

# Nominals

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Noun

Pronoun

Adjective  
including participles

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- ▶ Number
- ▶ Case
- ▶ Gender

## Masculine *a*-Stems and Feminine *ō*-Stems

<i>sg</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	steinn	<i>pl</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	steinar
	<i>Acc.</i>	stein		<i>Acc.</i>	steina
	<i>Gen.</i>	steins		<i>Gen.</i>	steina
	<i>Dat.</i>	steini		<i>Dat.</i>	steinum

<i>sg</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	laug	<i>pl</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	laugar
	<i>Acc.</i>	laug		<i>Acc.</i>	laugar
	<i>Gen.</i>	laugar		<i>Gen.</i>	lauga
	<i>Dat.</i>	laug		<i>Dat.</i>	laugum

→ [studium.langeslag.org/norse16/nouns.html](http://studium.langeslag.org/norse16/nouns.html)

## (Definite) Article

<i>sg</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>pl</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	in	inn	it	<i>Nom.</i>	nar	inir	in
<i>Acc.</i>	ina	inn	it	<i>Acc.</i>	nar	ina	in
<i>Gen.</i>	innar	ins	ins	<i>Gen.</i>	nna	nna	nna
<i>Dat.</i>	inni	inum	inu	<i>Dat.</i>	num	num	num

<i>sg</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	laugin	<i>pl</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	laugarnar
	<i>Acc.</i>	laugina		<i>Acc.</i>	laugarnar
	<i>Gen.</i>	laugarinnar		<i>Gen.</i>	lauganna
	<i>Dat.</i>	lauginni		<i>Dat.</i>	laugunum

## (Definite) Article

<i>sg</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>pl</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	in	inn	it	<i>Nom.</i>	nar	inir	in
<i>Acc.</i>	ina	inn	it	<i>Acc.</i>	nar	ina	in
<i>Gen.</i>	innar	ins	ins	<i>Gen.</i>	nna	nna	nna
<i>Dat.</i>	inni	inum	inu	<i>Dat.</i>	num	num	num

<i>sg</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	steinninn	<i>pl</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	steinarnir
	<i>Acc.</i>	steininn		<i>Acc.</i>	steinana
	<i>Gen.</i>	steinsins		<i>Gen.</i>	steinana
	<i>Dat.</i>	steininum		<i>Dat.</i>	steinunum

# Pronouns

→ [studium.langeslag.org/norse16/pronouns.html](http://studium.langeslag.org/norse16/pronouns.html)

→ [flash.langeslag.org/onphr.php](http://flash.langeslag.org/onphr.php) set 1

# Adjectives

## Strong

<i>masc</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	djarfr víkingr	djarfir víkingar
<i>Acc.</i>	djarfan víking	djarfa víkinga
<i>Gen.</i>	djarfs víkings	djarfra víkinga
<i>Dat.</i>	djǫrfum víkingi	djǫrfum víkingum

## Weak

<i>masc</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	inn djarfi víkingr	inir djǫrfu víkingar
<i>Acc.</i>	inn djarfa víking	ina djǫrfu víkinga
<i>Gen.</i>	ins djarfa víkings	inna djǫrfu víkinga
<i>Dat.</i>	inum djarfa víkingi	inum djǫrfum víkingum



## Syncope in Dissyllabic Adjectives

### Strong

	<i>masc singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	auðigr víkingr	auðgir víkingar
<i>Acc.</i>	auðgan víking	auðga víkinga
<i>Gen.</i>	auðigs víkings	auðigra víkinga
<i>Dat.</i>	auðgum víkingi	auðgum víkingum

### Weak

	<i>masc singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	inn auðgi víkingr	inir auðgu víkingar
<i>Acc.</i>	inn auðga víking	ina auðgu víkinga
<i>Gen.</i>	ins auðga víkings	inna auðgu víkinga
<i>Dat.</i>	inum auðga víkingi	inum auðgum víkingum

## Comparison

Formation:

1. Normally: add *-ar-*, *-ast-* between stem and ending
2. Variant: the same but with front mutation and syncope, leaving the infix *-r-*, *-st-*
3. An unconnected stem that likewise adds *-r-*, *-st-*

djarfr	djarfari	djarfastr
auðigr	auðgari	auðgastr
langr	lengri	lengstr
skammr	skemmri	skemmstr
góðr	betri	beztr

## Present Participles

Decline weak, in a separate weak declension shared with comparatives:

	<i>fem</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	trúandi	trúandi	trúanda	trúandi
<i>Acc.</i>	trúandi	trúanda	trúanda	trúandi
<i>Gen.</i>	trúandi	trúanda	trúanda	trúandi
<i>Dat.</i>	trúandi	trúanda	trúanda	trúandum

## Past Participles

Decline weak or strong according to context:

- ▶ Konungr var **elskaðr**
- ▶ Inn **elskaði** konungr