

þrátt, þrár, þrá, þráss, þrárrar, þrárra;  
 auðsætt, auðsær, auðsæ (*clear*).  
 mjótt, mjór, mjó (*delicate, narrow*) — trútt, trúr,  
 trú (*true*)  
 nýtt, nýr, ný, nýss etc. (*new*)

Those with *-á*, are sometimes contracted if followed by *a* or *u*, which are swallowed up by *á*, as:

blá for bláu — blán for bláan — blám for bláum.

Likewise in the definite form, as:

hinn grái, *Acc.* hinn grá, *Dat.* hinum grá, *Gen.* hins grá. The contracted forms belong to the modern Icelandic and are scarcely written in old Manuscripts. The ancient language therefore sometimes inserts *f* (or *v*) to escape the contraction, as:

hátt, hár, há (*high*) — m. g. *Acc.* háfan, *Dat.* háfum, háfom (or hámm); *def. form* háfa, háfi, háfa, háfu.  
 mjófa, mjófan, mjófum; *def. form* mjófa, mjófi etc.

The word nýtt inserts *j* before all vowels, with the exception of *i*, as: nýju, nýjan.

89. Some adjectives insert *j* or *v* after the last consonant, without altering the declension, these resemble the nouns in 57 and 58, as:

dökktt (dökt), dökktr, dökk (*dark*);  
*Plur.* dökk, dökkvir (döcqvir), dökkvar;  
*Def. form:* dökkva, dökkvi, dökkva.

The only adjective which inserts *j* correctly is:

mitt, miðr, mið — therefore:  
 miðjan, miðja, miðju, miðjum, miðri.

In some words the last radical letter of which is *g* or *k*, a *j* is sometimes inserted before *a* or *u*, as:

frægt, frægr, fræg; *Acc.* frægan or frægjan; *Dat.* frægum or frægjum.  
 sekr, sekan or sekjan.

90. Monosyllables ending in *r* after a long vowel or diphthong are regular, as:

ber-t, ber-r, ber; fær-t, fær-r, fær.

The masculine termination *-r* is dropped in modern Icelandic, as the pronunciation has changed and the m. g. and f. g. have become the same in the Nom.