

hit unga	ýngra	-ri	ýngst	-str	-st, <i>youngest</i>
— þunna	þynnra	-ri	þynnst	-str	-st, <i>thinnest</i>
— djúpa	dýpra	-ri	dýpst	-str	-st, <i>deepest</i>
— dýra	dýrra	-ri	dýrst	-str	-st, <i>dearest</i>
— væna;	vænna	-ri;	vænst	-str	-st, <i>prettiest.</i>

The word mjótt, mjór, mjó, *small*, hit mjófa does not modify the vowel, although it takes the shorter termination mjórra, mjóst.

101. Some form their degrees in both manners, thus we meet with:

djúpara, djúpari, djupast, -astr, -ust

the shorter form almost always belongs to the old language.

Several take the shorter form in the Comparative and the longer one in the Superlative, as:

seint, seinna, seinast,
sælt, sælla, sællast;
nýtt, nýrra, nýjast.

102. The following are quite irregular:

	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Comp.</i>		<i>Superl.</i>
góða, gott,	hit góða	}	betra	}	bezt-a <i>best</i>
íllt	— illa		verra		verst-a <i>worst</i>
vánt	— vanda	}	meira	}	mest-a <i>greatest</i>
mikit	— mikla		minna		minnst-a <i>least</i>
lítið	— litla	}	fleira	}	flest*) <i>most</i>
mart (margr, mörg)			ellra		ellst-a <i>eldest;</i>
gamalt; — gamla;			eldra;		elzt-a:

103. Some compar. and superl. are formed from adverbs, prepos. and subst. and have therefore no positive, as:

(norðr)	nyrðra	norðast, nyrðst,	<i>northmost</i>
(aust)	eystra	austast	<i>eastmost</i>
(suðr)	syðra	syðst (synnst)	<i>southmost</i>
(vest)	vestra	vestast	<i>westmost</i>
(fram)	fremra	fremst	<i>foremost</i>
(apir)	eptra	aptast, epzt	<i>aftermost</i>
(út)	ytra	yzt	<i>outmost</i>
(inn)	innra	innst	<i>inmost</i>

*) This is not used definitely except in the plural: hin mörgu, hinir fleiri, hinar flestu mostly used by the moderns.