a af



A, a negative suffix to verbs, *not*; era út-makligt, *at it is not unmeet that*.

ABBADIS (pl. -AR), f. abbess.

ABBAST (AĐ), v. ref. to be angry, to quarrel (a. við e-n, upp á e-n).

ABBINDI (= afbindi), n. constipation. AĐAL, n. nature, disposition.

AĐAL- in compds., chief, head, principal; -AKKERI, n. sheet-anchor; -BÓL, n. manor; -BORINN, pp. of noble birth, = óðal-borinn; -FESTR, f. see alaðsfestr; -FYLKING, f. the main body of troops, centre; -HAF, n. the high sea; -HENDA, f. = alhenda; -HENDING, f. full or perfect as góð: blóð (opposed to rhyme, 'skothending'); -HENDR, a. (verse) with perfect rhymes; -KELDA, f. chief well; -KIRKJA, f. chief part of a church, opp. to 'forkirkja'; -LIGA, adv. completely, quite; -MERKI, n. chief banner; -RITNING, f. chief writing; -SKÁLI, m. the main hall, opp. to 'forskáli, forhús'; -TRÉ, n. trunk of a tree; -TROLL, n. downright ogre; -TÚLKR, m. chief spokesman.

ADILD, f. chief defendantship or prosecutorship.

AĐILDARMAĐR, m. = aðili.

AĐILI (-JA, -JAR, later -A, -AR), m. chief defendant (varnaraðili) or prosecutor (sóknaraðili, sakaraðili).

AF, prep. w. dat. I. Of place: (1) off, from; G. hljóp af hesti sínum, G. jumped off his horse; ganga af mótinu, to go away

from the meeting; Flosi kastaði af sér skikkjunni, threw off his cloak; Gizzur gekk af útsuðri at gerðinu, from the southwest; hann hafði leyst af sér skúa sína, he had taken off his shoes; Steinarr vildi slíta hann af sér, throw him off; tók Gísli þá af sér vápnin, took off his arms; bréf af Magnúsi konungi, a letter from king Magnus; land af landi, from one land to the other; hverr af öðrum, one after another, in succession; vil ek bú vinnir af bér skuldina, work off the debt; muntu enga sætt af mér fá, no peace at my hand; rísa af dauða, to rise from the dead; vakna af draumi, to awaken from a dream; lúka upp af hrossi, to open a gate from off a horse; vindr stóð af landi, the wind blew from the land; (2) out of; verða tekinn af heimi, to be taken out of the world; gruflar hón af læknum, she scrambles out of the brook; Otradalr var mjök af vegi, far out of the way. Connected with út; föstudaginn fór út herrinn af borginni, marched out of the town. II. Of time; past, beyond: af ómaga-aldri, able to support oneself, of age; ek em nú af léttasta skeiði, no longer in the prime of life; þá er sjau vikur eru af sumri, when seven weeks of summer are past; var mikit af nótt, much of the night was past. III. In various other relations: (1) biggia lið af e-m, to receive help from one; hafa umboð af e-m, to be another's deputy; vera góðs (ills) maklegr af e-m, to deserve good (bad) of one; féll þar lið mart af Eyvindi, many of Eyvind's men fell there; þá eru þeir útlagir ok af goðorði sínu, have forfeited their 'goðorð'; þá skalt þú af allri fjárheimtunni, forfeit all the claim; ek skal stefna þér af konunni, summon thee to give up; (2) off, of; höggva fót, hönd, af e-m, to cut off one's foot,



hand; vil ek, at þú takir slíkt sem þér líkar af varningi, whatever you like of the stores; þar lá forkr einn ok brotit af endanum, with the point broken off; absol., beit hann höndina af, bit the hand off; fauk af höfuðit, the head flew off; (3) of, among; hinn efniligasti maðr af ungum mönnum, the most promising of the young men; (4) with; hláða, (ferma) skip af e-u, to load (freight) a ship with; fylla heiminn af sinu kyni, to fill the world with his offspring; (5) of (= ór which is more frequent); húsit var gert af timbr stokkum, was built of trunks of trees; (6) fig., eigi vita menn hvat af honum er orðit, what has become of him; hvat hefir þú gert af Gunnari, what hast thou done with Gunnar?; (7) denoting parentage, descent, origin; ok eru af þeim komnir Gilsbekkingar, are descended from them; kominn Trójumönnum, descended from the Trojans; (8) by, of (after passive); ek em sendr hingat af Starkaði, sent hither by; ástsæll af landsmónnum, beloved of; (9) on account of, by reason of, by; úbygðr at frosti ok kulda, because of frost and cold; ómáli af áverkum, speechless from wounds; af ástæld hans, by his popularity; af því, therefore; af hví, wherefor why; af því at, because; (10) by means of, by; framfæra e-n af verkum sínum, by means of his own labour; af sínu fé, by one's own means; absol., hann fekk af hina mestu sæmd, derived great honour from it; (11) with adjectives, in regard to; mildr af fé, liberal of money; góðr af griðum, merciful; fastr af drykk, close (stingy) in regard to drink; (12) used absol. with a verb, off away; hann bað hann þá róa af fjörðinn, to row the firth off; ok er þeir höfðu af fjörðung, when they had covered one forth

of the way; sofa af nóttina, to sleep the night away.

AFAR, adv., used as an intensive before an adj. or another adv., *very*, *exceedingly* (a. auðigr, a. breiðr, a. vel, a. illa).

AFARKOSTA-LAUST, adv. on fair terms.

AFAR-KOSTR, m. hard terms; -LIGR, a. immense, huge; -MENNI, n. an outstanding man; -ORÐ, n. overbearing word; -ÚÐI-GR, a. overbearing; -YRÐI, n. pl. proud speech.

AF-AUÐIT, pp. n., e-m verðr afauðit um e-t, one has bad luck (fails) in a thing; -BLÓMGA (AÐ), v. to deprive of flowers; fig., afblómga frægð e-s, to detract from one's fame; -BOÐ, n. threats, high words; -BRAGÐ, n. paragon (afbragð annarra manna); in genitive as a prefix to nouns, surpassing, excellent (afbragðs vænleikr, afbragðs maðr).

AFBRAGÐLIGR, a. surpassing.

sion.

AFBRIGÐAR-TRÉ, n. tree of transgression.

AF-BRIGÐI, n. (1) alteration; (2) = -brigð; -BROT, n. offence, transgressi on; -BRUGÐNING, f. deviation; -BRÚÐIGR, a. jealous; -BRÝÐA (-DDA, -DDR), v. to be jealous; -BRÝÐI, n. jealousy.

AFBURÐAR, gen. from 'afburðr', used as an intensive before adjectives and adverbs, very, exceedingly (a. digr, a. vænn, a. sterkliga, a. vel).

AFBURÐAR-MAÐR, m. man of mark; -SAMR, a. given to distinguish oneself; -SKIP, n. first-rate ship.

AF-BURÐR, m. superiority; kvað honum eigi annat vænna til afburðar, to get the better of it; ok vilda ek, at hón yrði eigi með minnum afburðum, less glorious; -DALR, m. a remote, an out-oj-the-way,

valley; -DEILINGR, m. part, portion, share; -DRÁTTR, m. (1) diminution, deduction; (2) subtraction; -DRIF, n. pl. destiny, fate (líkligr til stórra afdrifa); -DRYKKJA, f. = ofdrykkja; -DŒMA (-DA, -DR), v. (1) to take away from one by judicial decision (afdœma e-n e-u); (2) to prohibit; -EGGJA (AÐ), v. to dissuade; -EIGNA (AÐ), v. to dispossess (afeigna e-m e-t); -EISTA (AÐ), v. to castrate; -ERFA (-ÐA, -ÐR), v. to disinherit; -EYRINGR, m. one whose ears have been cut off; -FALL, n. diminution, abatement; selja e-t með afföllum, to sell at a discount.

AFFARA-, gen. pl. from 'afför', departure; hence AFFARA-DAGR, m. the last day of a feast; -dagr jóla, Twelth Night; AF-FARA-KVELD, n. the last evening of a feast. AF-FEÐRAST (AÐ), v. to degenerate; -FERMA (-DA, -DR), v. to unload (afferma skip); -FLETTA (-TTA, -TTR), v. to strip (affletta e-n e-u); -FLUTNINGR, m. (1) depreciation; (2) dissuasion; -FLYTJA (see FLYTJA), v. (1) to disparage (afflytja fyrir e-m); (2) to represent as unadvisable; -FŒRA, v. to misrepresent; -GAMALL, a. very old, decrepit; -GANGA, f. (1) digression; (2) deviation from the right course (afganga guðs laga); -GANGR, m. (1) surplus; hafa hey með afgöngum, to spare; afgangs, left over, remaining; (2) decease, death; -GELJA, f. chattering; -GIPT, f. indulgence, absolution.

AFGIPTAR-BRÉF, n. letter of indulgence. AF-GJARN, a. eager to be off (afgjarnt er öfundarfé); -GJÖF, f. tribute; -GLAPA (AÐ), v. to disturb an assembly or public meeting; -GLAPAN, f. disturbance (þings afglapan); -GLAPI, m. fool, simpleton; -GREIZLA, f. payment, contribution.

AFGÖNGU-DAGR, m. = affara-dagr.

AF-GØRA (-ĐA, -ĐR), v. to do amiss, do wrong (ek hefi engan hlut afgørt við bik); -GØRÐ, f. transgression, offence; -HALLR, a. having a downward slope; -HAUGR, m. side-mound; -HEFÐ, f. withholding, anothet's property; -HELGAST (AD), refl. to become unholy, to be profaned; -HELLIR, m. side-cave; -HENDA (-NDA, -NDR), v. (1) to hand over; (2) to pay (afhenda skuld); -HENDIS, adv. off one's hand; -HENDR, a. out of one's hand; segia e-n (sér) afhendan, to give one up; -HENT, a. n. unfit (e-m er e-t afhent); -HEYRANDI, pr. p. out of hearing; absent, opp. to 'aheyrandi'; -HEYRIS, adv. out of hearing, opp. to 'áheyris'; -HLAUP, n. surplus; -HLUTR, m. share of a thing; -HLÝÐAST (-DD), v. refl. to disobey; -HRAPI, m. impoverishment; -нкоъ, п. damage, loss; gjalda mikit afhroð, to sustain a heavy loss; gera mikit afhroð, to make great havoc; -HUGA, a. indecl. having turned one's mind from; verða afhuga e-u, to mind no more; -HUGAĐR, a. = -huga (-hugaðr við e-t); -HUGAST (AD), v. refl. to put out of one's mind, with dat.; -Hús, n. outhouse, side-apartinent; -HVARF, n. deviation from the direct path (opp. to 'gagnvegr'); -HÝĐA (-DDA, -DDR), v. to scourge thoroughly; -HYLJA (see HYLIA), v. to uncover; -HYRNING, f. by-corner, recess; -HÆRA (-DS, -DR), v. to cut off the hair; -HÖFÐA (AÐ), v. to behead; -HÖGG, n. hewing off, mutilation; chippings.

AFI, m. (1) grandfather; (2) man; a. eptir afa, in regular descent.

AF-KAUP, n. bad bargain (opp. to 'hagkeypi').

AF-KÁRR, a. strange, prodigious.

AFKLEYFIS-ORÐ, n., -SAMSTAFA, f. *a su*perfluous word, syllable (in a verse).



AF-KLÆÐA (-DDA, -DDR), v. to undress; refl., afklæðast, to undress oneself; -KO-MANDI (pl. -ENDR), m. descendant;

-KVISTR, m. lateral branch, offshoot; -KVÆMI, n. offspring.

AFKVÆMIS-MAÐR, m. descendant.

AF-KYNJAÐR, pp. degenerate; -KYNJAST (AÐ), v. refl. to degenerate.

AFL, m. hearth of a forge.

AFL, n. (1) physical strength (ramr styrkr, at afli); (2) force, violence taka með afli, by force; (3) plurality of votes, majority; ok skal afl ráda, the majority shall decide; (4) virtue, inherent power; a. dauðfærandi grasa, the virtue of poisonous herbs.

AFLA (AĐ), v. to gain, earn, procure (a. e-m e-s); a. sér fjár ok frama, to earn fame and wealth; aflaði þessi bardagi honum mikillar frægðar, brought him great fame; (2) with acc., to earn (aflaði hann þar fé mikit); refl., e-m aflast e-t, one gains a thing; (3) with dat., to perform, accomplish (hann aflaði brátt mikilli vinnu); with infin., to be able (ekki aflar hann því at standa í móti yður).

AFLA-FÁR, a. short of strength; e-m verðr afla-fátt, one fails in strength.

AFLAG, n. (1) slaughtering of cattle; (2) gen., aflags = afgangs, left over.

AF-LAGA, adv. *unlawfully*; -LAGLIGA, adv. = aflaga.

AFLA-LÍTILL, a. deficient in strength, weak; -MAÐR, m. powerful man; -MIKILL, a. (1) strong; (2) powerful; -MUNR, m. odds; etja við -muninn, to fight against odds.

AFLAN, f. gain, acquisition.

AFLANAR-MAÐR, m. good steward.

AFLA-SKORTR, m. short-coming in power or strength; -STUND, f. fishing season.

AF-LAUSN, f. (1) discharge (release) from claim or obligation; (2) absolution, indulgence (aflausn synda); -LOT, n. (1) leaving off, relinquishing (aflát synda, misverka); án afláti, incessantly; (2) remission, pardon (aflat misgerninga, synda); -LÁTA (see LÁTA), v. with infin. to cease; -LEGG-JA (see LEGGJA), v. (1) to put aside; (2) to give up, abandon; -LEIÐING, f. (1) terms; góðar afleiðingar eru með þeim, they are on good terms; (2) metric., continuation; -LEIÐINGR, m. = afleiðing (1); þeir skildu góðan afleiðing, they parted on friendly terms; -LEIÐIS, adv. (1) out of the right path or course (sigla afleiðis); (2) fig., ganga afleiðis, to go astray; snua (draga, fœra) e-t afleiðis, to pervert, misrepresent (bú fœrðir orð þeirra afleiðis); snúa em afleiðis, to lead astray; -LEIFAR, f. pl. leavings, remnants; -LEITINN, a. of odd appearance; -LEITLIGA, adv. perversely (illa ok afleitliga); -LEITLIGR, a. perverse, deformed; -LEITR, a. (1) strange, hideous, disgusting (hversu afleitir oss sýnast beirra hættir); (2) with dat., deserted by; afleitr hamingjunni, luckless; -LENDIS, adv. abroad (= erlendis); -LENDR, a. far from land, in open sea; -LETJA (see LET-JA), v. to dissuade from (afletja e-n at gera e-t, afletja e-t fyrir sér); -LÉTTA (-TTA, -тт), v. to cease; cf. létta af; -Léттк, а. prompt, ready.

AFL-FÁTT, a. n. short of strength; e-m verðr -fátt, one fails in strength.

AFL-GRÓF, f. forge-fit; -HELLA, f. hearth-stone in a forge.

AFLI, m. (1) means, gain, earnings, proceeds (afli ok herfang); (2) might, power; hafa afla til einskis, to have means for nothing, be unable to do anything; (3) troops, forces; þeir draga afla at ýður, they