

11. *ey*, as written, somewhat like *øj*, on northern monuments (Mindesmærker) it was often written *øy*, resembling the german *eu*. That it was distinguished from *ei* is partly seen from the Ferroc in which *ey* is changed into *oj*, *ei* into *aj*, but more particularly from the old verses, in which *ey* with *ei* form a half-rhyme as: Fms. 7, 13.

hvern Þeirra kvað hærra  
(hjaldr-bliks) en sik miklu  
(beið ofmiklit eyðir  
ángr) makligra at hánga.

12. *ei* like a broad *é*, in conjunction with *i* (or *j*) the *e* loses its open sound and adopts the close one, in which the sound of *j* is but little heard, on this account this diphthong has sometimes been written *é* (not the german *ei*).

*i* and *ó* (see 4 et 5).

13. *œ* (*ø*) like a broad danish *ø* as pronounced by the people — *i Tø* —; the *j* sound becomes faint and ends almost with *e* (as in *øje*).

In many good and ancient icelandic manuscripts this sound is blended (foreblandet) with *æ*, and in the modern icelandic language *œ* (*ø*) has regularly changed into *æ* (*ae*); in Ferroc it has changed into *ø*, as: *sækja* (*søkja*) ferroc: *søkja*, *soje*.

*ú* and *ý* (see 6 et 7).

14. The simple vowels, *a*, *ø*, *o*, *u* are hard *e*, *i*, *y*, soft after *g*, *k*; the diphthongs formed with *v* are hard, as: *á*, *au*, *ó*, *ú*; those formed with *j*, are soft; as: *æ*, *ey*, *ei*, *i*, *æ*, *y*. f. i. *kann*, *köttr*, *koma*, *kunna*; also: *kál*, *kaup*, *kol*, *kúga*; but: *kenni*, *kirkja*, *kyrki*; and: *kært*, *keypt*, *keipr*, *kíf*, *kœli*, *kýr*.

15. The order of the Consonants is the following:

1) soundless (silent) Consonants:

	Labial letter	lingual letter	palatal letter
hard	p, f,	t, þ,	k, h,
soft	b, v,	d, ð,	g, j;
2) liquids:	m, n,	l, r,	s, z.
3) mixed:	x (z)		

Of their pronunciation is to be remarked:

16. *f* has a double sound, namely 1) like *f* in the be-