

The word *fræði*, *knowledge*, is in the Singular feminine and remains unchanged, like *æfi*; but in the Plural it is neuter and is declined like *kvæði*.

63. Some neuters are found in the Nom. and Acc. with and without the termination in *-i*, as: *eing* and *eingi*; *fullting* (Dan. Hjælp) *help*; and *fulltíngi*; *sinn*, and *sinni*, the longer form belongs to the modern icelandic language, but often appears in modern copies of old manuscripts.

64. The Masculine *guð*, which drops the *r* in the Nom. and forms the Plur. in *guðir*, is distinguished from the Neuter *goð* (heathen image) Plur. *goð*. Many words ending in *i* and *r* form the Plur. in *-ar*, as:

*kærleikr*, *kærleik*, or *kærleiki*, *kærleika*;  
Plural *kærleikar*.

*sannleikr*, *sannleiki*; Plural *sannleikar*.

The forms *-leiki* are common in the modern language. The new form often gives a new signification as:

*oddr*, *a point*, *oddi* — *a neck of land*;  
*munnr* (Dan. Mund) *mouth* — *munni*, *mouth of river*;  
*karl*, *an old man* — *Karli*, *male name „Charles“*.

Some differ altogether:

*bragr* (= *staðr* 60) *a poem* — *Bragi*, *male name*;  
*hugr*, *will* — *hugi*, *sense, thought* and *male name Hugo*;  
*hlutr*, *an ounce, thing* — *hluti*, *a part*.

It happens sometimes that words are similar to these terminations, without being related together, as:

*bolr* (= *dalr*) *block* — *boli*, *bull*;  
*hagr*, *condition* — *hagi*, *garden*.

It is rare that the *neuter* of this declension changes into the *masc.* of the former, by taking the termination of *i*; as:

*ómak* and *ómaki* (Gylfaginning 12) *fainting fit*;  
*mál*, *speech* — *formáli*, *tale*;  
*verk*, *work* — *verki*, *writing, poem*,

with the exception of those which lose at the same time their entire signification, as:

*land*, *land* — *landi*, *countryman*;  
*bú* (Dan. Bo), *furniture* — *bui*, *neighbour*;  
*höfuð* (Dan. Hoved) *head* — *höfði*, *Cape*;  
*norðr* (Dan. Norden) *north* — *Norðri*, *name of a dwarf*.