

83. The more modern form *trèð* for *treit* is yet found in good manuscripts.

84. On the whole the irregularities before the article remain as in the second Order, as: *mýsnar*, *dyrnar*, or in the Neuter *dyrrin*; but *brýnnar*, with two, not three *n* (*Snorra-Edda* 50) is used.

II. Adjectives.

85. The Adjective agrees much with the noun, but by no means in so perfect a manner as in greek or latin.

Joined to the article, which precedes the adjective, it makes an imperfect declension, which is termed the „*definite form*“, resembling the first order of the noun, only that its plural is much simpler, as it always ends in *u*, leaving to the article its further definition. Without an article the adjective has quite a different and perfect declension, which is termed the „*indefinite form*“ resembling the closed form of the noun in its second declension. For there is no Adj. in which the Plur. n. g. ends in *-e*, or the m. g. Acc. Plur. in *-u*, or the f. g. Plur. in *í*. This is the more primitive form and has therefore the precedent.

Both forms distinguish three genders, and they resemble therefore the six classes of the declension of the noun.

86. *Spakt* may serve as a complete Paradigm:

		<i>Indefinite Form.</i>		
		N.	M.	F.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>spak-t</i> (<i>wise</i>)	<i>spak-r</i>	<i>spök</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>spak-t</i>	<i>spak-an</i>	<i>spak-a</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>spök-u</i>	<i>spök-um</i>	<i>spak-ri</i>

		<i>spaks</i>		
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>spök</i>	<i>spak-ir</i>	<i>spak-rar</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>spök</i>	<i>spak-a</i>	<i>spak-ar</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	-----		
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>spökum</i>		

		<i>spakra.</i>		