Hebrew University of Jerusalem
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'The Sword Tyrfing'[1]
translation and analysis

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

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[1]From '**Hervarar saga ok Heiðreks**', chapter 2, as given in Craigie (1924, §8).

General remarks

- I have used Cleasby and Vigfusson (1874) ('An Icelandic-English dictionay') 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 (lexicological, morphological and etymological) analysis. Full analysis 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

- **Konungr hét Sigrlami; svá er sagt, at hann væri son Óðins; hans son hét Svafrlami; hann tók ríki eftir fǫður sinn; hann var enn mesti hermaðr.**

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

  Syntactic:

  Konungr hét Sigrlami — a construction used to introduce a character into narrative and name it. Compare with '**Angrboða hét gýgr i Jǫtunheimum**' (Craigie (1924, §8)), '**Gýmir hét maðr**' (ibid., §9), and '**Skjǫldr hét sonr Óðins**' (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—ϥ—ϫⲟⲟ—ⲥ ϫⲉ 'he said:' (lit.: 'he said it:').

PRET III say III='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 𐍅𐌹𐌽𐌰𐌸𐌽𐍃² is used. Yet it is possible it is merely Ulfila's choice not to use the cognate of **konungr**): O.E. *cyning*, 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. 𐌷𐌰𐌹𐍄𐌰𐌽, 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. ⲋⲩⲉ, O.E. *spā*, ModEng. *so*, Ger. *so*. Develops 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-

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

tations. 【28】

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

hann — III ɴᴏᴍ· personal pronoun: *he*.

væri — 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).

son — ɴᴏᴍ· 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 Óðins** as **Óðinsson**; the former is less grammaticalised), although later is written '**hans son**' (not '**hans sonr**'). 【578】.
Goth. 𐍃𐌿𐌽𐌿𐍃, O.E. *sunu*, ModEng. *son*.

Óðins — ɢᴇɴ· of **Óðinn** (PN).

hans — III ɢᴇɴ· personal pronoun: *his*.

Svafrlami — Called '**Sigrlami**' in the *R* version of the **Hervarar Saga**, and his parentage was not given there.

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

ríki — ᴀᴄᴄ· (non-ɢᴇɴ) of **ríki** 'kingdom'. **-ja** stem. 【499】
Goth. 𐍂𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌹, O.E. *rīce*, >ModEng. *rich*, Germ. *reich*.

eftir — prep. +ᴅᴀᴛ/ᴀᴄᴄ; *after*. Spelt also **eptir** (in other sources?).
Goth. 𐌰𐍆𐍄𐌰𐍂, O.E. *æfter*, ModEng. *after*.

fǫður — ᴏʙʟ· of ♂ **faðir** 'father'. **-r** stem. 【137】
Goth. 𐍆𐌰𐌳𐌰𐍂, O.E. and Early ModEng. *fader*, ModEng. *father*, Lat. *pāter*, Gr. πατήρ.

sinn — ♂ ɴᴏᴍ· (=ᴀᴄᴄ·) of pron. poss. reflx. **sinn** 'one's own'. 【529】.
Goth. 𐍃𐌴𐌹𐌽𐍃.

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

Used here in an 'independent' clause.

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

mesti — suprl. ɴᴏᴍ· weak (because of the preceding **enn**) of **mikill** 'big, great'. 【423】 and 【427】.

Goth. ᛗᛁᚱᛁᚨᛋ, O.E. *mycel*, Heliand (Old Saxon) *mikil*, O.H.G. *mihil*, Lat. *magnus*, Gr. μέγας; Goth. ᛗᚨᛁᛋᛏ.

hermaðr — ♂ ɴᴏᴍ· of **hermaðr** 'man of war, warrior. Comp.: **herr** 'host, army, troops' (among other meanings) + **maðr** 'man'.

Goth. ᚺᚨᚱᚲᛁᛋ, 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 málasaxi; þeir beiddu fjǫrlausnar.**

And one day, when the king rode a-hunting, and (he) became seperated (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

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[3] I 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】.
Cleasby and Vigfusson (1874, p. 465), following Grimm, suggests a connexion with Goth. ᚳᚪᚻ and Goth. ᚾᚻ.

einn — ♂ ACC· (=NOM·) of **einn** card. num. 'one'. 【122】.
Gr. εἷς, ἕν, Lat. *ūnus* (Early Lat. *oinos*), Goth. ᚪᛁᚾᛋ, O.E. *ān*, ModEng. *one*.

dag — ACC· of ♂ **dagr** 'day'. 【94】.
Goth. ᚫᚪᚷᛋ, O.E. *dæg*, ModEng. *day*, Germ. *tag*.

er — *when*. 【131–132】.
ModEng. *as?*

reið — III· ind. pret. of strong **ríða** 'ride': *rode*.
O.E. *rīdan*, ModEng. *ride*, Germ. *reiten*.

á — prep. + DAT/ACC; *on/towards*. 【36】.
Goth. ᚪᚾᚪ, O.E. and ModEng. *on*, Germ. *an*.

veiðar — ACC?∴? of ♀ **veiðr** 'hunting, catching'. 【690】.
O.H.G. *waida*, Germ. *weide*.

og — Orth. var. of **ok**; used in later periods.

varð — III· ind. pret. of **verða** 'become, happen, come to pass'. 【695】
Goth. ᚣᚦᛁᚱᚦᚪᚾ, O.E. *peorðan*, Germ. *werden*.

einn — *alone*. 【122】.

sinna — ♂ GEN∴ of pron. poss. reflx. **sinn** 'one's own'. 【529】.

manna — ♂ GEN∴ of **maðr** 'man'. **–nn– > –ð–** because of dissimilation of ***–nnr** (**n** and **r** are liquids, while **ð** isn't).

sá — III· ind. pret. of strong **sjá** 'see'.
Goth. ᛋᚪᚣᚦᚪᚾ, O.E. *sēon*, ModEng. *see*, Germ. *sehen*.

einn — ♂ ACC· (=NOM·) of **einn** card. num. 'one'. 【122】.

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. ʏɪɸʙᚦ, O.E. *pið*, ModEng. *with*.

sólarsetr — ACC· of ☉ **sólarsetr** 'sunset'. Comp.: GEN· of ♀ **sól** 'sun' + **setr** 'set'.

Goth. ꇱᚦᛝɪᚼ, Poetic O.E. *sōl*.

þar — (followed by a prep.) *it, there-* as in 'thereof', 'thereupon', etc. 〖730〗.

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

hjá — prep. + DAT; *by, beside*. Peculiar to Scandinavian languages, which have no cognate of O.E. *be*, ModEng. *by*, Germ. *bei*. Possibly connected to Goth. *heiva* (and Lat. *cum*?).

dverga — ACC∴of strong ♂ **dvergr** 'dwarf'.

O.E. *dpeorg/-h*, ModEng. *dwarf*, Germ. *zwerg*.

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. ᛝᛐᚦᛝᚦ.

steins — GEN· of ♂ **steinn** 'stone'. 〖591〗.

með — prep. +DAT/ACC; *with*.

Goth. ꎣᛖᏁ, 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. ꎣᛖᚼ, ꎣᚦᚼᏨᛝ.

þeir — NOM∴ of ♂ III pers. pron. **hann** 'he': *they*. The origin of ModEng. *they*.

beiddu — III∴ pret. of **beiða** 'beg'.

fjǫrlausnar — ☉ fjorlausn 'ransom'.

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- **Konungr mælti: 'Hvat heiti þit?' Annarr nefndisk Dvalinn, enn annarr Dulinn.**

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

Syntactic:

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

Lexemic:

mælti — III· ind. pret. of **mæla** 'speak'. 【442】.
Goth. ᛗᚨᚦᛚᛁᚨᚾ, O.E. *mæðlan*, *madelian*, Germ. *melden*. Metathesis.

hvat — NOM of interrog. pron. (⊙) **hvat** 'what'.
O.E. *hƿæt*, ModEng. *what*, Nederl. *wat*, Germ. *was*, Lat. *quod*.

heiti — III·/∴ subj. of **heita** 'to be called'. 【252】.

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

annarr — NOM· of **annarr** 'one (of two), the other' (cf. Hebrew אחד in 'אחד קרא לעצמו "דוואלין" ואחד "דולין"'). 【21】.
Goth. ᚨᚾᚦᚨᚱ, Mod-Eng. *other*, Germ. *andere*.

nefndisk — III· subj. med. (=re-flx.) of weak **nefna** 'to name': *named oneself*.
Goth. ᚨᚾᚨᛗᚾᚳᚨᚾ, Germ. *nennen*.

Dvalinn — PN. According to YOUNG (1954, p. 41), it means 'One-lying-in-a-trance'.

- **Konungr mælti: 'Af því at þit eruð allra dverga hagastir, þá skulu þit gera mér sverð, sem bezt kunni þit; hjǫltin ok meðalkaflinn skal vera af gulli; þat skal svá bíta járn sem klæði, ok aldri ryðr á festask; því skal fylgja sigr í orrostum ok einvígjum, hverjum er berr.'**

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', '‏מזה ש–‏'.

Lexemic:

af — prep. +DAT/ACC; *off.* 【3】 Goth. ᚨᚠ, ModEng. *of(f)*, 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. ᚨᛚᛚᛋ, O.E. *eall*, Mod-Eng. *all*, Germ. *all*.

dverga — GEN∴ of strong ♂ **dvergr** 'dwarf'.

hagastir — NOM∴ of **hagastr**, suprl. of **hagr** 'skillful'; *most skillful (ones)*. 【232】.

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

skulu — *shall.* It is not the normal '**skuluð**', because of an assimilation '**skuluð þit**' > '**skulu þit**'.

gera — inf. 'to do, to make' (var. **g(i)ørva**, **geyra**, **giora**,…). 【223ff.】 For etymology see Cleasby and Vigfusson (1874, p. 224).

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

sverð — ACC· (=NOM·) of ⊙ **sverð** 'sword'. 【610】. O.E. *speord*, Mod-Eng. *sword*, Germ. *schwert*,

Nederl. *zwaard*.

sem — conj. *as*.

bezt — ⊙ ᴀᴄᴄ· of **beztr** 'best', suprl. of **góðr** 'good'.
Goth. ᚱᚲᚦᛋ, 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. ᛒᛞᛜᛜᚦᛜ, O.E. *cunnan*, O.H.G. *kunnan*, Germ. *kennen/können*.

hjǫltin — ᴀᴄᴄ∴ (=ɴᴏᴍ∴) def. of ⊙ **hjalt** '(hilt), 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 '**hjǫlt**': the **eptra hjalt** and the **fremra hjǫlt**. 【265】.
O.E. *hilt(e)*, ModEng. *hilt*.

meðalkaflinn — ɴᴏᴍ· def. of ♂ **meðalkafli** 'the "middle-piece", the haft of a sword between the two hjalt'. Comp.: **meðal** 'middle-, between-' + weak ♂ **kafli**

'piece, bit'. 【420】 and 【328】.

skal — III· of pret.prae. modal verb **skulu** 'shall'.
O.E. *sceal*, ModEng. *shall*, Nederl. *zal*, Germ. *soll*.

vera — inf. 'to be'. A complement of **skal** here.

gulli — ᴅᴀᴛ· of strong ⊙ **gull** 'gold'. 【220】.
Goth. ᚱᛜᚨᚦ, O.E., ModEng. and Germ. *gold*.

þat — ɴᴏᴍ· (=ᴀᴄᴄ·) of ⊙ pers. pron. **þat** 'it'.

bíta — inf. 'bite, (of weapons:) cut'. 【64】.
Goth. ᛒᛖᛁᛏᚦᛜ, ModEng. *bite*, Germ. *beizen*. Here: a complement of **skal**.

járn — ᴀᴄᴄ· of ⊙ **járn** 'iron'. 【325】.
Goth. ᛖᛁᛋᚦᛒᛜ, O.E. *īren*, *īse(r)n*, ModEng. *iron*, O.H.G. *îsen*, Heliand *îsarn*, Germ. *eisen*. Probably of Celtic origin; cf. Welsh *haearn* and Irish *iarann*.

klæði — ᴀᴄᴄ· (=ɴᴏᴍ·) **klæði** 'cloth'. 【344】.
O.E. *clāþ*, ModEng. *cloth*,

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 writings of one author)? In case they are, what is the *valeur*?. 〖504〗.

á — As above (?).

festask — inf. med. (=reflx.) of **festa** 'to fasten, (*fastask*:) stick fast to, grow to'. 〖152〗.
Cognates of **fastr**: O.E. *fæst*, ModEng. *fast*, O.H.G. *fasti*, Germ. *fest*.

fylgja — inf. 'follow'. 〖179〗.
O.E. *folgian*, ModEng. *follow*, Germ. *folgen*.

sigr — NOM· of ♂ **sigr** 'victory'. Also **sig**; the **r** in **sigr** is a radical: I guess this is because of a reanalysis of the **-r** ♂NOM· suffix. 〖527〗.
Goth. sɪɼɪs, Heliand *sigi*, O.H.G. *sigu*, Germ. *sieg*, Nederl. *sege*, O.E. *sigor* and *sige* (like O.N. **sigr** and **sig**).

í — prep. +DAT/ACC(DAT signify location, while ACC signify direction); *in*.
Lat. *in*, Goth. ɪɴ, and so (*in*) in other Germanic languages.

orrostum — DAT∴ of weak ♀ **orrosta** 'battle'. 〖469〗.
O.E. *eornest*, O.H.G. *ernust*.

einvígjum — DAT∴ of ⊙ **einvígi** 'a single combat'. Comp.: **einn** 'one' + **víg(i)**. 〖123〗.
O.E. *ānpig*.

hverjum — DAT∴ of pron. **hverr** '…, *quisque*, every one, whoever'. 〖300〗.

er — rel. pron. 'which, who, that'. 〖131〗.

berr — III· ind. prae. of strong **bera** 'bear, carry'. 〖58〗.
Goth. ʙɴɪʙɴ, O.E. *beran*, ModEng. *bear*, Gr. φέρειν, Lat. *ferre*.

- **Þessu játta þeir, konungr ríðr heim.**

They agreed to this, the king rides home.

Syntactic:

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

þessu játta þeir — A curious word-order.

þessu játta — Is 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*.

ríðr — III· prae. of strong **ríða**
'ride': *rides*.

heim — adv. *home, homewards*
(cf. Lat. *domum*). Morpho-
logically, ACC· of strong ♂
heimr 'home'. 【249】 and
【251】.
Goth. ᚦᛖᛁᛗᛟᛋ (♀∴),
O.E. *hām*, ModEng. *home* (-
ham in toponyms), O.H.G.
haim, Germ. *heim*.

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

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

Syntactic:

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

Lexemic:

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. ᴜɪᴍᴅɴ, O.E. *cuman*, ModEng. *come*, O.H.G. *queman*, Germ. *kommen*, Nederl. *komen*, Lat. *venio*.

þá — *then*. 【731】.
Goth. ᴄᴊᴅɴ, O.E. *þā*.

ríðr — III· ind. prae. of strong **ríða** 'ride': *rides*.

til — prep. +GEN 'to'. 【630】.
South-Germanic languages lost the final –l: Goth. ᴅɴ, O.E. *tō*, ModEng. *to*, Nederl. *te, toe*, O.H.G. *zi, za, zuo*, Germ. *zu*. Origin of ModEng. *till, until*.

steinsins — GEN· def. of **steinn** 'stone'. 【591】.

eru — III∴ ind. prae. of **vera** 'to be'.

dvergarnir — NOM∴ def. of **dvergr** 'dwarf'.

úti — adv. *out, outdoors*. 【671】. Goth. ɴᴛᴅ.

fengu — III∴ ind. pret. of strong **fá** 'give' (curiously, it is also translated as 'get'). 【145】. Goth. ꜰᴅʜᴅɴ, O.E. *fōn*, Heliand *fâhan*, Germ. *fahen*.

konungi — DAT· of strong ♂ **konungr** 'king'.

sverðit — ACC· (=NOM·) def. of ⊙ **sverð** 'sword'. 【610】.

et — Var. of ⊙ def. art. **it** (poetic -**æt**.

fríðasta — sup. of **fríðr** 'beautiful': *most beautiful*. 【174】. A Scandinavian word; no cognates in other Germanic languages.

- **Enn er Dvalinn stóð í steinsdurum, þá mælti hann: 'Sverð þitt, Svafrlami, verðr manns bani hvert sinn er brugðit er, ok með því skulu unnin vera**

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:

stóð — III· ind. pret. of strong **standa** 'stand'. ⟦587⟧. Common to I.E. languages.

steinsdurum — DAT∴ of **stein(s)dyrr** 'stone-doors'. ⟦591⟧.

sverð — NOM· (=ACC·) of ⊙ **sverð** 'sword'. ⟦610⟧.

þitt — NOM· of ⊙ II· poss. pron. **þitt** 'your (possessed: ⊙)'.

verðr — III· ind. prae. of **verda** 'become, (be)'. ⟦695⟧.

manns — GEN· of strong consonant-stem ♂ **maðr** 'man'.

bani — NOM· of weak ♂ **bani** 'bane, death'. ⟦51⟧. Goth. ʙᴀɴɢᴅ, O.E. *bana*, ModEng. *bane*, O.H.G. *bano*.

hvert — ⊙ACC· (=NOM·) of **hverr** 'each'.

sinn — ACC· (=NOM·) of ⊙ **sinn** 'time, occasion'. ⟦530⟧. Goth. sɪɴɸ.

er — rel. pron. 'which, who, that'. ⟦131⟧.

brugðit — pass. part. ⊙ of strong **bregða** 'move swiftly, (of weapons:) draw': *drawn*. ⟦77⟧. O.E. *bregdan*.

er — III· ind. prae. of **vera** 'to be': *is*. Germanic *-s > -r* because of rhotacism.

skulu — III∴ ind. prae. of pret.-prae. modal verb **skulu** 'shall'.

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unnin — pass. part. of **vinna** '(work), do, make'.
Goth. ᚣᛁᚾᚾᚨᚾ, O.E. *pinnan*.

vera — inf. 'to be'. A complement of **skulu** here.

þrjú — NOM of card. num. 'three'.

níðingsverk — NOM∴ of ⊙ **níðingsverk** 'dastard's work, villainy'. Comp.: ♂ **níðingr** 'villain' + ⊙ **verk** 'work'. 【456】.

ok — adv. *also*. 【466】.
Germ. *auch*.

verða — inf. 'become, (be)'.

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

- **Þá hjó konungr sverðinu til dverganna; hlupu þeir í steininn; hǫggit kom ok í steininn, ok fal báða eggteina, þvíat dyrnar lukusk aptr á steininum.**

  Then the king smote the sword towards the dwarves; they leapt into the stone; the blow came also (/even) into the stone, and hid both edge-rims[4]; because (of that) the doors were shut[5] on the door.

Syntactic:

hǫggit kom ok í steininn, ok fal báða eggteina — Different '**ok**'s in different syntactic positions.

Lexemic:

hjó — III· ind. pret. of **hǫggva** 'smite, strike'.

sverðinu — DAT· def. of ⊙ **sverð** 'sword'. 【610】.

dverganna — GEN∴ def. of strong ♂ **dvergr** 'dwarf'.

hlupu — III∴ ind. pret. of strong

hlaupa. 【269】.
Goth. ᚻᛚᚨᚢᛈᚨᚾ, O.E. *hlēa-pan*, ModEng. *leap*, O.H.G. *hlaufen*, Germ. *laufen*.

steininn — ACC· def. of ♂ **steinn** 'stone'. 【591】.

hǫggit — NOM· def. of ⊙ **hǫgg**

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

[5]In Old Icelandic: in a reflexive manner.

'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♂ 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 ⊙ **sverð** 'sword'. 【610】.

jafnan — adv. *constantly, always* (varjamnan). 【322】.

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hafði — III· ind. pret. of weak **hafa** 'have'. 〖228〗. Goth. 𐌷𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌽, 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〗.

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