

VIKING LANGUAGE 1

ANSWER KEY

LEARN OLD NORSE, RUNES AND ICELANDIC SAGAS

JESSE L. BYOCK



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LESSON 1 ANSWER KEY

1.7. The Importance of Case.

A. 1) He went with him to his house. 2) She gave a gift to her. 3) They are sitting in their ship with them. 3) She brought food for him and me.

B. 1) Direct Object; Accusative. 2) Subject; Nominative. 3) Direct Object; Accusative. 4) Indirect Object; Dative. 5) Subject; Nominative. 6) Possessor; Genitive. 7) Direct Object; Accusative. 8) Indirect Object; Dative.

1.10. Genealogy.

Herjólfur, Bárður, Þorgerður, Bjarni.

1.11. Nouns from *Grænlandinga Saga*.

1) kona; son; His wife was called Thorgerd, and their son [was called] Bjarni. 2) maður; A man was called Herjolf, [who was the] son of Bard, [who was the] son of Herjolf. 3) faðir; Bard was Herjolf's father. 4) var; efniligr; Bjarni was a promising man. 5) land; Ingolf gave Herjolf land.

1.12. Vocabulary.

1) maður: man, person. 2) kona: woman, wife. 3) víkingr: viking. 4) fjörður; fjord. 5) vík: bay. 6) frændi: kinsman. 7) dóttir: daughter. 8) konungr: king. 9) sonr: son. 10) land: country, land. 11) landnámsmaður: settler.

1.13. Translation.

Herjólfur var Bárðarson, Herjólfssonar; hann var frændi Ingólfs landnámsmanns. Ingólfr gaf Herjólfvi land á milli Vágs ok Reykjaness. Herjólfur bjó fyrst á Dreppstokki. Þorgerður hét kona hans, en Bjarni sonr þeira, ok var efniligr maður.

1.14. Gender and Meaning of Nouns.

1) saga; f(eminine). 2) m(asculine); bay. 3) land; n(euter). 4) m; kinsman. 5) landnámsmaður; m. 6) m; man/person. 7) m; king. 8) n; ship.

1.15. Cases.

1) Haraldr bjó á Dreppstokki. Þorgerðr sá Harald. Ingólfr gaf Harald land. Þorgerðr hét kona Haralds. 2) Eiríkr bjó á Dreppstrokki. Þorgerðr sá Eirík. Ingólfr gaf Eiríki land. Þorgerðr hét kona Eiríks.

1.16. Apposition.

1) landnámsmanns; He was Ingolf the Settler's kinsman. 2) landnámsmanni; Herjolf gave Ingolf the Settler land. 3) landnámsmaðr; A man was called Ingolf the Settler. 4) landnámsmann; Thorgerd saw Ingolf the Settler.

1.17. Word Frequency.

1) maðr – man. 2) konungr – king. 3) skip – ship. 4) mikill – big. 5) margr – many. 6) góðr – good. 7) vera – to be. 8) hafa – have. 9) segja – say. 10) til – to. 11) í – in, into. 12) á – on; onto.

LESSON 2 ANSWER KEY

2.3. The Reading Selection from *Landnámabók*.

1) d. 2) e. 3) f. 4) a. 5) g. 6) b. 7) c.

2.15. Vocabulary.

1) sjá: to see. 2) nema: to take/claim. 3) heita: to be named. 4) fara: to go. 5) vera: to be. 6) gefa: to give. 7) verða: to become.

2.16. Case. The Genitive in Saga Titles

1) Ljóts saga; Valla-Ljot's Saga. 2) Gísla; Gisli Sursson's Saga. 3) Gunnlaugs; The Saga of Gunnlaug Serpent-Tongue.

2.17. Verb Forms.

1) bjó; lived. 2) went; at fara. 3) saw; at sjá. 4) hét; was called. 5) took, claimed; at nema. 6) var; was. 7) varð; became.

2.18. Translation Review.

Herjólfur hét maðr Bárðarson Herjólfssonar; hann fór til Grænlands með Eiríki. Herjólfur nam Herjólfssfjörð ok bjó á Herjólfnesi. Eiríkr nam Eiríksfjörð ok bjó í Brattahlíð, en Leifr sonr hans eptir hann.

2.19. Gender and Meaning of Nouns.

1) sonr; m. 2) n; headland. 3) m; fjord. 4) f; hand. 5) n; fé-wealth [n; skip-ship], livestock. 6) m; brother. 7) n; land. 8) m; dagr-day [n; mál-speech].

2.20. Word Frequency.

1) mál – speech, legal case, a matter of something. 2) sonr – son. 3) hönd – hand. 4) lítill – little. 5) illr – bad. 6) sannr – true. 7) koma – come. 8) fara – go, travel. 9) munu – will. 10) þá – then. 11) þar – there 12) um – about.

2.21. The Definite Article.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	inn	in	it	PI	inir	inar	in
<i>acc</i>	inn	ina	it		ina	inar	in
<i>dat</i>	inum	inni	inu		inum	inum	inum
<i>gen</i>	ins	innar	ins		inna	inna	inna

1) fjörðrinn. 2) höndin. 3) landit. 4) sonrinn. 5) nesit. 6) hlíðin. 7) konungrinn. 8) skipit. 9) frændinn. 10) konan.

2.22. Proper Nouns.

1) Herjólfur; Herjolf lived first at Dreptokk. 2) Eirík; Thorgerd saw Eirik. 3) Þorgerði; Ingolf gave Thorgerd land. 4) Bárðar; He was Bard's kinsman. 5) Þorsteinn; Thorstein lived first at Dreptokk. 6) Bjarna; Thorgerd saw Bjarni. 7) Birni; Ingolf gave bjorn land. 8) Þyri; He was Þyri's kinsman.

LESSON 3 ANSWER KEY**3.6. Runic Script.**

1) kurmR; Gormr. 2) þurui; þyri. 3) sina; sína. 4) but; bót. 5) aft; ept. 6) kunukz 7) kunu 8) kubl 9) þusi 10) but

3.10. Personal Pronouns: 1st and 2nd Persons.

1) ek. 2) mik. 3) þú. 4) þér. 5) Vit. 6) Ek. 7) Þér.

3.12. Personal Pronouns: Third Person.

A. 1) hann, m nom/acc sg; he/him. 2) hennar, f gen sg; her/hers. 3) þat, n nom/acc sg; it. 4) þær, f nom/acc pl; they. 5) þeim, m/f/n dat pl; them.

B. 1) honum; him. 2) hennar; her(s). 3) þeira; their(s). 4) því; it. 5) þær; they/them. 6) henni; her.

3.15. The Verb *Vera*.

A. 1) ert; you (*sg*) are. 2) em; I am. 3) eruð; you (*pl*) are. 4) er; she is. 5) eru; they (*f*) are. 6) várum; we (*pl*) were. 7) vart; you (*sg*) were. 8) váruð; you (*pl*) were. 9) var; I was. 10) var; it was.

B. 1) er; Sigrid is a woman. 2) eru; They (*m*) are kings. 3) erum; We (*pl*) are from Greenland. 4) er; He is a good man. 5) eruð; You (*dual*) are from Norway. 6) em; I am king. 7) var; Sigrid was a woman. 8) váru; They (*n*) were from Scandinavia. 9) var; she was the adornment of Denmark. 10) var; He was a good man. 11) váruð; You (*pl*) were from Norway. 12) var; I was king.

3.17. Son and Dóttir.

Answers will vary.

3.19. Timetable of Early Danish History.

1) First construction of the Danevirke and Hedeby. 2) King Godfred opposes Charlemagne's northerly expansion. 3) King Gorm the Old reigns at Jelling as the last pagan king of Denmark. 4) Harald Bluetooth builds the great ring fortresses of Denmark. 5) The Icelandic saga *Hrólfs saga kraka* is written.

3.20. Personal Pronouns.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
Sg nom	hann	hon	þat	Pl nom	þeir	þær	þau
<i>acc</i>	hann	hana	þat	<i>acc</i>	þá	þær	þau
<i>dat</i>	honum	henni	því	<i>dat</i>	þeim	þeim	þeim
<i>gen</i>	hans	hennar	þess	<i>gen</i>	þeira	þeira	þeira

3.21. Verb Conjugation: Present Tense of *Vera*.

1) em; I am king. 2) erum; We (*dual*) are kings. 3) ert; You (*sg*) are a chieftain. 4) eruð; You (*pl*) are at Brattahlid. 5) er; He is a settler. 6) eru; They (*m*) are settlers.

3.22. Strong and Weak Nouns.

Strong	<i>HAUGR</i>	<i>NÁL</i>	<i>MÁL</i>	Weak	<i>TÍMI</i>	<i>VIKA</i>	<i>EYRA</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
Sg nom	haugr	nál	mál	Sg nom	tími	vika	eyra
<i>acc</i>	haug	nál	mál	<i>acc</i>	tíma	vikur	eyra
<i>dat</i>	haugi	nál	máli	<i>dat</i>	tíma	vikur	eyra
<i>gen</i>	haugs	nálar	máls	<i>gen</i>	tíma	vikur	eyra
Pl nom	haugar	nálar	mál	Pl nom	tímar	vikur	eyru
<i>acc</i>	hauga	nálar	mál	<i>acc</i>	tíma	vikur	eyru
<i>dat</i>	haugum	nálum	málum	<i>dat</i>	tímum	vikum	eyrum
<i>gen</i>	hauga	nála	mála	<i>gen</i>	tíma	vikna	eyrna

3.23. Review: Gender and Meaning of Nouns.

1) kona; f. 2) m; notable person. 3) dóttir; f. 4) m; a man of accomplishments. 5) n; land. 6) jarl; m. 7) m; king. 8) n; monument. 9) sonr; m. 10) f; adornment.

3.24. Verbs.

1) was called; heita. 2) made; gera. 3) was; vera. 4) took (claimed); nema. 5) married; fá.

3.25. Linking Verbs. (Circled verbs are printed in bold.)

- 1) Herjólfur **hét** maðr Bárðarson Herjólfssonar; hann fór til Grænlands með Eiríki. Herjólfur nam Herjólfssfjörð ok bjó á Herjólfnesi. Eiríkr nam Eiríksfjörð ok bjó í Brattahlíð, en Leifr sonr hans eptir hann.

Herjolf was the name of a man [A man was called Herjolf], the son of Bard, the son of Herjolf; he went to Greenland with Eirik [the Red]. Herjolf took [claimed] Herjolf's Fjord and lived at Herjolf'snes. Eirik took Eirik's Fjord and lived at Brattahlid, and Leif, his son, after him.

- 2) *Gormr konungr gerði kumbl þessi ept þyri konu sína, Danmarkar bót.*
King Gorm made these monuments in memory of Thyri, his wife, Denmark's adornment.

- 3) *Gormr, sonr Hörða-Knúts, **var** mikill maðr ok sterkr. Hann **var** atgervimaðr. En ekki **var** hann kallaðr vitr maðr.*

Gorm, son of Horda-Knut, was a big man and strong. He was a man of accomplishments. But he was not thought a wise man.

- 4) *Gormr fekk konu, er þyri **hét**. Hon **var** dóttir Haralds jarls af Jótlandi. Hann **var** kallaðr Klakk-Haraldr. Þyri **var** fríð kona. Hon **var** mestr skörungr af konum á Norðrlöndum. Hon **hét** þyri Danmarkarbót.*

Gorm married a woman who was called Thyri. She was the daughter of Earl Harald of Jutland, who was called Klakk-Harald. Thyri was a beautiful woman. She was the most notable of women in Scandinavia. She was called Thyri, Denmark's Adornment.

3.26. Word Frequency.

1) bróðir – brother. 2) vetr – winter. 3) land – land. 4) fár – few. 5) dauðr – dead. 6) stórr – big. 7) mæla – speak. 8) vilja – want. 9) taka – take. 10) skulu – shall. 11) nú – now 12) við – with. 13) með – with. 14) svá – so, much.

LESSON 4 ANSWER KEY

4.2. The Large Runestone at Jelling.

1) Rétt. 2) Rétt. 3) Rangt. 4) Rétt. 5) Rangt.

4.5. U-Umlaut.

	GARPR	GARÐR	GATA
Sg nom	garpr	garðr	gata
<i>acc</i>	garp	garð	götu
<i>dat</i>	garpi	garði	götu
<i>gen</i>	garps	garðs	götu
Pl nom	garpar	garðar	götur
<i>acc</i>	garpa	garða	götur
<i>dat</i>	görpum	görðum	götum
<i>gen</i>	garpa	garða	gatna

4.7. Strong and Weak Verbs.

1) strong; took (claimed). 2) weak; called. 3) weak; spoke. 4) strong; lived. 5) strong; went. 6) strong; took. 7) weak; raided. 8) weak; made.

4.10. Weak Verbs in the Present Tense.

1) mæilir; 2nd; You (*sg*) speak. 2) kallið; 1st; You (*pl*) call. 3) vökum; 4th; We (*dual*) are awake. 4) tel; 3rd; I count. 5) eggjar; 1st; She incites. 6) gera; 2nd; They (*f*) make. 7) veitir; 2nd; You (*sg*) grant. 8) þegjum; 4th; We (*pl*) are silent. 9) spyrjum; 3rd; We (*dual*) ask. 10) vil; 3rd; I want. 11) elska; 1st; They (*m*) love. 12) leggur; 3rd; He lays. 13) sendið; 2nd; You (*dual*) send. 14) setur; 3rd; She sets. 15) færið; 2nd; You (*pl*) bring. 16) lofa; 1st; I praise. 17) tölum; 1st; We (*pl*) talk. 18) segir; 2nd; You (*sg*) say. 19) hyggr; 3rd; He thinks. 20) skilja; 3rd; They (*n*) part.

4.12. The Pronoun *Sinn* and Personal Pronouns.

1) sína. 2) hans. 3) sinni. 4) hennar. 5) hans.

4.14. Landnámabók.

1) Rétt. 2) Rangt. 3) Rétt. 4) Rétt. 5) Rangt. 6) Rangt. 7) Rétt.

4.17. U-Umlaut.

	SAGA	GATA	KONA
Sg nom	saga	gata	kona
<i>acc</i>	sögu	götu	konu
<i>dat</i>	sögu	götu	konu
<i>gen</i>	sögu	götu	konu
Pl nom	sögur	götur	konur
<i>acc</i>	sögur	götur	konur
<i>dat</i>	sögum	götum	konum
<i>gen</i>	sagna	gatna	kvenna

Translation: story; path; woman.

4.18. Vocabulary Review.

1) T. 2) O. 3) G. 4) C. 5) Q. 6) D. 7) A. 8) K. 9) P. 10) J. 11) F. 12) S. 13) M. 14) E. 15) B. 16) H. 17) L. 18) N. 19) I. 20) R.

4.19. U-Umlaut.

1) dölum. 2) varg. 3) kömbum. 4) armi. 5) köllum. 6) sögu. 7) götur. 8) tala.

4.20. Present Tense of Common Weak Verbs.

1) geri; I make a monument. 2) gerir; You (*sg*) make a sword. 3) gerir; He makes an axe. 4) gerum; We (*pl*) make a ship. 5) gerið; You (*pl*) make a burial mound. 6) gera; They (*m*) make a house. 7) spyr; I ask a king. 8) spyrr; You (*sg*) ask Ingólf. 9) spyrr; She asks a merchant/sea-farer. 10) spyrjum; We (*dual*) ask a settler. 11) spyrið; You (*dual*) ask her. 12) spyrja; They (*n*) ask a woman. 13) kalla; I call. 14) kallar; You (*sg*) call. 15) kallar; He calls. 16) köllum; We (*pl*) call. 17) kallið; You (*pl*) call. 18) kalla; They (*f*) call.

4.21. Translation and Grammatical Analysis.

A. Skutad-Skeggi was the name of an excellent man in Norway. His son was Bjorn. He was called Bjorn Fur-Skins, because he was a voyager to Holmgard [Novgorod] and a great merchant. He went to Iceland and took Midfjord and Linakra Dale. His son was Skeggi of Midfjord; he was a very bold man and a sea-farer. He raided in the east [the Baltic region] in Denmark on Sjaland and went to break open the burial mound of King Hrolf Kraki, and there he took from the mound Skofnung, the sword of Hrolf, and the axe of Hjalti, and much other treasure.

B. 1) 3sg past of the verb *heita*, 'be named.' 2) m dat sg of the noun *Nóregr*, 'Norway.' 3) m gen sg of the 3rd person pronoun *hann*, 'he.' 4) 3sg past of the verb *vera*, 'be.' 5) 3sg past of the verb *nema*, 'take (claim).' 6) m acc sg of the noun *haugr*, 'burial mound.' 7) m gen sg of the noun *konungr*, 'king.' 8) n acc sg of the noun *sverð*, 'sword.'

4.22. Reading Comprehension.

1) rétt. 2) rétt. 3) rangt. 4) rétt. 5) rangt. 6) rangt. 7) rangt. 8) rétt.

4.23. Weak Verbs.

1) Þú svarar; 1st. 2) Vit leitum; 1st. 3) Þér leggið; 3rd. 4) Þær sökja; 2nd. 5) Hon siglir; 2nd. 6) Hann segir; 4th. 7) Þau tala; 1st. 8) Ek veiti; 2nd. 9) Þeir hyggja; 3rd. 10) Þat þykkir; 2nd.

4.24. Weak Verbs.

1) sendum; We (*pl*) send. 2) senda; They (*f*) send. 3) sendi; I send. 4) senda; They (*n*) send. 5) sendir; It sends. 6) sendir; She sends. 7) sendir; You (*sg*) send. 8) sendið; You (*dual*) send. 9) set; I set. 10) setja; They (*m*) set. 11) setið; You (*pl*) set. 12) setr; He sets. 13) setr; You (*sg*) set. 14) setja; They (*n*) set. 15) setr; She sets. 16) setjum; We (*pl*) set. 17) svarar;

He answers. 18) svörum; We (*pl*) answer. 19) svarar; You (*sg*) answer. 20) svara; I answer. 21) svarið; You (*pl*) answer. 22) svara; They (*f*) answer. 23) svarar; She answers. 24) svörum; We (*dual*) answer.

4.25. The Pronoun *Sinn*.

A. 1) sínum; Eirik gave his son land. 2) sín; They (*m*) make their monuments. 3) sinni; She gave her mother land. 4) sitt; Hrolf took his sword from a burial mound. 5) sína; Hjalti took his axe from a burial mound.

B. Sína; King Gorm made these monuments in memory of Thyri, his wife. 2) hans; Asgerd lived at Dreppstokk with his son. 3) sinn; King Harald asks his kinsman. 4) hennar; Earl Harald of Jutland was her father. 5) þeira; Herjolf's wife was named Asgerd. Bjorn was their son. 6) síns; Olaf and Bjarni go to their land.

C. 1) minn; I speak with my son. 2) þínar; Thorstein carved your runes. 3) mínum; Thyri went to Norway with my son. 4) þinn; King Gorm was your kinsman.

4.26. Verbs in Past Tense.

1) take; taka. 2) give; gefa. 3) go; fara. 4) raid; herja. 5) command; biðja. 6) win; vinna. 7) make; gera.

4.27. Word Frequency Review.

1) kona – woman, wife. 2) ráð – advise, plan. 3) dagr – day. 4) frændi – kinsman. 5) gamall – old. 6) kyrr – quiet. 7) fyrri – former. 8) varr – aware. 9) ganga – go, walk. 10) gera – to do, make. 11) verða – become 12) kveða – speak, recite. 13) eigi – not. 14) fyrir – for, before. 15) af – of, from. 16) ekki – not.

LESSON 5 ANSWER KEY

5.7. Special Stem Rules.

1) stól-; Rule 1, r-Change. 2) sel-; N/A. 3) hrafn-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 4) akr-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 5) karl-; Rule 2, r-Drop.

5.11. Stong Nouns: Type 1 Masculine.

	<i>VÍKINGR</i>	<i>HESTR</i>	<i>JARL</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	víkingr	hestr	jarl
<i>acc</i>	víking	hest	jarl
<i>dat</i>	víkingi	hesti	jarli
<i>gen</i>	víkings	hests	jarls
Pl <i>nom</i>	víkingar	hestar	jarlar
<i>acc</i>	víkinga	hesta	jarla
<i>dat</i>	víkingum	hestum	jörlum
<i>gen</i>	víkinga	hesta	jarla

5.13. Maðr and Sonr.

1) maðr; A man was named Herjolf. 2) mann; Thorgerd saw a man. 3) manni; She lived at Dreppstock with a man. 4) manns; She made this bridge for a man's soul. 5) menn; Men make this bridge. 6) menn; Thyri saw men. 7) mönnum; She was with men. 8) manna; They (*m*) go to men. 9) sonr; His son went to Greenland. 10) son; Olaf speaks with his son. 11) syni; He lived at Dreppstokk with his son. 12) sonar; She was the mother of his son. 13) synir; His sons went to Greenland. 14) sonu; Ingolf speaks with his sons. 15) sonum; He lived at Dreppstokk with his sons. 16) sona; The mother of his sons was named Asgerd.

5.15. Hafa 'Have.'

1) hafið. 2) höfum. 3) hafa. 4) hefr. 5) hefr. 6) hefr. 7) höfum. 8) hafa. 9) hafið. 10) hafa. 11) hefr.

5.19. Readings.

1) f; nom; sg; Sigrid. 2) f; acc; sg; bridge. 3) f; nom; sg; mother. 4) m; gen; sg; Alrek's. 5) f; nom; sg; daughter. 6) m; gen; sg; Orm's. 7) f; acc; sg; soul. 8) m; gen; sg; Holmgeir's. 9) m; gen; sg; father. 10) m; gen; sg; Sigrod's. 11) m; gen; sg; husband.

5.20. Readings.

1) Sigríðr gerði brú þessa fyrir sálu Hólmgeirs. 2) Ásgerðr hét móðir Þorsteins ok var Bjarnardóttir. 3) Hann var auðigr at fé ok höfðingi mikill. 4) Engi var hann afreksmaðr um vöxt eða afl sem Egill.

5.21. Readings.

There was a man named Thorstein. He was the son of Egil, the son of Skalla-Grim, the son of Kveld-Ulf, a chieftain from Norway; and Thorstein's mother was named Asgerd and was the daughter of Bjorn.

5.22. Special Stem Rules.

1) hafr-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 2) ham-; N/A. 3) morgin-; Rule 1, r-Change. 4) hungr-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 5) vagn-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 6) svein-; Rule 1, r-Change. 7) sigr-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 8) jötun-; Rule 1, r-Change. 9) þegn-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 10) hag-; N/A. 11) angr-; Rule 2, r-Drop.

5.23. Nouns.

	<i>HUNDR</i>	<i>FISKR</i>	<i>LÆKNIR</i>	<i>HÖRR</i>
<i>Sg nom</i>	hundr	fiskr	læknir	hörr
<i>acc</i>	hund	fisk	lækni	hör
<i>dat</i>	hundi	fiski	lækni	hörvi
<i>gen</i>	hunds	fisks	læknis	hörs

Pl nom	hundar	fiskar	læknar	hörvar
acc	hunda	fiska	lækna	hörva
dat	hundum	fiskum	læknum	hörum
gen	hunda	fiska	lækna	hörva

5.24. Sonr and Maðr.

1) nom sg. 2) gen sg. 3) nom sg. 4) gen sg.

5.25. Prepositions.

A. 1) Bjarni went onto a ship. 2) Asgerd walked about on a ship.

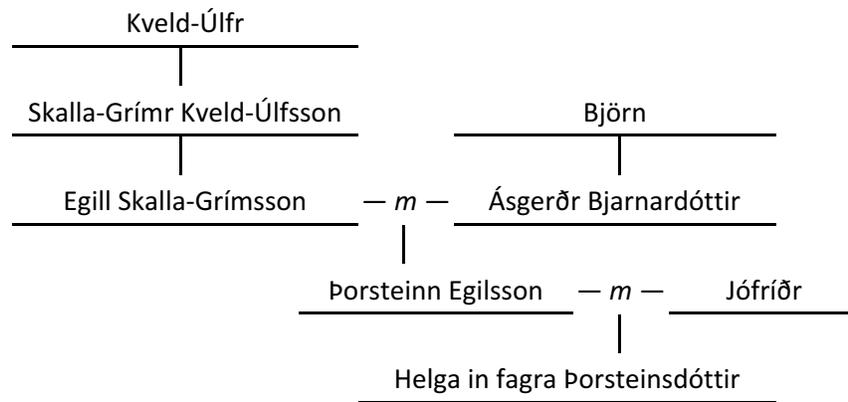
B. 1) eptir. 2) í. 3) til. 4) á. 5) á milli.

5.26. Review: Verbs.

1) em. 2) ert. 3) er. 4) erum. 5) eruð. 6) eru. 7) hef. 8) hefr. 9) hefr. 10) höfum. 11) hafið. 12) hafa.

5.27. Review: Pronouns.

1) hann; hans. 2) hann; honum. 3) hon; hans. 4) hann; hann.

5.28. Genealogy.**5.29. Runic Script.**

1) muþiR; móðir. 2) faþur; föður. 3) salu; sálu. 4) hulmkirs; Hólmgeirs. 5) buata; búanda/bónða. 6) fur; fyr(ir). 7) tutiz; dóttir.

5.30. Runic Script.

Answers will vary.

LESSON 6 ANSWER KEY

6.5. Strong Nouns: Type 1 Feminines and Neuters.

	<i>MÖN</i>	<i>NÁL</i>	<i>BAK</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	mön	nál	bak
<i>acc</i>	mön	nál	bak
<i>dat</i>	mön	nál	baki
<i>gen</i>	manar	nálar	baks
Pl <i>nom</i>	manar	nálar	bök
<i>acc</i>	manar	nálar	bök
<i>dat</i>	mönnum	nálum	bökum
<i>gen</i>	mana	nála	baka

6.10. Identifying Weak Verb Conjugations.

1) 1st; intend. 2) 2nd; give. 3) 1st; talk. 4) 4th; have. 5) 3rd; separate, understand. 6) 4th; be awake. 7) 3rd; set. 8) 2nd; speak. 9) 1st; answer. 10) 4th; say. 11) 4th; dare. 12) 1st; seek. 13) 2nd; send. 14) 4th; to like.

6.15. Readings.

1) rangt. 2) rétt. 3) rétt. 4) rétt. 5) rétt. 6) rétt. 7) rétt.

6.16. Readings.

1) réð. 2) blót. 3) haust; yxnum. 4) þriðja. 5) sultr; seyra.

6.17. Vocabulary.

Verbs. Hefja : hold; begin; raise. Flytja : carry, move. Taka : take. Blóta : sacrifice. Ráða : advise. Heygja : bury in a mound.

Nouns. Stalli : altar. Lík : body. Haust : autumn. Fylki : province. Hallæri : famine. Sultr : hunger. Haugr : mound. Atganga : attack. Árferð : harvest.

6.18. Nouns.

	<i>SKÖR</i>	<i>NÁL</i>	<i>DÖGG</i>	<i>ELFR</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	skör	nál	dögg	elfr
<i>acc</i>	skör	nál	dögg	elfi
<i>dat</i>	skör	nál	dögg	elfi
<i>gen</i>	skarar	nálar	döggvar	elfar
Pl <i>nom</i>	skarar	nálar	döggvar	elfar
<i>acc</i>	skarar	nálar	döggvar	elfar
<i>dat</i>	skörum	nálum	döggum	elfum
<i>gen</i>	skara	nála	döggva	elfa

	BARN	ÞING	EGG	FYLKI
Sg nom	barn	þing	egg	fylki
<i>acc</i>	barn	þing	egg	fylki
<i>dat</i>	barni	þingi	eggi	fylki
<i>gen</i>	barns	þings	eggs	fylkis
Pl nom	börn	þing	egg	fylki
<i>acc</i>	börn	þing	egg	fylki
<i>dat</i>	börnum	þingum	eggjum	fylkjum
<i>gen</i>	barna	þinga	eggja	fylkja

6.19. Weak Verbs.

	1ST CONJ	2ND CONJ	3RD CONJ	4TH CONJ
	KALLA	MÆLA	TELJA	VAKA
<i>ek</i>	kallaða	mæltá	talda	vakta
<i>þú</i>	kallaðir	mæltir	taldir	vaktir
<i>hann</i>	kallaði	mælti	taldi	vakti
<i>vér</i>	kölluðum	mæltum	töldum	vöktum
<i>þér</i>	kölluðuð	mæltuð	tölduð	vöktuð
<i>þeir</i>	kölluðu	mæltu	töldu	vöktu
Transl:	called	spoke	counted	were awake

6.20. Vowels and /-umlaut.

1) e. 2) æ. 3) ø (e). 4) œ. 5) y. 6) ý. 7) ø. 8) ey.

6.21. Identifying Weak Verb Conjugations.

1) 2nd. 2) 2nd. 3) 4th. 4) 3rd 5) 2nd. 6) 3rd. 7) 4th. 8) 3rd. 9) 1st. 10) 3rd.

6.22. Weak Verbs.

1) Þær sögðu; 4th. 2) Þér herjuðuð; 1st. 3) Vit gerðum; 2nd. 4) Hann blótaði; 1st. 5) Hon svaraði; 1st. 6) Þeir fluttu; 3rd. 7) Þú ætlaðir; 1st. 8) Þær mælti; 2nd.

6.23. Weak Verbs.

1) 1sg pres; 2nd. 2) 3sg past; 1st. 3) 2sg past; 2nd. 4) 3pl past; 1st. 5) 1sg pres; 3rd. 6) 2pl (dual) pres; 2nd. 7) 3sg past; 3rd. 8) 2pl (dual) past; 1st. 9) 1sg past; 2nd. 10) 3pl past; 3rd.

6.24. Weak Verbs.

	PRESENT	PAST
<i>ek</i>	hef	hafða
<i>þú</i>	hefr	hafðir
<i>hann</i>	hefr	hafði

<i>vér</i>	höfum	höfðum
<i>þér</i>	hafið	höfðuð
<i>þeir</i>	hafa	höfðu

6.25. Voice.

1) middle. 2) active. 3) passive. 4) middle. 5) active. 6) passive. 7) middle. 8) passive.

LESSON 7 ANSWER KEY

7.5. Reflexive Pronouns.

1) b. 2) a. 3) b.

7.7. Type 2 Strong Nouns.

	<i>HUGR</i>	<i>SVANR</i>	<i>ÞÖKK</i>	<i>HÖLL</i>
Sg nom	hugr	svanr	þökk	höll
<i>acc</i>	hug	svan	þökk	höll
<i>dat</i>	hug	svani	þökk	höllu
<i>gen</i>	hugar	svans	þakkar	hallar
Pl nom	hugir	svanir	þakkir	hallir
<i>acc</i>	hugi	svani	þakkir	hallir
<i>dat</i>	hugum	svönum	þökkum	höllum
<i>gen</i>	huga	svana	þakka	halla

7.9. Weak Nouns.

	<i>BARDAGI</i>	<i>GATA</i>	<i>EISTA</i>
Sg nom	bardagi	gata	eista
<i>acc</i>	bardaga	götu	eista
<i>dat</i>	bardaga	götu	eista
<i>gen</i>	bardaga	götu	eista
Pl nom	bardagar	götur	eistu
<i>acc</i>	bardaga	götur	eistu
<i>dat</i>	bördugum	götum	eistum
<i>gen</i>	bardaga	gatna	eistna

7.15. Reading Comprehension.

1) rétt. 2) rangt. 3) rétt. 4) rétt. 5) rétt. 6) rangt. 7) rétt. 8) rangt. 9) rangt. 10) rangt.

7.16. Reading Comprehension.

1) n; acc; sg. 2) m; nom; pl. 3) m; acc; sg. 4) f; acc; pl. 5) m; nom; sg. 6) n; acc; sg.

7.17. Reflexive Pronouns.

1) sik. 2) hann. 3) sér. 4) honum.

7.18. Infinitives.

1) segja. 2) hafa. 3) flytja. 4) vera. 5) gera. 6) fara. 7) nema. 8) heita. 9) hyggja. 10) vilja.
11) koma. 12) róa.

7.19. Type 1 Strong Nouns.

	HEIMR	FÖR	LAND
Sg nom	heimr	för	land
<i>acc</i>	heim	för	land
<i>dat</i>	heimi	för	landi
<i>gen</i>	heims	farar	lands
Pl nom	heimar	farar	lönd
<i>acc</i>	heima	farar	lönd
<i>dat</i>	heimum	förum	löndum
<i>gen</i>	heima	fara	landa

7.20. Type 2 Strong Nouns.

	FUNDR	FERÐ
Sg nom	fundr	ferð
<i>acc</i>	fund	ferð
<i>dat</i>	fund	ferð
<i>gen</i>	fundar	ferðar
Pl nom	fundir	ferðir
<i>acc</i>	fundi	ferðir
<i>dat</i>	fundum	ferðum
<i>gen</i>	funda	ferða

7.21. Weak Nouns.

	GOÐI	SAGA	HJARTA
Sg nom	goði	saga	hjarta
<i>acc</i>	goða	sögu	hjarta
<i>dat</i>	goða	sögu	hjarta
<i>gen</i>	goða	sögu	hjarta
Pl nom	goðar	sögur	hjórtu
<i>acc</i>	goða	sögur	hjórtu
<i>dat</i>	goðum	sögum	hjórtum
<i>gen</i>	goða	sagna	hjártana

7.22. Verbs.

1) Vér horfum á skip. 2) Þér gerðuð brúar~brúr~brýr. 3) Þær kalla at mönnum. 4) Víkingar herjuðu lönd. 5) Vér mæltum við þær. 6) Menn hugðu at konungum.

7.23. Sentence Completion.

1) segir. 2) viljum. 3) höfðu. 4) var; höfðingi. 5) gerði; brú; sálu. 6) fór; til; með.

7.24. Special Stem Rules: Review.

1) vin-; N/A. 2) otr-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 3) jökul-; Rule 1, r-Change. 4) fugl-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 5) hvál-; Rule 1, r-Change. 6) ofn-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 7) ís-; Rule 1, r-Change. 8) hafr-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 9) fund-; N/A. 10) kjól-; Rule 1, r-Change. 11) flein-; Rule 1, r-Change. 12) gísl-; Rule 2, r-Drop.

7.25. Prepositions.

1) skip; He went/walked out onto a ship. 2) jarli; Sigrid lived with an earl. 3) Nóregs; King Harald went to Norway. 4) Vágs; Reykjaness; Ingolf lived between Vag and Reykjanes. 5) Englandi; Alfred the Great was a king in England. 6) dýri; Bodvar went against a beast.

LESSON 8 ANSWER KEY

8.3. Translating from *Haralds saga Sigurðssonar*. (Circled verbs are printed in bold.)

1) Þá **réð** fyrir Griklandi Zóe dróttning in ríka;

At that time Queen/Empress Zoe the Powerful ruled over Greece [the Byzantine Empire]; ráða.

2) ok með henni Michael Kátalaktús;

and Michael Katalaktus with her; ráða.

3) En er Haraldr **kom** til Miklagarðs ok á fund dróttningar;

But when Harald came to Constantinople and to a meeting with the empress.

4) Þá **gekk** hann þar á mála;

then he entered into military service; adverb.

5) ok **fór** [hann] þegar um haustit á galeiðr með hermönnum þeim;

and he went that very autumn onto the galleys with his warriors (*literally* and he went immediately during the autumn onto galleys with those warriors); Three prepositional phrases.

***Reading Translations.** (At this point in *Viking Language 1*, the translations of the reading sections end, and students are asked to make their own translations. The translations offered in the coming lessons of the Answer Key are purposely literal. Students and teachers are invited to improve on these translations. For additional and longer readings,

with vocabulary and notes, the student is directed to *Viking Language 2: The Old Norse Reader*.

The full passage in 8.3 reads: At that time Empress Zoe the Powerful ruled over the Byzantine Empire with Michael Katalaktus. When Harald came to Constantinople and met with the empress, he entered, then and there, into her service, and went that very autumn onto the galleys with his warriors. They went out onto the Aegean Sea. Harald held command over his troops. The leader of the army was named Gyrgir. He was the empress's kinsman. Harald was only in the army for a short time, and all the Varangians began assembling as a group when they battled, and it happened that Harald became the leader over all the Varangians. Gyrgir and his men traveled widely among the Greek Islands and won great battles against the corsairs.

8.9. Principal Parts of Strong Verbs.

1) gáfu. 2) kominn. 3) gekk. 4) hétuð. 5) hef. 6) drögum. 7) ræðr. 8) urðu. 9) nem. 10) haldið.

8.11. The Past Tense Ending -t of Strong Verbs.

1) bindr, batt, bundu, bundinn; bazt. 2) ræðr, réð, réðu, ráðinn; rétt. 3) verðr, varð, urðu, orðinn; vart. 4) heldr, hélt, héldu, haldinn; hélt. 5) lýstr, laust, lustu, lostinn; laust. 6) sér, sá, sá(u), sénn; sátt.

8.12. Reading Translation.

King Harald was a powerful and ambitious man within the country. He was so extremely intelligent [a great sage in wit] that the general consensus was that there had never been such a chieftain in the Northern Lands who was equally resourceful [deep-witted] or wise in counsel as Harald. He was a great warrior and the most fearless in battle. He was strong and better skilled with weapons than other men, as was written earlier.

He was the greatest friend, up until now, to all our countrymen. When there was a great famine in Iceland, King Harald gave four ships permission to sail with meal [flour] to Iceland.

8.18. Reading Old Norse. (Circled verbs are printed in bold.)

- 1) Þeir fóru út í Griklanshaf; They went out onto the Aegean Sea.
- 2) **Hélt Haraldr sveit af sínum mönnum**; Harald held command over a troop of his own men.
- 3) Höfðingi yfir herinum **hét** Gyrgir; The leader of the army was named Gyrgir.
- 4) Hann var frændi dróttningar; He was the empress's kinsman.
- 5) Haraldr var lítila hrið í herinum; Harald was in the army for a short time.
- 6) ...ok allir Væringjar fóru saman,...; before all the Varangians assembled as a group.
- 7) ...þegar er bardagar váru; whenever there were battles.

8) **Kom** [*bat*] *þá svá,...*; It so happened that.

9) *at Haraldr varð höfðingi yfir öllum Væringjum*; Harald became the leader of all the Varangians.

8.19. /-Umlaut.

1) dregr; drag. 2) heldr; hold. 3) stendr; stand. 4) kœmr~kemr; come. 5) lætr; let. 6) fær; get. 7) flýgr; fly. 8) býr; live/prepare.

8.20. The Present Tense of Strong Verbs and /-Umlaut.

A. 1) ráða. 2) taka. 3) fá. 4) koma. 5) halda. 6) fljúga. 7) búa. 8) draga.

B. 1) hleypr. 2) krýpr. 3) rœr. 4) snýr. 5) sýpr. 6) slær. 7) grefr. 8) grœr. 9) ekr. 10) eykr.

C. 1) gefr. 2) liggr. 3) nemr. 4) verðr. 5) ríðr. 6) sitr.

8.21. Past Tense of Strong Verbs.

1) *Þú gekk á skip*; You went onto a ship. 2) *Hét hann eigi Haraldr konungr?*; Was he not called King Harald? 3) *Vér kómum~kvámum þangat*; We (*pl*) came there. 4) *Þér sáð~sáuð son hans*; You (*pl*) saw his son. 5) *Þau gengu til hans*; They went [walked] to him.

8.22. Strong Verbs.

A. Verða

	PRESENT		PAST
Sg <i>ek</i>	verð	Sg <i>ek</i>	varð
<i>þú</i>	verðr	<i>þú</i>	vart
<i>hann</i>	verðr	<i>hann</i>	varð
Pl <i>vér</i>	verðum	Pl <i>vér</i>	urðum
<i>þér</i>	verðið	<i>þér</i>	urðuð
<i>þeir</i>	verða	<i>þeir</i>	urðu

Past Participle: orðinn.

B. Taka

	PRESENT		PAST
Sg <i>ek</i>	tek	Sg <i>ek</i>	tók
<i>þú</i>	tekr	<i>þú</i>	tókt
<i>hann</i>	tekr	<i>hann</i>	tók
Pl <i>vér</i>	tökum	Pl <i>vér</i>	tókum
<i>þér</i>	takið	<i>þér</i>	tókuð
<i>þeir</i>	taka	<i>þeir</i>	tóku

Past Participle: tekinn.

C. Fara

PRESENT		PAST	
<i>Sg ek</i>	fer	<i>Sg ek</i>	fór
<i>þú</i>	ferr	<i>þú</i>	fórt
<i>hann</i>	ferr	<i>hann</i>	fór
<i>PI vér</i>	förum	<i>PI vér</i>	förum
<i>þér</i>	farið	<i>þér</i>	fóruð
<i>þeir</i>	fara	<i>þeir</i>	fóru

Past Participle: farinn.

8.23. Past Tense of Strong Verbs.

1) koma; kemr. 2) ganga; gengr. 3) fara; ferr. 4) fara; fara. 5) halda; heldr. 6) heita; heitr. 7) verða; verðr. 8) vinna; vinna.

8.24. Strong Verbs.

1) bjó. 2) gengum. 3) sá ~ sáu. 4) kómu ~ kvámu. 5) hét. 6) kómt. 7) bjugguð. 8) sá. 9) hét. 10) fór.

8.25. Weak and Strong Verbs.

1) nema; strong. 2) vinna; strong. 3) ráða; strong. 4) herja; weak. 5) blóta; weak. 6) mæla; weak. 7) riða; strong. 8) batna; weak. 9) standa; strong. 10) svara; weak.

8.26. Strong Verbs.

1) lætr, lét, létu, látinn; létt. 2) ræðr, réð, réðu, ráðinn; rétt. 3) dregr, dró, drógu, dreginn; drótt. 4) bindr, batt, bundu, bundinn; bazt. 5) býðr, bauð, buðu, boðinn; bautt. 6) býr, bjó, bjuggu, búinn; bjótt. 7) heitr, hét, hétu, heitinn; hétt.

8.27. Reading Runes.

Ragnvald had these runes carved, who in Greece [the Byzantine Empire] was the commander of a troop [an officer].

8.28. Imperative Mood: Strong Verbs.

1) drag. 2) far. 3) statt. 4) gef. 5) högg. 6) gakk.

8.29. Imperative Mood: Weak Verbs.

1) 2nd conjug; ger. 2) 3rd conjug; spyr. 3) 1st conjug; svara. 4) 2nd conjug; veit. 5) 1st conjug; tala. 6) 4th conjug; þegi~þegiðu

8.30. Subjunctive Mood: Present Tense.

1) leit-. 2) drag-. 3) kom-. 4) horf-. 5) skilj-. 6) höggv-.

	<i>LEITA</i>	<i>DRAGA</i>	<i>KOMA</i>	<i>HORFA</i>	<i>SKILJA</i>	<i>HÖGGVA</i>
Sg <i>ek</i>	leita	draga	koma	horfa	skilja	höggva
<i>þú</i>	leitir	dragir	komir	horfir	skilir	höggvir
<i>hann</i>	leiti	dragi	komi	horfi	skili	höggvi
Pl <i>vér</i>	leitim	dragim	komim	horfim	skilim	höggvim
<i>þér</i>	leitið	dragið	komið	horfið	skilið	höggvið
<i>þeir</i>	leiti	dragi	komi	horfi	skili	höggvi

Lesson 9 ANSWER KEY

9.1. Reading Translation.

A man was named Onund. He was the son of Ofeig Clumsy-Foot, [who was] the son of Ivar Horse-Prick. Onund was the brother of Gudbjorg, the mother of Gudbrand Hunchback, who was the father of Asta, the mother of King Olaf the Saint. On his mother's side Onund was an Uplander, but his father's kinsmen mostly came from Rogaland and Hordaland. Onund was a great Viking and raided in the West across the sea. With him in raiding were Balki, son of Blaeing from Sotanes, and Orm the Wealthy. Hallvard was the name of their third companion. They had five ships.

They raided in the Hebrides, and when they came to the Barra Isles, that king was there who was called Kjarval. He too had five ships. They engaged him in battle and it became a hard fight; Onund's men were fierce. Many fell on both sides, and it ended with the king fleeing with only one ship. Onund and his men took there both ships and great wealth and stayed there during the winter. Three summers they raided in Ireland and Scotland. Then they went to Norway.

9.2. Reading Exercise: *Grettis saga*.

1) rétt. 2) rangt. 3) rangt. 4) rétt. 5) rangt. 6) rétt. 7) rangt. 8) rétt. 9) rétt.

9.9. Main and Dependent Clauses.

1) dependent. 2) independent. 3) dependent. 4) independent.

9.11. Exercise: Past Subjunctive: Weak Verbs.

	<i>TALA</i>	<i>HAFI</i>	<i>GJALDA</i>	<i>KOMA</i>
Sg <i>ek</i>	talaða	hefða	gylda	kæma
<i>þú</i>	talaðir	hefðir	gyldir	kæmir
<i>hann</i>	talaði	hefði	gyldi	kæmi
Pl <i>vér</i>	talaðim	hefðim	gyldim	kæmim

<i>þér</i>	talaðið	hefðið	gyldið	kæmið
<i>þeir</i>	talaði	hefði	gyldi	kæmi

9.12. Reading Translation.

That autumn Grim the Hersir killed Ondott Crow because he [Grim] had not been able to collect the king's payment [the king's tax]. Immediately that same night, Signy, Ondott's wife, loaded onto a ship all their movable possessions and went with her sons, Asmund and Asgrim, to her father Sighvat. A little later she sent her sons to Hedin, her foster-father, in Soknadal. But they became dissatisfied after only a short time and wanted to return to their mother. Then they left and came to Ingjald the True at Hvin at Yuletide. He received them at the urging of Gyda, his wife. They stayed there over the winter.

9.15. Definite Article.

	<i>DVERGR+INN</i>	<i>KONA+IN</i>	<i>LAND+IT</i>
Sg nom	dvergrinn	konan	landit
<i>acc</i>	dverginn	konuna	landit
<i>dat</i>	dverginum	konunni	landinu
<i>gen</i>	dvergsins	konunnar	landsins
Pl nom	dvergarnir	konurnar	löndin
<i>acc</i>	dvergana	konurnar	löndin
<i>dat</i>	dvergunum	konunum	löndunum
<i>gen</i>	dverganna	kvennanna	landanna

9.16. Demonstrative Pronouns.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
Sg nom	þessi ~ sjá	þessi ~ sjá	þetta	sá	sú	þat
<i>acc</i>	þenna	þessa	þetta	þann	þá	þat
<i>dat</i>	þessum	þessar(r)i ~ þessi	þessu	þeim	þeir(r)i	því
<i>gen</i>	þessa	þessar(r)ar ~ þessar	þessa	þess	þeir(r)ar	þess
Pl nom	þessir	þessar	þessi	þeir	þær	þau
<i>acc</i>	þessa	þessar	þessi	þá	þær	þau
<i>dat</i>	þessum	þessum	þessum	þeim	þeim	þeim
<i>gen</i>	þessa ~ þessar(r)a	þessa ~ þessar(r)a	þessa ~ þessar(r)a	þeira	þeira	þeira

9.17. Demonstrative Pronouns.

1) þetta. 2) þat. 3) þessi. 4) þessar(r)iþessi. 5) þá. 6) þetta. 7) þann. 8) sú.

9.18. Strong Verbs.**A. Bera**

	PRESENT		PAST
Sg ek	ber	Sg ek	bar
<i>þú</i>	berr	<i>þú</i>	bart
<i>hann</i>	berr	<i>hann</i>	bar
Pl vér	berum	Pl vér	bárum
<i>þér</i>	berid	<i>þér</i>	báruð
<i>þeir</i>	bera	<i>þeir</i>	báru

B. 1) 2pl past of halda 'hold.' 2) 1/3sg past of ganga 'go, walk.' 3) 1sg pres of verða 'become.' 4) 2pl pres of heita 'be named.' 5) 1/3sg past of bera 'carry.' 6) 1pl past of ráða 'counsel; rule.' 7) past participle of hefja 'lift; begin.' 8) 1pl pres of draga 'drag.'

C. 1) kemr. 2) unnuð. 3) hóft. 4) réð. 5) námum. 6) fæ. 7) draga. 8) förum.

9.19. Verbs.

INFINITIVE	PRES SG	PAST SG	PAST PL	PAST PARTICIPLE
koma	kemr	kom	kómu	kominn
heita	heitir	hét	hétu	heitinn
verða	verðr	varð	urðu	orðinn
falla	fellr	féll	féllu	fallinn
lúka	lýkr	lauk	luku	lokinn
taka	tekr	tók	tóku	tekinn
sitja	sitr	sat	sátu	setinn
fara	ferr	fór	fóru	farinn

9.20. Strong Nouns: Type 3.

	VÖLLR	KÖTTR	FJÖRÐR
Sg nom	völlr	köttr	fjörðr
<i>acc</i>	völl	kött	fjörð
<i>dat</i>	velli	ketti	firði
<i>gen</i>	vallar	kattar	fjarðar
Pl nom	vellir	kettir	firðir
<i>acc</i>	völlu	köttu	fjörðu

<i>dat</i>	völlum	köttum	fjörðum
<i>gen</i>	valla	katta	fjarða

9.21. Strong Nouns: Type 4.

	<i>FÓTR</i>	<i>VETR</i>	<i>BÓK</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	fótr	vetr	bók
<i>acc</i>	fót	vetr	bók
<i>dat</i>	fæti	vetri	bók
<i>gen</i>	fótar	vetrar	bókar
Pl <i>nom</i>	fætr	vetr	bækr
<i>acc</i>	fætr	vetr	bækr
<i>dat</i>	fótum	vetrum	bókum
<i>gen</i>	fóta	vetra	bóka

9.22. Er: Conjunction, Relative Particle, and Verb.

- 1) Skeggi of Skutad was the name of an excellent man in Norway. His son was Bjorn, who was called Bjorn the Skinner.
- 2) They raided across the Hebrides, and when they came to the Barra Isles, that king was there, who was called Kjarvalr.
- 3) [It happened] One day, when Thorolf and Bjorn walked down to the ship.
- 4) When Harald came to Constantinople and to a meeting with the empress, he entered into her service then and there.
- 5) Harald was in the army for a short time before all the Varangians assembled as a group whenever a battle began.

9.23. Subjunctive Mood: Past Tense of Weak Verbs.

- 1) send; 2nd; send. 2) count; 3rd; tald. 3) grant; 2nd; veitt. 4) have; 3rd; hafð. 5) talk; 1st; talað. 6) talað; talað. 7) send; send. 8) tald; teld. 9) hafð; hefð.

9.24. Subjunctive Mood: Past Tense of Strong Verbs.

- 1) break; brýtr, braut, brutu, brotinn; brut. 2) become; verðr, varð, urðu, orðinn; urð. 3) look; lítr, leit, litu, litinn; lit. 4) come; kemr, kom, kómu, kominn; kóm. 5) take; tekr, tók, tóku, tekinn; tók. 6) brut; bryt. 7) urð; yrð. 8) lit; lit. 9) kóm; kæm. 10) tók; tæk.

	<i>BRJÓTA</i>	<i>VERÐA</i>	<i>LÍTA</i>	<i>KOMA</i>	<i>TAKA</i>
Sg <i>ek</i>	bryta	yrða	lita	kæma	tæka
<i>þú</i>	brytir	yrðir	litir	kæmir	tækir
<i>hann</i>	bryti	yrði	liti	kæmi	tæki
Pl <i>vér</i>	brytim	yrðim	litim	kæmim	tækim
<i>þér</i>	brytið	yrðið	litið	kæmið	tækið

þeir | bryti yrði liti kæmi tœki

9.25. Reading Runes.

Good farmer Holmgaut had [this stone] raised in memory of Odindis, his wife. A better housewife will not come to Hasvimyri, she who manages the farm. Raud-Balli carved these runes. Odindis was Sigmund's good sister.

LESSON 10 ANSWER KEY

10.2. Reading Translation.

At that time a great famine came to Iceland, such that none as serious has ever come again. Almost all of the catch of the sea and driftage ceased. This situation continued for many years.

One autumn, merchants were driven there off-course in an ocean-going ship and were shipwrecked there in Vik. Flosi received four or five of them. Stein was the name of the man who was their leader. During the spring a great storm came from the north. It lasted nearly a whole week. After the storm, men checked their driftage.

A man was named Thorstein, who lived on Reykjanes. He found a whale driven ashore furthest out on the headland, where it is called Rifsker. The whale was a large rorqual. He [Thorstein] immediately sent one man to Flosi in Vik and another to the next farm. Flosi arrived first along with the men from Vik. They immediately began flensing the whale, and those pieces which were sliced off were dragged up onto the shore.

At that moment the men of Kaldbak arrived in four ships. Thorgrim laid claim to the whale and forbade the men of Vik the right to cut, divide, or take away any pieces of the whale.

Then a ship rowed in from across the fjords. The men were hard at their oars, and they arrived swiftly. It was Svan from Hol in Bjarnarfjord, together with his farmhands. As soon as he arrived, he told Thorgrim not to let himself be robbed. They were previously strong friends [allies]. Svan now offered him [Thorgrim] his support.

10.3. Reading Exercise: *Grettis saga*.

1) rétt. 2) rétt. 3) rétt. 4) rangt. 5) rangt. 6) rétt.

10.5. Nouns and Strong Adjectives.

	<i>UNGR MAÐR</i>	<i>UNG KONA</i>	<i>UNGT BARN</i>
Sg nom	ungr maðr	ung kona	ungt barn
<i>acc</i>	ungan mann	unga konu	ungt barn
<i>dat</i>	ungum manni	ungri konu	ungu barni
<i>gen</i>	ungs manns	ungrar konu	ungs barns
Pl nom	ungir menn	ungar konur	ung börn

<i>acc</i>	unga menn	ungar konur	ung börn
<i>dat</i>	ungum mönnum	ungum konum	ungum börnum
<i>gen</i>	ungra manna	ungra kvenna	ungra barna

10.8. Strong Adjectives.

	<i>SPAKR</i>	<i>MIKILL</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	spakr	mikill
<i>acc</i>	spakan	mikinn
<i>dat</i>	spökum	miklum
<i>gen</i>	spaks	mikils
Pl <i>nom</i>	spakir	miklir
<i>acc</i>	spaka	mikla
<i>dat</i>	spökum	miklum
<i>gen</i>	spakra	mikilla

10.13. Reading Translation.

Thorgeir Flask-Back was the first to go up onto the whale and attack Flosi's men. Thorfinn was forward on the head of the whale standing in the foot steps he had made [cut] for himself.

Thorgeir said, 'I bring you your axe.' Then he struck the man's neck such that he took the head off.

Flosi was up on the gravel shore when he saw this. He urged his men to counter-attack. Then they fought for a long time and the Kaldbak men had the better of it. Few men had weapons there [with them] except for those axes and blades with which they were cutting the whale. The Vik men retreated from the whale onto the beach. The Norwegians had weapons with them and were dangerous. Stein the ship's captain cut off a foot from under Ivar Kolbeinsson, but Leif, Ivar's brother, used a whale rib to send one of Stein's companions to Hel. Men fell there on both sides.

10.14. *Grettis saga*.

1) fram við höfuðit hvalsins. 2) Þar færi ek þér. 3) á hálsinn, svá at af tók. 4) rétt. 5) rangt. 6) rétt.

10.17. Reading Runes.

Ali had this stone raised in memory of himself. He took King Canute's payment in England. May God help his spirit.

10.18. Strong Verbs.**A. Taka**

	PRESENT		PAST
Sg ek	tek	Sg ek	tók
<i>þú</i>	tekr	<i>þú</i>	tókt
<i>hann</i>	tekr	<i>hann</i>	tók
Pl vér	tökum	Pl vér	tókum
<i>þér</i>	takið	<i>þér</i>	tókuð
<i>þeir</i>	taka	<i>þeir</i>	tóku

B. 1) 1/3sg past of láta 'let.' 2) 2pl past of liggja 'lie.' 3) 3pl past of ríða 'ride.' 4) 2pl pres of sjá 'see.' 5) 1sg pres of finna 'find.' 6) 1/3sg past of biða 'wait.' 7) 1pl pres of sitja 'sit.' 8) 2sg past of drepa 'kill.'

C. 1) fellr 'fall.' 2) láguð 'lie.' 3) bíðr 'wait.' 4) kváðum 'say.' 5) bjuggu 'live (at a place); prepare.' 6) batt 'bind.' 7) stóð 'stand.' 8) biðjum 'ask; command.'

10.19. Strong Adjectives.

	M	F	N
Sg nom	langr	löng	langt
<i>acc</i>	langan	langa	langt
<i>dat</i>	lögnum	langri	lögnum
<i>gen</i>	langs	langrar	langs
Pl nom	langir	langar	lög
<i>acc</i>	langa	langar	lög
<i>dat</i>	lögnum	lögnum	lögnum
<i>gen</i>	langra	langra	langra

10.20. Strong Adjectives.

	M	F	N
Sg nom	auðigr	auðig	auðigt
<i>acc</i>	auðgan	auðga	auðigt
<i>dat</i>	auðgum	auðigri	auðgu
<i>gen</i>	auðigs	auðigrar	auðigs
Pl nom	auðgir	auðgar	auðig
<i>acc</i>	auðga	auðgar	auðig
<i>dat</i>	auðgum	auðgum	auðgum
<i>gen</i>	auðigra	auðigra	auðigra

10.21. Past Participles.

1) koma. 2) reka. 3) draga; skera. 4) gera.

10.22. Verbs.

1) stendr; standa. 2) mælir, mæla. 3) höggr; höggva. 4) tekr; taka. 5) sér; sjá. 6) eggjar; eggja.

10.23. Passive and Past Perfect Constructions.

1) That king who is called Hogni had a daughter named Hild; present passive. 2) The ship was fully painted above the water line; past passive. 3) Hedin was prepared to fight; past perfect.

10.24. Strong Forms of the Adjectives *mikill* and *lítill*.

	MIKILL MAÐR	MIKIL KONA	MIKIT BARN
Sg nom	mikill maður	mikil kona	mikit barn
<i>acc</i>	mikinn mann	mikla konu	mikit barn
<i>dat</i>	miklum manni	mikilli konu	miklu barni
<i>gen</i>	mikils manns	mikillar konu	mikils barns
Pl nom	miklir menn	miklar konur	mikil börn
<i>acc</i>	mikla menn	miklar konur	mikil börn
<i>dat</i>	miklum mönnum	miklum konum	miklum börnum
<i>gen</i>	mikilla manna	mikilla kvenna	mikilla barna
	LÍTILL MAÐR	LÍTIL KONA	LÍTIT BARN
Sg nom	lítill maður	lítil kona	lítit barn
<i>acc</i>	lítinn mann	lítla konu	lítit barn
<i>dat</i>	lítlum manni	lítilli konu	lítlu barni
<i>gen</i>	lítils manns	lítillar konu	lítils barns
Pl nom	litlir menn	litlar konur	lítill börn
<i>acc</i>	lítla menn	litlar konur	lítill börn
<i>dat</i>	lítlum mönnum	lítlum konum	lítlum börnum
<i>gen</i>	lítilla manna	lítilla kvenna	lítilla barna

10.25. Reading Runes.

Thorir, Thorstein, and Thorfast. These brothers raised this stone for [in memory of] Gunnfus, their father. May God help his soul.

LESSON 11 ANSWER KEY

11.1. Reading Translation.

That king [who is] named Hogni had a daughter [, who was] called Hild. That king who was called Hedin Hjarrandason took her as booty. At that time King Hogni had gone to a meeting of kings. When he heard that there had been raiding in his kingdom and that his daughter had been taken away, [then] he set out [went] with his men to search for Hedin. He learned that Hedin had sailed north along the coast.

But when King Hogni came to Norway, he heard that Hedin had sailed west over the sea. Then Hogni sailed after him all the way to the Orkney Islands, and when he arrived at the place [which is] called Hoy, Hedin was there with his men. Then Hild went to meet her father and offered him a necklace as reconciliation on behalf of Hedin. At the same time, she said that Hedin was prepared to fight, and that Hogni had no hope of mercy from him [no hope of victory]. Hogni answered his daughter harshly. When she met Hedin, she said to him that Hogni did not want a reconciliation and told him to prepare for battle. Both sides did so. They went up onto the island and drew up in battle array.

11.2. Close Reading.

A. 1) acc sg of fem pronoun hon 'she.' 2) tók (3sg past of taka 'take'). 3) konungr sá. 4) hét (3sg past of heita 'be called'). 5) Héðinn.

B. 1) adverb. 2) var (3sg past of vera 'be'). 3) Hogni konungr. 4) í konungastefnu.

C. 1) spurði (3sg past of spyrja 'ask; learn'). 2) hann.

D. 1) prepositional phrase. 2) var (3sg past of vera 'be'). 3) dóttir. 4) was taken.

E. 1) fór (3sg past of fara 'go'). 2) hann. 3) genitive, which is governed by the verb leita.

F. 1) have news of [sb], learn of [sb]. 2) Högni.

G. 1) Héðinn. 2) hafði (3sg past of hafa 'have'). 3) past perfect.

11.4. Nouns with the Definite Article and Weak Adjectives.

	INN UNGI MAÐR	IN UNGA KONA	IT UNGA BARN
Sg nom	inn ungi maður	in unga kona	it unga barn
acc	inn unga mann	ina ungu konu	it unga barn
dat	inum unga manni	inni ungu konu	inu unga barni
gen	ins unga manns	innar ungu konu	ins unga barns
Pl nom	inir ungu menn	inar ungu konur	in ungu börn
acc	ina ungu menn	inar ungu konur	in ungu börn
dat	inum ungum mönnum	inum ungum konum	inum ungum börnum
gen	inna ungu manna	inna ungu kvenna	inna ungu barna

11.8. Strong Verbs: Classes I and II.

1) Class I, pass (*time passes*). 2) Class I, shine. 3) Class II, lie.

4) Class II, enjoy. 5) Class I, step. 6) Class II, bow.

11.10. Verbs Taking Dative or Genitive Objects.

1) spjótinu; Odin thrusts with the spear. 2) mönnum; Harald forbids the men to go. 3) hennar; Thorolf asks for her [in marriage]. 4) þeim; She invites them to come. 5) konu; He misses his wife. 6) mönnum þeim; The chieftain thanks those men. 7) steini; Loki throws a stone.

11.11. Reading Translation.

Then Hedin calls to Hogni, his father-in-law, offering him a settlement and much gold as atonement. Then Hogni answers: 'Too late you offer this, if you want us to be reconciled, because now I have drawn Dainsleif. The dwarves made it, and it must be the death of a man each time it is unsheathed. It never fails to strike, and no wound from it heals.'

Then Hedin answers: 'You boast about your sword, but not about victory. 'Then they had that battle, which is called the Fight of the Hjadnings, and they fought all through that day. At nightfall the kings went to their ships. But during the night Hild went to the slain and with magic woke up all the dead. On the second day the kings went to the battlefield and they fought each other, as did all those who had fallen on the previous day. The battle went this way day after day. All those who fell, as well as the weapons and shields which lay on the battlefield, turned to stone. But at the dawn of the new day, all the dead men stood up and fought, and all their weapons were like new. It is said in the poetry that the Hjadnings will in this way await Ragnarok.

11.19. Review: Definite Article.

	<i>SVEINN+INN</i>	<i>LEIÐ+IN</i>	<i>BAK+IT</i>
Sg nom	sveinninn	leiðin	bakit
<i>acc</i>	sveininn	leiðina	bakit
<i>dat</i>	sveinum	leiðinni	bakinu
<i>gen</i>	sveinsins	leiðarinnar	baksins
Pl nom	sveinarnir	leiðirnar	bökin
<i>acc</i>	sveinana	leiðirnar	bökin
<i>dat</i>	sveinum	leiðunum	bökunum
<i>gen</i>	sveinanna	leiðanna	bakanna

11.20. Definite Article.

1) konungrinn. 2) konunginn. 3) konunginum. 4) konungsins. 5) hersirinn. 6) hersinn. 7) hersinum. 8) hersisins.

11.21. Weak Adjectives.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	langi	langa	langa
<i>acc</i>	langa	löngu	langa
<i>dat</i>	langa	löngu	langa
<i>gen</i>	langa	löngu	langa
Pl <i>nom</i>	löngu	löngu	löngu
<i>acc</i>	löngu	löngu	löngu
<i>dat</i>	löngum	löngum	löngum
<i>gen</i>	löngu	löngu	löngu

11.22. Weak Adjectives.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	hagi	væna	fagra
<i>acc</i>	haga	vænu	fagra
<i>dat</i>	haga	vænu	fagra
<i>gen</i>	haga	vænu	fagra
Pl <i>nom</i>	högu	vænu	fögru
<i>acc</i>	högu	vænu	fögru
<i>dat</i>	högum	vænum	fögnum
<i>gen</i>	högu	vænu	fögru

11.23. Weak Adjectives.

1) ríki; Alrek the Powerful was handsome [or promising]. 2) góða; This good daughter of Holmgeir built a bridge. 3) stóra; Thorstein was the big child. 4) fróði; That man who wrote *The Book of The Icelanders* was named Ari the Wise, son of Thorgils. 5) græna; Helgi lived in the green valley, which is called Helgadal. 6) ungu; Olaf sent men after the young woman.

11.24. Proper Nouns.

	<i>EIRÍKR INN RAUÐI</i>	<i>HELGA IN FAGRA</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	Eiríkr inn rauði	Helga in fagra
<i>acc</i>	Eirík inn rauða	Helgu ina fögru
<i>dat</i>	Eiríki inum rauða	Helgu inni fögru
<i>gen</i>	Eiríks ins rauða	Helgu innar fögru

11.25. Adverbs.

1) hér. 2) þangat. 3) hvaðan. 4) hvert. 5) þar. 6) hingat. 7) þaðan. 8) hvar. 9) héðan.

11.26. Strong Verbs: Class I.

PRESENT		PAST	
Sg <i>ek</i>	klíf	Sg <i>ek</i>	kleif
<i>þú</i>	klífr	<i>þú</i>	kleift
<i>hann</i>	klífr	<i>hann</i>	kleif
PI <i>vér</i>	klífum	PI <i>vér</i>	klifum
<i>þér</i>	klífið	<i>þér</i>	klifuð
<i>þeir</i>	klífa	<i>þeir</i>	klifu

1) drífr, dreif, drifu, drifinn. 2) þrífr, þreif, þrifu, þrifinn. 3) skríðr, skreið, skriðu, skriðinn. 4) lítr, leit, litu, litinn. 5) grípr, greip, gripu, gripinn. 6) rístr, reist, ristu, ristinn. 7) gína. 8) bíða. 9) líða. 10) rísa. 11) skína. 12) sviða. 13) bituð. 14) risum. 15) kleif. 16) þreift. 17) drífum. 18) greip.

11.27. Strong Verbs: Class II.

PRESENT		PAST	
Sg <i>ek</i>	strýk	Sg <i>ek</i>	strauk
<i>þú</i>	strýkr	<i>þú</i>	straukt
<i>hann</i>	strýkr	<i>hann</i>	strauk
PI <i>vér</i>	strjúkum	PI <i>vér</i>	strukum
<i>þér</i>	strjúkið	<i>þér</i>	strukuð
<i>þeir</i>	strjúka	<i>þeir</i>	struku

1) drýpr, draup, drupu, dropinn. 2) skýtr, skaut, skutu, skotinn. 3) krýpr, kraup, krupu, kropinn. 4) býðr, bauð, buðu, boðinn. 5) lýstr, laust, lustu, lostinn. 6) klýfr, klauf, klufu, klofinn. 7) bjóða. 8) krjúpa. 9) kjósa. 10) ljósta. 11) njóta. 12) brjóta. 13) krupuð. 14) rýðr. 15) klauft. 16) gaus. 17) drjúpum. 18) laust.

11.28. Weak Forms of the Adjectives *mikill* and *lítill*.

	INN MIKLI MAÐR	IN MIKLA KONA	IT MIKLA BARN
Sg <i>nom</i>	inn mikli maðr	in mikla kona	it mikla barn
<i>acc</i>	inn mikla mann	ina miklu konu	it mikla barn
<i>dat</i>	inum mikla manni	inni miklu konu	inu mikla barni
<i>gen</i>	ins mikla manns	innar miklu konu	ins mikla barns
PI <i>nom</i>	inir miklu menn	inar miklu konur	in miklu börn
<i>acc</i>	ina miklu menn	inar miklu konur	in miklu börn
<i>dat</i>	inum miklum mönnum	inum miklum konum	inum miklum börnum
<i>gen</i>	inna miklu manna	inna miklu kvenna	inna miklu barna

	<i>INN LITLI MAÐR</i>	<i>IN LITLA KONA</i>	<i>IT LITLA BARN</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	inn litli maðr	in litla kona	it litla barn
<i>acc</i>	inn litla mann	ina litlu konu	it litla barn
<i>dat</i>	inum litla manni	inni litlu konu	inu litla barni
<i>gen</i>	ins litla manns	innar litlu konu	ins litla barns
Pl <i>nom</i>	inir litlu menn	inar litlu konur	in litlu börn
<i>acc</i>	ina litlu menn	inar litlu konur	in litlu börn
<i>dat</i>	inum litlum mönnum	inum litlum konum	inum litlum börnum
<i>gen</i>	inna litlu manna	inna litlu kvenna	inna litlu barna

LESSON 12 ANSWER KEY

12.1. Reading Translation.

We begin this story, when that man lived at Hof in Vapnafjord who was named Helgi. He was the son of Thorgils, who was the son of Thorstein, who was the son of Olvir, who was the son of Asvald, who was the son of Oxen-Thorir. Olvir was a landed man in Norway during the days of Earl Hakon Grjotgardsson.

Thorstein the White was the first of that lineage to come out to Iceland. He lived at Toptavellir out beyond Sireksstadir. But Steinbjorn, son of Ref the Red, lived at Hof. But when he [Steinbjorn] squandered his wealth on account of his generosity, then Thorstein bought the Hof estate, and he lived there for sixty winters. He was married to Ingibjorg, daughter of Hrodgeir the White.

Thorgils was Brodd-Helgi's father. He took over Thorstein's farmstead. Thorkel and Hedin killed Thorgils, Brodd-Helgi's father, and Thorstein the White once again took over the farmstead and raised Helgi, his grandson.

Helgi was a big strong man. He was precocious, handsome and imposing. In childhood he was not talkative, and at a young age he was already quarrelsome and harsh. He was clever and unpredictable [capricious].

It is said that one day at Hof when the cattle were in the milking pen, a bull owned by those kinsmen [Thorstein and Helgi] was in the pen when another bull came into the pen, and the bulls fought each other. The boy Helgi was outside and saw that their bull was getting the worst of it and was giving way. He takes a spike and binds it on the bull's forehead, and from that point forward, it went better for their bull. Because of this incident, he was called Brodd-Helgi.

He was the most accomplished of all those men who grew up in the district.

12.9. Reading Translation.

A man named Svart came out here [to Iceland] and built a farm in Vapnafjord. That man lived next to him, who was called Skidi. He was poor. Svart was a big man and extremely strong. He was a good fighter and a big troublemaker. Svart and Skidi disagreed over grazing rights, and it ended such that Svart killed Skidi. Brodd-Helgi prosecuted the slaying and

made Svart an outlaw. Brodd-Helgi was then twelve winters old.

After that Svart stayed up on the heath, which we call Butter Water Heath [Smjorvatnsheidi], a short distance from Sunnudal. He preyed upon the livestock of the Hof's men [people of Hof] doing much more damage than was necessary.

The shepherd at Hof came back to the farm one evening. He entered Thorstein's bed closet, where the old man lay blind. Thorstein asked: 'How have things gone today, friend?'

'As bad as possible,' says the other. 'Your best wether has disappeared,' the shepherd added, 'and three others.'

'They will have mixed themselves in with other people's sheep,' said Thorstein, 'and they will come back.'

'No, no,' replied the shepherd, 'They will never come back.'

'Speak such things with me as you like,' says Thorstein, 'but don't tell such things to Brodd-Helgi.'

12.12. Reading Exercise.

1) adv, 'already.' 2) pronoun, n dat sg of þat 'this, it.' 3) noun (place name), n dat sg of Hof 'Hof.' 4) noun, n nom pl of naut 'cattle, oxen.' 5) noun, m dat sg of stöðull 'milking pen.' 6) noun, m dat sg with def article of stöðull 'milking pen.' 7) preposition, 'into.' 8) pronoun, m gen pl of þeir 'they (m)'. 9) verb, 3sg pres of duga 'do, show prowess.' 10) verb, 3sg pres of fara 'go.' 11) adv, 'better.'

12.13. Present and Past Tense of Strong Verbs.

1) býðr; bauð. 2) strýkr; strauk. 3) kemr; kom. 4) gengr, gekk. 5) bítr; beit. 6) göngum; gengum. 7) lítið; lituð.

12.14. Strong Verbs: Classes I-III.

1) III. 2) II. 3) I. 4) II. 5) III. 6) I. 7) III. 8) III.

12.15. Strong Verbs: Classes I-III.

1) III; funduð. 2) III; verðum. III) I; líta. 4) II; lautt. 5) I; sveik. 6) II; lustum. 7) III; gall. 8) I; ríðr. 9) III; springið. 10) II; flugu. 11) III; sökkið. 12) III; sungum.

12.16. The Pronouns *Hverr* and *Einnhverr*.

	<i>HVERR PENNINGR</i>	<i>EITTHVERT SKIP</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	hverr penningr	eitthvert skip
<i>acc</i>	hvern penning	eitthvert skip
<i>dat</i>	hverjum penningi	einhverju skipi
<i>gen</i>	hvers pennings	einhvers skips
Pl <i>nom</i>	hverir penningar	einhver skip
<i>acc</i>	hverja penninga	einhver skip
<i>dat</i>	hverjum penningum	einhverjum skipum

gen | hverra penninga einhverra skipa

12.17. Strong and Weak Verbs.

1) fóru. 2) gerir. 3) kom. 4) herjuðuð. 5) gekk. 6) verðið.

12.18. Strong Verbs: Class III.

PRESENT		PAST	
<i>Sg ek</i>	slepp	<i>Sg ek</i>	slapp
<i>þú</i>	sleppr	<i>þú</i>	slappt
<i>hann</i>	sleppr	<i>hann</i>	slapp
<i>PI vér</i>	sleppum	<i>PI vér</i>	sluppum
<i>þér</i>	sleppið	<i>þér</i>	sluppuð
<i>þeir</i>	sleppa	<i>þeir</i>	sluppu

1) snertr, snart, snurtu, snortinn. 2) bergr, barg, burgu, borginn. 3) spinnr, spann, spunnu, spunninn. 4) helpr, halp, hulpu, holpinn. 5) brestr, brast, brustu, brostinn. 6) brennr, brann, brunnu, brunninn. 7) verðr, varð, urðu, orðinn. 8) vinnr, vann, unnu, unnið. 9) verpr, varp, urpu, orpinn. 10) þverr, þvarr, þurru, þorrinn. 11) sprakk. 12) galt. 13) vatt. 14) verða. 15) spinna. 16) detta. 17) finna. 18) drekka. 19) verða. 20) burguð. 21) spinnum. 22) svimma. 23) gallt. 24) brast. 25) snurtum. 26) varð. 27) helpr.

12.19. Reading Runes.

Ginnlaug, Holmgeir's daughter, the sister of Sigrod and those of Gaut [his siblings], she had this bridge built and raised this stone after [in memory of] Assur, her husband, [who was] the son of Earl Hakon. That one [he who] was the Viking Warden [commander of the guard against vikings] with Gaetir. May God now help his spirit and soul.

LESSON 13 ANSWER KEY

13.1. Reading Translation.

The day after, Brodd-Helgi asked the shepherd how things were going wandering about [with the sheep]. And he [Helgi] received the same reply as had Thorstein. Brodd-Helgi pretended he did not hear and went to bed in the evening. And when the other people had fallen asleep, he got up and taking his shield, he then went out.

It is mentioned, that he picked up a large and thin flagstone [flat stone]. He put one end into his pants, and the other over his chest. He had in his hand a large broad-axe with a long shaft. Next he walked until he came to the sheep pen, and from there he followed the tracks, because there was snow on the ground.

He arrived up on Smjorvatnsheidi above Sunnudal. Svart had gone outside. He saw that a vigorous man had come and asked who might be there. Brodd-Helgi named himself. 'You

probably intend to come find me, and not without a reason,' he says.

Svart lept at him thrusting with a large broad-bladed spear. But Brodd-Helgi parried with his shield and [the spear point] landed on the outer edge of the shield. It struck against the stone, and glanced off the flagstone so hard that he (Svart) fell forward following the blow. Brodd-Helgi now hewed at the leg, cutting it off.

Then Svart said: 'Now the difference in luck for each of us is determined,' he says, 'and you will become my slayer, but that family calamity will come to pass on your kin henceforth, that will last for all time while the land is inhabited.' After that Helgi struck him his death-blow.

Now old Thorstein wakes at home at Hof and walks from his bed and touches Brodd-Helgi's bed. It had become cold. He wakes up his farmhands and tells them to go and search for Brodd-Helgi. And when they came out, they followed his tracks all the way and found him at the place where Svart lay dead.

Afterwards they covered Svart's corpse and recovered everything which was valuable. Brodd-Helgi became widely renowned and much praised by the public for this courageous deed, which he had accomplished as young as he still was at that age.

13.6. Preterite-Present Verbs.

1) á. 2) má. 3) þarft. 4) mun. 5) skalt. 6) kann. 7) skal. 8) má.

13.11. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.

1) black; svartari; blacker; svartastr; blackest. 2) bright; bjartari; brighter; bjartastr; brightest. 3) long; lengri; longer; lengstr; longest. 4) young; yngri; younger; yngstr; youngest. 5) high; hæri; higher; hæstr; highest. 6) good; betri; better; beztr; best. 7) bad; verri; worse; verstr; worst. 8) little; minni; less/littler; minnstr; least/littlest. 9) many; fleiri; more; flestr; most. 10) much/great; meiri; more/greater; mestr; most/greatest.

13.13. Reading Translation (*the first three paragraphs*).

At that time, when Thorstein the White lived at Hof and Brodd-Helgi grew up with him, a man named Lyting lived at Krossavik the Outer. He was the son of Asbjorn, the son of Olaf Longneck. He was a wise man and extremely wealthy.

Lyting was married to a woman named Thordis, who was the daughter of Herlu-Bjarni, the son of Arnfinn. Two of their sons appear in this saga. One was called Geitir and the other Blaeng. Halla was the name of Lyting's daughter, and another was named Rannveig. She was married out to Klifshagi in Oxafjord to that man who was named Olaf.

The brothers and Brodd-Helgi were much the same age, and there was great friendship between them. Brodd-Helgi married Halla Lytingsdottir, the sister of those brothers. Their daughter was Thordis Todda, who married Helgi Asbjarnason. Bjarni was the name of their younger son and Lyting the older. Bjarni was fostered at Krossavik with Geitir. Blaeng was very strong but somewhat lame when walking. Geitir was married to Hallkatla Thidrandadottir, the aunt of the sons of Droplaug.

The friendship between Brodd-Helgi and Geitir was so good that they played every game together and made all plans in common. They met nearly every day, and people commented on how strong their friendship was.

At this time, there lived in Sunnudal a man named Thormod. He was called Stikublig. He was the son of Steinbjorn the Stocky and the brother of Ref the Red from Refsstadir and Egil from Egilsstadir. Egil's children were Thorarin, Hallbjorn, Throst, and Hallfrid, who married Thorkel Geitisson. Thormod's sons were Thorstein and Eyvind, and Ref's sons were Stein and Hreidar. They were all Geitir's thingmen. He was an extremely wise man.

Halla and Brodd-Helgi's relationship was good. Lyting was fostered in Oxafjord with Thorgils the Skinner. Brodd-Helgi was wealthy.

13.14. Strong Verbs.

	PRESENT		PAST
Sg <i>ek</i>	gef	Sg <i>ek</i>	gaf
<i>þú</i>	gefr	<i>þú</i>	gaft
<i>hann</i>	gefr	<i>hann</i>	gaf
Pl <i>vér</i>	gefum	Pl <i>vér</i>	gáfum
<i>þér</i>	gefið	<i>þér</i>	gáfuð
<i>þeir</i>	gefa	<i>þeir</i>	gáfu

1) skerr, skar, skáru, skorinn. 2) lekr, lak, láku, lekinn. 3) getr, gat, gátu, getinn. 4) metr, mat, mátu, metinn. 5) drepr, drap, drápu, drepinn. 6) stelr, stal, stálu, stolinn. 7) sitr, sat, sátu, setinn. 8) kveðr, kvað, kváðu, kveðinn. 9) liggr, lá, lágu, leginn. 10) þiggr, þá, þágu, þeginn. 11) kváðuð. 12) lak. 13) getum. 14) námum. 15) skart. 16) lá.

13.15. Strong Verbs.

1) 5. 2) 4. 3) 2. 4) 3. 5) 5. 6) 3. 7) 2. 8) 3. 9) 5. 10) 2. 11) 4. 12) 1.

13.16. Preterite-Present Verbs.

1) You must go to Norway; eiga. 2) We ought to make ale; skulu. 3) You can/know how to ride horses; kunna. 4) They (*f*) needed to ask the chieftain; þurfa. 5) I may speak with the king; mega. 6) You will become a kinsman; munu. 7) One grove stood very close to the hall, which the king owned; eiga. 8) I myself shall go to the island first thing in the morning; skulu. 9) Svipdag spoke so loudly that all could hear; mega. 10) But King Hrolf owned that hawk which is called Habrok; eiga.

13.17. Preterite-Present Verbs.

1) þurfa; 1pl pres; we need. 2) munu; 2sg pres; you (*sg*) will. 3) mega; 2sg pres; you (*sg*) may. 4) skulu; 1/3sg pres; I/he/she shall/ought. 5) mega; 2pl pres; you (*pl*) may. 6) kunna; 1/3sg pres; I/he/she can/know(s) how to. 7) skulu; 2pl pres; you (*pl*) shall/ought. 8) vita;

2sg pres; you (*sg*) know.

13.18. Comparative Adjectives.

| | <i>M</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>N</i> |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Sg <i>nom</i> | sterkari | sterkari | sterkara |
| <i>acc</i> | sterkara | sterkari | sterkara |
| <i>dat</i> | sterkara | sterkari | sterkara |
| <i>gen</i> | sterkara | sterkari | sterkara |
| Pl <i>nom</i> | sterkari | sterkari | sterkari |
| <i>acc</i> | sterkari | sterkari | sterkari |
| <i>dat</i> | sterkurum | sterkurum | sterkurum |
| <i>gen</i> | sterkari | sterkari | sterkari |

13.19. Superlative Adjectives.

| Strong | <i>M</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>N</i> |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Sg <i>nom</i> | ríkastr | ríkust | ríkast |
| <i>acc</i> | ríkastan | ríkasta | ríkast |
| <i>dat</i> | ríkustum | ríkastri | ríkustu |
| <i>gen</i> | ríkasts | ríkastrar | ríkasts |
| Pl <i>nom</i> | ríkastir | ríkastar | ríkust |
| <i>acc</i> | ríkasta | ríkastar | ríkust |
| <i>dat</i> | ríkustum | ríkustum | ríkustum |
| <i>gen</i> | ríkastra | ríkastra | ríkastra |
| Weak | <i>M</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>N</i> |
| Sg <i>nom</i> | ríkasti | ríkasta | ríkasta |
| <i>acc</i> | ríkasta | ríkustu | ríkasta |
| <i>dat</i> | ríkasta | ríkustu | ríkasta |
| <i>gen</i> | ríkasta | ríkustu | ríkasta |
| Pl <i>nom</i> | ríkustu | ríkustu | ríkustu |
| <i>acc</i> | ríkustu | ríkustu | ríkustu |
| <i>dat</i> | ríkustum | ríkustum | ríkustum |
| <i>gen</i> | ríkustu | ríkustu | ríkustu |

13.20. Reading.

Cattle die, kinsmen die, the self dies the same; I know one thing that never dies: the judgment of each dead person.

LESSON 14 ANSWER KEY

14.2. Reading Translation.

High answered, 'It is at the ash Yggdrasil. There each day the gods hold their courts.'

Then Gangleri asked, 'What is there to tell about that place?'

Then Just-as-High said, 'The ash is the largest and the best of all trees. Its branches spread themselves over all the world, and it stands over the sky. Three roots support the tree and they are spread very far apart. One is among the Æsir. A second is among the frost giants where Ginnungagap once was. The third reaches down to Niflheim, and under this root is the well Hvergelmir; but Nidhogg [Hateful Striker] gnaws at this root from below.

'Under the root that goes to the frost giants, is the Well of Mimir. Wisdom and intelligence are hidden there, and Mimir is the name of the well's owner. He is full of wisdom because he drinks of the well from the Gjallarhorn. All-Father went there and asked for one drink from the well, but he did not get this until he gave one of his eyes as a pledge.'...

'The third root of the ash is in heaven, and under that root is the very holy well called the Well of Urd. There the gods have their place of judgment. Everyday the Æsir ride up over Bifrost, which is also called Asbru [Bridge of the Æsir].'

14.3. Reading Translation.

Then Gangleri said: 'What more of importance can be said about the ash?'

High replied, 'There is much to be told. An eagle sits in the branches of the ash, and it has knowledge of many things. Between its eyes sits the hawk called Vedrfolnir. The squirrel called Ratatosk [Drill Tooth] runs up and down the ash. He tells slanderous gossip, provoking the eagle and Nidhogg. Four stags¹ move about in the branches of the ash, devouring the tree's foliage.² In Hvergelmir there are so many serpents with Nidhogg that no tongue can count them.'...

'It is also said that those norns who live beside Urd's Well draw water every day from the spring and that they splash this, mixed with the mud that lies beside the well, over the ash so that its branches will not wither or decay. That water is so sacred that all things which come into the spring become as white as the membrane called *skjall* [skin] which lies on the inside of the eggshell.'...

'People call the dew, which falls to the earth, honey dew, and bees feed on it. Two birds nourish themselves in the Well of Urd. These are called swans, and from them comes the species of bird with that name.'

¹ Dain, Dvalin, Duneyr and Durathror

² This line has often been mistranslated, leading to the wrong assumption that the World Ash was a conifer. The text uses the words *bíta barr*. *Bíta* means to bite, rip with the teeth, or eat. *Barr* means the foliage of a tree, whether leaf or pine needle, although frequently it refers to just pine needles. Together, *bíta barr* means to eat the foliage off a tree, words suitable for both an ash tree and a pine.

Reading Translation, Baldr.

Then Gangleri said: 'I would like to hear about the other Æsir.'

High said, 'Odin's second son is Baldr, and there is much good to tell about him. He is the best, and all praise him. He is so beautiful and so bright that light shines from him. One plant is so white that it is likened to Baldr's brow.³ It is the whitest of all plants, and from this you can judge the beauty of both his hair and his body. He is the wisest of the gods. He is also the most beautifully spoken and the most merciful, but one of his characteristics is that none of his decisions is effective. He lives at the place called Breidablik. It is in heaven...'

The five Superlatives: Beztr, hvítast, vitrastr, fegrst, líksamastr.

14.10. Vowel Loss in Two-Syllable Nouns.

| | APTANN | ÞUMALL | HÖFUÐ |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Sg nom | aptann | þumall | höfuð |
| acc | aptan | þumal | höfuð |
| dat | aptni | þumli | höfði |
| gen | aptans | þumals | höfuðs |
| Pl nom | aptnar | þumlar | höfuð |
| acc | aptna | þumla | höfuð |
| dat | aptnum | þumlum | höfðum |
| gen | aptna | þumla | höfða |

14.11. Reading Passage Review, Askr Yggdrasils.

Helgistaðrinn; svarar; dóma; beztr; heim; himni; afar; breitt; forðum; þriðja; rót; gnagar; þar; brunninn; vísindum; horninu; drykkjar; auga; himni; heilagr; goðin; hvern; dag.

14.12. Reading Passage and Demonstrative Pronoun Review.

1) sá. 2) sá. 3) þær; þann. 4) þat; þeir; sú. 5) sú. 6) þeim.

14.13. Strong Verbs Class VI.

| | PRESENT | | PAST |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Sg ek | fer | Sg ek | fór |
| þú | ferr | þú | fórt |
| hann | ferr | hann | fór |
| Pl vér | förum | Pl vér | förum |
| þér | farið | þér | fóruð |
| þeir | fara | þeir | fóru |

³ The Icelandic plant *Baldrs brá* is *matricaria maritima*.

1) skepr, skóp, skópu, skapinn. 2) ekr, ók, óku, ekinn. 3) melr, mól, mólu, malinn. 4) grefr, gróf, grófu, grafinn. 5) hefr, hóf, hófu, hafinn. 6) skekr, skók, skóku, skekinn. 7) veðr, óð, óðu, vaðinn. 8) sverr, sór, sóru, svarinn. 9) óluð. 10) stöndum. 11) skópt. 12) hóf. 13) grófum. 14) sver.

14.14. Verbs: Active and Middle Voice.

| Present | GERA | | Sg ek | GEFA | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | |
| <i>Sg ek</i> | geri | gerumk | <i>Sg ek</i> | gef | gefumk | |
| <i>þú</i> | gerir | gerisk | <i>þú</i> | gefr | gefsk | |
| <i>hann</i> | gerir | gerisk | <i>hann</i> | gefr | gefsk | |
| <i>Pl vér</i> | gerum | gerum(s)k | <i>Pl vér</i> | gefum | gefum(s)k | |
| <i>þér</i> | gerið | gerizk | <i>þér</i> | gefið | gefizk | |
| <i>þeir</i> | gera | gerask | <i>þeir</i> | gefa | gefask | |
| Past | <i>Sg ek</i> | gerða | gerðumk | <i>Sg ek</i> | gaf | gafumk |
| | <i>þú</i> | gerðir | gerðisk | <i>þú</i> | gaft | gafzk |
| <i>hann</i> | gerði | gerðisk | <i>hann</i> | gaf | gafsk | |
| <i>Pl vér</i> | gerðum | gerðum(s)k | <i>Pl vér</i> | gáfum | gáfum(s)k | |
| <i>þér</i> | gerðuð | gerðuzk | <i>þér</i> | gáfuð | gáfuzk | |
| <i>þeir</i> | gerðu | gerðusk | <i>þeir</i> | gáfu | gáfusk | |

14.15. Review: /-Umlaut.

A. 1) y. 2) ý. 3) ø/e. 4) œ. 5) e. 6) æ. 7) ý. 8) ý. 9) ey. 10) ø.

B. 1) grœr. 2) stendr. 3) nemr. 4) eykr. 5) lýstr. 6) sitr. 7) høggr. 8) lýkr.

14.16. Reading Runes.

Vefast, Folkad, Gudmar had this stone raised after their father Holmfast [and] Arnfast. Both father and son burned. But they Balli and Froystein, followers of Hlifstein, carved.

LESSON 15 ANSWER KEY

15.1. Reading Translation.

After this, Bodvar continued on his way to Hleidargard. Arriving at the king's royal residence, he immediately stabled his horse in the stall with the king's best mounts without asking anyone's permission. Then he entered the hall, where there were only a few men.

He sat down near the entrance, and, after he had been there for a short time, he heard a noise coming from a place in the corner. Bodvar looked in that direction and saw a man's

hand coming up from a large pile of bones lying there. The hand was very black.

Bodvar walked over to there and asked who might be in the bone pile. He was answered, though timidly, 'Hott, I am called kind sir.'

'Why are you here?' asked Bodvar. 'Or what are you doing?'

Hott replied, 'I am making myself a shield wall, kind sir.'

'You and your shield wall are pathetic,' said Bodvar. He grabbed hold of the man and yanked him out of the bone pile.

Hott screamed loudly and then said, 'You seem to want to kill me. Don't do that, because I have prepared my defenses so well. But now you have broken my shield wall into pieces even though I had built it so high around me that it protected me against all your blows. No blow has reached me now for some time, yet the wall was not as complete as I had intended it to be.'

Bodvar said, 'You will no longer get to build your shield wall.'

Hott replied, 'Are you going to kill me now, kind sir?'

Bodvar told Hott to be quiet. Next he picked him up and carried him from the hall to a nearby lake. Few paid attention to this. Bodvar washed Hott completely. Then he returned to the same place on the bench where he had sat previously. He led Hott there and sat him down beside himself. Hott was so scared that all his limbs and joints trembled, although he seemed to understand that this man wanted to help him.

Later in the evening men began drifting into the hall. Hrolf's champions saw that Hott had been seated on one of the benches, and it seemed to them that the man who had undertaken to do that was indeed brave. When he saw them, Hott cast a fearful glance in the direction of his old acquaintances, for he had received only harm from them. Afraid for his life, he tried to get back to his bone pile, but Bodvar held onto Hott, and he was unable to get away. Hott thought that he would not be so exposed to the men's blows, if he could manage to get from where he now back to the bone heap.

The king's men now took up their old habits. At first they threw small bones across the floor at Bodvar and Hott. Bodvar acted as if he saw nothing. Hott was so frightened that he took neither food nor drink, expecting to be struck at any moment.

Then Hott said to Bodvar, 'Kind sir, here comes at you a large knuckle bone, which is intended to do us harm.'

Bodvar told Hott to be quiet. He cupped his hand and caught the knuckle bone, which included the attached leg bone. Bodvar threw the knuckle back, and it smashed with such force into the man who had thrown it that he was killed.¹ The king's men were struck with fear.

15.10 Ordinal Numbers.

Annar; þriði; fjórði; fimmti, sétti; sjaundi; átti; áttundi; níundi; tíundi; ellifti.

15.11. Reading Translation.

As Yuletide drew near, gloom settled over the men. Bodvar asked Hott what was the cause

[of their dejection]. Hott told him that a huge, monstrous beast had come there the past two winters. 'The creature has wings on its back and flies continually. For two autumns now it has come here, causing much damage. No weapon can bite into it, and the king's champions, even the best among them, do not return home.

Bodvar said, 'The hall is not so well manned as I had thought, if one animal alone could destroy the king's lands and his livestock.'

Hott said, 'It is not an animal, rather it is the greatest of trolls.'...

Bodvar stole away in the night and took Hott with him. Hott went only after being forced to do so, declaring that he was being steered straight toward death.

Bodvar said, 'Things will turn out for the better.'

They left the hall behind them, and Bodvar had to carry Hott; such was his fright. They saw the creature, and immediately Hott started to scream as loudly as he could, saying that the beast would swallow him. Bodvar told the dog [Hott] to be quiet and threw him down on the moor. And there he lay, not a little scared. At the same time, he dared not leave.

Bodvar now went against the beast... The sword came out of the sheath, and immediately he thrust it up under the beast's shoulder. He struck so hard and fast that the blade reached into the heart. Then the beast fell dead to the ground.

15.13. Reading Translation.

A king in Denmark is named Hrolf Kraki. A poor little boy named Vogg came into King Hrolf's hall. At the time, the king was young and slender in build.

Vogg went before Hrolf and stared up at him. Then the king said: 'What do you want to say, boy, since you are staring at me?'

Vogg replied, 'When I was at home I heard it said that King Hrolf at Hleidra was the greatest man in the northern lands, but now there sits before me on the throne a thin pole [*kraki*] of a man; and you call him your king!'⁴

'In reply the king said, 'You, boy, have given me a name. I shall be called Hrolf Kraki.'

15.15. Grammar Review.

1) noun, m dat pl, hestr, horse. 2) verb, 3sg pres reflexive (middle voice), setja, set. 3) verb, 2sg pres, sjá, see. 4) adj, f dat sg, mikill, large. 5) comparative adv, heldr, rather. 6) verb, 2sg pres with enclitic pronoun þú, vera, be. 7) verb, 2sg imperative, gera (*gøra*), do. 8) verb, ppart reflexive, búa, prepare. 9) verb, 3sg past subj, skulu, shall. 10) noun, f acc sg with def article, skjaldborg, shield-wall.

15.16. Enclitic Pronouns.

1) ert þú. 2) vill þú. 3) munt þú. 4) skalt þú. 5) vill þú. 6) heyrða ek.

⁴ According to the Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus, writing about 1200, *kraki* refers to a tree trunk trimmed so that it can be used as a ladder.

15.17. Strong Verbs: Class VII.

| | | PRESENT | | PAST | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|--|-------------|-------|
| Sg | <i>ek</i> | ræð | | Sg | réð |
| | <i>þú</i> | ræðr | | <i>þú</i> | rétt |
| | <i>hann</i> | ræðr | | <i>hann</i> | réð |
| Pl | <i>vér</i> | ráðum | | Pl | réðum |
| | <i>þér</i> | ráðið | | <i>þér</i> | réðuð |
| | <i>þeir</i> | ráða | | <i>þeir</i> | réðu |

1) aukinn. 2) grátinn. 3) leikinn. 4) blótinn. 5) fallinn. 6) hlaupinn. 7) jóku; auka. 8) grétu; gráta. 9) léku; leika. 10) blétu; blóta. 11) féllu; falla. 12) hljópu; hlaupa. 13) gekk. 14) hélt.

15.18. Strong Verbs: Classes I-VII.

1) 5; gefa. 2) 7; hétu. 3) 3; verðum. 4) 1; líta. 5) 6; dró. 6) 2; bautt. 7) 7; haldið. 8) 1; sveik.

15.19. Subjunctive Mood: Active and Middle Voice.

| Present | GERA | | BRJÓTA | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|---------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | | |
| Sg | <i>ek</i> | gera | gerumk | Sg | brjóta | brjótumk |
| | <i>þú</i> | gerir | gerisk | <i>þú</i> | brjótir | brjótisk |
| | <i>hann</i> | geri | gerisk | <i>hann</i> | brjóti | brjótisk |
| Pl | <i>vér</i> | gerim | gerim(s)k | Pl | brjótim | brjótim(s)k |
| | <i>þér</i> | gerið | gerizk | <i>þér</i> | brjótið | brjótizk |
| | <i>þeir</i> | geri | gerisk | <i>þeir</i> | brjóti | brjótisk |
| Past | GERA | | BRJÓTA | | | |
| | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | | |
| Sg | <i>ek</i> | gerða | gerðumk | Sg | bryta | brytumk |
| | <i>þú</i> | gerðir | gerðisk | <i>þú</i> | brytir | brytisk |
| | <i>hann</i> | gerði | gerðisk | <i>hann</i> | bryti | brytisk |
| Pl | <i>vér</i> | gerðim | gerðim(s)k | Pl | brytim | brytim(s)k |
| | <i>þér</i> | gerðið | gerðizk | <i>þér</i> | brytið | brytizk |
| | <i>þeir</i> | gerði | gerðisk | <i>þeir</i> | bryti | brytisk |

15.20. Subjunctive of Weak Verbs.

1) 2pl past subj. 2) 1sg pres subj. 3) 3sg/pl past subj. 4) 2sg pres subj. 5) 2pl past mid subj. 6) 1sg past subj.

15.21. Subjunctive of Strong Verbs.

1) 1pl pres subj. 2) 2pl past subj. 3) 1sg past subj. 4) 3sg/pl past subj. 5) 1sg pres mid subj.
6) 3sg/pl past subj.

15.22. Review: Prepositions, Pronouns, and Case Endings.

í; Hrólfr; kraki; fátækr; Vöggr; í; konungs; konungrinn; ungr; grannligr; Vöggr; hann;
hann; konungrinn; sveinn; á; konungr; at; mestr; á; í; lítill; konungr; Hrólfr; kraki.

1. According to Saxo's *History*, this episode took place at the wedding of Hrolf's sister to Agnar Ingjaldsson.