.D - Very few boys are as smart as Ram.

C.D - Ram is smarter than most other boys.

S.D - Ram is one of the smartest boys.

Degree Chapter is the End.