

Forming Adverbs from Adjectives: Positive, Comparative, and Suplative

The positive degree:

- Adjectives like *irātus*, *-a*, *-um* and *pulcher*, *pulchra*, *pulchrum* take then ending **-ē**.
 - Examples: *irāte*, “angrily” / *pulchrē*, “beautifully”
- 3rd declension adjectives (like *fortis*, *-is*, *-e* or *celer*, *celeris*, *celere*) take the ending **-iter**.
 - Examples: *fortiter*, “bravely/strongly” / *celeriter*, “quickly/swiftly”
- Adjectives whose stems end in *-nt-* (like *prūdēns*, *prūdentis*) take the ending **-er**.
 - Examples: *prūdentē*, “wisely” / *neglegentē*, “carelessly”
- EXCEPTION: *facilis*, *-is*, *-e* becomes *facile*, “easily”

The comparative degree:

- Identical to the neuter comparative adjective ending in **-ius**
 - *irātius*, “more angrily, rather angrily, too angrily”
 - *pulchrius*, “more beautifully, rather beautifully, too beautifully”
 - *facilius*, “more easily, rather easily, too easily”

The superlative degree:

- Identical to the superlative adjective, but ending in **-ē**.
 - *irātissimē*, “very angrily, most angrily”
 - *pulcherrimē*, “very beautifully, most beautifully”
 - *facillimē*, “very easily, most easily”

There are irregulars too (see handout #30 or page 75 in *Ecce Romani II*)