## Dr. Shirley's Greek Courses

## Grammar

## **Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs**

Adjectives describe a Noun and "agree" with the noun (same gender, case, number). : "a **good** student." Adverbs describe the action of a Verb. : "the student studied **well**."

There are three **Degrees of Comparison** of Adjectives and Adverbs :

- 1. **Positive or Simple** eg : good, quick, small
- 2. **Comparative** eg : better, quicker, smaller
- 3. Superlative eg : best, quickest, smallest

eg. simple, comparative, superlative
the quick cat, the quicker cat, the quickest cat the cat ate quickly, the cat ate more quickly, the cat ate most quickly

## Adverbs are formed from Adjectives by changing the -05 to $-\omega v$

The Comparative is the same as the Neuter Nominative Singular of the Comparative of the Adjective The Superlative is the same as the Neuter Nominative Plural of the Superlative of the Adjective

Positive	-ος	δικαιος $-η$ $-ον$ righteous	δικαιως righteously
Comparative	–οτερος	δικαιότερος $-\alpha$ $-ον$ more righteous	δικαιοτερον more righteously
Superlative	–οτατος	δικαιοτατος -η -ον most righteous	δικαιοτατα most righteously

When the syllable before the  $-o_S$  is short, the  $-o_T$  often broadens to an  $-\omega_T$ :  $\sigma o \phi o_S - \eta - o v - wise, \sigma o \phi \omega \tau \epsilon \rho o_S - \alpha - o v - wiser, \sigma o \phi \omega \tau \alpha \tau o_S - \eta - o v - wisest$ 

As in the case of English, there are some irregular comparisons. For many of these the Superlative is rarely encountered, and the Comparative is used when English would expect the Superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
αγαθος -η -ον  good	κρεισσων -ων -ον better (adjective)	_
εὐ well	κρεισσον better (adverb)	
κακο <sub>ς</sub> −η −ον bad	χειρων -ων -ον worse	_
με $\gamma$ ας $-\alpha$ λη $-\alpha$ great	μειζων —ων —ον greater	_
πολυς πολλη πολυ many	πλειων -ων -ον more	_
μικρος -η -ον small	μικροτερος $-\eta$ $-ον$	ελαχιστος -η -ον smallest
_	μαλλον more	μαλιστα most