

<i>Plur. Nom.</i>	önnur	aðrir	aðrar
<i>Acc.</i>	önnur	aðra	aðrar
<i>Dat.</i>		öðrum	
<i>Gen.</i>		annarra	

It has the same form when the article is added, *hit annat*, the other, second; but when the question is of two, no article is used.

112. *Bæði*, *both*, is only used in the Plural:

<i>Nom.</i>	bæði	báðir	báðar
<i>Acc.</i>	bæði	báða	báðar
<i>Dat.</i>	báðum	báðum	báðum
<i>Gen.</i>	beggja	beggja	beggja.

113. The most important of the derivatives are:

*hvártveggja*, *hvárrtveggi*, *hvártveggja*, *each one of two*; both parts are declined: *hvárt* (like 108) and *tveggja* like an adj. in defn. form, therefore in Plural:

*hvártveggju*, *hvárrtveggju*, *hvárartveggju* etc.

*Annathvart*, *annarrhvarr*, *önnurhvar*, *one of two, one part of many parts*, has also a double declension, particularly in the Sing.; in the newer language the last part is mixed with *hvert*, and is therefore generally met with an inserted *j*, as:

*öðruhverju* for *öðruhvaru* etc.

We also find:

*hvart* (or *hvat*) *annat*, *hvárr annan*, *hvar aðra*, *each and hvert annat*, *hverr annan*, *hver aðra* or in Plur. *hvert önnur*, *hverr aðra*, *hver aðrar* in this case it is not compounded.

*Hvárigt*, *hvárigt hvárig* (or *hvarugt* etc.), (*none of the two, no part of the other*) is declined like an adjective indefinite form.

*Sitthvat*, or *sitthvart*, *sinnhvarr*, *sinhvar* (*each his own, each one's*) is used divided, but *sitt* stands first. More frequently is used:

*sitthvert*, *sinnhverr* etc. as: *þeir líta sinn í hverja átt*, *each looks to his own side*.

114. Without reference to two, is used:

*citthvat* (Germ. *etwas*) *some*, or:  
*citthvert*, *einnhverr*, *einhver*.