



## Sad

### EVERYDAY EVENT:

This week's Exceptional Expression for Everyday Events is based upon the word *sad*. The word *sad* is an important part of the classroom lexicon because it can be used to describe a whole range of emotions.

A student may be *sad* because a classmate has moved away to another school. Another student may be *sad* because they didn't get to go on a class field trip. In both cases the adjective *sad* describes a different degree of the same basic emotion.

The word *sad* can also relate to something that is bad in quality. For instance, a student's book report can represent a *sad* attempt to get points by copying the back of the book. In this case the word *sad* is used to describe a situation or object that is pathetic or terrible in quality.

### EXCEPTIONAL EXPRESSION:

The word *sad* has a couple of practical meanings. The word *sad* can be used to describe someone who is full of grief or inconsolable. In this instance the word *sad* refers to a person's downcast mood or gloomy state of being.

The second usage of the word *sad* can relate to something that is of bad quality. In this instance the word *sad* is used to describe an object that is either in deplorable shape or of a shabby condition.

### FOLLOW-UPS

- What is the difference between being sad and being somber?
- What might you say to a friend who is sad?

### THE SPANISH CONNECTION:

The word *sad* comes from an Old English word *sæd* for sated or satisfied. The Spanish word for *sad* is *triste*. A few words related to *sad* do have Spanish cognates. One example would be *melancholy* and *melancolía*.

### WORD CHANGES:

#### 1) IDIOMS

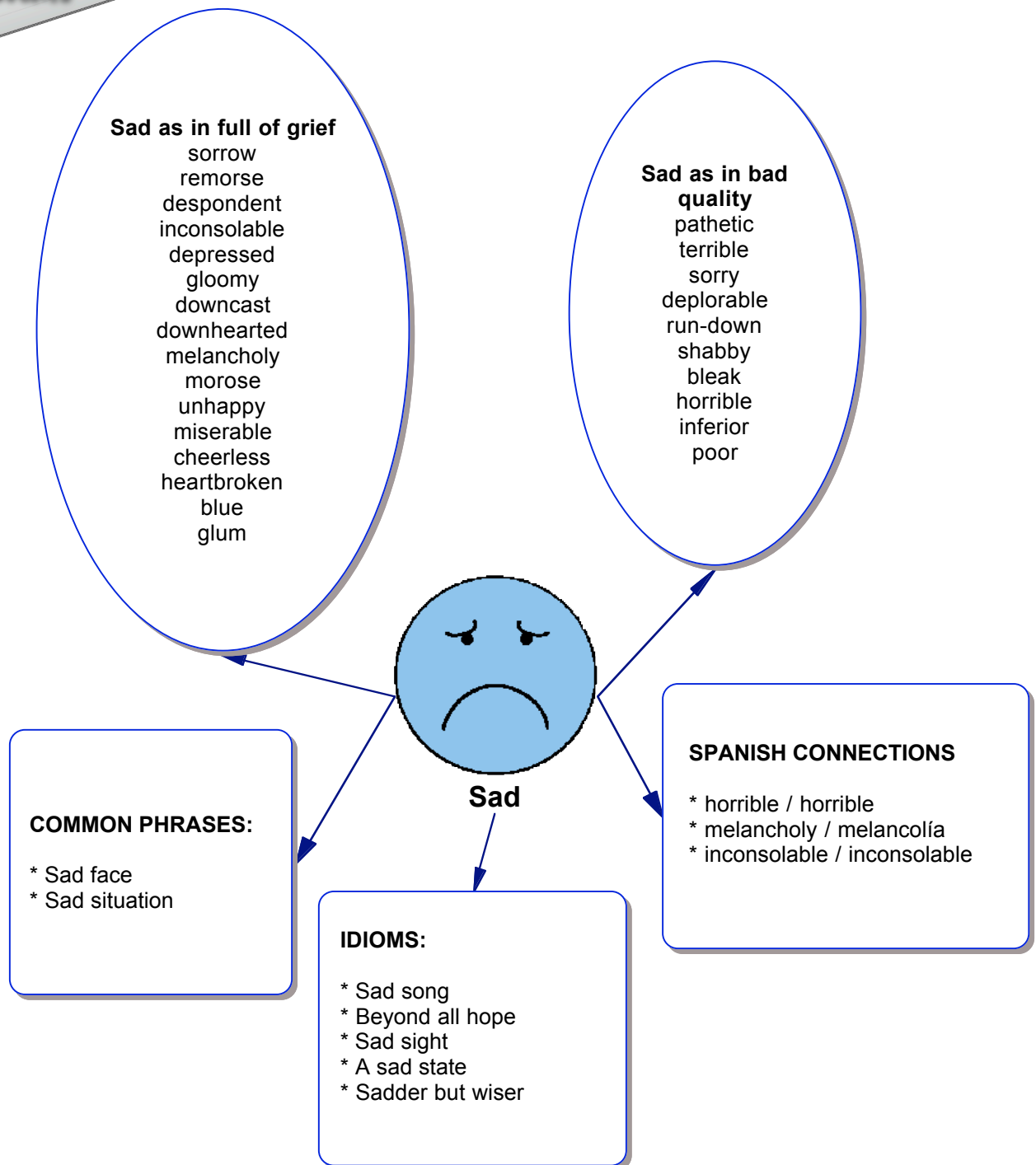
- Sad song
- Beyond all hope
- Sad sight
- A sad state
- Sadder but wiser

#### (2) COMMON PHRASES

- Sad face
- Sad situation



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