

Capitulum XVIII - Litterae Latīnae

Formation of Adverbs

Adverbs derived from adjectives of the 1st and 2nd Declension generally are formed by adding **-ē** to the genitive singular stem:

<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	<i>malē</i> , badly, poorly
<i>pulcher, -chra, -chrum</i>	<i>pulchrē</i> , beautifully
<i>rēctus, -a, -um</i>	<i>rēctē</i> , correctly
<i>foedus, foeda, foedum</i>	<i>foedē</i> , horribly
<i>prāvus, -a, -um</i>	<i>prāvē</i> , crookedly
<i>sevērus, -a, -um</i>	<i>sevērē</i> , severely

Adverbs derived from adjectives of the 3rd Declension generally are formed by adding **-iter** to the genitive singular stem:

<i>fortis, -e</i>	<i>fortiter</i> , bravely
<i>turpis, -e</i>	<i>turpiter</i> , foully, horribly
<i>levis, -e</i>	<i>leviter</i> , lightly
<i>gravis, -e</i>	<i>graviter</i> , heavily

Comparison of Adverbs

Although adverbs do not decline in Latin, they do compare (as in English). The comparative adverb has the same form as the accusative singular neuter of the comparative adjective. The superlative adverb is formed by changing the **-ī** of the Genitive Singular of the Superlative of the Adjective to **-ē**.

Study the pattern for *rēctus, -a, -um* (correct):

Adverb	Comparative Adverb	Superlative Adverb
rēctē (correctly)	rēctius (more correctly)	rēctissimē (most correctly)

Similarly:

<i>foedus:</i>	<i>foedē</i>	<i>foedius</i>	<i>foedissimē</i>
<i>prāvus</i>	<i>prāvē</i>	<i>prāvius</i>	<i>prāvissimē</i>
<i>pulcher:</i>	<i>pulchrē</i>	<i>pulchrius</i>	<i>pulcherrimē</i>
<i>gravis</i>	<i>graviter</i>	<i>gravius</i>	<i>gravissimē</i>
<i>fortis</i>	<i>fortiter</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortissimē</i>

Irregular Superlative Formation of Some Adjectives:

Adjectives ending in *-er* double the *-r-* to form their superlative adjective as well as the superlative adverb:

<i>pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum</i>	<i>pulcherrimus, -a, -um</i>	<i>pulcherrimē</i>
<i>piger, pigra, pigrum</i>	<i>pigerrimus, -a, -um</i>	<i>pigerrimē</i>

Six Third Declension adjectives ending in *-il* double the *-l-* to form their superlative adjective as well as the superlative adverb:

<i>facilis, -e</i>	<i>facillimus, -a, -um</i>	<i>facillimē</i>
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The full list is: *facilis, difficilis, similis, dissimilis, gracilis, humilis*.

Pronouns:

This chapters continues the introduction of the pronouns / adjectives *uterque, utraque, utrumque* (each of two) and *quisque, quaeque, quodque* (each of more than two).

A new pronoun / adjective is introduced: *īdem, eadem, idem* (the same). It forms off the pronoun *is, ea, id*, but note the change of *-m-* to *-n-* in the accusative singular and genitive plural. Here is the full declension:

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	<i>īdem</i>	<i>eadem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
Gen.	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
Dat.	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>
Acc.	<i>eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>eōsdem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
Abl.	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>

Numeral Adverbs

Numeral adverbs answer the question "how many times?" or "how often?" (*quotiēs*).

<i>semel</i>	once	<i>noniēs</i>	nine times
<i>bis</i>	twice	<i>deciēs</i>	ten times
<i>ter</i>	thrice, three times	<i>vīciēs</i>	twenty times
<i>quater</i>	four times	<i>semel viciēs</i>	twenty-one times
<i>quīnquiēs</i>	five times	<i>trīciēs</i>	thirty times
<i>sexiēs</i>	six times	<i>centiēs</i>	100 times
<i>septiēs</i>	seven times	<i>mīliēs</i>	1,000 times
<i>octiēs</i>	eight times		

Vocabulary

erus, -ī *m* master (of the household)

apis, apis *f* bee

mercēs, -ēdem *f* pay, wages

frequēns, -entis, crowded, full

turpis, -e, foul, ugly

mollis, -e, soft

quālis? *interrog* of what kind?

sīc *adv* thus

ita *adv* in such a way, so

quotiēs? *interrog* how many times?

quotiēs? *interrog* how many times?

totiēs *adv* so many times

semel, once

bis, twice

ter, thrice, three times

quater, four times

quīnquiēs, five times

sexiēs, six times

deciēs, ten times