

129. It must be observed that the Imperative 1st and 2nd person harmonize with the Indicative Present. The third person is formed by the Conjunctive, as: Nj. 67:

köllum karl enn skegglaus!

and Sverriss. S. 185:

Týnom Birkibeinum!

beri Sverrir hlut verra! etc.

130. In reflexive verbs the 1st Person Plur. *-umst*, is often seen, also in the 1st Pers. Sing. as:

eigi berjumst ek (Fms. 6, 25),

ek hugðumst (Snorra E. 97).

131. The terminations of the Plural drop in the 1st Pers. *-m*, in the 2nd Pers. *-t* (ð) if immediately followed by a pronoun, particularly in the Imperative, as:

megu ver, megu þit (Nj. 17),

föru ver! fari her!

132. The 1st Class is very regular. Words which have no *-a* in the principal syllable take naturally no modification, as:

ek skipa, ver skipum, ek skipaða, ver skipuðum, not even those which have *ö*, change it into *a*, although the *-u* termin., which seems to have occasioned the *ö* in the principal syllable, is dropped and terminates in *-a*, as:

ek fjötra, ver fjötrum, ek fjötraða, ver fjötruðum, fjötrat.

133. The other class has some irregularities, occasioned by the vowel *-i* in the Imperfect and Part., which is dropped if the consonant is the same as the root. The ancients make it single, where it was double as:

byggi	bygða	bygt	-gðr	-gð
hnykki	hnykta	hnykt	-ktr	-kt
kippi	kipta	kipt	-ptr	-pt
kenni	kenda	kent	-dr	-d
stemmi	stemma	stemt	-dr	-d
hvessi	hvesta	hvest	-tr	-t.

134. The termination is still more influenced by the consonant of the root

-ta after *p, t, k, s*,