

NOTES: Comparison of REGULAR Adjectives (Jenney Lesson 33 P. 189)**REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES**

1. How many degrees does an adjective have? _____
2. What is the 1st degree of an adjective called? _____
 - Provide an English example. _____
3. What is the 2nd degree of an adjective called? _____
 - Provide an English example. _____
4. What is the 3rd degree of an adjective called? _____
 - Provide an English example. _____

POSITIVE DEGREE in Latin...

...is the fundamental form of the adjective usually provided by the main glossary entry

A. E.G. *strong* → *potens* (gen sg = *potentis*) *FYI: 3rd declension adjective*

B. E.G. *certain* → *certus, certa, certum* *FYI: 1st and 2nd declension adjective*

COMPARATIVE DEGREE in Latin...

...is formed by **ADDING** to the _____ of the positive.

- _____ (for the _____ and _____ genders) and

- _____ (for the _____ gender)

A. The COMPARATIVE of *potens* (gen sg = *potentis*) is

1. Latin: _____ (M/F), _____ (N)

a) N.B. The base for this adjective is _____!!!!

2. English: _____

B. The COMPARATIVE of *certus, certa, certum* is

1. Latin: _____ (M/F), _____ (N)

2. English: _____

SUPERLATIVE DEGREE in Latin...

...is formed by **ADDING** to the _____ of the positive.

- _____ (M), - _____ (F), - _____ (N)

A. The SUPERLATIVE of *potens* (gen sg = *potentis*) is

1. Latin: _____ (M)

2. English: _____

_____ (F)

_____ (N)

B. The SUPERLATIVE of *certus, certa, certum* is

1. Latin: _____ (M)

2. English: _____

_____ (F)

_____ (N)

Declension of the COMPARATIVE (like a 3rd declension adjective)...

COPY Chart from page 189

	singular MASC & FEM	NEUTER	plural MASC & FEM	NEUTER
nom	certior	certius		
gen				
dat				
acc				
abl				

Declension of the SUPERLATIVE...

Decline using the same endings as malus, mala, malum (from page 33)

	singular MASC	FEM	NEUTER
nom	certissimus	certissima	certissimum
gen			
dat			
acc			
abl			

	plural MASC	FEM	NEUTER
nom			
gen			
dat			
acc			
abl			