

# Comparison of adjectives



**3RD WEEK**

# Regular comparison



- *Positive*

**LONGUS**

- *Comparative*

- -ior (m+f), -ius (n) – declined like the **3rd declension adjectives**

**LONGIOR, LONGIUS**

- *Superlative*

- -issimus (m), a (f), um (n) – declined like **1+2 decl. adjectives**

**LONGISSIMUS, A, UM**

# DECLINING COMPARATIVE FORMS



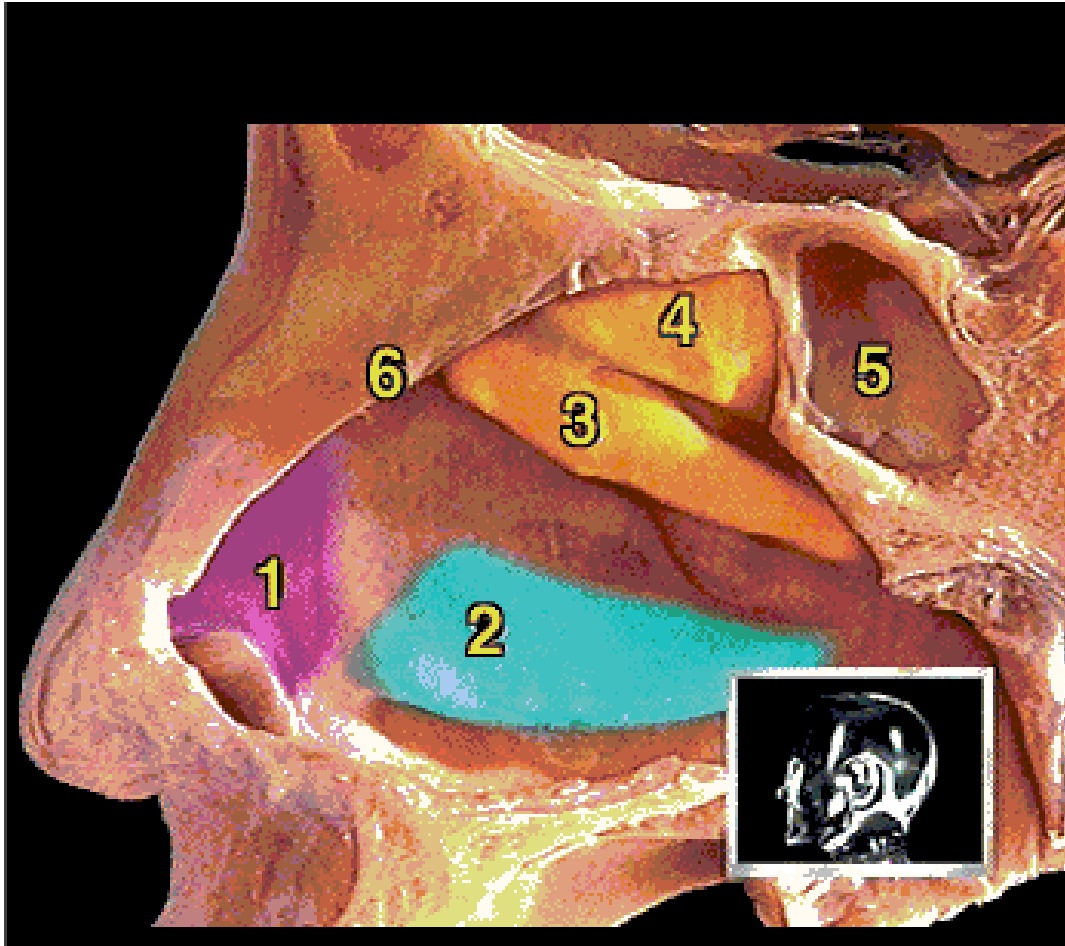
	Sg		Pl	
1.	acrior	acrius	acrior- <b>es</b>	acrior- <b>a</b>
2.	acrior- <b>is</b>		acrior- <b>um</b>	
4.	acrior- <b>em</b>	acrius	acrior- <b>es</b>	acrior- <b>a</b>
6.	acrior- <b>e</b>		acrior- <b>ibus</b>	



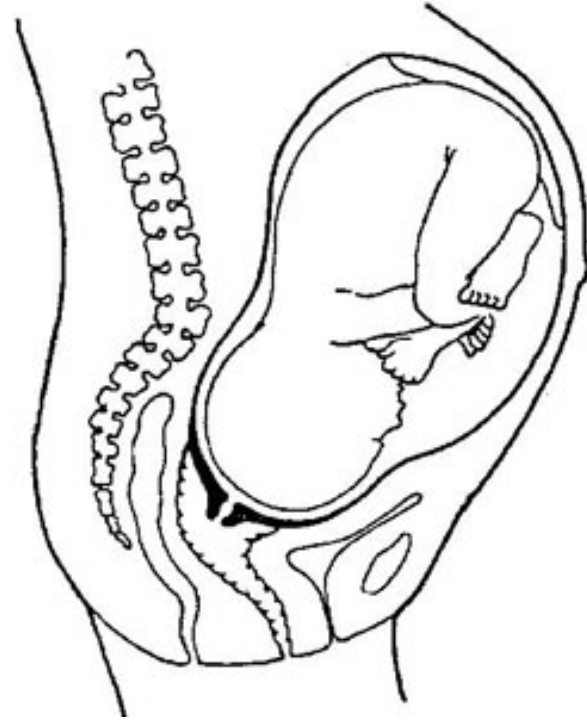
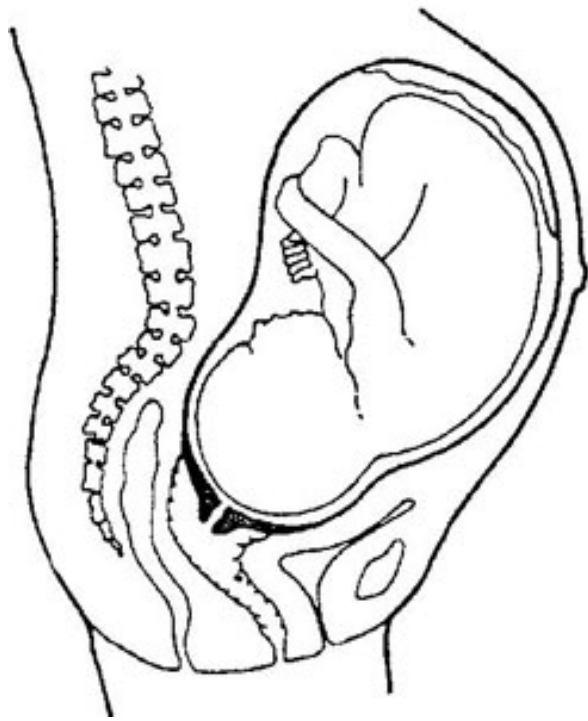
- Do these endings correspond to any paradigm you already know? Which one?
- Does the declining of 3rd declension adjectives differ from the declining of their comparative forms? In what cases?

# IRREGULAR AND INCOMPLETE COMPARISON

- magnus – major, majus – maximus, a, um
- parvus – minor, minus – minimus, a, um
- forms used to describe positions on human body, derived from prepositions, having only comparative and superlative forms
  - ✦ ante – anterior, ius
  - ✦ post – posterior, ius – postremus, a, um
  - ✦ supra – superior, ius – supremus, a, um
  - ✦ infra – inferior, ius – infimus/imus, a, um
  - ✦ intra – interior, ius – intimus, a, um



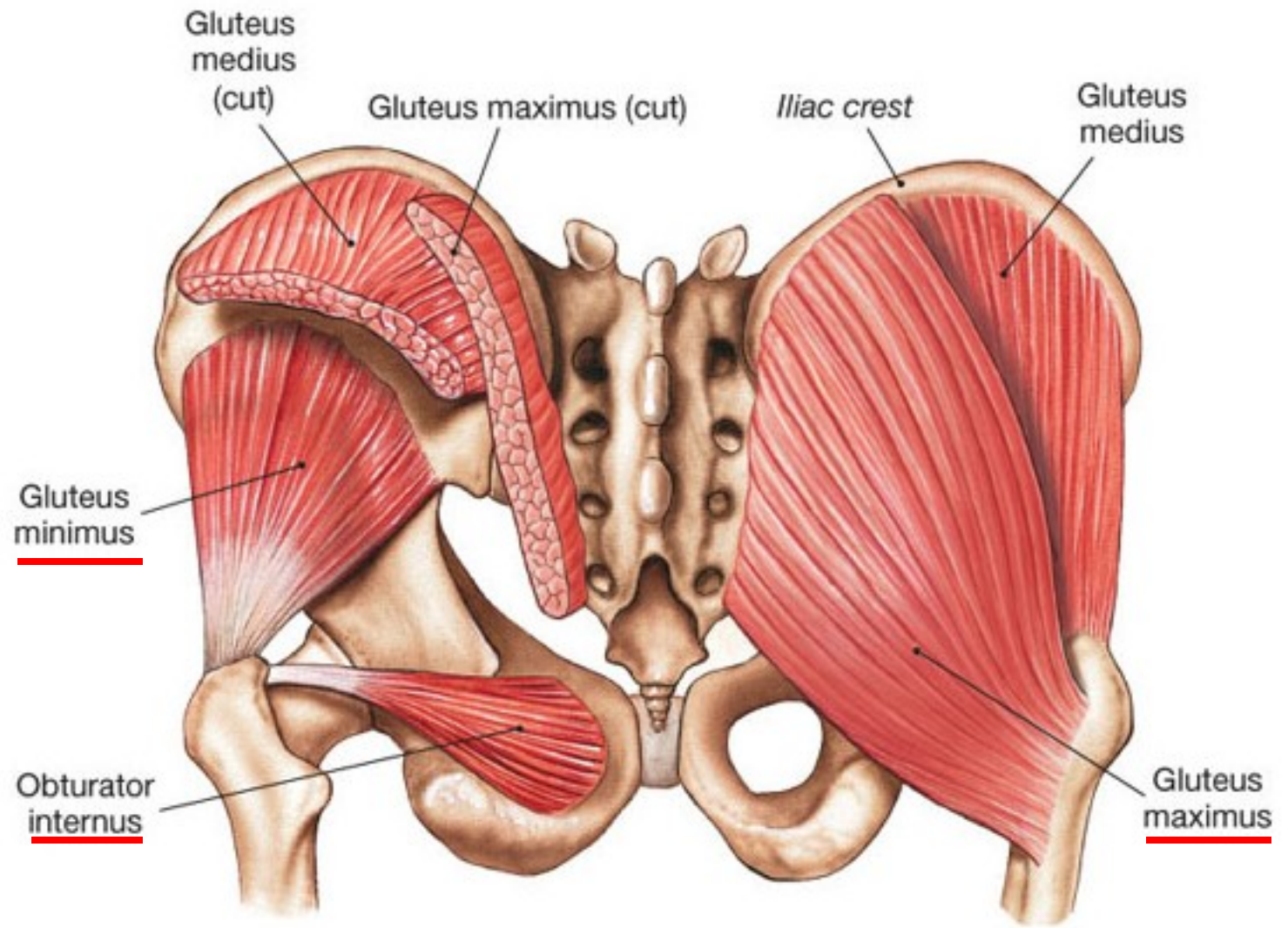
- 1 cartilago lateralis
- 2 concha nasalis *inferior*
- 3 concha nasalis media
- 4 concha nasalis *superior*
- 5 sinus sphenoidalis
- 6 septum nasi



praesentatio occipitis

*anterior*

*posterior*





# GIVE THE COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES



POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
parvus, a, um		
brevis, e		
bonus, a, um		
acutus, a, um		
magnus, a, um		
longus, a, um		
gravis, e		
profundus, a, um		
latus, a, um		

# FILL IN COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES IN THE CORRECT FORM



*minimus, a, um*

musculus abductor digiti \_\_\_\_\_

*minor, minus*

cornu \_\_\_\_\_ ossis hyoidei

*superior, ius*

defectus arcus dentalis \_\_\_\_\_

*intimus, a, um*

musculi intercostales \_\_\_\_\_

*inferior, ius*

amputatio membri \_\_\_\_\_

*imus, a, um*

arteriae lumbales \_\_\_\_\_

*anterior, ius*

peritoneum parietale \_\_\_\_\_

*latissimus, a, um*

ruptura musculi \_\_\_\_\_ dorsi

*posterior, ius*

arteria temporalis profunda \_\_\_\_\_

# CREATE MEANINGFUL DIAGNOSES



thoracicae / distorsionis / partis / vertebralis / suspectio / columnae

lateris / sinistri / colli / profundae / auriculae / faciei / et / combustiones

comminutiva / lateris / phalangis / proximalis / manus / dextri / fractura

musculorum / distensio / levatorium / costarum / utriusque / lateris

contusa / et / gravia / regione / vulnera / in / abdominis / lacera

# TRANSLATE



- stronger solution,
- shorter bone,
- more severe injury,
- bigger danger,
- bigger sublingual duct,
- in the upper hollow vein,
- the longest muscle of the upper limb,



- lesser curvature of ventricle of heart,
- temporal profound posterior artery,
- fracture of the middle phalanx of the smallest finger,
- the most recent infarction,
- the most frequent disease,
- the innermost layer of oesophagus
- amputation of the lower limb due to gangraena caused by diabetes mellitus.

# READ THE DIAGNOSES, PUT THE FULL FORMS OF ABBREVIATIONS



Vinculatio funiculi umbilici circum col.fetus 4x in grav.hebd.39+2  
Cystis faciei fetus

Sectio caesarea sec.Geppert, Revisio cavi uteri instrumentalis

Partus inductus in grav. hebd.37+3

Praesentatio occipitis

Diabetes mellitus gestationis/dieta/

Hydronefrosis matris l.sin- nefrostomia in situ

Nefrolithiasis l. dx.

Ruptura perinei gr. II