

Rule 24.—The Comparative degree with the verb *is* requires *na* after the first object compared ; as, *is sine tha-sa na mise, you are older than I.*

Rule 25.—The Comparative degree with any other verb than *is* requires *na's** before it, and *na* after the first object compared, if the comparison have regard to time present.

The Comparative degree with any other verb than *is* requires *na bu* before it, and *na* after the first object compared, if the comparison have regard to time past ; as, *cha n fhaic mi neach eile na's deigheile air urram na ean, I do not see (lit. I will not see) any other more desirous of honour than he ; bha Uilleam na bu shaoibhire na Iain, William was richer than John.*

Rule 26.—The Superlative degree is followed by *de* when selection is stated ; as, *is e Iain a 's sine de 'n dithis, John is the older of the two ; is i Mòr a 's boidhehe dhiubh, Sarah is the prettiest of them.*

NOTE.—The Superlative is used in Gaelic when selection from two only is implied, as well as when from a greater number.

§81. THE PRONOUN.

Rule 27.—Personal, prepositional and possessive pronouns agree with their co-relatives in gender, number and person ; as, *dh' fhalbh Màiri 'us thug i an leanabh leatha, Mary went away and she took the child with her.*

Collective nouns require a pronoun in the plural ; as, *is aon shluagh a ta ann agus aon teanga aca.*

*On page 32, *ní 's* and *ní b'* are (erroneously ?) used for *na 's* and *na b'* (*contr.* for *na bu*). We do not think it is an error for almost all writers use these forms, but it is best to abide by one mode of spelling and pronunciation.