

# Positive, Comparative, and Superlative Adverbs

## I. Regular Adverbs Formed From Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
-ē (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> decl.)	-ius*	-issimē, -errimē, -illimē
-iter (3 <sup>rd</sup> decl.)		
-er (3 <sup>rd</sup> dec. w/ stem -nt-)		
	*same as neuter comparative adj.	

## II. More or Less Regular (but not formed from Adjectives)

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

## III. Irregular

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>bene</i> (well)	<i>melius</i> (better)	<i>optimē</i> (very well, best)
<i>male</i> (badly)	<i>peius</i> (worse)	<i>pessimē</i> (very badly, worst)
<i>facile</i> (easily)	<i>facilius</i> (more easily)	<i>facillimē</i> (very/most easily)
<i>magnopere</i> (greatly)	<i>magis</i> (more)	<i>maximē</i> (most)
<i>paulum</i> (little)	<i>minus</i> (less)	<i>minimē</i> (least)
<i>multum</i> (much)	<i>plūs</i> (more)	<i>plūrimum</i> (most)