

# Degree of comparison

Tingkat perbandingan

- A degree of comparison is a way to compare a person or thing either to one other person or thing or to a group of people or things. There are three different forms of a degree of comparison. The positive form is the basic, the comparative form is when two people or things are compared and the superlative form is when three or more people or things are compared

# POSITIVE FORM

- The positive form is the most basic degree of comparison. It is generally used when describing one person. An example of this would be "John is thin." It describes a quality about John but is not comparing him to any person or group specifically. The positive form can also be used when comparing two or even three or more people or things.



## Formula :

(+) as + positive + as

Examples :

- *She is **as beautiful as** her sister.*
- *(Artinya: Dia secantik saudara perempuannya)*
- (-) Not + as + positive + as
- Example :
- *She is **not as beautiful as** her sister*
- *(Artinya: Dia tidak secantik saudara perempuannya)*

## Other formulas of Positive comparison degree

As.....as

The same as

Not as...as

Different from

Examples:

- ❖ Agus is handsome
- ❖ My shirt is as big as yours
- ❖ Amir is the same as Budi
- ❖ My house is not as expensive as yours
- ❖ Anita is different from Yulia

# Comparative Form

- The comparative form is used when two people or things are compared, and it is a higher degree of comparison than the positive form. An example of this would be "John is thinner than Mark," with John and Mark as the two people being compared. In the comparative form, the adjective is often formed by adding -er to the end of it, as in "thinner." Another option would be to use the word *more* in front of the word, as in "John is more thin than Mark." *Than* is often used as a conjunction

---er

More + .....

Less + .....

than .....

Examples:

Cars are smaller than bus

Michael is more handsome than John

Irfan Bachdim is more famous than Bambang Pamungkas

Agus is cleverer than Andika



- . Comparative degree di pergunakan untuk menunjukkan makna lebih diantara dua object yang di bandingkan atau membandingkan dua benda yang berbeda atau membandingkan dua atau lebih orang atau sesuatu yang mempunyai kualitas kerja atau sifat yang tidak sama, dimana salah satunya lebih jika dibanding yang lainnya



Formula :  
(+) Comparative + than

- Example :

*My house is **bigger than** his house.*

*(Artinya: rumah saya lebih besar daripada rumahnya)*

- Marry is cleverer than Jane.
- He runs faster than me.
- I am older than you.
- He is taller than me (adjective)
- Jono plays piano as well as Joni

# Superlative Form

- The final form of the degree of comparison is the superlative. This is generally used when comparing a person or thing to a group of people. "John is the thinnest boy in his class" would be an example of the superlative degree of comparison. The superlative is often formed by adding either -est to the end of the word or using the word *most*.

# Superlative degree of comparison



--est .....

Most .....

- Example:

Jupiter is the biggest planet

Agung is the cleverest student

Obama is the most famous president

Annisa

is the most beautiful model

## Formula :

.....the + superlative + nouns + in

.....the + superlative + of

.....the + superlative + noun

- Examples :
- *He is **the funniest student in** this class.*  
(Artinya: Dia adalah murid paling lucu di kelas)
- *She is **the most beautiful of** all the girls.*  
(Artinya: Dia adalah wanita paling cantik diantara semua wanita)
- *This is **the most expensive car.***  
(Artinya: Ini adalah mobil paling mahal)
- Marry is the cleverest girl in the class.
- This is the oldest cinema in Bandung.
- It was the most beautiful house than I had ever seen.



# Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
few boys in the class are as <i>tall</i> as John.	John is <i>taller</i> than any other boys in the class.	John is the tallest boy in the class.
	John is <i>taller</i> than most other boys in the class.	John is <i>one of the tallest</i> boys in the class.

- Ada beberapa hal yang perlu diperhatikan tentang perubahan bentuk adjective dalam comparative degree.
  - Untuk kata sifat (adjective) yang terdiri dari satu atau dua suku kata (syllable), untuk menyatakan “ lebih...daripada...”, cukup menambahkan suffix-er :
- Example :
  - Big : Toni is bigger than Adi.
  - Small : Wendy is smaller than Eli.
  - Friendly : Kiki is friendly than Hanafi.
- Sedangkan untuk kata sifat yang terdiri dari tiga syllable atau lebih, untuk menyatakan “ lebih...daripada...”, perlu menambahkan prefix : more...
- Example :
  - Interesting : Bali is more interesting than Palu.
  - Dangerous : crocodile is more dangerous than duck.
  - I love Yogyakarta, because it is more interesting than Semarang.

Berikut adalah perubahan bentuk adjective pada superlative degree

beberapa adjective tertentu tidak mempunyai degree of comparison yakni: absolute, complete, entire, eternal, everlasting, main, pure, preliminary, rectangular.

Sementara itu ada beberapa kata sifat yang tingkat pebandingannya tidak beraturan ( irregular comparison) :

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
Good	better	best
Bad	worse	Worst
Many	More	Most
Far	Farther	Farthest
Old	Elder	Eldest
Much	More	Most

- Elder dan eldest di pergunakan untuk menunjukkan bahwa di antara mereka terdapat hubungan kekeluargaan : – my eldest son is married ( anakku yang paling tua sudah menikah) atau she is her elder daughter ( ia adalah anak perempuannya yang lebih tua).
- Sedangkan older and oldest digunakan untuk umum : she is older than I am ( ia lebih tua daripada aku).
- Sedangkan perbedaan farther dan further. Farther digunakan untuk menunjukkan jarak dari satu tempat ke tempat lainnya seperti : the farthest corner of the earth ( plosok yang



- Comparison degree selain dapat digunakan dengan menunjukkan makna “lebih... dari..”, dapat juga ditunjukkan makna kurang dari... hal tersebut dapat di ungkapkan dengan mempergunakan less... than...

Tingkat kepadatan lebih rendah ( less crowded)

- ❖ Yogyakarta is less crowded than Jakarta, so you don't have to be so worried if you are not very good driver

Penggunaan comparative dan superlative tergantung dari jumlah suku kata adjective-

1 suku kata: tambah -est/-er di belakangnya.  
Contoh: *I am slimer than you. My father is oldest in my family.*

2 suku kata. Ada yang menggunakan more ada yang menggunakan -er untuk comparative. Untuk superlative ada yang menggunakan -est ada yang menggunakan most.

Contoh: Tukul more famous than Gogon atau boleh juga Tukul cleverer than Gogon; We are the cleverest/most clever creation of God.

3 atau lebih. Musti wajib bin harus pake Most dan More.

Contoh: *She is the most beautiful girl in my life.*

## Sources :

- [https://www.academia.edu/9568149/Degree\\_of\\_Comparison?auto=download](https://www.academia.edu/9568149/Degree_of_Comparison?auto=download)
- <http://mktdegreeof.blogspot.com/2016/12/makalah-tentang-degree-of-comparison.html>

Thank You