Adverbs

Similar to adjectives, adverbs have three degrees: positive, comparative, and superlative.
Many adverbs are formed from adjectives.

Positive Degree Adverbs

For the formation of many positive degree adverbs

1. –e is added to the base of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives.

Ex.	longus-a-um = long + ē	longē *far*
	liber-era-erum = liber + ē	liberē *freely*
	pulcher-chra-chrum = pulchr + ē	pulchrē *beautifully*

2. –iter is added to the base of many 3rd declension adjectives.
   -er is added to the base of 3rd declension adjectives with its base ending in –nt.

Ex.	fortis-e = fort + iter	fortiter *bravely*
	celer-eris-ere = celer +iter	celeriter *quickly*
	sapiens –entis = sapient + er	sapienter *wisely*

Comparative Degree Adverbs

For the formation of many comparative degree adverbs

1. –ius is added to the base of an adjective (same form as neuter nom. sing. comparative adjective).

Ex.	longus-a-um = long + ius	longius *farther, too far*
	liber-era-erum = liber + ius	liberius *more freely*
	pulcher-chra-chrum = pulchr + ius	pulchrius *more beautifully*
	fortis-e = fort + ius	fortius *more bravely*
	celer-eris-ere = celer +ius	celerius *more quickly*
	sapiens -entis = sapient + ius	sapientius *more wisely*

Superlative Degree Adverbs

For the formation of many superlative degree adverbs

1. –e is added to the base of superlative degree adjectives.

Ex.	longissimus-a-um = longissim + ē	longissimē *farthest, very far*
	liberrimus-a-um = liberrim + ē	liberrimē *most, very freely*
	pulcherrimus-a-um = pulcherrim + ē	pulchrerimē *most beautifully*
	fortissimus-a-um = fortissim + ē	fortissimē *most bravely*
	celerrimus-a-um = celerrim + ē	celerrimē *most quickly*
	sapientissimus-a-um = sapientissim + ē	sapientissimē *most wisely*

Irregular Adverbs

	Positive	Comparative		Superlative	
easily	facile	facilius		facillimē	
well	bene	melius		optimē	
badly	male	peius		pessimē	
much	multum	plūs		plurimum	
greatly	magnopere	magis		maximē	
little	parum	minus		minimē	
	-----	prius	(before)	primō	first (in time)
				primum	first (in a series)
for a long time	diū	diūtius		diūtissimē	

Quam With Comparative and Superlative Adverbs

Quam is used with comparative and superlative adverbs in a manner similar to its use with comparative and superlative adjectives.

When *quam* follows a comparative degree adverb, it functions as a coordinating conjunction meaning *than*, linking two items together that are being compared.

Ex. Hic puer celerius cucurrit quam ille.
This boy ran more quickly than that boy.

When *quam* precedes a superlative, it functions adverbially and indicates that the modified verb, adverb, or adjective is at the greatest degree possible.

Ex. Illa puella quam celerrimē cucurrit.
That girl ran as quickly as possible.

* Ablative of comparison with adverbs is not normally used except sometimes in poetry.