

## Inflection of Words.

### 1. The Noun.

41. Nouns are divided into two orders, the *open* and the *closed*; the one is more simple in its inflection, the other more complex.

The first has but one declension, the second has two. Each has three genders. The Neuter is the most simple.

#### Open Order.

#### 42. First Declension.

	<i>the eye</i> Neuter.	<i>the sunbeam</i> Masculine.	<i>the tongue</i> Feminine.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> auga,	geisli,	túnga
	<i>Acc. Dat. Gen.</i> auga,	geisla,	túngu (o)
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Nom.</i> augu (o),	geislar,	túngur (or),
	<i>Acc.</i> augu (o),	geisla,	túngur (or),
	<i>Dat.</i> augum (om),	geislum (om),	túngum (om),
	<i>Gen.</i> augna	geisla	túngna

43. Nouns, whose chief letter is *a*, change *a* into *ø* before the terminations in *u* (31):

hjarta,	<i>Plural, D.</i> hjörtum, (the heart)
kappi	- - köppum, (the champion)
saga, <i>A. D. G.</i> sögu	- sögur, sögum, (the saga)

on the other hand *a* changes into *u* in the following syllables, as: harpari, hörpurum; leikari, leikurum.

44. Some masculine substantives ending in *ingi*, take a *j* in all other cases, as:

höfðingi, höfðingja, höfðingjar	— the captain;
illvirki, illvirkja	— the illdoer;
vili, vilja	— will.

45. Masculines ending in *andi* form their plural irregularly, f. i. búandi, which word is at the same time contracted, as:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> búandi ( <i>the yeoman</i> )	bóndi, (e)
	<i>Acc. Dat. Gen.</i> búanda	bónða,
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Nom. Acc.</i> búendí,	bóndí, bændí,
	<i>Dat.</i> búöndum, -endum,	bóndum, bændum,
	<i>Gen.</i> búanda, -enda	bónða, bænda.