

- e. g. To make him pleasing in her uncle's eye.
[*Pleasing* simply means *pleasant*.]

Adjectives and Pronouns.

27. There are Adjectives corresponding to most classes of Pronouns, viz: Demonstrative, Distributive, Interrogative, Indefinite and Possessive. This should not present any difficulty; when the noun is expressed, the word *qualifying* it is an Adjective; when the noun is understood, the word *standing* for it is a Pronoun.

Examples of Adjectives.

Give me *that* book.
This is *my* book.
Which house? *These* people.
Either party.
Have you *any* apples?

Examples of Pronouns.

That is my book.
This is mine.
Which is yours?
These are my people.
Either will do.
I have not *any*.

Degrees of Comparison.

28. All other Adjectives may be grouped as QUALITATIVE or QUANTITATIVE, and are used in three DEGREES, viz. :—

- (i) POSITIVE, when the thing spoken of is not compared with any others.
- (ii) COMPARATIVE, when there is a comparison of two things.
- (iii) SUPERLATIVE, when there is a comparison of more than two things.

The Comparative and Superlative are usually formed by placing "more" and "most" before the Positive, or by adding *-er* and *-est* to it, e. g. :—

beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
great	greater	greatest
ugly	uglier	ugliest.