

Some adjectives are compared irregularly ; as :

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good,	Better,	Best.
Well,	Better,	Best.
Evil,	Worse,	Worst.
Bad,	Worse,	Worst.
Little,	Less,	Least.
Many,	More,	Most.
Much,	More,	Most.
Far, forth,	Farther, further,	Farthest, furthest.
Near,	Nearer,	Nearest or next.
Late,	Later (latter),	Latest or last.
Old,	Older or elder,	Oldest or eldest.
Hind,	Hinder,	Hindmost.
Up,	Upper,	Upmost.
Out,	Utter or outer,	Utmost.
Fore,	Former,	Foremost or first.

Adverbs are compared in the same manner as adjectives. (See p. 42.)

II. THE PRINCIPAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

RULE 1.—The subject of a finite verb must be in the nominative case.

RULE 2.—A verb must agree with its subject in number and person.

RULE 3.—A noun used in explanation of another noun, meaning the same thing, is in the same case by apposition, as : Howard, the philanthropist, was loved by all.

RULE 4.—A noun in the predicate, after an intransitive verb, and meaning the same thing as the subject, is in the same case.