

|          |             |        |                   |
|----------|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| (of)     | efra        | efst   | <i>highest</i>    |
| (niðr)   | neðra       | neðst  | <i>nethermost</i> |
| (for)    | fyrra       | fyrst  | <i>first</i>      |
| (síð)    | síðara      | síðast | <i>latest</i>     |
| (heldr)  | heldra      | helzt  | <i>ratherest</i>  |
| (áðr)    | æðra        | æðst   | <i>erst</i>       |
| (fjarri) | (fjrr)      | first  | <i>farthest</i>   |
| (ná-)    | (nær, nærr) | næst   | <i>nearest</i>    |

Fremra and síðara, have a regular positive, with different significations:

framt, framr, fröm, *excellent, valiant* (poetically);  
sitt, síðr, sið, *shallow, flat*.

104. Adjectives which have no positive, receive no comparisons, as allt (96) and those ending in *-i*, or *-a* (97) as well as the Pres. part. pass. in *-andi*. But these words can yet be increased or decreased by means of the adverbs:

meir, mest, or heldr, helzt, or: minnr (miðr),  
minnst (minzt), síðr, sizt.

### III. Pronouns.

105. The first two personal pronouns have a dual, which is commonly used as the plural, whilst the old pl. only occurs in the high style.

| Sing. | 1. Person   |               | 2. Person   |               | 3. Person     |
|-------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Nom.  | ek (eg)     |               | þú          |               | —             |
| Acc.  | mik (mig)   |               | þik (þig)   |               | sik (sig)     |
| Dat.  | mer         |               | þer         |               | ser           |
| Gen.  | min         |               | þín         |               | sín           |
|       | <u>Dual</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>Dual</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
| Nom.  | vit (við)   | ver           | þit         | þer           | —             |
| Acc.  | okkr        | oss           | ykk         | yðr           | sik (sig)     |
| Dat.  | okkr        | oss           | ykk         | yðr           | ser           |
| Gen.  | okkar       | vár;          | ykkar       | yðvar         | sín           |

The third person has neither Neuter nor Plural which are replaced by the defin. pron. þat, sá, sú, which is thus declined:

|      |             |           |
|------|-------------|-----------|
| Nom. | hann        | hon (hún) |
| Acc. | hann        | hana      |
| Dat. | hánnum (om) | henni     |
| Gen. | hans        | hennar    |