

as: veð-rit, veð-ri, al-ri, set-ri; such an *r* will always in future be thus accented ri.

30. The principal accent is constantly on the first syllable of the word as: vēr-ald-ar-inn-ar; the secondary accent, lies on the penultimate in words of three or four syllables as: Upp-lend-ing-ar, vīn-átta, svārāði, not on the last syllable, except in composed words, ending in a monosyllabic: konúngson.

II.

Modification of Vowels.

The Modification of vowels plays an important part in the declension and derivation of the Old Norsk Language. It is of a double kind.

31. a) *a* into *ø* in the principle syllable of a word if it ends in *u*, as: aska, øsku. Sometimes even if *u* is dropped as: blað, Plural blöð, leaves. Jafn, jöfn. Reversed:

32. *ø* into *a*, if the termination be *a*, as: ögn, agnar, sometimes before *ir* or with shortened terminations in compounds or derivations, as: agnir, jarðvegr, jarðneskr.

33. b) Before endings in *i*, *j*, or *r*, even if these letters are left out:

a into *e*: land, lendi — nafn, nefni;
ø — *e*: grøf, gef — sök, sekr;
ja — *i*: hjart, birti — djarft, dirft;
jø — *i*: hjörð, hirðir — björn, birni;
e — *i*: regn, rignir — hverfi, hvirfill;
á — *æ*: ráð, ræðir — ná, næ;
au — *ey*: raun, reyni — draup, dreypi;
o — *y*: son, synir — of, yfir;
u — *y*: guð, gyðja — full, fylli;
ú — *y*: hús, lýsi — prútt, prýði;
jó — *y*: bjóða, býðir — hljóð, hlýði;
jú — *y*: fljúga, flýgr — djúpt, dýpra;
ó — *æ* (*æ*): kló, klær — bót, bæti.

o sometimes, although rarely into *e*, as:

hnot, hnetr — troða, treðr;
koma, kemr — of, efra, efst.