

Exam 4 December 2009: 9-13

Accepted dictionaries and grammars (The student may bring one or more of the books on the list.):

- Barnes, Michael, 1999: *A new Introduction to Old Norse – part I: Grammar*. University College London. (Reprinted 2001).
- Spurkland, Terje, 1989: *Innføring i norrønt språk*. Universitetsforlaget, Oslo.
- *A Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic*. (Geir T. Zoëga).
- *Norrøn Ordbok* (Leiv Heggstad (et al.)).

Answer all of the questions in English or Norwegian.

Read through all of the questions before you start answering them.

From *Borgarþingslög*:

1        6.5 En ef maðr er daghvillr oc etr kiot a fastu daghum. kōmr maðr inn  
2        farande # till hans. oc spyr: «Hui etr þu kiot en aðrer men fasta.» Spytir  
3        han utt þæ`í`m bita er þa hæfir han i munnri ser. gange till *scripta* uið prest  
4        oc bōte engu fe *firi*. Ef han suælgir niðr þæim er þa hæfir han i munnri ser  
5        oc tækr annan bōte sliku sem dagh riki er till.  
. . .

1. Translate into English or Norwegian.
2. This is an unnormalized Old Norse text.
  - a. What are the differences between an unnormalized and a normalized text?
  - b. Why are some letters in italics?
  - c. Why, or to whom, is it important that the italicized letters are italicized?
  - d. Normalize "fastu daghum". Which umlaut/mutation is not marked in the unnormalized text? Do you know why?
  - e. Normalize "hæfir" and "tækr". What does the root vowel in the unnormalized forms indicate?
  - f. Normalize "daghvillr", "kiot", "scripta" and "sliku". Comment upon at least one difference between the normalized and the unnormalized form of each word.
3. Comment upon the present tense forms "kōmr", "hæfir", "spytir" and "tækr":
  - a. What are the infinitive forms of these four verbs?
  - b. Explain the difference between strong and weak verbs with reference to these four verbs.

4. “Gange” and “bøte”:
  - a. Analyze the verb forms “gange” (line 3) and “bøte” (line 4) in mode, tense, person and number.
  - b. Why is this mode chosen here?

From *Gylfaginning*:

Þá lagði Þórr hafrstökurnar útar frá eldinum ok mælti at búandi ok heimamenn hans skyldu kasta á hafrstökurnar beinunum. Þjalfi, son búanda, helt á lærlegg hafrsins ok spretti á knífi sínum ok braut til mergjar.

Þórr dvaldisk þar of náttina, en í óttu fyrir dag stóð hann upp ok klæddi sik, tók hamarinn Mjöllni ok brá upp ok vígði hafrstökurnar. Stóðu þá upp hafrarnir ok var þá annarr haltr epra fíoti. Þat fann Þórr ok taldi at búandinn eða hans hjón mundi eigi skynsamliga hafa farit með beinum hafrsins. Kennir hann at brotinn var lærleggrinn.

5. Translate the text into Norwegian or English.
6. Analyze the following sentence syntactically:  
*Þá lagði Þórr hafrstökurnar útar frá eldinum ok mælti at búandi ok heimamenn hans skyldu kasta á hafrstökurnar beinunum.*
  - a. Analyze the nouns *hafrstökurnar* (appears twice), *eldinum*, and *beinunum* giving the following information: gender, nominative singular forms, case, number and definiteness.
  - b. Why does the word *beinunum* have the case form that it has here?
  - c. Which case form does *hafrstökurnar* have in *kasta á hafrstökurnar beinunum*, and why?
7. Analyze the noun *mergjjar* in case and number. Why is this particular case form chosen here?
8. Analyze the following sentence syntactically:  
*Kennir hann at brotinn var lærleggrinn.*
  - a. Analyze the forms *brotinn* and *lærleggrinn* in word class, gender, case, and number.
  - b. Why does *lærleggrinn* have the case form it does?
  - c. Why does *brotinn* have the form it has?