

115. Nökkut (danish *noget*) *any*, is contracted from *nak* and *hvert*, *hvat* or *hvart*, in which *ve* or *va* is contracted into *u*; this has many forms, of which we give the oldest and most correct one.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	nakkvart	nakkvarr	nökkur or nokkor
	<i>Acc.</i>	nakkvart	nakkvarn	nakkvara or nokkora
	<i>Dat.</i>	nökkuru	nökkurum	nakkvarri
	<i>Gen.</i>	nakkvars		nakkvarrar
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	nökkur	nakkvarir	nakkvarar
	<i>Acc.</i>	nökkur	nakkvara	nakkvarar
	<i>Dat.</i>	nökkurum		
	<i>Gen.</i>	nakkvarra.		

In n. g. also *nakkvat*, if derived from *hvat*, *Dat.* *nökkví*. Sometimes *nökkut*, *nökkurr*, *nökkur*, and often *nokkut*, *nokkurr*, *nokkur*, which has been adopted in the modern language. The two last forms are also abridged by the moderns as:

Dat. *nokkru*, *nokkrum*, *nokkurri*

116. The negative pronoun is a compound of *eitt*, *einn*, *ein* and the negative termination *-gi*, *-ki*, which also takes many irregular forms; the oldest and most correct seem to be:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	ekki (for eitki)	eingi	eingi
	<i>Acc.</i>	ekki	engan (eingi)	enga
	<i>Dat.</i>	ingu (einugi)	ingum	ingri
	<i>Gen.</i>	eingis, einkis,	einkis	eingrar
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	eingi	eingir	eingar
	<i>Acc.</i>	eingi	enga	eingar
	<i>Dat.</i>	ingum		
	<i>Gen.</i>	ingra		

The syllable *eing* is often found contracted into *eng*; thus in the *Acc.*: *engan*, *enga*; and this *eng* changes with *öng*, as: *öngan*, *önga*; or with an inserted *v*

as: *öngvan*, *öngva*,

Dat. *öngu*, *öngum*, *öngri*,

or even: *öngarri*, *Gen.* *öngarrar*, it also lengthens into *aung*, as: *aungan*, *aunga*, or *aungvan*, *aungva*.

But in n. g. and m. g. *Gen.* occur the changes of *ei*, or *i* in the chief syllable, not *önkis*, *aunskis*.