Comparison of Adjectives				
Declension	Positive	<u>Comparative</u>		Superlative
1st/2nd	altus, -a, -um līber, -a, -um	altior līberior	altius līberius	altissimus, -a, -um līberrimus, -a, -um
(Translation)	deep, tall	deeper		deepest
3rd	a <u>ce</u> r, 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 po	owerful	sharpest bravest most powerful

Comparison of IrregularAdjectives				
English	Positive	Comparative		Superlative
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			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			
English	Positive	Comparative	<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)				
Declension	Positive	Comparative		<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

Mārcus fortissimus erat cum lupus

Marcus was the bravest person of all,

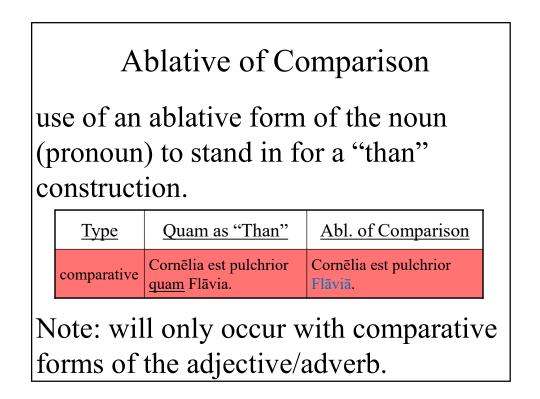
nōs petīvit. Marcus was very brave/most brave when the wolf attacked us.

Uses of Quam				
Type	Example	<u>Translation</u>		
positive 1	Quam molestus est puer!	How 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</u> <u>possible</u> .		
relative pronoun	Puella <u>quam</u> vīdī erat Cornēlia.	The girl <u>whom</u> I saw was Cornelia.		

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

Comparison of IrregularAdverbs			
<u>English</u>	Positive	<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
* Mr. A says, "The neuter form is also the adverb."			

Three Time Adverbs with Some Tricks				
English	Positive	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>	
for a long time	diū	diūtius	diūtissimē	
often	saepe	saepius	saepissimē	
late	sērō	sērius	sērissimē	



Ablative of Degree of Difference

use of words such as **multo** ("by much") or **paulo** ("by a little") along with a comparative form or an adverb such as **post** ("after") or **ante** ("before") :

Mārcus **multo** celerius quam Sextus cucurrit.

Marcus ran **much** faster than Sextus.