



DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND COORDINATION WITH NOUNS OF FIFTH DECLENSION

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Abstract. *We have three forms of degrees of adjective, positive form is used to describe a single noun or subject without making any comparison. Comparative is used to compare two nouns or subjects, it indicates that one noun or subject has a higher or lower degree of quality described by the adjective compared to other superlative is used to compare three or more nouns or subjects, it indicates one noun or subject has highest or lowest degree of quality described by the adjective compared to all others.*

Key words: *positive, comparative, superlative degrees of adjectives, coordination.*

Introduction. Compare adjectives in the fifth declension and their degree of coordination with nouns In Latin grammar, adjectives can be modified to express different degrees of comparison. Additionally, when assigning adjectives to fifth declension nouns, certain rules must be followed to ensure grammatical correctness. Understanding these concepts is crucial to mastering Latin. Comparative degree of adjectives: Latin adjectives can be divided into three degrees of comparison: affirmative, comparative and superlative.

Main Body. Positive degree of adjective: simply represents the quality or attribute of a name without comparison. For example, “bonus” means “good”, “the painting is beautiful”.

Comparative degree of adjective: To form the comparative, the suffix “-ior” is added to the base adjective. For example: “Melior” means “better” “this painting is more beautiful than that one”. It is important to note that comparatives can be formed in different ways, depending on the inflection and gender of the adjective.

Superlative degree of adjectives help in expressing the highest or greatest degree of any quality. In Latin, superlatives are created by putting the suffix “-issimus” to the base adjective. For example: “optimus” means “best.”, “the painting is more beautiful out of all”. Coordination with the nouns of fifth declension:





In Latin, nouns are divided into five declensions based on their ending part. The fifth declension is very unique and mainly has feminine nouns. When we combine adjectives and nouns of fifth declension, it is needed to follow some rules to maintain consistency in terms of grammar. In Latin, adjectives must indicate to the noun they are modifying in terms of number, gender and spelling. For nouns of fifth declension (normally feminine), the gender of the adjective must be matching. For example: noun "res", which means "thing" and we want to describe it as "beautiful" then we will use the feminine form of the adjective "pulchra res". In addition, if we have to assign many adjectives to a noun in the fifth declension, then each adjective must be matching the noun in gender, number, spelling. For example: if we want to describe a group of beautiful and intelligent women, we will say "pulchrae et sapientes feminae". Also adjectives should match the noun being modified in number and case. In case of singular noun, the adjective should be singular. For example: noun 'rosa' (rose) in singular when described with an adjective like 'magnus' (large) we will say "magna rosa" (big rose). But if we have this noun in accusative plural "rosas" (roses) and when used along with an adjective, we will say "magnas rosas" (big roses).

Conclusion. If the noun is plural and accusative, the adjective must also be plural and accusative. In short, understanding the comparative degrees of adjectives and their coordination with fifth declension nouns is essential to mastering Latin grammar.

By following the rules of proper gender, number, and case, students can accurately form comparisons and coordinates of adjectives and nouns. Practicing and learning these concepts will help you master Latin.

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