

Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Faculty of Humanities
Department of Linguistics

'The Sword Tyrfing'¹
translation and analysis

Final assignment for course № 41567: "Structural Elements of Old Norse"

Submitted to: Larissa Naiditch.
Jehuda Ronen.

Jerusalem · Summer 2008

¹From 'Hervarar saga ok Heiðreks', chapter 2, as given in CRAIGIE (1924, §8).

General remarks

- I have used CLEASBY and VIGFUSSON (1874) ('An Icelandic-English dictionary') extensively. Many of the Germanic cognates given in this assignment are taken from it. Numbers in [] indicate references to pages in this dictionary. I also used ZOËGA (1910).

- I segmented the text into nine segments (according to the full stops given by *ibid.*). For each segment I provided a literal (yet understandable) translation, syntactic remarks and finally a lexemic (lexical, morphological and etymological) analysis. Full analyses is given only in the first occurrence of each word; later occurrences are mentioned briefly or omitted.

- Legend: '♀' = feminine gender, '♂' = masculine gender, '☉' = neuter gender, ':' = singular, '::' = dual, ':::' = plural. All other signs and abbreviations are regularly used by linguists.

Text and analysis

- **Konungur hét Siglami; svá er sagt, at hann væri son Öðins; hans son hét Svafllami; hann tók ríki eftir föður sínu; hann var enn mesti hermaðr.**

(There was) a king (which) was called Siglami; so it is said, that he was Öðinn's son; his son was called Svafllami; he took the kingdom after his father; he was the greatest warrior.

Syntactic:

Konungur hét Siglami — a construction used to introduce a character into narrative and name it. Compare with **'Angrboda hét gygr** **'I þotunheimum'** (CRAIGIE (1924, §8)), **'Gymir hét maðr'** (*ibid.*, §9), and **'Skjöldr hét sonr Öðins'** (*ibid.*, §12), which are of a different kind, as they have a different order of elements.

svá er sagt, at [...] — The use of **svá** here, as a pro-form referring to the things said, bears a resemblance to the use of the neuter (morphologically: feminine) object in Coptic ⲁ—ⲓ—ⲕⲟⲟ—Ⲙ ⲛⲉ (lit.: 'he said it:').

svá er sagt — An impersonal (passive) construction. Used when citing prior folk myths.

Lexemic:

konungr — ♂ NOM.; *king*.

Etymology common to all Germanic languages (except Gothic, where $\psi\mu\alpha\rho\mu\varsigma^2$ is used. Yet it is possible it is merely Ulfila's choice not to use the cognate of **konungr**): O.E. *cýning*, ModEng. *king*, O.H.G. *chuninc*, Ger. *könig*, etc. Was contracted into **kóngr** since the 14th century, in a similar manner to Eng. *king* and Ger. *könig*.

hét — III· ind. pret. of **heita** (intrans.) 'to be called'. [252]. Goth. $\mathfrak{h}\mu\tau\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{a}$, O.E. *hātan*, Archaic ModEng. *hight*, *hot* (a frozen form), O.H.G. *haizan*, Germ. *heissen*.

Sigrlami — PN. The element **sigr** 'victory' is obvious; does **lami** mean 'lame, maimed' ([370])?

svá — *so*. [607] Common to other Germanic languages: Goth. *syē*, O.E. *spā*, Mod-Eng. *so*, Ger. *so*. Developes into **svó** in the 14th and the 15th centuries; > **svo** > **so**.

er — III· ind. prae. of **vera** 'to be': *is*. [694—695] O.E. *is*, ModEng. *is*, Germ. *ist*. **s (z) > r** because of rhotacism.

sagt — pass. part. of **segja** 'to say, to tell': *said, told*. [518] O.E. *secgan*, ModEng. *say*.

at — *that*; used in indirect quo-

²Compare with Poetic O.N. **þjóðann** and O.E. *þēoden*.

hafri — III. ind. pret. of weak **hafa** 'have'. [228].
 Goth. *hafa*, O.E. *habban*, ModEng. *have*, Germ. *haben*, Nederl. *hebben*. See *ibid.*, p. 228 for comments about I.E. etymology.

sigr — ACC. of **sigr** 'victory' (as mentioned above, the **r** is a radical). [527].

References

CLEASBY, Richard and VIGFUSSON, Gudbrand, *An Icelandic-English Dictionary*, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1874).

CRAIGIE, William Alexander, *Easy readings in Old Icelandic: with outlines of grammar and vocabularies*, (Edinburgh: I.B. Hutchen, 1924).

YOUNG, Jean I., *The Prose Edda: tales from Norse mythology*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1954), ISBN 0-520-012321.

ZOËGA, Geir T., *A Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic*, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1910).

noun: *his*.

Svafrlami — Called 'Siglami' in the R version of the **Her-*varar Saga***, and his parent-age was not given there.

tök — III ind. pret. of **taka** 'to take': *took*.

ríki — ACC. (non-GEN) of **ríki** 'kingdom'. -**ja** stem. [491]

Goth. *reiri*, O.E. *rice*, >ModEng. *rich*, Germ. *reich*.

eftir — prep. +DAT/ACC; *after*. Spelt also **epitr** (in other sources?).

Goth. *afþar*, O.E. *after*, ModEng. *after*.

fjödur — OBL. of **fáðir** 'father', -**r** stem. [137]

Goth. *faþar*, O.E. and Early ModEng. *father*, Mod-Eng. *father*, Lat. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*.

sin — **σ** NOM. (=ACC.) of pron. poss. reflx. **sin** 'one's own'. [529].

Goth. *seins*.

var — III. ind. pret. of **vera** 'to be': *was*. Germanic *-**s** > -**r** because of rhotacism.

tations. [28]

South-Germanic cognates have an initial dental, which was dropped in Scandinavian languages: Goth. *þat*, O.E. *þat*, ModEng. *that*; Swed. *at*, Dan. *at*.

hann — III NOM. personal pronoun: *he*.

veri — III. subj. pret. of **vera** 'to be'. The subjunctive is used here in a nominalised ('subordinated') clause (as it is usual in I.E. languages).

The son — NOM. of **sonr**. The -**r** drops when suffixed in names, e.g. **Snorri Sturlu-son** (not **sonr**). It may seem that the same holds here (son **Öðinn** as **Öðinsson**; the former is less grammaticalised), although later is written '**hans son**' (not **hans sonr**). [578].

Goth. *sunus*, O.E. *sunu*, ModEng. *son*.

Öðinn — GEN. of **Öðinn** (PN). **hans** — III GEN. personal pron.

‘stroke, blow’. [308].
kom — III· ind. pret. of strong **koma** ‘come’. [348].
ok — adv. *also*. [466].
fal — III· ind. pret. of strong **fela** ‘hide’. [150].
báða — ACC^σ of **báðir** ‘both’. [54].
eggteina — ACC.: of **egg-teinn** ‘edge-rim’. [177].
þvíat — *since (that), because (of it)*.

dyrnar — ♀ **dyrr**. For a discussion on this word’s gender, see CLEASBY and VIGFUSSON (1874, p. 111).
lukusk — III.: ind. pret. reflx. of strong **lúka** (+aptr) ‘shut, close’. [399].
 Scots *louk*.
aptr — (a part of ‘**luka aptr**’s valency.)
steininum — DAT· def. of **steinn** ‘stone’.

- **Konungr kallaði sverðit Tyrfing, ok bar hann jafnan í orrostum ok einvígjum, ok hafði jafnan sigr.**

The king called the sword ‘Tyrfing’, and always carried it in battle and combat, and always had victory.

Syntactic:

Konungr kallaði [...], ok bar hann [...], ok hafði [...]. — The first verb has a noun as its subject, the second one an (independent) personal pronoun, and the third only the person indicated in the verb’s inflexion — a matter of scale?

Lexemic:

kallaði — III· ind. pret. of weak **kalla** ‘call’.
bar — III· ind. pret. of strong **bera** ‘bear, carry’. [58].
sverðit — ACC· (=NOM·) def. of **sværd** ‘sword’. [610].
jafnan — adv. *constantly, always* (varjamnan). [322].

Used here in an ‘independent’ clause.

enn — Orthographic var. of def. encl. art. **hinn** ‘the’. Cogn. with Goth. **𐌸𐌶𐌺𐌺**, O.E. *geond*, ModEng. *yon*, Germ. *jener*.

mesti — suprl. NOM· weak (because of the preceding **enn**) of **mikill** ‘big, great’. [423] and [427].

Goth. **𐌿𐌶𐌶𐌺𐌺**, O.E. *mycel*,

Heliand (Old Saxon) *mikil*, O.H.G. *mihil*, Lat. *magnus*, Gr. **μέγας**; Goth. **𐌿𐌶𐌺𐌺**.

hermaðr — **σ** NOM· of **hermaðr** ‘man of war, warrior’. Comp.: **herr** ‘host, army, troops’ (among other meanings) + **maðr** ‘man’.

Goth. **𐌿𐌶𐌶𐌺𐌺**, O.E. *here*, O.H.G. and Heliand *heri*, Germ. *heer*, Nederl. *heir*.

- **Ok einn dag, er konungr reið á veiðar, og hann varð einn sinna manna, sá hann einn steinn mikinn við sólarsetr, ok þar hjá dverga tvá; konungr vígði þá utan steins með málaxi; þeir beiddu fjorlausnar.**

And one day, when the king rode a-hunting, and (he) became separated (lit. alone) from his men; by sunset he saw a great stone, and by it (lit. there-by) two dwarves; the king put them under a spell outside a stone with an inlaid sword;³ they begged for ransom.

Syntactic:

einn dag — Accusative of time phrases; denotes adverbiality.

konungr — The use of the definite suffix in this text, and generally in Old Icelandic, is far from being satisfyingly described in grammatical literature. It is clearly of complex nature. In this text there is no occurrence of **konungrinn**, but only **konungr**, even in situations which are clearly ‘definite’ to Modern Anglocentric

³I guess he had to put them under a spell so they will not hide in the stone, as they do later in the story.

or Hebreocentric eyes. Does **konungr** act here as a proper name? (cf. English 'When I am king').

sinna manna — Genetivus partitivus.

Lexemic:

ok — conj. *and*. [465-466].

veðar — ACC?..? of ♀ **veðr**

CLEASBY and VIGFUSSON

'hunting, catching'. [690].

(1874, p. 465), following

O.H.G. *waida*, Germ. *weide*.

Grimm, suggests a con-

og — Orth. var. of **ok**; used in

nexion with Goth. *gab* and

Goth. *ṛþ*.

einn — ♂ ACC. (=NOM.) of **einn**

card. num. 'one'. [122].

'become, happen, come to

pass'. [695]

Gr. εἶς, εἷς, Lat. *unus* (Early

Goth. *yairþw*, O.E. *pe-*

Lat. *omos*), Goth. *þins*,

orðan, Germ. *werden*.

O.E. *an*, ModEng. *one*.

dag — ACC. of ♂ **dagr** 'day'. [94].

Goth. *ajrs*, O.E. *dag*, Mod-

Eng. *day*, Germ. *tag*.

er — *when*. [131-132].

ModEng. *as*?

reið — III. ind. pret. of strong

riða 'ride': *rode*.

O.E. *riðan*, ModEng. *ride*,

Germ. *reiten*.

á — prep. + DAT/ACC;

on/towards. [36].

Goth. *þmþ*, O.E. and Mod-

Eng. *on*, Germ. *an*.

einn — ♂ ACC. (=NOM.) of **einn**

card. num. 'one'. [122].

ModEng. *see*, Germ. *sehen*.

Goth. *spjrw*, O.E. *seon*,

'see'.

sá — III. ind. pret. of strong **sja**

are liquids, while *ð* isn't).

simulation of ***-nr** (n and r

-nn- > -ð- because of dis-

manna — ♂ GEN. of **maðr** 'man'

[529].

unnin — pass. part. of **vinna**

'(work), do, make'.

Goth. *yinnw*, O.E. *pinnan*.

'work'. [456].

ok — adv. *also*. [466].

ment of **skulu** here.

Germ. *auch*.

þriju — NOM of card. num.

'three'.

níðingsverk — NOM. of ♂

níðingsverk 'dastard's

þinn 'your (possessed: ♂)'.
þinn — NOM. of ♂ II. poss. pron.

þriju — NOM of card. num.

'three'.

níðingsverk — NOM. of ♂

níðingsverk 'dastard's

þinn 'your (possessed: ♂)'.
þinn — NOM. of ♂ II. poss. pron.

þriju — NOM of card. num.

'three'.

níðingsverk — NOM. of ♂

níðingsverk 'dastard's

þinn 'your (possessed: ♂)'.
þinn — NOM. of ♂ II. poss. pron.

þriju — NOM of card. num.

'three'.

níðingsverk — NOM. of ♂

níðingsverk 'dastard's

þinn 'your (possessed: ♂)'.
þinn — NOM. of ♂ II. poss. pron.

þriju — NOM of card. num.

'three'.

níðingsverk — NOM. of ♂

níðingsverk 'dastard's

þinn 'your (possessed: ♂)'.
þinn — NOM. of ♂ II. poss. pron.

þriju — NOM of card. num.

'three'.

níðingsverk — NOM. of ♂

níðingsverk 'dastard's

þinn 'your (possessed: ♂)'.
þinn — NOM. of ♂ II. poss. pron.

þriju — NOM of card. num.

'three'.

níðingsverk — NOM. of ♂

níðingsverk 'dastard's

þinn 'your (possessed: ♂)'.
þinn — NOM. of ♂ II. poss. pron.

⁴That is, the blade sank so deep that both edge-rims were hidden.

⁵In Old Icelandic: in a reflexive manner.

þrjú níðingsverk; þat skal ok verða þinn bani.’

But when Dvalinn stood in the stone-doors, (then) he said: ‘Thy sword, Svafrlami, will become (lit. ‘becomes’) man’s bane every time that it is drawn, and with it three villainies; it shall also become your bane.’

Syntactic:

hvert sinn — Accusative of time phrases; denotes adverbiality.

Lexemic:

stöð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** ‘stand’. [587].
Common to I.E. languages.

steinsdurum — DAT.: of **stein(s)dyrr** ‘stone-doors’. [591].

stóð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** ‘stand’. [587].
Common to I.E. languages.

stóð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** ‘stand’. [587].
Common to I.E. languages.

stóð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** ‘stand’. [587].
Common to I.E. languages.

stóð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** ‘stand’. [587].
Common to I.E. languages.

stóð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** ‘stand’. [587].
Common to I.E. languages.

stóð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** ‘stand’. [587].
Common to I.E. languages.

stóð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** ‘stand’. [587].
Common to I.E. languages.

stóð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** ‘stand’. [587].
Common to I.E. languages.

stóð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** ‘stand’. [587].
Common to I.E. languages.

ModEng. *bane*, O.H.G. *bano*.

hvert — ◊ACC· (=NOM·) of **hverr** ‘each’.

sinn — ACC· (=NOM·) of ◊ **sinn** ‘time, occasion’. [530].
Goth. *SINÞ*.

er — rel. pron. ‘which, who, that’. [131].

brugðit — pass. part. ◊ of strong **bregða** ‘move swiftly, (of weapons:) draw’: *drawn*. [77].
O.E. *bregdan*.

er — rel. pron. ‘which, who, that’. [131].

steinn — ACC(? **stein?**)· of ◊ **steinn** ‘stone’. [591].

O.E. *stān*, ModEng. *stone*, Germ. *stein*.

mikinn — ◊ACC· of **mikill** ‘big, great’. [427].

við — prep. +DAT/ACC; (DAT:) *against, with*, (ACC:) *by, at, close to*. [701-702].

Goth. *γΙΦΒÞ*, O.E. *pið*, ModEng. *with*.

sólarsetr — ACC· of ◊ **sólarsetr** ‘sunset’. Comp.: GEN· of ♀ **sól** ‘sun’ + **setr** ‘set’.

Goth. *SPNÞA*, Poetic O.E. *sól*.

þar — (followed by a prep.) *it, there-* as in ‘thereof’, ‘thereupon’, etc. [730].

O.E. *ðær-*, Archaic or Formal ModEng. *there-*, Germ. *da-*.

þar — (followed by a prep.) *it, there-* as in ‘thereof’, ‘thereupon’, etc. [730].

þar — (followed by a prep.) *it, there-* as in ‘thereof’, ‘thereupon’, etc. [730].

þar — (followed by a prep.) *it, there-* as in ‘thereof’, ‘thereupon’, etc. [730].

þar — (followed by a prep.) *it, there-* as in ‘thereof’, ‘thereupon’, etc. [730].

þar — (followed by a prep.) *it, there-* as in ‘thereof’, ‘thereupon’, etc. [730].

þar — (followed by a prep.) *it, there-* as in ‘thereof’, ‘thereupon’, etc. [730].

þar — (followed by a prep.) *it, there-* as in ‘thereof’, ‘thereupon’, etc. [730].

tvá — ACC of ◊ **tveir** ‘two’.

vígði — III· pret. of **vígja** ‘hallow, put under a spell’.

þá — ACC.: of ◊ III pers. pron. **hann** ‘he’: *them*.

utan — prep. (here: +GEN) (*from*) *outside*, ((*from*) *without*). [669].

Goth. *UTANÞ*.

steins — GEN· of ◊ **steinn** ‘stone’. [591].

með — prep. +DAT/ACC; *with*.
Goth. *MEÞ*, O.E. *mid*, Germ. *mit*.

málasaxi — DAT· of strong ◊ **málasax** ‘inlaid sword (“seax”, a king of ancient Germanic sword)’.

Comp.: **mál** ‘drawing, inlaid ornament’ + **sax** ‘seax’.

[416].

Goth. *MEΛ MÞΛCÞN*.

þeir — NOM.: of ◊ III pers. pron. **hann** ‘he’: *they*

The origin of Mod-Eng. *they*.

beiddu — III· pret. of **beiða** ‘beg’.

fjörlausnar — ◊ *fjörlausn* ‘ransom’.

- **Konungr mætti**: 'Hvat heiti þitt? Annarr nefndisk Dvalinn, enn annarr Dullinn.

The king said: 'How are you (two) called? One named himself 'Dvalinn', and the other 'Dullinn'.

Syntactic:

konungr mætti — Unmarked speech presentation formula (another one is with *segja*).

Lexemic:

mætti — III. ind. pret. of *mæla*

'speak'. [142].

Goth. *mƿƿaɪɹm*, O.E. *mæðlan*,

madelian, Germ. *melden*.

Metathesis.

hvat — NOM of interrog. pron.

(☉) **hvat** 'what'.

O.E. *hwæt*, ModEng. *what*,

Nederl. *wat*, Germ. *was*,

Lat. *quod*.

heiti — III./.: subj. of *heita* 'to be

called'. [252].

þú — NOM. of II pers. pron.

'you'; *you two*.

annarr — NOM. of *annarr* 'one

means 'One-Iyng-in-a-

trance'.

- **Konungr mætti**: 'Af þvi at þit eruð allra dverga hagasir, þá skulu þit gera

mér sverð, sem þezt kunnir þit; hjóltin ok meðalkaflinn skal vera af gulli;

þat skal sva þita jarn sem klæði, ok aldrí ryðr á festask; þvi skal fylgja sigr

í orrostum ok einvígjum, hverjum er þerr?'

steinsins — GEN. def. of *stein*

'stone'. [591].

eru — III. ind. prae. of *vera* 'to

be'.

dvergarfir — NOM. def. of

dvergr 'dwarf'.

uti — adv. *out, outdoors*. [671].

Goth. *utƿa*.

fengu — III. ind. pret. of

strong *fá* 'give' (curiously,

it is also translated as

'get'). [145]. Goth. *ƿƿaɹm*,

O.E. *fōn*, Heliland *fahan*,

Germ. *fahen*.

konungr — DAT. of strong ♂ *ko-*

nungr 'king'.

sverðit — ACC. (=NOM-) def. of ☉

sverð 'sword'. [610].

it — Var. of ☉ def. art. *it* (poetic

-*at*.

fríðasta — sup. of *fríðr* 'beauti-

ful': *most beautiful*. [174].

A Scandinavian word; no

cognates in other Ger-

manic languages.

- Einn er Dvalinn stöð í steinsdurum, þá mætti hann: 'Sverð þitt, Svafllami,

enn — conj. *but*. [127].

er — conj. (temp.) *when*. [132].

stefnudagr — NOM. ♂ 'day of

summons, appointed day'

(a law term). Comp.: weak

♀ *stefna* '(law:) summons,

citation' + *dagr* 'day'. [590]

and [94].

kemr — III. ind. prae. of strong

koma 'come' (var. *kømr*).

[348].

Goth. *umƿaɹm*, O.E. *cuman*,

ModEng. *come*, O.H.G. *que-*

man, Germ. *kommen*, Ned-

erl. *komen*, Lat. *venio*.

þá — *then*. [731].

Goth. *ƿaɹm*, O.E. *þa*.

ríðr — III. ind. prae. of strong

ríða 'ride': *rides*.

til — prep. + GEN'to'. [630].

South-Germanic lan-

guages lost the final -i-

Goth. *an*, O.E. *to*, Mod-

Eng. *to*, Nederl. *te*, *toe*,

O.H.G. *zi*, *za*, *zuo*, Germ. *zu*.

Origin of ModEng. *til*, *un-*

til.

Syntactic:

Þessu játta þeir, konungr riðr heim — Praesens historicum. The use of Old Icelandic narrative tenses is far from simple.

þessu játta þeir — A curious word-order.

þessu játta — It seems that there are two 'ját(t)a', with two valency models: ours gets a DAT complement, and the other an ACC one.

Lexemic:

þessu — DAT· of ⊙ demon. pron.
þetta 'this'.

játta — III.: ind. prae. of **ját(t)a**
'agree, consent'. [325].
Mid.H.G. *jaze*.

riðr — III. prae. of strong **riða**
'ride': *rides*.

heim — adv. *home, homewards*

(cf. Lat. *domum*). Morphologically, ACC· of strong ♂
heimr 'home'. [249] and [251].

Goth. **heimōs** (♀.),
O.E. *hām*, ModEng. *home* (-*ham* in toponyms), O.H.G. *haim*, Germ. *heim*.

- **Enn er stefnudagr kemr, þá riðr konungr til steinsins; eru þá dvergarnir úti, ok fengu konungi sverðit, ok var et fríðasta.**

But when the appointed day comes, then the king rides to the stone; the dwarves were outside, and gave the sword to the king, and it was the fairest.

Syntactic:

þá riðr konungr til steinsins — **þá** seems to play a minor part in the narrative system in comparison to O.E. *þā*.

Lexemic:

The king said: 'Because you are the most skillful of all dwarves, you shall make me a sword, as good as you can; the pommel(, the guard) and the middle-piece shall be of gold; it shall, so, cut iron like cloth, and rust (shall) never stick (to it); by it victory shall follow in battle and combat, to anyone who bears (it).'

Syntactic:

af því at — Together form a conj. 'because, for'; lit. 'from it (/that) that', '-ש מהו'.

Lexemic:

af — prep. +DAT/ACC; *off*. [3]
Goth. **𐌳𐌹**, ModEng. *off*,
Germ. *ab*, Gr. *ἀπό*, Lat. *a*,
ab.

því — DAT· of ⊙ pers. pron. **þat**
'it'.

þit — NOM· of II pers. pron. **þú**
'you': *you two*.

eruð — II.: ind. prae. of **vera** 'to
be': (*you are*).

allra — GEN· of **allr** 'all'. [16].
Goth. **𐌹𐌻𐌺𐌰**, O.E. *eall*, Mod-
Eng. *all*, Germ. *all*.

dverga — GEN· of strong ♂
dvergr 'dwarf'.

hagastir — NOM· of **hagastir**,
suprl. of **hagr** 'skillful';
most skillful (ones). [232].

þá — *then* (used is in a condi-
tion: since X, then Y).

skulu — *shall*. It is not the nor-
mal 'skuluð', because of an
assimilation 'skuluð þit' >
'skulu þit'.

gera — inf. 'to do, to make' (var.
g(i)örva, geyra, giora,...).
[223ff.]

For etymology see
CLEASBY and VIGFUSSON
(1874, p. 224).

mér — DAT· of I pers. pron. **ek**
'I'.
Goth. **𐌹𐌶𐌰**, Germ. *mir*.

sverð — ACC· (=NOM·) of ⊙ **sverð**
'sword'. [610].

O.E. *speord*, Mod-
Eng. *sword*, Germ. *schwert*,

O.H.G. *sign*, Germ. *sig*,
Nederl. *seg*, O.E. *sigor* and
siġe (like O.N. *siġr* and *siġ*).

ī – prep. +DAT/ACC(DAT signify
location, while ACC signify
direction); *in*.
Lat. *in*, Goth. *in*, and so
(*in*) in other Germanic lan-
guages.

ortostum – DAT.: of weak ♀ **or-**
rosta 'battle'. [469].
O.E. *cornest*, O.H.G. *ernust*.

einviġjum – DAT.: of ☉ **einviġi**
'a single combat'. Comp.:
ein 'one' + **viġ(i)**. [123].
O.E. *anpiġ*.

hverjum – DAT.: of pron. **hverr**
'...', *quisque*, every one,
whoever'. [300].

er – rel. pron. 'which, who,
that'. [131].

bert – III. ind. prae. of strong
bera 'bear, carry'. [58].

Goth. *berjan*, O.E. *beran*,
ModEng. *bear*, Gr. *φέρειν*,
Lat. *ferre*.

O.H.G. *chleit*, Germ. *kleid*,
Nederl. *kleed*.

aldri – *never, nunquam*. [12].

ryðr – NOM. of ☉ **ryðr**; under
☉ **ryð** in *ibid.*, p. 504 –
are they in opposition (in
one corpus or in the writ-
ings of one author)? In
case they are, what is the
valeur?. [504].

ā – As above (?).

festask – inf. med. (=reflx.) of
festā 'to fasten, (*fastask*:)
stick fast to, grow to'.
[152].

Cognates of **fast**: O.E. *fæst*,
ModEng. *fast*, O.H.G. *fasti*,
Germ. *fest*.

fyigja – inf. 'follow'. [179].
O.E. *folġian*, ModEng. *fol-*
low, Germ. *folgen*.

siġr – NOM. of ☉ **siġr** 'victory'.

Also **siġ**: the **r** in **siġr** is a
radical: I guess this is be-
cause of a reanalysis of the
r-☉NOM. suffix. [527].
Goth. *sirris*, Heliland *sigl*.

• **Pessu jātra þeir, konungr riðr heim.**

They agreed to this, the king rides home.

'piece, bit'. [420] and [328].

skal – III. of pret.prae. modal

verb **skulu** 'shall'.

O.E. *scall*, ModEng. *shall*,
Nederl. *zal*, Germ. *soll*.
vera – inf. 'to be'. A comple-
ment of **skal** here.

gulli – DAT. of strong ☉ **gull**
'gold'. [220].
Goth. *rraþ*, O.E., Mod-
Eng. and Germ. *gold*.

þat – NOM. (=ACC.) of ☉ pers.
pron. **þat** 'it'.

þita – inf. 'bite, (of weapons:)
cut'. [64].

Goth. *beitþan*, Mod-
Eng. *bite*, Germ. *beizen*.
Here: a complement of
skal.

jārn – ACC. of ☉ **jārn** 'iron'.

[325].
Goth. *eisþan*, O.E. *iren*,
ise(r)n, ModEng. *iron*,
O.H.G. *isen*, Heliland *isarn*,
Germ. *eisen*. Probably of
Celtic origin; cf. Welsh
haearn and Irish *iarann*.

klæði – ACC. (=NOM.) **klæði**

'cloth'. [344].
O.E. *clap*, ModEng. *cloth*,

Nederl. *zwaard*.

sem – conj. *as*.

bezt – ☉ ACC. of **bezt** 'best',

suprl. of **gōðr** 'good'.

Goth. *rrþs*, O.E. *gōd*,
ModEng. *good*, O.H.G. *got*,
Germ. *gut*, Nederl. *goed*.

kunni – subj. of pret.-prae.
modal verb **kunna** 'able,

can, (know)'.

Goth. *rrunnþan*, O.E. *cunnan*,
O.H.G. *kunnan*, Germ. *ken-*
nen/können.

hþiltan – ACC. (=NOM.) det.

of ☉ **hþilt** '(hit), the boss
or knob at the end of
a sword's hilt; see *ibid.*,
p. 265 for details about
the names of the parts
of (Norse) swords. The
use of plural denotes both

'hþilt': the **eptra hþilt** and

the **fretra hþilt**. [265].

O.E. *hit(e)*, ModEng. *hit*.

meðalkafinn – NOM. det. of ☉

meðalkafi 'the "middle-
piece", the haft of a sword
between the two hþilt'.
Comp.: **meðal** 'middle-,
between-' + weak ☉ **kafi**