

STUDIO 55

GRAMMAR 55.1 GRAMMATICA 55.1

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Aggettivi comparativi e superlativi

There are two ways of expressing comparisons between the qualities of two or more subjects.

Esistono due modi per esprimere confronti tra le qualità di due o più soggetti.

1. Addition of Qualifying Words1. Aggiunta di parole di qualificazione

We may use words like “more” and “most”, as in “effective, more effective, most effective”. In Bengali one can associate similar words.

Potremmo usare parole come “più” e “il più”, come in “efficace, più efficace, il più efficace”. In bengali si possono associare parole simili.

আরও	aar-o	more	più
সবচেয়ে	sab-ceye	most [all taken into view]	la maggior parte [tutti presi in considerazione]
সকল থেকে	sakal theke	most [from all / than all]	più [di tutti]
সকল হতে *	sakal hate *	most [from all / than all]	più [di tutti]
সকল অপেক্ষা	sakal apeksaa	most [in comparison with all]	la maggior parte [in confronto a tutti]
তুলনায় / অপেক্ষা	tulanaay / apeksaa	in comparison	in confronto
সর্ব- *	sarva- *	most ... of all / al-	di più
ছোট *	chota *	small	piccolo
আরও ছোট *	aar-o chota *	smaller	più piccolo
সবচেয়ে ছোট *	sab-ceye chota *	smallest	il più piccolo / minore

* Sadhu: হইতে haite; সর্ব-, sarvva-; ছোট chota

2. Modifiable Adjectives2. Aggettivi modificabili

Some common Bengali words of Sanskrit origin can be modified by comparative and superlative endings. For example, these endings could be suffixed to “ক্ষুদ্ৰ” “ksudra”, but not to “চোটা” “chota”. The latter is not of Sanskrit origin.

Alcune parole in bengali di origine sanscrita possono essere modificate da terminazioni comparative e superlativa. Ad esempio, questi finali potrebbero essere suffissi su “ক্ষুদ্ৰ” “ksudra”, ma non su “চোটা” “chota”. Quest’ultimo non è di origine sanscrita.

...-তর	...-tar	...-er	più ...
...-তম	...-tam	...-est	il più ...
ক্ষুদ্ৰ	ksudra	small	piccolo
ক্ষুদ্ৰতর	ksudratar	smaller	più piccolo
ক্ষুদ্ৰতম	ksudratam	smallest	il più piccolo

One can often use an adjective as a noun substitute. (See *Grammar 51.4*). The following table shows the development of the word “প্ৰিয়তমৰা” “priyatameraa” (“most beloved”) that is found at Jude 20.

Si può spesso usare un aggettivo come sostituto del nome. [Vedi *Grammatica 51.4*]. La seguente tabella mostra lo sviluppo della parola “প্ৰিয়তমৰা” “priyatameraa” (‘i più diletti’) che si trova in Giuda 20.

<p>প্ৰিয়তমৰা, তোমৰা আপনাদেৱ পৱন পৰিত্ৰ বিশ্বাসেৱ উপৱেৱ আপনাদিগকে গাঁথিয়া তুলিতে তুলিতে *, পৰিত্ৰ আস্বাতে প্ৰাৰ্থনা কৱিতে কৱিতে ‡, ঈশ্বৱেৱ প্ৰেমে আপনাদিগকে † কক্ষা কৱ</p> <p><i>priyatameraa, tomaraa aapanaader param pabitra bishvaaser upare aapanaadigake gaa^thiyya tulite tulite *, pabitra aatmaate praarthanaa karite karite ‡, iishvarer preme aapanaadigake ‡ raksaa kara</i></p>	<p>But you, <i>[most] beloved ones</i>, build yourselves up on your most holy faith, and pray with holy spirit [Jude 20]</p> <p>Ma voi, <i>[i piu]</i> diletti, edificandovi nella vostra santissima fede, e pregando con spirito santo. [Giuda 20]</p>
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* Chalito: আপনাদেৱকে গেঁথে তুলিতে তুলিতে

aapanaader-ke ge^the tul-te tul-te

‡ Chalito: কৱিতে কৱিতে kar-te kar-te

† Chalito: আপবাদেরকে aapanaader-ke

প্রিয়	priya	dear one	diletto
প্রিয়তর	priyatar	dearer one	più diletto
প্রিয়তম	priyatama	dearest one	il più diletto
প্রিয়তমেরা	priyatameraa	dearest ones	i più diletti

Sometimes imported words are used to express comparisons:-

A volte le parole importate sono usate per esprimere confronti:-

বেহতুর	behatar	better	migliore
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