

ANSWER KEY

TO
VIKING LANGUAGE 1, 3RD EDITION

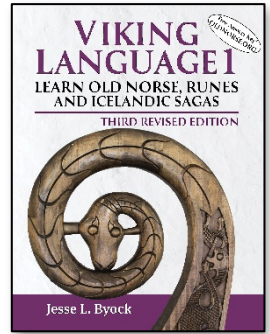


Jesse L. Byock

THE VIKING LANGUAGE OLD NORSE ICELANDIC SERIES

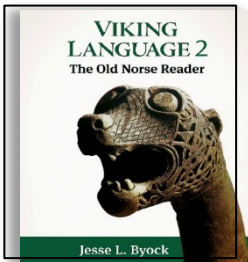
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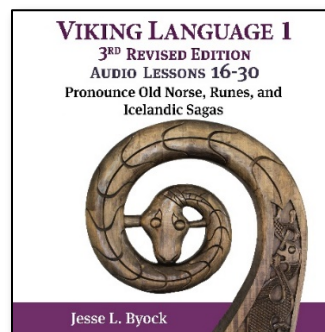
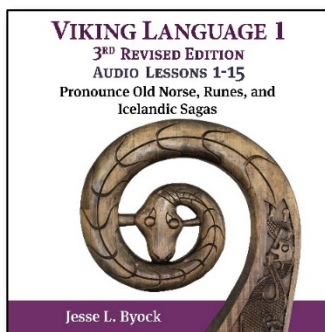


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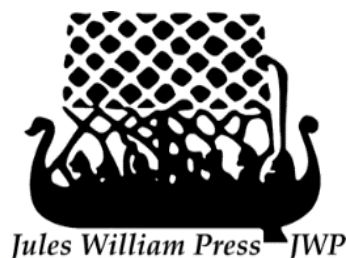


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ANSWER KEY
TO
VIKING LANGUAGE 1:
LEARN OLD NORSE, RUNES, AND
ICELANDIC SAGAS, 3RD EDITION

JESSE L. BYOCK

A VOLUME IN THE
VIKING LANGUAGE OLD NORSE ICELANDIC SERIES



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Viking Language 1: Answer Key to the 3rd Edition
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LESSON 1 ANSWER KEY

1.11 Nouns from *Grœnlendinga Saga*.

1) kona; sonr; His wife was called Thorgerd, and their son [was called] Bjarni. 2) maðr; 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) maðr: man, person. 2) kona: woman, wife. 3) víkingr: viking. 4) fjörðr; fjord. 5) vík: bay. 6) frændi: kinsman. 7) dóttir: daughter. 8) konungr: king. 9) sonr: son. 10) land: country, land. 11) landnámsmaðr: settler.

1.13 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.

1.14 Prepositions: Translation and Cases.

PREPOSITION	TRANSLATION	ONE-WAY OR TWO-WAY
<i>á milli</i>	between	one-way
<i>á</i>	over, on top, in	two-way
<i>í gegnum</i>	through	one-way
<i>frá</i>	from	one-way
<i>í</i>	in	two-way
<i>at</i>	at	two-way
<i>til</i>	towards, until	one-way

1.15 Declension of Nouns.

CASE	INGÓLFR	HERJÓLFR	LAND	VÁGR	DREPPSTOKKR
<i>nom</i>	Ingólfr	Herjólf	land	Vágr	Dreppstokkr
<i>acc</i>	Ingólf	Herjólf	land	Vág	Dreppstokk
<i>dat</i>	Ingólfi	Herjólf	landi	Vági	Dreppstokki
<i>gen</i>	Ingólfs	Herjólf	lands	Vágs	Dreppstokks

1.16 Translation.

Herjolf was the son of Bard, [who was] the son of Herjolf; he was [a] kinsman of Ingolf [the] settler. Ingolf gave land to Herjolf between Vag and Reykjanes. Herjolf lived first at Dreppstokk. His wife was named Thorgerd, and their son [was named] Bjarni, and [he] was a promising man.

LESSON 2 ANSWER KEY

2.5 Case: Nominative, Accusative, Dative, and Genitive

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. 4) 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.

2.8 Genealogy.

Herjólfur, Bárður, Þorgerður, Bjarni.

2.9 Translation Review.

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 sonur þeirra, ok var efniligr maður.

2.10 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.

2.11 Cases.

- 1) Haraldur bjó á Dreppstokki. Þorgerður sá Harald. Ingólfr gaf Haraldi land. Þorgerður hét kona Haralds. 2) Eiríkur bjó á Dreppstrokki. Þorgerður sá Eirík. Ingólfr gaf Eiríki land. Þorgerður hét kona Eiríks.

2.12 Apposition.

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

2.13 Proper Nouns.

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

LESSON 3 ANSWER KEY

3.3 The Reading Selelction from *Landnámabók*.

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

3.10 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.

3.11 Translation Review.

Herjólfur hét maður Bárðarson Herjólfssonar; hann fór til Grænlands með Eiríki. Herjólfur nam Herjólfssfjörð ok bjó á Herjólfssnesi. Eiríkur nam Eiríksfjörð ok bjó í Brattahlíð, en Leifr sonur hans eptir hann.

3.12 Gender and Meaning of Nouns.

- 1) sonur; m. 2) n; headland. 3) m; fjord. 4) f; hand. 5) n; skip-ship. 6) m; brother. 7) n; land. 8) n; mál-speech.

3.13 The Definite Article.

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

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

3.14 Grammatical Categories of Verbs.

- 1) person. 2) number. 3) tense. 4) voice. 5) mood.

LESSON 4 ANSWER KEY

4.9 Prepositions Governing One Case

1) Jótlandi; He is from Jotland (Jutland). 2) fjarðinn; They (male) are sailing through the fjord. 3) Herjófi; Ingolf lives near/with Herjolf. 4) vindi; A ship is sailing into [the] wind. 5) Hólmgarðs; [The] king traveled to Holmgard.

4.11 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.

4.12 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.

4.13 Review: Past tense of Verbs.

INFINITIVE	TRANSLATION	PAST TENSE (1 ST /3 RD PERSON SINGULAR)	
búa	to live	bjó	lived
fara	to move	fór	moved
sjá	to see	sá	saw
gefa	to give	gaf	gave
heita	to be called a name	hét	was called
nema	to take	nam	took
vera	to be	var	was
verða	to become	varð	became

LESSON 5 ANSWER KEY

5.9 Runic Script.

1) kurnR; Gormr. 2) Þurui; Þyrí. 3) sina; sína. 4) but; bót. 5) aft; ept. 6) **kunukz** 7) **kunu** 8) **kubl** 9) **pusi** 10) **but**

5.11 Reading Runes.

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

5.12 Word Frequency.

1) mál – speech, legal case, a matter of something. 2) sonr – son. 3) hōnd – 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.

LESSON 6 ANSWER KEY

6.4 Prymskviða Translation

Angry was Ving-Thor / when he woke / and his hammer he missed. / His beard took to shaking / his hair took to quaking / Jord's son groped about.

6.5 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.

6.7 Hafa 'Have.'

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

6.9 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.

6.10 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.

6.11 Verbs.

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

6.12 Linking Verbs Review. (Circled verbs are printed in bold.)

1) *Herjólfur hét maðr Bárðarson Herjólfssonar; hann fór til Grænlands með Eiríki. Herjólfur nam Herjólfssfjörð ok bjó á Herjólfssnesi. 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 Herjolfssnes. Eirik took Eirik's Fjord and lived at Brattahlid, and Leif, his son, after him.

2) *Gormr konungr gerði kumbl þessi eptir Pyri konu sína, Danmarkar bót.*

King Gorm made these monuments in memory of Thyri, his wife, Denmark's adornment.

3) *Gormr, sonr Horda-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 meistr 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.

6.13 Word Frequency.

1) bróðir – brother. 2) vetr – winter. 3) land – land. 4) fá – 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 7 ANSWER KEY

7.4 Personal Pronouns: 1st and 2nd Persons.

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

7.6 Personal Pronouns: 3rd 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.

7.9 The Pronoun *Sinn* and Personal Pronouns.

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

7.11 Personal Pronouns.

M

F

N

M

F

N

Sg <i>nom</i>	hann	hon	þat	Pl <i>nom</i>	þeir	þær	þau
<i>acc</i>	hann	hana	þat	<i>acc</i>	þá	þær	þau
<i>dat</i>	honu m	henni	því	<i>dat</i>	þei m	þei m	þeim
<i>gen</i>	hans	hennar	þess	<i>gen</i>	þeir a	þei ra	þeira

7.12 Reflexive and Possessive Pronouns *Sinn, Minn, and Þinn*.

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 home.

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.

7.13 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.

LESSON 8 ANSWER KEY

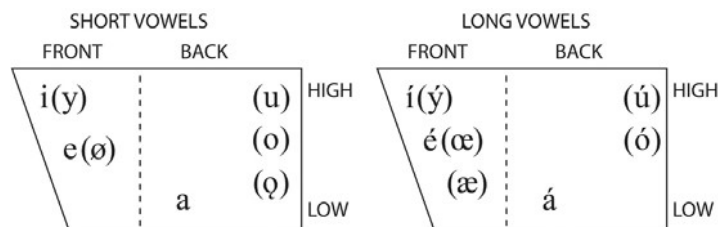
8.2 Reading the Large Runestone at Jelling.

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

8.6 U-Umlaut.

	<i>GARPR</i>	<i>GARÐR</i>	<i>GATA</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	garpr	garðr	gata
<i>acc</i>	garp	garð	gøtu
<i>dat</i>	garpi	garði	gøtu
<i>gen</i>	garps	garðs	gøtu
Pl <i>nom</i>	garpar	garðar	gøtur
<i>acc</i>	garpa	garða	gøtur
<i>dat</i>	gørpum	gørdum	gøtum
<i>gen</i>	garpa	garða	gatna

8.7 Old Norse Vowels



8.8 U-Umlaut.

	SAGA	GATA	KONA
Sg nom	saga	gaga	kona
<i>acc</i>	søgu	gøtu	konu
<i>dat</i>	søgu	gøtu	konu
<i>gen</i>	søgu	gøtu	konu
Pl nom	søgur	gøtur	konu r
<i>acc</i>	søgur	gøtur	konu r
<i>dat</i>	søgum	gøtum	konu m
<i>gen</i>	sagna	gatna	kven na

Translation: story; path; woman.

8.9 U-Umlaut.

1) dølum. 2) varg. 3) kǫmbum. 4) armi. 5) kǫllum. 6) søgu. 7) gøtur. 8) tala.

LESSON 9 ANSWER KEY

9.4 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.

9.7 Pronoun Review

	1ST PERSON	2ND PERSON	3RD PERSON		
			M	F	N
Sg nom	ek	þú	hann	hon	þat
<i>acc</i>	mik	þik	hann	hana	þat
<i>dat</i>	mér	þér	honum	henni	því
<i>gen</i>	mín	þín	hans	hennar	bess
Du nom	vit	(þ)it	X	X	X
<i>acc</i>	okkr	ykkir	X	X	X
<i>dat</i>	okkr	ykkir	X	X	X
<i>gen</i>	okkar	ykkar	X	X	X
Pl nom	vér	(þ)ér	þeir	þær	þau
<i>acc</i>	oss	yðr	þá	þær	þau
<i>dat</i>	oss	yðr	þeim	þeim	þeim
<i>gen</i>	vár	yð(v)ar	þeir(r)a	þeir(r)a	þeir(r)a

9.8 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 Ing. 9) spyrr; She asks a merchant/sea-farer. 10) spyrrjum; We (*dual*) ask a settler. 11) spyrið; You (*dual*) ask her. 12) spyrrja; They (*n*) ask a woman. 13) kalla; I call. 14) kallar; You (*sg*) call. 15) kallar; He calls. 16) kllum; We (*pl*) call. 17) kallið; You (*pl*) call. 18) kalla; They (*f*) call.

9.9 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.

LESSON 10 ANSWER KEY

10.2 Reading *Landnámabók*.

1) Rétt. 2) Rangt. 3) Rétt. 4) Rétt. 5) Rangt. 6) Rangt. 7) Rétt. 8) Rangt. 9) Rangt.

10.9 Weak Verbs in the Present Tense.

1) leitar; 2) gerir; 3) ætla; 4) veiti; 5) svarar; 6) sendir; 7) tölum; 8) sækjum; 9) tala; 10) mæla; 11) leggja; 12) setja; 13) skilja; 14) spyr; 15) vill; 16) þoli; 17) trúm; 18) hefir; 19) hefir; 20) hafið

10.11 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.

10.12 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 Sjúland 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.'

10.13 Reading Comprehension.

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

10.14 Weak Verbs

1) Þú elskar; 1st. 2) Vit leiðum; 2nd. 3) Þér hyggið; 3rd. 4) Þær lofa; 1st. 5) Hon nefnir; 2nd. 6) Han vakir; 4th. 7) Þau krefja; 3rd. 8) Ek tel; 3rd. 9) Þeir dæma; 2nd. 10) Þat gnagar; 1st. 11) Þú eggjar; 1st. 12) Vér drekkjum; 2nd. 13) Þér berið; 3rd. 14) Þær þegja; 4th. 15) Hon segir; 4th. 16) Hann syrgir; 2nd. 17) Þau hyggja; 18) Ek telgi; 2nd. 19) Þeir herja; 1st. 20) Þat beljar; 1st.

10.15 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) setur; He sets. 13) setur; You (*sg*) set. 14) setja; They (*n*) set. 15) setur; 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.

LESSON 11 ANSWER KEY

11.7 The Two Alveolar 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.

11.9 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.

11.10 Reading Review.

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.

11.11 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) jǫtun-; Rule 1, r-Change. 9) þegn-; Rule 2, r-Drop. 10) hag-; N/A. 11) angr-; Rule 2, r-Drop.

11.12 Pronoun Review

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

11.13 Runic Script.

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

11.14 Runic Script.

Answers will vary.

LESSON 12 ANSWER KEY

12.6 Strong Nouns: Type 1 Masculine.

	<i>VÍKING</i> <i>R</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	jǫrlum
<i>gen</i>	víkinga	hesta	jarla

12.9 Two-Way Prepositions: Motion and Position

A.1) garð; garði. 2) Nóreg; Nóregi. 3) brú; brú.

B.1) eyina; eyarinnar. 2) garð; garðs. 3) fjallit; fjallit

12.11 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.

12.12 Nouns.

	<i>HUNDR</i>	<i>FISKR</i>	<i>LÆKNIR</i>	<i>HQRR</i>
Sg nom	hundr	fiskr	læknir	hqrr

<i>acc</i>	hund	fisk	lækni	hǫr
<i>dat</i>	hundi	fiski	lækni	hǫrvi
<i>gen</i>	hunds	fisks	læknis	hǫrs
Pl <i>nom</i>	hundar	fiskar	lækna	hǫrvar
<i>acc</i>	hunda	fiska	lækna	hǫrva
<i>dat</i>	hundum	fiskum	læknum	hǫrum
<i>gen</i>	hunda	fiska	lækna	hǫrva

12.13 Sonr and Maðr.

1) nom sg. 2) gen sg. 3) nom sg. 4) gen sg. 5) dat sg.

12.14 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.

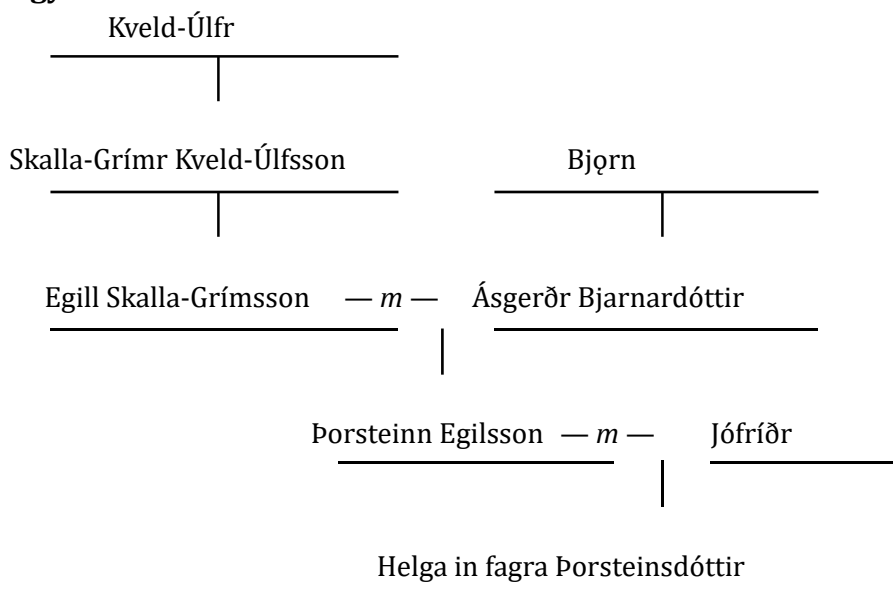
12.15 Verbs in Past Tense.

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

12.16 Verb Review – Vera and Hafa

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

12.17 Genealogy.



LESSON 13 ANSWER KEY

13.5 Strong Nouns: Type 1 Feminines and Neuters.

	<i>MQN</i>	<i>NÁL</i>	<i>BAK</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	møn	nál	bak

<i>acc</i>	møn	nál	bak
<i>dat</i>	møn	nál	baki
<i>gen</i>	manar	nálar	baks
Pl	manar	nálar	bøk
<i>nom</i>			
<i>acc</i>	manar	nálar	bøk
<i>dat</i>	mønnum	nálum	bøkum
<i>gen</i>	mana	nála	baka

13.7 Weak Nouns.

	<i>BARDAGI</i>	<i>GATA</i>	<i>EISTA</i>
Sg	bardagi	gata	eista
<i>nom</i>			
<i>acc</i>	bardaga	gøtu	eista
<i>dat</i>	bardaga	gøtu	eista
<i>gen</i>	bardaga	gøtu	eista
Pl	bardagar	gøtur	eistu
<i>nom</i>			
<i>acc</i>	bardaga	gøtur	eistu
<i>dat</i>	børdugum	gøtum	eistum
<i>gen</i>	bardaga	gatna	eistna

13.8 Readings.

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

13.9 Readings.

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

13.10 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.

13.11 Nouns.

	<i>SKQR</i>	<i>NÁL</i>	<i>DQGG</i>	<i>ELFR</i>
Sg nom	skqr	nál	dqgg	elfr
<i>acc</i>	skqr	nál	dqgg	elfi
<i>dat</i>	skqr	nál	dqgg	elfi
<i>gen</i>	skarar	nálar	dqggvar	elfar

Pl nom	skarar	nálar	döggvar	elfar
<i>acc</i>	skarar	nálar	döggvar	elfar
<i>dat</i>	skorum	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	þörn	þing	egg	fylki
<i>acc</i>	þörn	þing	egg	fylki
<i>dat</i>	þörnum	þingu m	eggjum	fylkjum
<i>gen</i>	barna	þinga	eggja	fylkja

LESSON 14 ANSWER KEY

14.3 Past Tense of Weak Verbs

1) sagði; sögðu. 2) mælti; mæltu. 3) vildi; vildu. 4) gerði; görðu. 5) þótti; þóttu. 6) svaraði; svöruðu. 7) spurði; spurðu. 8) ætlaði; ætluðu. 9) kallaði; kölluðu

14.5 Voice.

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

14.8 Weak Verbs.

	1 ST CONJ	2 ND CONJ	3 RD CONJ	4 TH CONJ
	KALLA	MÆLA	TELJA	VAKA
<i>ek</i>	kallaða	mæltu	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

14.9 I-Umlaut.

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

14.10 Identifying Weak Verb Conjugations.

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

14.11 Weak Verb Translations

1) Þær sǫgðu 2) Þér herjuðuð; 3) Vit gerðum; 4) Hann blótaði; 5) Hon svaraði; 6) Þeir fluttu; 7) Þér ætluðuð; 8) Þær mæltu.

14.12 Weak Verb Conjugations

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

14.13 Weak Verb *Hafa*

	PRESENT	PAST
<i>ek</i>	hef	hafða
<i>þú</i>	hefr	hafðir
<i>han n</i>	hefr	hafði
<i>vér</i>	hǫfum	hǫfðum
<i>þér</i>	hafið	hǫfðuð
<i>þei r</i>	hafa	hǫfðu

14.14 Strong and Weak Nouns.

Strong	<i>HAUGR</i> <i>M</i>	<i>NÁL</i> <i>F</i>	<i>MÁL</i> <i>N</i>	Weak	<i>TÍMI</i> <i>M</i>	<i>VIKA</i> <i>F</i>	<i>EYRA</i> <i>N</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	haugr	nál	mál	Sg <i>nom</i>	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 <i>nom</i>	haugar	nálar	mál	Pl <i>nom</i>	tímar	vikur	eyru
<i>acc</i>	hauga	nálar	mál	<i>acc</i>	tíma	vikur	eyru
<i>dat</i>	haugum	nálu m	málu m	<i>dat</i>	tímu m	vikum	eyrum
<i>gen</i>	hauga	nála	mála	<i>gen</i>	tíma	vikna	eyrna

LESSON 15 ANSWER KEY

15.5 Type 2 Strong Nouns.

	<i>HUGR</i>	<i>SVANR</i>	<i>ÞOKK</i>	<i>HOLL</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	hugr	svanr	þokk	holl
<i>acc</i>	hug	svan	þokk	holl
<i>dat</i>	hug	svani	þokk	hollu

<i>gen</i>	hugar	svans	þakkar	hallar
PI	hugir	svanir	þakkir	hallir
<i>nom</i>				
<i>acc</i>	hugi	svani	þakkir	hallir
<i>dat</i>	hugu m	svönum	þökku m	höllum
<i>gen</i>	huga	svana	þakka	halla

15.7 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.

15.8 Strong Nouns Type 1

	<i>HEIMR (M)</i>	<i>FÖR (F)</i>	<i>LAND (N)</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	heimr	för	land
<i>acc</i>	heim	för	land
<i>dat</i>	heimum	för	landi
<i>gen</i>	heims	farar	lands
PI <i>nom</i>	heimar	farar	lönd
<i>acc</i>	heima	farar	lönd
<i>dat</i>	heimum	förum	löndum
<i>gen</i>	heima	fara	lönd

15.9 Strong Nouns Type 2

	<i>FUNDR (M)</i>	<i>FERÐ (F)</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	fundr	ferð
<i>acc</i>	fund	ferð
<i>dat</i>	fund	ferð
<i>gen</i>	fundar	ferðar
PI <i>nom</i>	fundir	ferðir
<i>acc</i>	fundi	ferðir
<i>dat</i>	fundum	ferðum
<i>gen</i>	funda	ferða

15.10 Weak Nouns.

	<i>GOÐI (M)</i>	<i>SAGA (F)</i>	<i>HJARTA (N)</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	goði	saga	hjarta
<i>acc</i>	goða	sögu	hjarta

<i>dat</i>	goða	sögu	hjarta
<i>gen</i>	goða	sögu	hjarta
<i>Pl nom</i>	goðar	sögur	hjörtu
<i>acc</i>	goða	sögur	hjörtu
<i>dat</i>	goðum	sögum	hjörtum
<i>gen</i>	goða	sagna	hjartna

15.11 Review: The Two Special Stem Rules (Alveolar).

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.

LESSON 16 ANSWER KEY

16.4 Pronoun Usage

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

16.9 Reading Comprehension.

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

16.10 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.

16.11 Review – Reflexive Pronouns

1) sik. 2) hann. 3) sér. 4) honum.

16.12 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.

16.13 Sentence Completion.

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

16.14 Review: 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 17 ANSWER KEY

17.3 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 17.2 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 assembled as a group when there were battles. And so 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.

17.7 Principal Parts of Strong Verbs.

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

17.9 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.

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

1)Þeir **fóru** út í Griklandshaf; 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 hríð 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 [þat] þá svá,...; It so happened that.

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

17.11 The Present Tense of Strong Verbs and I-Umlaut.

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

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

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

17.12 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.

17.13 Strong Verbs.

A. verða

PRESENT

PAST

Sg ek

verð

Sg ek

varð

þú

verðr

þú

vart

hann

verðr

hann

varð

Pl vér

verðum

Pl vér

urðum

þér

verðið

þér

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>	tókum	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	
Sg <i>ek</i>	fer	Sg <i>ek</i>	fór
<i>þú</i>	ferr	<i>þú</i>	fórt
<i>hann</i>	ferr	<i>hann</i>	fór
Pl <i>vér</i>	forum	Pl <i>vér</i>	fórum
<i>þér</i>	farið	<i>þér</i>	fóruð
<i>þeir</i>	fara	<i>þeir</i>	fóru

Past Participle: farinn.

LESSON 18 ANSWER KEY

18.2 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.

18.7 Review – I-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.

18.8 Weak and Strong Verbs Review.

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

18.9 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.

18.10 Imperative Mood: Strong Verbs.

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

18.11 Strong Verb *fara*.

		PRESENT	PAST
Sg 1 st	ek	fer	fór
2 nd	þú	ferr	fórt
3 rd	hann, hon, þat	ferr	fór
Pl 1 st	vér, vit	förum	fórum
2 nd	þér, þit	farið	fóruð
3 rd	þeir, þær, þau	fara	fóru
PAST PARTICIPLE		farinn	

Hann var **farinn** út til Íslands. 'He had gone out to Iceland.'

18.12 Strong Verbs Review.

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

LESSON 19 ANSWER KEY

19.1 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 [from] 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.

19.2 Reading Exercise: *Grettis saga*.

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

19.8 Definite Article.

	DVERGR + INN	KONA + IN	LAND + IT
Sg nom	dvergrinn	konan	landit
acc	dverginn	konuna	landit
dat	dverginum	konunni	landinu
gen	dvergsins	konunnar	landsins
Pl nom	dvergarnir	konurnar	londin
acc	dvergana	konurnar	londin

dat	dvergunum	konunum	lǫndunum
gen	dverganna	kvennanna	landanna

19.9 Demonstrative Pronouns.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	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)a r	þes s
Pl <i>nom</i>	þessir	þessar	þessi	þeir	þær	þau
<i>acc</i>	þessa	þessar	þessi	þá	þær	þau
<i>dat</i>	þessum	þessum	þessu m	þeim	þeim	þei m
<i>gen</i>		þessa ~ þessar(r)a		þeira	þeira	þei ra

19.10 Demonstrative Pronouns.

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

19.11 Strong Nouns: Type 3.

	<i>VÖLLR</i>	<i>KÖTTR</i>	<i>FJÖRÐR</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	völlr	köttr	fjörðr
<i>acc</i>	völl	kött	fjörð
<i>dat</i>	velli	ketti	firði
<i>gen</i>	vallar	kattar	fjarða r
Pl <i>nom</i>	vellir	kettir	firðir
<i>acc</i>	völlu	köttu	fjörðu
<i>dat</i>	völlum	köttum	fjörðu m
<i>gen</i>	valla	katta	fjarða

19.12 Strong Nouns: Type 4.

<i>FÓTR</i>	<i>VETR</i>	<i>BÓK</i>
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Sg <i>nom</i>	fótr	vetr	bók
<i>acc</i>	fót	vetr	bók
<i>dat</i>	fœti	vetri	bók
<i>gen</i>	fótar	vetrar	bókar
Pl <i>nom</i>	fœtr	vetr	bœkr
<i>acc</i>	fœtr	vetr	bœkr
<i>dat</i>	fótum	vetrum	bóku m
<i>gen</i>	fóta	vetra	bóka

19.13 The word *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.

19.14 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

19.15 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

LESSON 20 ANSWER KEY

20.1 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.

20.2 Reading Translation.

That autumn Grim the Hersir killed Ondott Crow because he [Grim] did not get the payment for the king [the king's tax]. But Signy, Ondott's wife, loaded onto a ship all their movable possessions immediately that same night, 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 didn't like staying there but for a little while 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.

20.7 Exercise – The Past Subjunctive of Verbs.

	<i>TALA</i>	<i>HAFA</i>	<i>GJALDA</i>	<i>KOMA</i>
Sg <i>ek</i>	talaða	hefða	gylða	kœma
<i>þú</i>	talaðir	hefðir	gyldir	kœmir
<i>han</i> <i>n</i>	talaði	hefði	gyldi	kœmi
Pl <i>vér</i>	talaðim	hefðim	gyldim	kœmi m
<i>þér</i>	talaðið	hefðið	gyldið	kœmi ð
<i>þeir</i>	talaði	hefði	gyldi	kœmi

20.8 Subjunctive Mood: Present Tense.

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

	<i>LEITA</i>	<i>DRAG</i> <i>A</i>	<i>KOMA</i>	<i>HORFA</i>	<i>SKILJA</i>	<i>HÖGGVA</i>
Sg <i>ek</i>	leita	draga	koma	horfa	skilja	hoggva
<i>þú</i>	leitir	dragir	komir	horfir	skilir	hoggvir
<i>han</i> <i>n</i>	leiti	dragi	komi	horfi	skili	hoggvi
Pl <i>vér</i>	leitim	dragim	komim	horfim	skilim	hoggvim
<i>þér</i>	leitið	dragið	komið	horfið	skilið	hoggvið
<i>þeir</i>	leiti	dragi	komi	horfi	skili	hoggvi

20.9 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.

20.10 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; kœm. 10) tók; tæk.

<i>BRJÓTA</i>	<i>VERÐA</i>	<i>LÍTA</i>	<i>KOMA</i>	<i>TAKA</i>
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Sg <i>ek</i>	bryta	yrða	lita	kœma	tœka
<i>þú</i>	brytir	yrðir	litir	kœmir	tœkir
<i>hann</i>	bryti	yrði	liti	kœmi	tœki
Pl <i>vér</i>	brytim	yrðim	litim	kœmim	tœkim
<i>þér</i>	brytið	yrðið	litið	kœmið	tœkið
<i>þeir</i>	bryti	yrði	liti	kœmi	tœki

20.11 Strong Verbs.

A.Bera

	PRESENT		PAST
Sg <i>ek</i>	ber	Sg <i>ek</i>	bar
<i>þú</i>	berr	<i>þú</i>	bart
<i>hann</i>	berr	<i>hann</i>	bar
Pl <i>vér</i>	berum	Pl <i>vér</i>	bárum
<i>þér</i>	berið	<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) fõrum.

LESSON 21 ANSWER KEY

21.2 Reading Translation.

At that time so great a famine came to Iceland, such that none as equally great 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 broken [shipwrecked] there in Vik. Flosi received four or five of them. Stein was the name of the one 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 washed onto the headland, at that place which was called *at Rifskerjum* [beside 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.

21.3 Reading Exercise: *Grettis saga*.

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

21.5. Nouns with Strong Adjectives.

	<i>UNGR MADR</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

21.8. Strong Adjectives.

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

21.10. Strong Adjectives.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
Sg nom	langr	lǫng	langt
<i>acc</i>	langan	langa	langt
<i>dat</i>	lǫngum	langri	lǫngu
<i>gen</i>	langs	langrar	langs
Pl nom	langir	langar	lǫng
<i>acc</i>	langa	langar	lǫng
<i>dat</i>	lǫngum	lǫngum	lǫngum
<i>gen</i>	langra	langra	langra

21.11. Strong Adjectives.

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

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

	<i>MIKILL MAÐR</i>	<i>MIKIL KONA</i>	<i>MIKIT BARN</i>
Sg	mikill maður	mikil kona	mikit barn
<i>nom</i>			
<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	miklir menn	miklar konur	mikil börn
<i>nom</i>			
<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

	<i>LÍTILL MAÐR</i>	<i>LÍTIL KONA</i>	<i>LÍTIT BARN</i>
Sg	lítill maður	lítil kona	lítit barn
<i>nom</i>			
<i>acc</i>	litinn mann	litla konu	lítit barn
<i>dat</i>	litlum manni	lítilli konu	litlu barni
<i>gen</i>	lítils manns	lítillar konu	lítils barns
Pl	litlir menn	litlar konur	lítill börn
<i>nom</i>			
<i>acc</i>	litla menn	litlar konur	lítill börn
<i>dat</i>	litlum mönnum	litlum konum	litlum börnum
<i>gen</i>	lítilla manna	lítilla kvenna	lítilla barna

21.13 The Pronouns *Hverr* and *Einnhverr*.

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

21.14 The verbs *vera* in past tense.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Sg 1 st ek	var	væri
2 nd þú	vart	værir
3 rd þat	var	væri
Pl 1 st vér, vit	várum	værim
2 nd þér, þit	váruð	værið
3 rd þau	váru	væri

21.15 Strong and Weak Verbs.

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

LESSON 22 ANSWER KEY**22.2 Reading Translation.**

Thorgeir Flask-Back was the first to attack Flosi's men up on the whale. Thorfinn was forward on the head of the whale standing in the cuts which he had made for himself.

Thorgeir said, 'I bring you your axe.' Then he struck him [Thorfinn] in the 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 strike dead one of Stein's companions. Men fell there on both sides.

22.3 Exercise – Form *Grettir's Saga*.

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

22.8 Strong Verbs Review List.

A.Taka

	PRESENT		PAST
Sg <i>ek</i>	tek	Sg <i>ek</i>	tók
<i>þú</i>	tekr	<i>þú</i>	tókt

<i>han</i> <i>n</i>	tekr	<i>hann</i>	tók
Pl <i>vér</i>	tókum	Pl <i>vér</i>	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 bíða '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.'

22.9 Past Participles.

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

22.10 Verbs.

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

22.11 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.

22.12 Runes.

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

22.13 Definite Article Review.

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

LESSON 23 ANSWER KEY

23.1 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 war plunder [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; and when she met Hedin, she told him that Hogni wanted no reconciliation. She bid him to prepare for battle, and now both sides did so, going up onto the islands and drawing up their forces in battle array.

23.2 Close Reading of the Battle of the Hjadnings.

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) Hogni.

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

23.4. Nouns with the Definite Article and Weak Adjectives.

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

23.9 Definite Article.

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

23.10 Weak Adjectives.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
Sg nom	langi	langa	langa
<i>acc</i>	langa	lõngu	langa
<i>dat</i>	langa	lõngu	langa
<i>gen</i>	langa	lõngu	langa
Pl nom	lõngu	lõngu	lõngu
<i>acc</i>	lõngu	lõngu	lõngu
<i>dat</i>	lõngum	lõngum	lõngum
<i>gen</i>	lõngu	lõngu	lõngu

23.11 Weak Adjectives.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>
Sg <i>nom</i>	hagi	væn a	fagra	Pl	høgu	vænu	føgru
<i>acc</i>	haga	væn u	fagra		høgu	vænu	føgru
<i>dat</i>	haga	væn u	fagra		høgum	vænum	føgnum
<i>gen</i>	haga	væn u	fagra		høgu	vænu	føgru

23.12 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.

23.13 Adverbs.

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

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

	<i>INN MIKLI MAÐR</i>	<i>IN MIKLA KONA</i>	<i>IT MIKLA BARN</i>
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
Pl <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 miklu(m) mönnum	inum miklu(m) konum	inum miklu(m) 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 litlu(m) mönnum	inum litlu(m) konum	inum litlu(m) börnum
<i>gen</i>	inna litlu manna	inna litlu kvenna	inna litlu barna

LESSON 24 ANSWER KEY

24.1 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 those who were 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, that 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.

24.5. 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.

24.7 Verbs Taking Dative or Genitive Objects.

- 1) spjótinu; Odin thrusts with the spear. 2) mǫnnum; 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) mǫnnum þeim; The chieftain thanks those men. 7) steini; Loki throws a stone.

24.10 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> <i>n</i>	klífr	<i>hann</i>	kleif
Pl <i>vér</i>	klífum	Pl <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.

24.11 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>han</i>	strýkr	<i>hann</i>	strauk
<i>n</i>			
Pl	strjúkum	Pl	strukum
<i>vér</i>		<i>vér</i>	
<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.

24.12 Proper Nouns.

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

LESSON 25 ANSWER KEY

25.1. 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.

25.8. 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 the most unruly man. 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 Lake/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.

A shepherd of 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.'

25.10 Reading.

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.'

25.11 Strong Verbs Review: Present and Past Tense.

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

25.12 Strong Verbs: Classes I-III.

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

25.13 Strong Verbs: Classes I-III.

1) III; funduð. 2) III; verðum. 2) 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.

25.14 Strong Verbs: Class III.

	PRESENT		PAST
Sg <i>ek</i>	slepp	Sg <i>ek</i>	slapp
<i>þú</i>	sleppr	<i>þú</i>	slappt
<i>hann</i> <i>n</i>	sleppr	<i>hann</i>	slapp
Pl <i>vér</i>	sleppum	Pl <i>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, unninn. 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.

LESSON 26 ANSWER KEY

26.1. 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 leapt 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 foot [Svart's foot], cutting it off.

Then Svart said: 'Now the difference in luck between us is revealed,' 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.

26.6. Preterite-Present Verbs.

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

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

26.8 Strong Verbs Review.

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

26.9 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.

26.10 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.

LESSON 27 ANSWER KEY

27.1 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.

27.3. Comparative of Two-Syllable Adjectives

| | M | F | N |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Sg <i>nom</i> | nauðgari | nauðgari | nauðgara |
| <i>acc</i> | nauðgara | nauðgari | nauðgara |
| <i>dat</i> | nauðgara | nauðgari | nauðgara |
| <i>gen</i> | nauðgara | nauðgari | nauðgara |
| Pl <i>nom</i> | nauðgari | nauðgari | nauðgari |
| <i>acc</i> | nauðgari | nauðgari | nauðgari |
| <i>dat</i> | nauðguru
m | nauðguru
m | nauðgurum |
| <i>gen</i> | nauðgari | nauðgari | nauðgari |

27.5. 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.

27.7 Reading Translation.

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, they had two sons who now 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 that 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 quite wealthy.

27.8 Comparative Adjectives.

| | M | F | N |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 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> | sterkuru
m | sterkuru
m | sterkurum |
| <i>gen</i> | sterkari | sterkari | sterkari |

27.9 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> | ríkustra | ríkustra | ríkustra |
| 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 |

27.10 Reading.

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

LESSON 28 ANSWER KEY

28.2 Reading Translation.

Then spoke Gangleri: 'Where is the chief center or holy place of the gods?'

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. Yet another 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 placed his eye 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].'

28.3 Reading Translation.

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

High replied, 'There is much to say of it. A certain eagle sits in the branches of the ash, and it knows much. 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 Yet so many serpents are there in Hvergelmir 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 dry up or rot. That water is so holy 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'...

'That dew, which falls to the earth, people call it honey dew, and bees feed themselves 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.'

Reading Translation, Baldr.

Then Gangleri said: 'I would like to hear news of 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 eyelash.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, líknsamastr.

28.7 Vowel Loss in Two-Syllable Nouns.

| | <i>APTANN</i> | <i>ÞUMALL</i> | <i>HQFUÐ</i> |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| <i>Sg</i> | aptann | þumall | høfuð |
| <i>nom</i> | | | |
| <i>acc</i> | aptan | þumal | høfuð |
| <i>dat</i> | aptni | þumli | høfði |
| <i>gen</i> | aptans | þumals | høfuðs |

¹ Called Dáinn, Dvalinn, Duneyrr and Duraprór.

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.

³ The Icelandic plant *Baldrs brá* is the English sea mayweed (Latin *Matricaria maritima*).

| | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| PI | aptnar | þumlar | höfuð |
| <i>nom</i> | | | |
| <i>acc</i> | aptna | þumla | höfuð |
| <i>dat</i> | aptnum | þumlum | höfðum |
| <i>gen</i> | aptna | þumla | höfða |

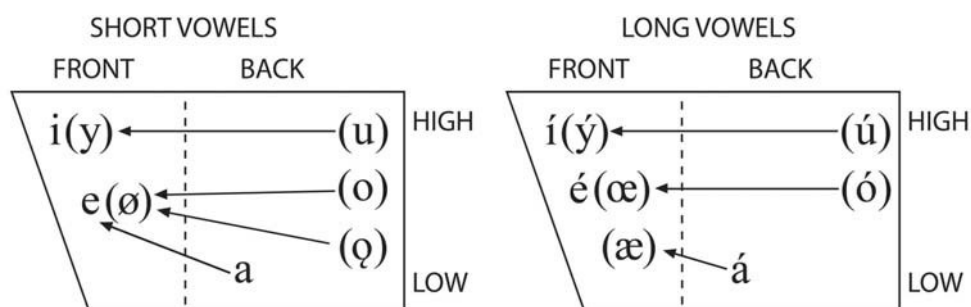
28.8 Reading Passage Review, Askr Yggdrasils.

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

28.9 Reading Passage and Demonstrative Pronoun Review.

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

28.10 Strong Verbs Class VI.



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

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.

28.11 Review: I-Umlaut.

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

B.

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

28.12 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 29 ANSWER KEY**29.2. Reading Translation.**

As Yule 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.

29.7. 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.'

29.8 Verbs: Active and Middle Voice.

| GERA | | | GEFA | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| PRESENT | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | ACTIVE | MIDDLE |
| Sg 1st | geri | gerumk | gef | gefumk |
| 2 nd | gerir | gerisk | gefr | gefisk |
| 3 rd | gerir | gerisk | gefr | gefisk |
| Pl 1st | gerum | gerum(s)k | gefum | gefum(s)k |
| 2 nd | gerið | gerizk | gefið | gefizk |
| 3 rd | gera | gerask | gefa | gefask |
| GERA | | | GEFA | |

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.

| PAST | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | ACTIVE | MIDDLE |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|
| Sg 1st | gerða | gerðumk | gaf | gafumk |
| 2nd | gerðir | gerðisk | gaft | gafzk |
| 3rd | gerði | gerðisk | gaf | gafsk |
| Pl 1st | gerðum | gerðum(s)k | gáfum | gáfum(s)k |
| 2nd | gerðuð | gerðuzk | gáfuð | gáfuzk |
| 3rd | gerðu | gerðusk | gáfu | gáfusk |

29.9 Subjunctive Mood: Active and Middle Voice.

| GERA | | | GEFA | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-------------|--|
| PRESENT | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | |
| Sg 1st | gera | gerumk | brjóta | brjótumk | |
| 2nd | gerir | gerisk | brjótir | brjótisk | |
| 3rd | geri | gerisk | brjóti | brjótisk | |
| Pl 1st | gerim | gerim(s)k | brjótim | brjótim(s)k | |
| 2nd | gerið | gerizk | brjótið | brjótizk | |
| 3rd | geri | gerisk | brjóti | brjótisk | |

| GERA | | | GEFA | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--|
| PAST | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | ACTIVE | MIDDLE | |
| Sg 1st | gerða | gerðumk | bryta | brytumk | |
| 2nd | gerðir | gerðisk | brytir | brytisk | |
| 3rd | gerði | gerðisk | bryti | brytisk | |
| Pl 1st | gerðim | gerðim(s)k | brytim | brytim(s)k | |
| 2nd | gerðið | gerðizk | brytið | brytizk | |
| 3rd | gerði | gerðisk | bryti | brytisk | |

29.10 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.

29.11 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.

29.12 Strong Verbs: Class VII.

| PRESENT | | PAST | |
|-----------|-----|--------------|-----|
| Sg | ræð | Sg ek | réð |
| ek | | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| <i>þú</i> | ræðr | <i>þú</i> | rétt |
| <i>han</i>
<i>n</i> | ræðr | <i>hann</i> | réð |
| PI
<i>vér</i> | ráðum | PI <i>vér</i> | 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.

LESSON 30 ANSWER KEY

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

Hott screamed loudly and then said, 'Now you 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 not to cry out. 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.⁵ The king's men were struck with fear.

30.7 Grammar Review.

⁵ According to Saxo's *History*, this episode took place at the wedding of Hrolf's sister to Agnar Ingjaldsson.

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.

30.8 Enclitic Pronouns.

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

30.9 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.

30.10 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.

READING CHAPTERS ANSWER KEY

RC 3.2 *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.

RC 3.5 *Son* and *Dóttir*.

Answers will vary

RC 7.6 Ordinal Numbers.

Annar; þriðji; fjórði; fimmti, sétti; sjauundi; átti; áttundi; níundi; tíundi; ellífti.

RC 8.1 Reading Runes.

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

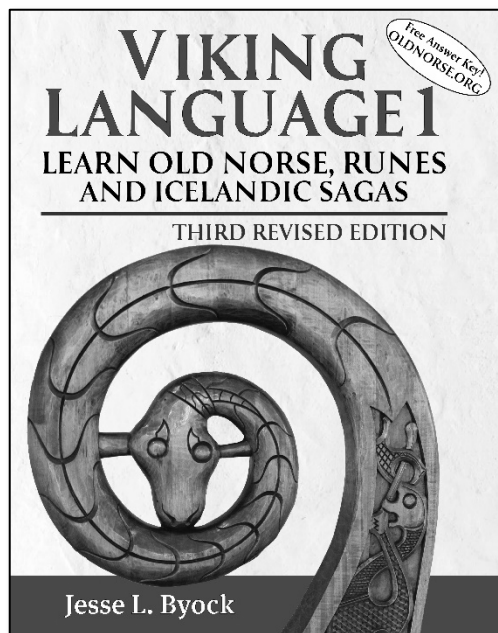
RC 9.2. Main and Dependent Clauses.

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

RC 9.3 Present 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.

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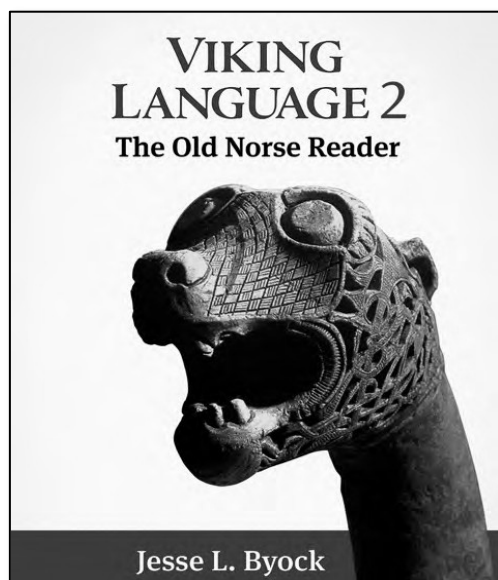
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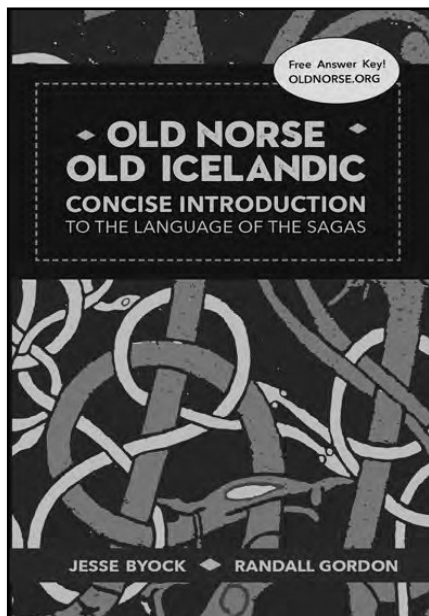
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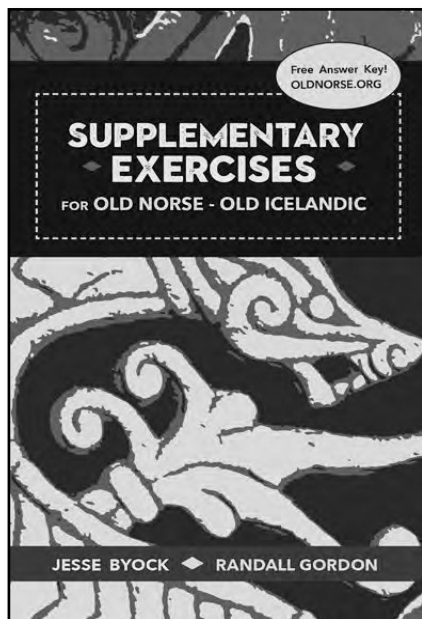
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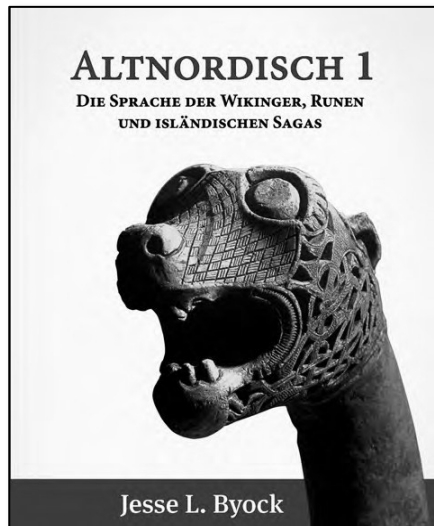
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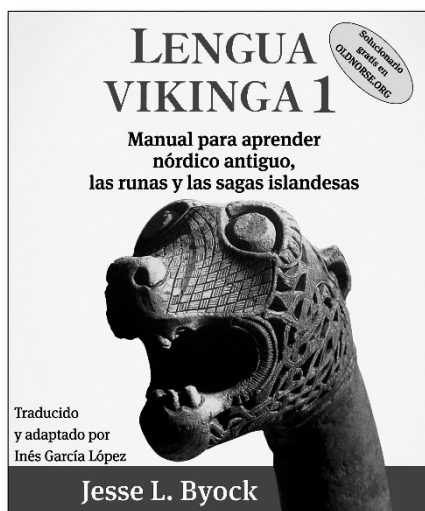
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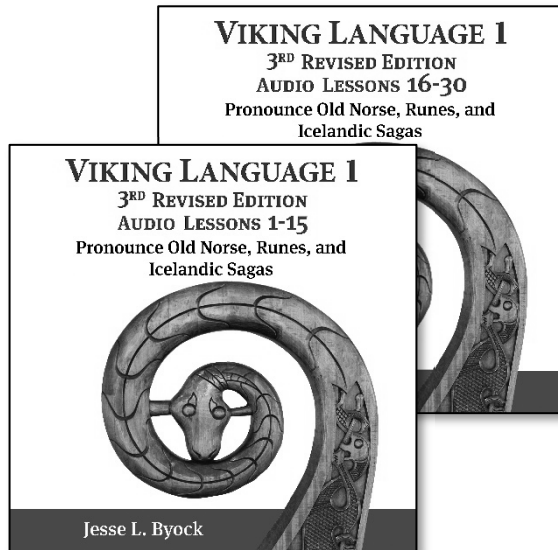
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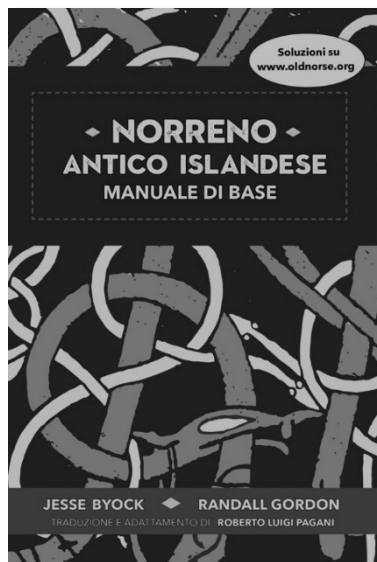
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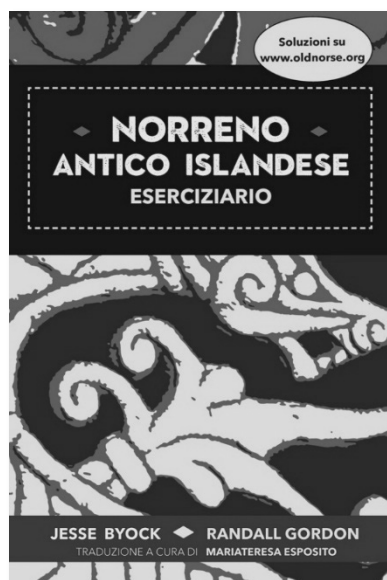
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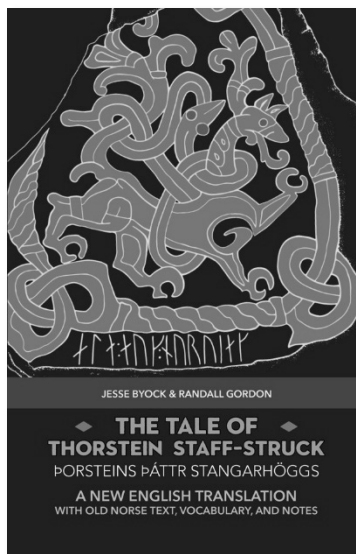
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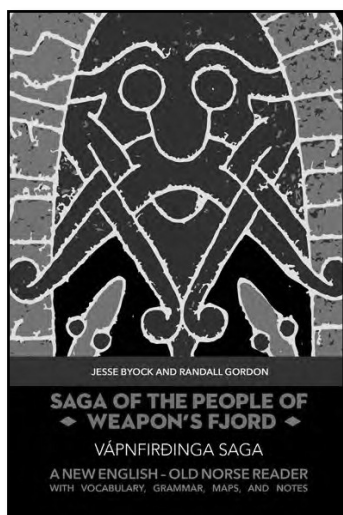
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