

77. *Second Order.*

	N.	M.	F.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	skip-it ( <i>ship</i> )	konúngr-inn ( <i>king</i> )	eign-in ( <i>property</i> )
<i>Acc.</i>	skip-it	konúng-inn	eign-ina
<i>Dat.</i>	skipi-nu	konúngi-num	eign-inni
<i>Gen.</i>	skip-s-ins	konúngs-ins	eignar-innar
<i>Plur. Nom.</i>	skip-in	konúngar-nir	eignir-nar
<i>Acc.</i>	skip-in	konúnga-na	eignir-nar
<i>Dat.</i>	skipu-num	konúngu-num	eignu-num
<i>Gen.</i>	skipa-nna;	konúnga-nna;	eigna-nna.

78. The *r* before a vowel is pronounced with it and loses its half sound, as: silf-rit, málm-rinn, fjöð-rin.

79. All the contracted and irregular forms remain as they are, as:

degi-num, katli-num, sálu-nni, álnar-ínnar;  
*í* retains its half-sound before *n*, as: bændr<sup>r</sup>-nir, fingr<sup>r</sup>-na.  
 Only maðr<sup>r</sup> (65) adds in the Nom. Plur. -ir. and in the Acc. -i, therefore: mennir-nir (rarely menninir), menni-na.

80. The monosyllabic feminine often expels the *hi* of the article in the Acc. Sing. as:

för-na, instead of för-ina, gröfna inst. of gröf-ina  
 (Snorra-Edda, 138); reið-na for reið-ina; húðna  
 for húð-ina (Snorra-Edda 144).

81. In case the substantive be a monosyllable, ending in a long vowel or double sound (Tvetyd) the *i* of the article is retained if the word remains monosyllabic, but it is left out if the word becomes trisyllabic as:

skrá-in, skrá-na, skrá-nni;  
 ey-in, ey-na, ey-nni (thus also eyju-nni 66).

82. *Third Order.*

	N.	M.	F.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	kne-it ( <i>knee</i> )	kjölr-inn ( <i>keel</i> )	bók-in ( <i>book</i> )
<i>Acc.</i>	kne-it	kjöl-inn	bók-ina
<i>Dat.</i>	kne-nu	kjili-num	bók-inni
<i>Gen.</i>	knes-ins	kjalar-ins	bókar-innar
<i>Plur. Nom.</i>	kne-ín	kilir-nir	bæk <sup>r</sup> -nar
<i>Acc.</i>	kne-in	kjölu-na	bæk <sup>r</sup> -nar
<i>Dat.</i>	knjá-num	kjölu-num	bóku-num
<i>Gen.</i>	knjá-nna;	kjala-nna;	bóka-una.