



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

New material in RL 3A Intensive Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



www.uwtsd.ac.uk

New material in RL 3A

- This chapter mainly focusses on the comparison of adjectives (long, longer, the longest, etc)
- Smaller items on the agenda include:
 - accusative of time – cf. ablative of time in 2D
 - the demonstrative pronoun *is ea id* – where the declension is strongly resemblant of other pronominal patterns, especially *ille*

Comparison of adjectives

- We have only used simple adjectives so far ‘long’, ‘old’, ‘beautiful’ etc.
- Adjectives of course also appear in other ‘degrees’, ‘longer’, ‘older’, ‘more beautiful’ / ‘longest’, ‘oldest’ etc
- Grammatical terms:
 - Positive – comparative – superlative

Regular comparison of adjectives

- The **comparative** is formed by adding to the consonant stems (use the genitive singular form, minus the genitive ending!) the endings –ior for the masculine and feminine, and –ius for the neuter.
- E.g.
 - Altus (alt-) => altior (m/f), altius (n)
 - Longus (long-) => longior (m/f), longius (n)

Declension of the comparative forms

M & F	N	M & F	N
longior	longius	longiores	longiora
longiorem	longius	longiores	longiora
longioris	longioris	longiorum	longiorum
longiori	longiori	longioribus	longioribus
longiore	longiore	longioribus	longioribus

Regular superlative forms

- The **superlative** is formed by adding to the consonant stems the endings –issimus/a/um.
 - Adjectives ending in –er (pulcher, miser, celer, e.g.) have regular comparative formation, but the superlative ending is –errimus/a/um
 - Very similar are the two irregular adjectives *facilis* and *similis* (and their compounds): regular comparatives, but reduplication in the superlative: *facillimus* and *simillimus*
- E.g.
 - Altus (alt-) => altissimus/a/um
 - Longus (long-) => longissimus/a/um
- So the finished superlative form declines just as *bonus, bona, bonum!*

Irregular adjectives

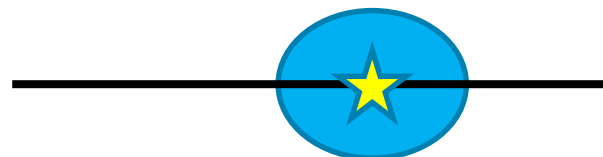
- You will need to learn a number of **irregular** adjectives in addition to these rules! See p. 109 in the Grammar of *Reading Latin*. **Bonus, malus, multus, magnus and parvus** are must-learns!

Is, ea, id

Is	Ea	Id	Ei	Eae	Ea
Eum	Eam	Id	Eos	Eas	Ea
Eius	Eius	Eius	Eorum	Earum	Eorum
Ei	Ei	Ei	Eis	Eis	Eis
Eo	Ea	Eo	Eis	Eis	Eis

Ablative of time

- You've seen ablatives prompted by a specific preposition (e.g. a + abl, in + abl)
- ...and ablatives of description (uir summā astutiā)
- The ablative is also used of time, for describing the time at which or within which something happens
 - *Illo tempore* (star)
 - *His annis* (blue)
 - ...for answers to the question 'for how long', we use the accusative (black)



Accusative of time

- We've used 'clean' ablative to describe the point in time at which something happens
- Accusative ('clean' or with a preposition) is used to answer the question 'for how long?'
- huc (there) Caesar multos noctes contendit
- Caesar was marching there many nights (ie: it took him many nights to get there).