



### Superlative Adjectives

#### Singular

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	fortissimus	fortissima	fortissimum
Genitive	fortissimī	fortissimae	fortissimī
Dative	fortissimō	fortissimae	fortissimō
Accusative	fortissimum	fortissimam	fortissimum
Ablative	fortissimō	fortissimā	fortissimō
Vocative	fortissime	fortissima	fortissimum

#### Plural

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	fortissimī	fortissimae	fortissima
Genitive	fortissimōrum	fortissimārum	fortissimōrum
Dative	fortissimīs	fortissimīs	fortissimīs
Accusative	fortissimōs	fortissimās	fortissima
Ablative	fortissimīs	fortissimīs	fortissimīs
Vocative	fortissimī	fortissimae	fortissima



#### BY THE WAY

The comparatives of adjectives belong to the third declension, regardless of the declension of the positive form, and the superlatives belong to the first and second declensions, regardless of the declension of the positive form. For example, consider the third declension adjective *fortis*, whose superlative form, as indicated above, is *fortissimus, a, um*—an adjective of the first and second declensions. Likewise, the first and second declension adjective *altus, a, um* in the comparative is *altior, altius*—a third declension form.

#### Declensions and Degrees

Positive-Declension I + II	Positive-Declension III	Comparative-Declension III	Superlative-Declension I + II
altus, a, um		altior, altius	altissimus, a, um
	fortis, forte	fortior, fortius	fortissimus, a, um
	felix, fēlicis	fēlicior, fēlicius	fēlicissimus, a, um



#### BY THE WAY

The comparative degree not only means “more” of a certain quality, it can also mean “rather” or even “too,” depending on the context. So the word *doctior* can mean not only “more learned,” but also “rather learned” or even “too learned.” Similarly the superlative degree does not only mean “most” of a certain quality, it can also mean “very” or even “extremely.” So *doctissimus* can mean not only “most learned,” but also “very learned.”

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