

34. In the oldest norsk language there were long and single vowels before *ng*, *nk*, these changed according to the above rule, as: *langt*, *löngu*, *lengi*, in latter times these vowels were modified into diphthongs and changed thus: *längt*, *laungu*, *leingi*.

35. Sometimes there is no modification even if *i* follows, nor if even the vowel on other occasions is changed in its root, as:

land, Dative *landi*;

nafn, - nafni, and þánki, *thought*

*kappi*, *fighter*, although: *ek þeinki*, *I think*, *ek keppist*, *I fight* are used. The reason of this appears to be that in such cases the vowel of the termination was not *i* but *e*, as we frequently find it in manuscripts thus: *lande*, *nafne*, *þanke*, *kappe*.

36. In the same way *o* is often found in terminations instead of *u*, particularly, so it appears, if the chief syllable received no modification of this kind, as: *ero*, *váro*, *þíngom* etc. But according to rule, there is a difference in such endings between *e* and *i*, *o* and *u*.

37. There are many kinds of modification in the conjugation of the verbs, which will be mentioned in the proper place.

38. Amongst the consonants change:

*ndt* into *tt* as: *batt*, *bandt*; *satt*, *sandt*.

*ngk* — *kk* — *sprakk*, *sprang*; *ekkjá*, *Enke*.

39. *nr* into *nn* as: *steinn*, *steinr*; *seinn*, *seinr*; *seinna*, *sein-ra*.

*lr* into *ll*, as: *hóll*, for *hóltr*, *sælli* for *sæl-ri*.

40. *v* is dropped at the beginning of words before *o*, *u*, *y* and *r*, as: *verð*, *varð*, *urðu*, *yrði*, *orðit*; as also: *hverf*, *hvarf*, *hurfu*, *hyrfi*, *horfit*; *rängt*, *vranft*, *reiði*, *Vrede*. But we find that the Ancients frequently did not drop the *v*, as: *vurðu*, *vrði*, *vorðit*.