

EURIZIAN

A common language for European identity

LESSON 3

Qualitative adjectives



Qualitative adjectives – General Features

- Most qualitative adjectives in Eurizian are derived from their Latin counterparts, according to specific derivation rules.
- If there is no corresponding Latin adjective, the Esperanto equivalent is used as the source.
- The complete rules for deriving Eurizian adjectives from Latin and Esperanto are given in Chapter B.3. of the grammar book.

Invariable adjective

- Qualitative adjectives in Eurizian are invariable.
- Each adjective has only one form, which is used:
 - for both singular and plural
 - for all three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter
- Qualitative adjectives always end in -i.
- KEY RULE: ONE ADJECTIVE → ONE INVARIABLE FORM → ALWAYS ENDING IN -i

Comparative degree

- Eurizian has three types of comparative:
- **EQUALITY**: **tam** + adjective + **quam** + term of comparison
- **INFERIORITY**: **minus** + adjective + **quam** + term of comparison
- **SUPERIORITY**: **magis** + adjective + **quam** + term of comparison

Comparative of equality

The comparative of equality is formed as follows:

tam + adjective + **quam** + term of comparison

Mario est tam alti quam Marco → Mario is as tall as Marco.

STRUCTURE: **tam ... quam** = as ... as

Comparative of inferiority and superiority

Comparative of inferiority

minus + adjective + **quam** + term of comparison

Mario est minus alti quam Marco → Mario is less tall than Marco.

Comparative of superiority

magis + adjective + **quam** + term of comparison

Mario est magis alti quam Marco → Mario is taller than Marco.

Reinforcing the comparative

Comparatives can be reinforced by using:

multo magis → much more

multo minus → much less

paulo magis → a bit more

paulo minus → a bit less

These expressions are placed before the adjective. Examples of structure:

multo magis + adjective

multo minus + adjective

paulo magis + adjective

paulo minus + adjective

Comparing adjectives

The same comparative structure can also be used to compare two adjectives referring to the same noun.

Example:

Meblo essebat magis alti quam longi → The piece of furniture was taller than it was long.

STRUCTURE: **magis** + adjective + **quam** + adjective

Absolute Superlative

The absolute superlative is formed by placing:

multo + **adjective** or, more emphatically: **maxime** + **adjective**

Examples:

multo pulchri → very beautiful

maxime pulchri → very beautiful, with greater emphasis

multo alti → very tall

maxime alti → very tall, with greater emphasis

Relative Superlative of superiority

The relative superlative of superiority — “the most...” — is formed as follows:

lemagis + adjective + ex / inter + noun of comparison

Use:

- ex → when the noun indicating the comparison group is singular
- inter → when the noun indicating the comparison group is plural

Examples:

Italia est natione lemagis pulchri ex mundo → Italy is the most beautiful nation in the world.

Marco est lemagis versuti inter fratres → Marco is the cleverest of the brothers.

Relative superlative of inferiority

The relative superlative of inferiority — “the least...” — follows the pattern:

leminus + adjective + **ex / inter** + noun of comparison

The same rule applies:

- ex → with a singular noun
- inter → with a plural noun

Examples:

Karolo essebat leminus callidi inter discipulos → Carlo was the least clever among the pupils.

Karolo essebat leminus callidi ex classe → Carlo was the least clever in the class.

Emphasising the relative superlative

To emphasise a relative superlative, use:

longe = by far

longe is placed before **lemagis** or **leminus**.

Example:

Marco est longe lemagis alti inter discipulos → Marco is by far the tallest of the pupils.

STRUCTURE:

longe + **lemagis / leminus** + **adjective** + **ex / inter** + **comparison group**

Exercise 1 - Comparatives

Complete the sentences with: **tam — magis — minus**

- 1) Mario est _____ alti quam Marco → Mario is as tall as Marco.
- 2) Mario est _____ alti quam Marco → Mario is taller than Marco.
- 3) Mario est _____ alti quam Marco → Mario is less tall than Marco.
- 4) Rosa est _____ pulchri quam tulipa → The rose is more beautiful than the tulip.
- 5) Marco est _____ versuti quam Mario → Marco is as clever as Mario.

Exercise 2 – Reinforcing Comparatives

Translate the expressions into Eurizian

1) much more beautiful → _____

2) much less tall → _____

3) a bit more clever → _____

4) a bit less beautiful → _____

Now complete the sentence:

5) Marco est _____ alti quam Mario → Marco is much taller than Mario.

6) Meblo est _____ alti quam longi → The piece of furniture is a bit taller than it is long.

Exercise 3 – Absolute Superlative

Complete the sentences using **multo** or **maxime**.

1) Rosa est _____ pulchri → The rose is very beautiful.

2) Marco est _____ alti → Marco is very tall.

Now make the expression more emphatic by replacing **multo** with the appropriate word.

3) multo pulchri → _____

4) multo alti → _____

Remember: maxime is more emphatic than multo.

Exercise 4 – Relative Superlatives

Choose the correct word: **lemagis — leminus — ex — inter**

- 1) Marco est _____ alti _____ fratres → Marco is the tallest of the brothers.
- 2) Karolo est _____ callidi _____ discipulos → Carlo is the least clever among the pupils.
- 3) Italia est natione _____ pulchri _____ mundo → Italy is the most beautiful nation in the world.
- 4) Karolo est _____ callidi _____ classe → Carlo is the least clever in the class.

REMEMBER:

ex → singular comparison group

inter → plural comparison group

Answers to the exercises

Exercise 1

- 1) tam alti quam
- 2) magis alti quam
- 3) minus alti quam
- 4) magis pulchri quam
- 5) tam versuti quam

Exercise 2

- 1) multo magis pulchri
- 2) multo minus alti
- 3) paulo magis versuti
- 4) paulo minus pulchri
- 5) multo magis
- 6) paulo magis

Exercise 3

- 1) multo
- 2) multo
- 3) maxime pulchri
- 4) maxime alti

Exercise 4

- 1) lemagis — inter
- 2) Leminus — inter
- 3) lemagis — ex
- 4) leminus — ex

Go to the lesson 4! :

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

(please give it a like!)

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