

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
English	strong A	strong-er A	strong-est A	'strong'
English	happy A	happi-er A	happi-est A	'happy'
English	far A	farth-er B	farth-st B	'far'
French	bon A	mieux B	le mieux B	'good'
German	schnell A	schnell-er A	am schnell-sten A	'fast'
French	mauvais A	pire B	le pire B	'bad'
Latin	bon-us A	mel-ior B	opt-imus C	'good'
Danish	god A	bed-re B	bed-st B	'good'
German	gut A	bess-er B	am bes-ten B	'good'
Georgian	k'argi-i A	u-mj'ob-es-i B	sa-u-mj'ob-es-o B	'good'
Welsh	da A	gwell B	gor-au C	'good'
Basque	asko A	gehi-ago B	gehi-en B	'a lot'
Irish	maith A	ferr B	dech C	'good'
Persian	xōb A	weh/wah-īy B	pahl-om/pāš-om C	'good'
Czech	špatn-ý A	hor-ší B	nej-hor-ší B	'bad'

What additional patterns emerge? Which patterns might we expect to see, but do not find? Why not? Can you propose a structural explanation? You might find it convenient to assume that the root is spelled out as the positive form when it's a plain adjective, as well as two additional heads or features [CMPR] and [SPRL].

Deriving _____:

- (1) Structure:
- (2) Rules of exponence (Vocabulary Insertion):
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.