

Comparison of Adjectives				
<u>Declension</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>		<u>Superlative</u>
1st/2nd	altus, -a, -um līber, -a, -um	altior līberior	altius līberius	altissimus, -a, -um līberrimus, -a, -um
(Translation)	deep, tall	deeper		deepest
3rd	acer, acris, acre fortis, -e potēns	acrior fortior potentior	acrius fortius potentius	acerrimus, -a, -um fortissimus, -a, -um potentissimus, -a, -um
(Translation)	sharp brave powerful	sharper braver more powerful		sharpest bravest most powerful

Comparison of Irregular Adjectives				
<u>English</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>		<u>Superlative</u>
good	bonus, -a, -um	melior	melius	optimus, -a, -um
bad	malus, -a, -um	peior	peius	pessimus, -a, -um
big	magnus, -a, -um	maior	maius	maximus, -a, -um
small	parvus, -a, -um	minor	minus	minimus, -a, -um
much	multus, -a, -um	plūs*		plūrimus, -a, -um
many	multī, -ae, -a	plūrēs	plūra	plūrimī, -ae, -a
* plus is really a noun + partitive genitive: plūs vīnī = more (of the) wine				

Six Adjectives with Superlative in –illimus			
<u>English</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
easy	facilis, -e	facilior, -ius	facillimus, -a, -um
difficult	difficilis, -e	difficilior, -ius	difficillimus, -a, -um
similar	similis, -e	similior, -ius	simillimus, -a, -um
dissimilar	dissimilis, -e	dissimilior, -ius	dissimillimus, -a, -um
slender	gracilis, -e	gracilior, -ius	gracillimus, -a, -um
humble	humilis, -e	humilior, -ius	humillimus, -a, -um

Translation of Comparisons (examples are adjectives)				
<u>Declension</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>		<u>Superlative</u>
1st/2nd	altus, -a, -um	altior	altius	altissimus, -a, -um
basic	deep	deeper		deepest
absolute translation		quite deep rather deep too deep		very deep most deep
3rd	fortis, -e	fortior	fortius	fortissimus, -a, -um
basic	brave	braver		bravest
absolute translation		quite brave rather brave too brave		very brave most brave

What is an absolute translation?

when the comparative or superlative form is used without actually making a comparison

You can't say with certainty that Marcus was the bravest person of all, just that he was very brave.

Mārcus fortissimus erat cum lupus nōs petīvit.

Marcus was **very brave/most brave** when the wolf attacked us.

Uses of Quam

<u>Type</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Translation</u>
positive 1	<u>Quam</u> molestus est puer!	<u>How</u> annoying the boy is!
positive 2* * = must also use tam	milēs <u>tam</u> * fortis <u>quam</u> Orcus	a soldier <u>as</u> brave <u>as</u> heck
comparative	Cornēlia est pulchrior <u>quam</u> Flāvia.	Cornēlia is prettier <u>than</u> Flāvia.
superlative	Equī <u>quam</u> celerrimē cucurrērunt.	The horses ran <u>as</u> quickly <u>as possible</u> .
relative pronoun	Puella <u>quam</u> vīdī erat Cornēlia.	The girl <u>whom</u> I saw was Cornelia.

Comparison of Adverbs			
<u>Declension</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
< 1st/2nd	clārē	clārius*	clārissimē
< 3rd	fortiter celeriter	fortius* celerius*	fortissimē celerrimē
<p>*identical to the neuter comparative adjective: “The neuter form is also the adverb!”</p>			

Comparison of Irregular Adverbs			
<u>English</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
well	bene	melius*	optimē
badly	male	peius*	pessimē
easily	facile*	facilius*	facillimē
greatly	magnopere	magis	maximē
little	paulum*	minus*	minimē
much	multum*	plūs*	plūrimē
<p>* Mr. A says, “The neuter form is also the adverb.”</p>			

Three Time Adverbs with Some Tricks

<u>English</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
for a long time	diū	diūtius	diūtissimē
often	saepe	saepius	saepissimē
late	sērō	sērius	sērissimē

Ablative of Comparison

use of an ablative form of the noun (pronoun) to stand in for a “than” construction.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Quam as “Than”</u>	<u>Abl. of Comparison</u>
comparative	Cornēlia est pulchrior quam Flāvia.	Cornēlia est pulchrior Flāvīā.

Note: will only occur with comparative forms of the adjective/adverb.

Ablative of Degree of Difference

use of words such as **multō** (“by much”) or **paulō** (“by a little”) along with a comparative form or an adverb such as **post** (“after”) or **ante** (“before”) :

Mārcus **multō** celerius quam Sextus cucurrit.

Marcus ran **much** faster than Sextus.