

# Krummi Svaf í Klettagjá

Krummi svaf í klettagjá  
kaldri vetrarnóttu á,  
verthur margt ath meini.  
--verthur margt ath meini.

Fyrr enn dagur fagur rann  
frethith nefith dregur hann  
undan stórum steini.  
--undan stórum steini.

Allt er frosith úti gor,  
ekkert fæst vith ströndu mor  
svengd er metti mína.  
--svengd er metti mína.

Ef ath húsum heim ég fer  
heimafrakkur bannar mér  
seppi´ úr sorp ath tína.  
--seppi´ úr sorp ath tína.

Á sér krummi fthi stél,  
einnig brþndi gogginn vel,  
flaug úr fjalla gjótum.  
--flaug úr fjalla gjótum.

Lítur yfir byggth og bú,  
á bæjum fyrr en vakna hjú;  
veifar vængjum skjótum.  
--veifar vængjum skjótum.

Sálathur á síthu lá  
sauthur feitur garthi hjá  
fyrrum frá á velli.  
--fyrrum frá á velli.

Krunk, krunk! nafnar, komith  
krunk, krunk! flví oss búin er  
krás á köldu svelli.  
--krás á köldu svelli.

Modern Icelandic is akin to ninth century German-- the language of Beowulf. Remember Grendel, his mom, and that crowd? In Icelandic there are five different ways to pronounce the sound, “th”. Their alphabet has each included as separate characters which I have largely removed from the above text and substituted “th” as joined consonants. When in doubt as to a pronunciation, start with your tongue slightly protruding and barely clamped down between your teeth and give it a go. That’s one of the most used forms of “thoth”. The “r” consonants are rolled similar to Spanish. Words ending with “á” have the sound, “ow”; non-accented “a” is pronounced, “uh”. The language is not sung in a lilt as is Swedish, being closer to the glottal stops of its Germanic roots.