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Intensive Latin 1

Week 8: 3A

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Material

Pronoun *is, ea, id*

Comparative adjectives (formation and declension)

Superlative adjectives (formation and declension)

Irregular comparatives and superlatives

Accusative of time

REMINDER!

THE SECOND TIMED TEST INCLUDES MATERIAL UP TO, AND INCLUDING, THIS SECTION [3A].

You will be tested on this material, but 3B and 3C will be included *only* in the January exam.

Pronoun *is, ea, id* – that, that person, he/she/it

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
is	ea	id
eum	eam	id
eius	eius	eius
eī	eī	eī
eō	eā	eō

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
eī (iī)	eae	ea
eōs	eās	ea
eōrum	eārum	eōrum
eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)
eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)	eīs (iīs)

is, ea, id

- Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out or designate a person or thing for special attention, either with nouns as adjectives or alone as pronoun (therefore like *hic* [this] or *ille* [that])

mitto eas litteras

deae callidae sunt. id eis dixi.

- Note that only the plurals have contracted forms – not the singular equivalents.
- Note again the familiar -ius in the genitive, -ī in the dative, and the -d ending in the neuter singular nom./acc. like *illud*.

to recap

On its own, it means 'that man', 'that woman', 'that thing'. 'He', 'she', or 'it' depending on gender and context.

When describing a noun, it means 'that'

hic = this one here / the latter

ille = that one there / the former

is = the one mentioned

Some examples

eos libros uobis dabimus

Cicero videt eas insidias

*illae uxores ibi sunt, sed illas uidere non
possum*

Comparative adjectives

These are used to make comparisons

They give the meaning ‘more X’ – so often in English we have X-er.
For example: *quicker, sharper, harsher, bigger*.

But remember, adjectives with three or more syllables form the comparative by putting more in front of the adjective (*more beautiful, more important* and so on)

Latin comparative adjectives

harsher/fiercer (from asper, aspera, asperum)

	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
nom	asperior	asperius	asperiōres	asperiōra
voc	asperior	asperius	asperiōres	asperiōra
acc	asperiōrem	asperius	asperiōres	asperiōra
gen	asperiōris	asperiōris	asperiōrum	asperiōrum
dat	asperiōrī	asperiōrī	asperiōribus	asperiōribus
abl	asperiōre	asperiōre	asperiōribus	asperiōribus

Formation

- Take the *genitive singular* adjective form (to find the stem – e.g. *ingēns* but *ingentis*, with the stem *ingent-*)
- Add *-ior/-ius*, and the endings which follow. These then behave like consonant-stem third declension adjectives (whatever the declension of the original adjective).

Comparatives are often found with *quam* – (as in a sentence ‘**the girl is more beautiful** [comparative] **than** [*quam*] **Phaedra**’)

puella pulchrior est quam Phaedra

- In this situation, the two things being compared should be in the **same** case

habeō tē stultiōrem quam Eucliōnem (both accusative) - ‘I regard you as more stupid than Euclio’.

Superlative adjectives

They the meaning 'most X' (x-est), e.g. *quickest, biggest, most beautiful*. (Can therefore also mean 'extremely X' where this makes more sense – but be careful not to lose sight of the **superlative** sense).

Superlative adjectives

angriest (from *iratus, a, um*)

	masculine	feminine	neuter
nom.	īrātissimus	īrātissima	īrātissimum
voc.	īrātissime	īrātissima	īrātissimum
acc.	īrātissimum	īrātissimam	īrātissimum
gen.	īrātissimi	īrātissimae	īrātissimi
dat.	īrātissimō	īrātissimae	īrātissimō
abl.	īrātissimō	īrātissimā	īrātissimō

Plural

	masculine	feminine	neuter
nom.	īrātissimī	īrātissimae	īrātissima
voc.	īrātissimī	īrātissimae	īrātissima
acc.	īrātissimōs	īrātissimās	īrātissima
gen.	īrātissimōrum	īrātissimārum	īrātissimōrum
dat.	īrātissimīs	īrātissimīs	īrātissimīs
abl.	īrātissimīs	īrātissimīs	īrātissimīs

Formation

Take the stem from the genitive singular again (so don't use *ingēns* – get *ingent-* from *ingentis*)

Add *-issim-*

And then the endings, which should look very familiar, as they are the endings for 2-1-2 adjectives.

NB – adjectives such as *pulcher* which end in *-er* form the **superlative** (the comparative is standard) by adding *-errim-* e.g. *pulcherrimus, miserrimus, nigerrimus*

pulcherrimus = the most beautiful/extremely beautiful (*pulchrrior*)

Irregular comparatives and superlatives

facilis, similis both have regular comparatives (*facilior, similior*), but irregular superlatives: *facillimus, simillimus*

Some very common adjectives have irregular comparative and/or superlative stems...

Irregular comparatives and superlatives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Meanings
bonus, a, um	melior, melius (melior-is)	optimus, a, um	good/better/best
malus, a, um	peior, peius (peior-is)	pessimus, a, um	bad/worse/worst
multus, a, um	plus (plur-is)	plurimus, a, um	much/more/most
magnus, a, um	maior (maior-is)	maximus, a, um	big, bigger, biggest
paruus, a, um	minor (minor-is)	minimus, a, um	small/few smaller/fewer smallest/fewest

Most of these decline regularly – except *plus*

SINGULAR	Masculine/feminine	Neuter
nom.	plus	plus
acc.	plus	plus
gen.	pluris	pluris
dat.	[dative not found in Classical Latin]	
abl.	plure	plure
PLURAL		
nom.	plures	plura
acc.	pluris (plures)	plura
gen.	plurium	plurium
dat.	pluribus	pluribus
abl.	pluribus	pluribus

To express ‘more of’ in the singular use *plus* (the **noun**) + genitive – like *satis/nimis* – partitive genitive. ‘More gold’ would therefore be **plūs aurī**, as ‘enough gold’ is **satis aurī**.

But for a plural, **plūrēs** (the **adjective**) – in which case it **agrees with its noun**. So ‘more garlands’ would be **plūrēs corōnae**.

Accusative of time

We already know how to talk about a *point* in time 'at that time,' 'on this day' – which uses an **ablative** time phrase (*ea nocte* = on that night)

An **accusative time phrase** describes 'extent' of time:
i.e. 'For ten days', 'throughout many years'

It can be expressed with **per** + *acc time phrase*, or just the time phrase in the accusative:

per eam noctem or just *eam noctem* = through that night/for that night