

ginning and when it is doubled, as in: fara, frá, vaff. 2) like a hard *v* in all other cases, as: haf, nafn, höfn, stefni, as seen in the Ferroe: *Navn, Hövn, stevni, stevndi, stevnt.*

17. *Þ* (*th*) sounds like the english *th* in *think, thought*. It is only found at the beginning of a word, and is therefore never doubled. *ð* (*dh*) sounds almost like the *d* in the danish words: *med, Bad, Råd*, most like the english *th* in: *bathe, father*; it is heard more strongly rolling than other Consonants as in: *aðrir, öðlast, feðrum, riðnir, faðmar*. It does not appear at the beginning of words and never doubles, but it changes into *dd*, as: *gleð = gladdi, ryð = ruddi*. The Ancients often wrote *þ* for *ð*, if the sense expressed its meaning, but they never wrote *d* for *ð* before the 14th Century.

18. *k* has 1) the hard sound as in the danish *kan*, 2) the soft sound (*kj*) as in *kært* (14) but never aspirated as in the swedish *känner*; nor has *sk* the aspirated sound as in the swedish *skär* or in the german word *Scheere*, but it is pronounced like the danish *skaere*.

19. *g* has 1) the hard sound as in *gâr*; 2) the soft (*gj*) as in the danish *Gær* (14); 3) an aspirated sound after vowels or at the end of words or syllables, as the danish *g* in *Sag, Røg* etc. We recognise this from the fact that the Ancients always wrote in such cases *gh*, as: *löggh, vegg*. But it never sounded like *j*, not even when followed by *i*, this is visible in the old verses, in which otherwise the half-rhyme would have either been corrupted or vanished altogether, as: Fms. 6, 23. 88.

eig-i gættu liðskost lág-an...

sýg ek or söltum æg-i...

20. *h* is sounded at the beginning of words, also before *j, v, l, r, n*, as: *hjarta, hvat, hleð, bring, hnoða*.

21. *nn*, has a very peculiar hard sound after diphthongs, like *dn*, as: *steinn (steidn) fránn, kœnn, húnnt*; but not if *nn* is joined to diphthongs as a compound, as: *á-nni, kú-nni*, in such a case and after single vowels *nn* is pronounced as usual.

22. *ll* has a similar hard pronunciation after all vowels and diphthongs, and sounds like *dl*, as: *kall, áll, ill, fill, full, fúll*; but it loses a great deal of its hardness when followed by *t, d, s*, as: *allt, felldi, fulls*.