

106. From the Genitive of the personal pronoun, are formed seven possessive pronouns:

of the	1 st	person	Sing.	mitt	minn	mín (<i>mine</i>)
-	-	2 nd	-	þitt	þinn	þín (<i>thine</i>)
-	-	3 rd	-	sitt	sinn	sín (<i>his</i>)
-	-	1 st	Dual	okkart	okkarr	okkur (<i>your</i>)
-	-	2 nd	-	ykkart	ykkarr	ykkur
-	-	1 st	Plural	várt	várr	vár
-	-	2 nd	-	yðvart	yðvarr	yður

The three first are declined like the article (74), only they receive a double *t* in the Neutr. and an accent, when an *n* follows the *i*, as: míns, þíns, minnar. The four last pronouns are declined like indefinite adjectives, but they only take *n* (instead of *an*) in the Acc. Masc. as: okkarn (not okkaran), várn (not váran) etc., but the dissyllabic ones contract as usual, Dat. okkru, okkrum, okkari.

107. The demonstrative Pronoun is irregular:

þat, sá, sú, *that*; þetta, þessi, þessi *this*;

hinu, hin, *that, the other*; declined thus:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	þat	sá	sú	þetta	þessi	þessi
	<i>Acc.</i>	þat	þann	þá	þetta	þenna	þessa
	<i>Dat.</i>	því	þeim	þeirri	þessu	þessum	þessi (-arri)
	<i>Gen.</i>	þess	þess	þeirrar	þessa	þessa	þessar (-arrar)
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	þau	þeir	þær	þessi	þessir	þessar
	<i>Acc.</i>	þau	þá	þær;	þessi	þessa	þessar.
	<i>Dat.</i>		þeim			þessum	
	<i>Gen.</i>		þeirra			þessarra.	

and the article hit, hinn, hin (74) which very frequently drops the *h* and forms in it, inn, in, or even et, enn, en. These are all used as dem. pronouns, but the *t* is doubled in the n. g. as hitt, hinn, hin, nor is the *h* dropped or the *e* added, as its pronunciation sounds purer and more emphatic.

108. Relative and interrogative pronouns, are with the exception of er and sem, the same, as:

hvárt (hvort), hvárr, hvár, *which of the two*

hvert, hverr, hver, *which of many*

hvílikt, *what like, of what kind*

both declined as the indef. Adjectiv; only that they take in the