

**Lesson 25**  
**Comparison in Terms of Unequalness**  
**Comparison in Terms of Equalness**

From your knowledge of adjectives, in what three aspects must adjectives agree with the nouns they describe?

What two terms of comparison will Lesson 25 introduce?

What are the two types of modifiers that express comparison?

**Basic Sentences**

From the Basic Sentences, copy all words that are not known verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, or prepositions.

For these particular Basic Sentences below, circle the words that you know are adjectives and draw an arrow to the nouns that they describe:

BS 25.1 Melior est canis vīvus leōne mortuō.

BS 25.2 Intolerābilis nihil est quam fēmina dīves.

BS 25.3 Omnium Gallōrum fortissimī sunt Belgae.

Find and copy from the Basic Sentences 25.1-25.4:

a sentence in which a noun-adjective pair in the nominative and the ablative cases occur

a noun-adjective pair in the genitive case

a sentence which appears to have two nominative nouns (hint: one must be an indeclinable)

### Comparison in Terms of Unequalness

List the three types of degree in ascending order and the English examples given:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

### Morphology

Which degree of adjective is formed with all declension case endings?

Which degree of adjective is formed only with third declension case endings?

Which degree of adjective is formed only with first and second declension case endings?

To which declension does the adjective *pūrus, -a, -um* belong?

Examine the paradigm of the comparative forms of *pūrus, -a, -um* on page 257. In the masculine/feminine forms, two morphemes are added to the stem morpheme:

The morpheme \_\_\_\_\_ indicating comparison is added before the appropriate case ending of the \_\_\_\_\_ declension.

Which cases of the neuter comparative adjective differ from the above rule?

Which morpheme marks the superlative degree? \_\_\_\_\_ The case endings of what declension are added to this superlative morpheme to complete the superlative adjective?

Form the superlative paradigm of *pūrus, -a, -um*.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	_____	_____
Accusative	_____	_____
Ablative	_____	_____
Dative	_____	_____
Genitive	_____	_____

Copy an adjective (in Latin) representing each degree from the Basic Sentences:

\_\_\_\_\_

Adverbs also have all three degrees mentioned for adjectives. Utilizing the examples given on page 257, determine the Latin morphemes indicating each degree of adverb and list them in ascending order. Also provide the Latin word and English translation of these examples.

Morpheme	Latin Word	English Translation
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Do all adjectives maintain the same stem in comparative and superlative degrees?

How does the formation of comparative or superlative forms of adjectives like *pulcher* and *facilis* differ from the paradigm on page 257?

### Syntax of the Comparative

What expectation does an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree raise?

Describe the ablative of comparison.

When two items are compared which are in the same case, what Latin word may one expect indicating comparison?

When there is a comparative adjective, but there are not two items in Latin to compare, what two situations does this possibly indicate?

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### **Syntax of the Superlative**

What expectation does an adjective or adverb in the superlative degree raise?

If this expectation is not fulfilled, what does the superlative express?

### **Comparison in Terms of Equalness**

What is the function of correlatives?

List the example of comparison in terms of equalness from the Basic Sentences.

List an example of comparison in terms of equalness from the Required Reading Sentences.