

## 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 <i>far</i>
	liber-era-erum = liber + ē	liberē <i>freely</i>
	pulcher-chra-chrum = pulchr + ē	pulchrē <i>beautifully</i>

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 <i>bravely</i>
	celer-eris-ere = celer + iter	celeriter <i>quickly</i>
	sapiens –entis = sapient + er	sapienter <i>wisely</i>

### **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 <i>farther, too far</i>
	liber-era-erum = liber + ius	liberius <i>more freely</i>
	pulcher-chra-chrum = pulchr + ius	pulchrius <i>more beautifully</i>
	fortis-e = fort + ius	fortius <i>more bravely</i>
	celer-eris-ere = celer + ius	celerius <i>more quickly</i>
	sapiens -entis = sapient + ius	sapientius <i>more wisely</i>

### **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 <i>farthest, very far</i>
	liberrimus-a-um = liberrim + ē	liberrimē <i>most, very freely</i>
	pulcherrimus-a-um = pulcherrim + ē	pulchrerimē <i>most beautifully</i>
	fortissimus-a-um = fortissim + ē	fortissimē <i>most bravely</i>
	celerrimus-a-um = celerrim + ē	celerrimē <i>most quickly</i>
	sapientissimus-a-um = sapientissim + ē	sapientissimē <i>most wisely</i>

## Irregular Adverbs

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