

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Multus</i> (much),	<i>plus</i> (more); genitive <i>plūrimus</i> , <i>plūris</i> ; plural, <i>plūres</i> and <i>plūra</i> .	
<i>Pareus</i> (small),	<i>minor</i> (smaller),	<i>minimus</i> (smallest).
<i>Nēquam</i> , indecl. (worthless),	<i>nēquior</i> ,	<i>nēquissimus</i> .
<i>frūgi</i> , indecl. (frugal),	<i>frūgālior</i> ,	<i>frūgālissimus</i> .

NOTE 1.—*Sēnex* (an old man), and *jūvēnis* (a youth), though substantives, have a comparative *senior* (older) and *jūnior* (younger). Their superlatives are expressed by paraphrase—*natū maximus* (the oldest) and *natū minimus* (the youngest). *Deterior* (worse), *ocior* (swifter), and *prior* (former) have no positive, and their superlatives are *dēterrīmus*, *ocissimū*, and *primus*. *Novus* (new) again has no comparative, but the superlative *novissimus* is very common.

NOTE 2.—Some comparatives and superlatives have no corresponding positives, the place of which is supplied by adverbs; and where a positive occurs, it slightly differs in meaning from the two other degrees of comparison. The following list contains the principal examples of this kind:—

	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Citrā</i> (on this side),	<i>citrīor</i> (more on this side),	<i>citrīmus</i> (most on this side).
<i>Extrā</i> (outside of),	<i>extrīor</i> (outer),	<i>extrēmū</i> or <i>extimū</i> (outer most).

There is a plural of the positive, *extrī*, which signifies "foreigners."

<i>Ultrā</i> (beyond),	<i>ultīor</i> (farther),	<i>ultimū</i> (farthest, last).
<i>Infrā</i> (below),	<i>infīor</i> (lower),	<i>infimū</i> or <i>imū</i> (lowest).

The positive *infīri* in the plural signifies the inhabitants of the lower world; in the singular it occurs only in the name *Mare Inferum*, the sea in the west of Italy.

<i>Intrā</i> (within),	<i>intīor</i> (inner),	<i>intimū</i> (innermost).
<i>Prōpē</i> (near),	<i>prōptior</i> (nearer),	<i>proximū</i> (nearest).
<i>Post</i> (after),	<i>postīor</i> (later),	<i>postrēmū</i> (last).

There is a positive *postīrus* signifying the following, and the plural *postērī* signifies "descendants."

<i>Prae</i> or <i>pro</i> (before),	<i>prior</i> (former),	<i>primus</i> (first).
<i>Suprā</i> (above),	<i>sūpīor</i> (upper),	<i>sūpīrēmū</i> or <i>summū</i> (uppermost).

There is a positive in the plural, *sūpērī*, signifying the gods above; but the singular occurs only in the name *Mare Superum*, the Adriatic.

NOTE 3.—There is a large number of adjectives which, on account of their meaning, cannot have either a comparative or a superlative, such as golden, iron, dead, &c.