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<b>The Lemmatisation of Old English Weak Verbs on a Relational Database</b>
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THE LEMMATISATION  
OF OLD ENGLISH WEAK VERBS  
ON A RELATIONAL DATABASE

Marta Tío Sáenz

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis deals with the verbal morphology of the Old English language in order to identify and lemmatise weak verbs in a corpus accessed through a lexical database. Lemmatisation is a pending task in the field of Historical Linguistics given the lack of comprehensive and lemmatised corpora in this language. The focus of this doctoral dissertation is on the lemmatisation of the three classes of weak verbs, although the linguistic fields of Lexicography and Corpus Linguistics are also relevant to this research. The main aim involves the identification of the canonical and non-canonical realisations of the Old English weak verbs and their lemmatisation with a lemma from a reference list of weak verbs. Achieving this goal involves, firstly, the use of the available sources of the Old English language in order to lemmatise and validate the results and, secondly, the design of a semi-automatic research methodology that combines automatic searches in the lexical database *Nerthus* and the manual revision of the results in order to achieve this task. The sources for this investigation are the inflectional forms that are attested in the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus* (DOEC) which are available in the lemmatiser *Norna*, the lexicographical sources published on the Old English language, mainly the *Dictionary of Old English* (DOE), and other textual sources such as the *York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English* (YCOE) and an index of secondary sources of Old English. The methodology comprises four successive steps and several tasks within each step. The first step aims at the lemmatisation of the transparent forms of weak verbs with the search of specific query strings for each subclass of weak verbs in the lemmatiser *Norna*, where an index type of the DOEC, the most reliable source of information regarding the Old English language, is available. Then, the second step validates the results with the DOE and adds to the analysis the non-canonical attestations of the weak verbs from the letter A-H. Thirdly, the identification of the most recurrent non-canonical inflectional endings and stem vowels attested in weak verbs gives rise to lemmatisation patterns. The search of these sets of correspondences and the list of non-canonical prefixes that is available in *Norna* results in the lemmatisation of the non-canonical inflections of weak verbs. The validation of the results from the letter I-Y concludes the research methodology with the revision of the syntactic parsing provided by the YCOE and the data retrieved from the index of secondary sources of Old English *Freya*. The issues that arise throughout the lemmatisation process mainly concern the idiosyncrasy of the Old English language writing system and the limitations of the lemmatisation by type that this investigation follows. The quantitative and qualitative discussion of the results of the analysis concludes this thesis whose main contributions are the lists of weak lemmas and their lemmatised inflectional forms, specially those of the verbs I-Y which are not available yet, and the designed research methodology to identify these forms, including the sets of lemmatisation patterns of the non-canonical inflectional endings and stem vowels of weak verbs.



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC.	Accusative
DAT.	Dative
FEM.	Feminine
GEN.	Genitive
IMP.	Imperative
IND.	Indicative
INF.	Infinitive
INFL.	Inflected
MASC.	Masculine
NEUT.	Neuter
NOM.	Nominative
PA. PART.	Past participle
PL.	Plural
PRES. PART.	Present participle
PRES.	Present
PRET.	Preterite
SG.	Singular
SUBJ.	Subjunctive
WK.	Weak



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## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This doctoral dissertation deals with the verbal morphology of the Old English language. The fields of lexicography, corpus analysis and digital humanities are central to this investigation that focuses on the lemmatisation of the weak class of Old English verbs in a lexical database.

This thesis is framed within the *Nerthus* Project, which was launched in 2005. The aim of this project is the compilation of a lexicon of Old English based on structural and functional principles. The related lexical database *The Grid* is the tool where analyses of the language are conducted. This database includes five relational layouts: a dictionary database (*Nerthus*), a lemmatiser (*Norna*), an index of secondary sources of the language (*Freya*) and a concordance by word and a concordance by fragment to the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus* (DOEC). Conventionally, the DOEC is considered the most reliable source for the study of the language of the Anglo-Saxons, as it includes all surviving texts produced from the sixth to the eleventh century, a period commonly referred to as the Old English period. It comprises an inventory of three million words that are attested in a selection of three thousand texts. This content is accessed through an index of types that is available in the lemmatiser *Norna*, which is the tool adhered to for analysis in this thesis.

Lemmatizing verbs implies the gathering of all the inflectional forms of a given verb under the same headword, including predictable and unpredictable spellings. In the case of verbs, the headword selected is the infinitive form of the verb. As for instance, the inflectional forms *geleanað*, *geleanedan*, *geleanedon*, *geleanian*, *geleanie*, *geleanienne*, *geleanige*, *geleanod*, *geleanodon*, *lean*, *leana*, *leanað*, *leanast*, *leanaþ*, *leanian*, *leanie*, *leaniende*, *leaniendum*, *leanige*, *leanigean*, *leanigende*, *leanion* and *leanode* are realisations of the same verb form, the class 2 weak lemma *lēanian* ‘to reward’. Similarly, the lemmatisations of the class 1 weak lemma *gescyldan* ‘to accuse’ include the inflectional forms *gescildes*, *gesceld*, *gescelde*, *gesceldeþ*, *gescildan*, *gescildanne*, *gescildaþ*, *gescilde*, *gescilded*, *gescilden*, *gescildenne*, *gescildest*, *gescildeð*, *gescildeþ*, *gescildst*, *gescilðed*, *gescyld*, *gescyldd*, *gescylde*, *gescylded*, *gescylden*, *gescyldende*, *gescyldendum*, *gescyldene*, *gescyldest*, *gescyldeð*, *gescyldeþ*, *gescyldon*, *gescyldst*, *gescyldyd*, *gescyldyst* and *gescyldyð*. On its part, the class 3 weak lemma *oferhyrgan* ‘to

despise' is the headword of the following verbs *oferhycgan*, *oferhycgeað*, *oferhycgen*, *oferhycggeað*, *oferhycggen*.

The lemma assignment of the inflectional forms requires of successive steps and tasks that refine the results. The search of automatic queries in the lemmatiser *Norna*, the design and implementation of lemmatisation patterns for the identification of the non-canonical spellings of the verbs and the validation of the results are the most relevant tasks that make possible the lemmatisation of the Old English weak verbs.

The research presented in this thesis has included compiling a list of lemmas and inflectional forms of weak verbs of the Old English language. In order to achieve this goal, a research methodology has been designed for the identification and lemmatisation of the verbs from this class with two specific objectives formulated: first, the study of the available information in Old English and, second, the design of a semi-automatic research methodology, including successive steps and several tasks that accomplish the lemmatisation of the weak verbs.

The scope of the analysis comprises the three subclasses of weak verbs: class 1, class 2 and class 3. The choice of weak verbs was made because of their inflectional morphology. The changes experienced by weak verbs, counterparts of the regular verbs in Present Day English (PDE), occur in the suffixal part of the word, rather than in the root. This peculiarity justifies the methodology followed and determines the query strings in the lemmatiser *Norna*.

This analysis contributes to the field of Old English lexicography since there is not, to this day, a complete lemmatised lexicographical source of Old English that is based on a comprehensive corpus of the language. On the one hand, the standard lexicographical resources of Old English, i.e. Bosworth and Toller (1973), Sweet (1976) and Hall (1996), are not fully lemmatised, as they are based on partial lists of sources rather than on a comprehensive corpus of the language. The *Dictionary of Old English* (DOE), on the other hand, does draw upon such a corpus, but has not been finished up to date (the most recent update involves the publication of the entries of the letter I in 2018<sup>1</sup>). The *York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English* (YCOE) is a parsed but unlemmatised corpus. It includes the syntactic categories, functions and the lexical and morphological tagging of a 1,5 million corpus, but does not provide the lemmas of those tagged forms.

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<sup>1</sup> The DOE published the entries for the letter I in 2018. The research of this investigation had already been conducted by that time. Therefore, the entries of this letter are not included in this analysis.

Thus, overall, neither the textual nor the lexicographical sources of Old English have been fully lemmatised.

In addition, no previous literature exists on the lemmatisation of the Old English verbal lexicon, apart from the methods carried out in the *Nerthus* Project by Metola Rodríguez (2015, 2017, 2018) for the lemmatisation of strong verbs and by García Fernández (2018a, 2018b, 2018c) for the identification and lemmatisation of contracted, preterite-present and anomalous verbs. This being said, the lemmatisation of the weak classes of verbs that is presented in this thesis completes the task of lemmatising the Old English verbal lexicon in the database *Nerthus*. The lists of weak verbs' inflectional forms from the letters I-Y included in this thesis contribute significantly to filling in the existing gap in the field.

The lemmatisation of the canonical and non-canonical realisations of the weak verbs is, therefore, achieved following a four step method. The research methodology starts with automatic searches in the database, targeting the identification of the relevant forms that are suitable for lemmatisation. This research has benefitted from and built upon the study of the inflectional morphology of weak verbs provided by the Old English grammars in order to search for the most adequate query strings in the database. A set of successive query strings aims at lemmatising the most transparent or canonical forms of weak verbs. These queries have been specifically designed on the basis of the inflectional morphology of the Old English weak verbs. Then, the manual revision of the hits and the validation of the results is carried out with the available textual and lexicographical sources of Old English, namely, the DOE, the YCOE and the index of secondary sources *Freya*. Emphasis is put in the analysis of the verbal attestations provided by the DOE and on the alternative spellings of the weak lemmas provided by the dictionary database *Nerthus* in order to generate the lemmatisation patterns and identify the predictable non-canonical spellings of the Old English weak verbs. The lemmatisation of the non-canonical forms of the verbs is conducted on the basis of these lemmatisation patterns, together with the list of correspondences of alternative spellings of the prefixes available in *Norna*.

A combination of sources has been used to successfully lemmatise the verbal lexicon of the weak class of verbs. The main source for the analysis is the index of types retrieved from the DOEC and accessed through the latest version of the lemmatiser *Norna* in the lexical database *The Grid*. Lexicographical sources are also used to achieve the aims of this investigation, including the main dictionaries of the Old English language. In

addition, the available historical corpora on the language are referred to as the textual sources. Namely, the YCOE syntactic tagging and the data included in the index of secondary sources *Freya*.

This thesis is structured as follows. First, the morphology of the Old English weak verbs is explained in Chapter 2, contextualised within the synthesis of the most relevant aspects of the evolution of the English language from Indo-European to Germanic in Section 2. 2., and the evolution from Germanic to Old English in Section 2. 3. The analysis of the Old English verbal system and the description and contrast analysis of the verbal subgroups of this language are explained in Section 2. 4. This chapter also explores the three classes of weak verbs in detail in Section 2. 5. for the first subclass, Section 2. 6. for the second subclass and Section. 2. 7. for the third subclass of weak verbs. The identification of the canonical forms in Old English is crucial to the purpose of lemmatising the verbal lexicon of the language. Therefore, the dissimilarities between the most accurate canonical realisations of the Old English inflectional morphology in relation to the weak verbs and their dialectal and diachronic variants are presented in Section 2. 8.

Chapter 3 places the task of lemmatisation in context within the field of electronic lexicography and corpus analysis (Section 3. 2.). This chapter introduces the available sources for lemmatisation in Old English in Section 3. 3. and 3. 4. and gives an overview of the existing lemmatisation methods of the Old English verbal lexicon that are framed within the *Nerthus* Project (Section 3. 5.). The main issues regarding the reference lists of weak verbs are also tackled in this chapter (Section 3. 6.) that outlines the specific aims of the research as well as describing and illustrating the steps and the tasks in the research methodology designed to achieve these goals (Section 3. 7. and Section 3. 8.).

Chapter 4, Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 present the application of the research methodology to the analysis of the first, second and third class of weak verbs, respectively. The structure is the same for the three chapters. First, the available information on the three subclasses of weak verbs from the letters I-Y shows what it is available on weak verbs to the researchers of the language. Then, four successive sections include the analysis of the four successive steps of the research methodology in relation to the analysis of the pertinent class of weak verbs: lemmatisation with canonical endings, validation of A-H forms, lemmatisation with non-canonical spellings and validation of I-Y forms. Chapter 4, Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 conclude with the lists of the lemmatised I-

Y weak verbs of class 1, class 2 and class 3 weak verbs which contribute to fill in the existing gap in the field of the lemmatisation of the Old English language.

The discussion of the results of this investigation is presented in Chapter 7 where not only quantitative aspects but also qualitative aspects are discussed concerning the lemmatisation of class 1, class 2 and class 3 weak verbs. This chapter includes a discussion among subclasses of the results and the comment of the degree of accuracy of each of the proceedings implemented in the lemmatisation procedures. The reliability of the sources of Old English that are used to validate the results is also addressed in this chapter.

Finally, Chapter 8 finalises this thesis. The main conclusions of this investigation, as well as the most noteworthy contributions of this investigation, the limits faced during the analysis and the introduction of some lines for further research are commented in this chapter.





## **CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2. 1. Introduction**

This thesis deals with Old English verbal morphology and focuses on weak verbs and their inflectional forms. In order to provide a theoretical background for the topic of the thesis, this chapter contextualises the Old English language as a Germanic language, describing the verbal system of the language and examining in depth the three classes of weak verbs. There are eight sections in this chapter, organised as follows. Section 2. 2. includes a synthesis of the most relevant aspects of the evolution of the English language from Indo-European to Germanic. Section 2. 3. follows with an explanation of the most prominent features evidenced in Old English in respect to Germanic. Section 2. 4. examines the key issues of the Old English verbal system, giving special attention to the explanation of weak verbs. Then, sections 2. 5., 2. 6. and 2. 7. detail the features of the three subclasses of weak verbs, respectively, illustrating their verbal paradigms. Section 2. 8. follows, dealing with the canonical verbal forms in Old English and the diachronic and dialectal variants, and the justification for the need to identify a canonical paradigm in the lemmatisation of Old English weak verbs. The chapter ends with Section 2. 9. with some concluding remarks.

### **2. 2. Indo-European to Germanic**

This section contextualises Old English, the language of this investigation, as one of the oldest attested forms of the Germanic language within the Indo-European family and outlines the most relevant changes from the Proto-Indo-European language to the Germanic languages.

The Indo-European family denotes a family of languages originally spoken from the west of Europe to the east of India, therefore its name. This family of languages divides into subgroups. Pyles and Algeo (1993: 61) list the following branches of the Indo-European group: Germanic, Celtic, Italic, Anatolian, Balto-Slavic, Indo-Iranian, Albanian, Hellenic, Armenian, Anatolian and Tocharian. As Pyles and Algeo (1993: 61) explain, these languages are considered descendants of a reconstructed Proto-Indo-European language, ancestor of most of the languages nowadays spoken in Europe and

part of Asia. Some of the Indo-European languages, however, are now extinct, as for instance Anatolian and Tocharian. Nevertheless, Pyles and Algeo (1993: 61) point out that the majority of them survive as living tongues, such as English from the Germanic branch and Spanish from the Italic counterpart. In turn, each branch of this language family allows for further subdivision. The Germanic group, in particular, classifies their languages into three groups: West Germanic, East Germanic and North Germanic.

Due to the scope of this investigation, a more thorough explanation of the Germanic group of languages is required in order to contextualise the branch of the Indo-European group where Old English can be found. Pyles and Algeo (1993: 74-75) explain that the Germanic languages were spoken by the Indo-European inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe, near the current location of Denmark, before the beginning of the Christian era. The unified language of these peoples is commonly referred to as Proto-Germanic. Pyles and Algeo (1993: 75) argue that, unlike other branches of the Indo-European family that are amply recorded such as Latin from the Italic branch, Proto-Germanic needs to be reconstructed just like Indo-European, given that there is not attested evidence suggesting that speakers of this language wrote. Reconstructed forms from Proto-Indo-European or Proto-Germanic are indicated by an asterisk preceding the lexeme.

Languages from the same family show certain similarities in their cognate languages, which allows for the suggestion that Proto-Indo-European was an inflected language, a feature shared by all its descendants (Pyles and Algeo 1993: 77). Pyles and Algeo (1993: 77) claim that inflective languages are *characteri[s]ed by a grammatical system based on modifications in the form of words, by means of inflections, (that is endings and vowel changes), to indicate such grammatical functions as cases, number, tense, person, mood, aspect and the like*. According to this statement, Pyles and Algeo (1993: 78) specify that nouns, adjectives and pronouns were inflected for eight cases (nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative, locative and instrumental) in all Indo-European languages, each of these cases expressing different relationships between the inflected words and other words in the sentence.

Presumably, even though belonging to the same family, Indo-European branches display individual peculiarities as well as dissimilarities in their cognate languages. Disregarding the differences related to the geographical areas where the languages were spoken and focussing on the scope of this thesis, a brief description of the main changes from Indo-European languages to Germanic follows, as presented by Pyles and Algeo (1993: 84-91).

The fact that all modern Germanic languages have a reduced conjugational verbal system of only present and preterite forms to express tense and aspect, as opposed to other Indo-European languages verbal systems where there are specific forms to express the future, perfect, pluperfect and future perfect, is summed up by Pyles and Algeo (1993: 85). They point out that it is only with periphrasis, the combination of (verb) phrases that Germanic languages manage to express these tenses and aspects. Originally, Proto-Indo-European presumably only relied on present tense forms to express past, present and future (Pyles and Algeo 1993: 85), which is why it is fair to say that the addition of the preterite to the Germanic verbal system was a key aspect in the development of the English language.

In relation to this issue, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 211) identify the finite forms of the Germanic verbal system as comprising two tenses (present and preterite), three moods (indicative, subjunctive and imperative) and singular and plural number. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 211) also attest the infinitive, inflected infinitive, present participle, past participle (as well as present and past participles inflected as adjectives but functioning as verbs) as the non-finite forms of the verbs. On their part, finite forms show agreement in person and number with the subjects as opposed to the non-finite forms that lack subject agreement. The finite forms *lufie* and *lufode* respectively express the present and preterite tense of the verb in agreement with the subject, as in *ic lufie þe* 'I love you' and *ic lufode þe* 'I loved you'. The verbal form for the inflected infinitive or gerund *lufiende*, however, remains the same in all attestations.

As for the formation of present and preterite forms, the processes of stem formation need to be briefly synthesised at this point. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 212) explain that thematic processes of stem formation are behind the formation of the vast majority of stems in Old English verbs, whereas athematic processes are responsible for the stems in irregular forms. In the case of thematic formations, as Hogg and Fulk (2011: 212) put it, the inflectional endings are added to the stem suffix or theme. These thematic vowels are Proto-Indo-European *\*-e* and *\*-o*, which explain why these vowels might appear within the paradigm of thematic verbs in spite of the fact that they may not be explicitly present in the verbal forms. In athematic formations, inflectional endings are added to the bare root of the verb, avoiding the use of thematic vowels to create the forms. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 308) highlight that athematic processes of stem formation led to irregularities among the paradigms of athematic verbs. Nevertheless, the number of this type of verbs

is limited and only four athematic verbs are attested in Old English: *bēon* ‘to be’, *dōn* ‘to do’, *gān* ‘to go’, and *willan* ‘will’.

Stark (1982: 5) remarks that the verb system of the Germanic languages greatly differs from the rest of Indo-European languages not only in terms of the reduced conjugational complexity but also regarding the categories to which these conjugations refer. The Germanic languages, Stark (1982: 6) specifies, contain seven classes of verbs, known as strong verbs, whose past tense forms include a different stem vowel than that in the present tense forms. This process is known as vowel gradation, sometimes referred to as *ablaut*, and is considered a fairly regular mechanism. An example of vowel gradation is Old English present form *sang* from the verb *singan* ‘to sing’, with the preterite form *sunge*, equivalent to PDE verbal forms *sing* and *sang* respectively. Pyles and Algeo (1993: 85) identify this as a feature shared by old ancient dialects of Germanic including Gothic, Old Norse, Old Saxon, Old High German and Old English, which survives from the original Indo-European verbal system.

Stark (1982: 6) refers to the group of weak verbs as an innovation within the Germanic family of languages due to the fact that the dental preterite weak verbs use to mark their preterite tense forms are considered a Germanic peculiarity. This author (1982: 6) argues that four classes originally classified the weak class of verbs. The illustration of the four classes of Germanic weak verbs are shown below in Figure 1 as listed by Stark. The older Germanic dialects entail Gothic (Go), Old Norse (ON), Old English (OE), Old Saxon (OS) and Old High German (OHG).

	<b>class I</b> stem in <ja/ji/i>	<b>class II</b> stem in <ō>	<b>class III</b> stem in <ai/ē>	<b>class IV</b> stem in <nō>
present				
Go	nasjan	salbōn	haban	fullnan
ON	telja	kalla	hafa	-
OE	nerian	lufian	habban	-
OS	fremmian	salbo(ia)n	hebbian	-
OHG	fremmen	salbōn	habēn	-
past singular				
Go	nasida	sabōda	habaida	fullnōda
ON	talða	kallaða	hafði	-
OE	nerede	lufode	hæfde	-
OS	fremida	salboda	habða	-
OHG	frumita	salbōta	habēta	-

Figure 1. The weak verbal classes in the older Germanic dialects (Stark 1982: 6-7).

Pyles and Algeo (1993: 85) add that this dental suffix usually contains a -d or a -t and was needed by verbs that were unable of the same stem vowel change than strong verbs when forming preterite tense forms and, therefore, require suffixes to express the preterite tense.

As Pyles and Algeo (1993: 85) claim, this Germanic innovation is where the origins of the regular system of the verb inflection in PDE are found. For instance, the Old English verb *lufian* 'to love' serves as a way of exemplifying the use of this suffix in their preterite form *lufode* and the past participle *lufod* form which are equivalents of the past and participle form *loved* in PDE.

Another peculiarity of the Germanic languages has to do with adjectives. Pyles and Algeo (1993: 85) explain that Germanic adjectives allow a weak and a strong declension. The weak declension is used in adjectives that modify a definite noun, preceded by what in PDE is known as the definite article. On the contrary, the strong declension of adjectives is used in the rest of the cases. Pyles and Algeo (1993: 85) exemplify the weak declension of the adjective *geong* 'young' that allows both a weak declension as in *þā geongan ceorlas* 'the young fellows' and the strong declension as in *geonge ceorlas* 'young fellows'.

Germanic also differs from other Indo-European languages in its accentual system, according to Pyles and Algeo (1993: 86). Contrary to the less rigid accentual system of the latter group that allows the shift of accent from one syllable to another, Pyles and Algeo (1993: 86) claim that the accentual system of the Germanic languages gives the stress to the first syllable of any word, independently of its case or number.

Furthermore, Lass (1994: 18) explains that the vowel system in Germanic underwent a reduction from Indo-European. The parent Proto-Indo-European had an extensive vowel system which was simplified with a set of mergers in Proto-Germanic. Resulting from this simplification, Lass (1994: 18) argues, Proto-Germanic has a reduced vowel system. This author (1994: 19) illustrates the results of the three types of mergers with the following set of examples: Indo-European *o* became *a* in Germanic (Latin *octo* 'eight' later *ahtau* in Gothic); Indo-European *ā* turned into *ō* (Latin *māter* 'mother' later *mōdor* in Old English); and Indo-European *ei* merged into *ī* (Greek *steikhō* 'to go' later *sīgan* 'to ascend' in Old English).

However, Lass (1994: 20) points out that the most prominent and defining feature of Germanic deals with a series of sound shifts alternation from the Indo-European stops. These shifts establish a clear distinction between Germanic and non-Germanic languages.

As synthesised by Lass (1994: 20), these sound shifts were first explained by the German philologist Grimm in 1822 in what is now referred to as the Grimm's law, and describes the also known as First Sound Shift as the gradual modification of sounds which occurred over long periods of time, being made up of three shifts.

Mitchell and Robinson (2001: 42) explain these shifts as follows. Firstly, Proto-Indo-European voiceless stops *p, t, k* became voiceless fricatives *f, θ, x* in Proto-Germanic; as for instance, Latin *piscis* 'fish' later Old English *fisc*. Secondly, Proto-Indo-European voiced stops *b, d, g* became Proto-Germanic voiceless stops *p, t, k*, as can be exemplified by Latin *edō* 'to eat' then Old English *etan*. A third shift made the aspirated voiced stops *bh, dh* and *gh* in initial position in Proto-Indo-European became voiced fricatives stops *β, ð, γ* in Proto-Germanic, eventually turning into unaspirated voiced stops *b, d, g*. An example of this last shift is Sanskrit *bhrātar* 'brother', later found as Old English *brōþor*.

The chronology of these shifts has to be tentatively addressed, Lass remarks (1994: 21). Linguists can only assume that the first shift in the enumeration above inherently precedes the second one, otherwise Proto-Indo-European *b, d, g* sounds would become Proto-Germanic *f, θ, x* just like Proto-Indo-European *p, t, k*.

Addressing the issue of sound shifts, Pyles and Algeo (1993: 90) note that there are certain sound changes in Germanic with an irregular development that cannot be explained through the Grimm's Law. For instance, Proto-Indo-European *\*pāter* (following *pater* in Latin and *patēr* in Greek) whose medial *t* was expected to turn into *θ* in Proto-Germanic became *d*, as shown in Gothic *fadar* and Old English *fæder*. The Verner's Law proposed in 1875 by the Danish linguist Verner gives solution to this kind of irregularity, as Pyles and Algeo (1993: 91) explain it. This law states that Proto-Indo-European voiceless fricatives *f, θ, x*, preceding by an unstressed syllable became Proto-Germanic voiced fricatives *β, ð, γ*, as in the example presented above.

So far in this section, we have been referring to the Germanic languages as a whole entity. However, there are peculiarities among the different dialects within the Germanic block. There are three Germanic groups, classified according to the geographical area where they were spoken. Campbell (1959: 1) divides them as follows: North Germanic, often referred as Nordic or Scandinavian languages, subdivided into East Norse (Danish and Swedish) and West Norse (Icelandic, Faeroese and Norwegian); East Germanic which consists of the now extinct Gothic dialect; and West Germanic which developed in the area of the North Sea.

All West Germanic languages, Campbell (1959: 2) points out, attest three consecutive periods: Old, Middle and Modern. Therefore, the West Germanic group originally comprised Old English, Old Saxon and Old Frisian and Old High German; ancestors of English, German, Frisian or Dutch.

The development of West Germanic shows a great number of distinctive changes that characterise this branch of the Germanic languages. Among these peculiarities, Lass (1994: 28) highlights the West Germanic gemination, a process where any consonant (except *r*) doubled when preceded by a short accented vowel and followed by a nasal. An example of this innovation is attested in the Old English verb *settan* ‘to set’ in comparison with Gothic equivalent *satjan*. In particular, as will be explained later in this chapter, gemination was strongly developed in class 1 Old English weak verbs.

Furthermore, Ringe and Taylor (2014: 158) choose the syncretism of all plural forms of the finite verb under the form of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural as the most striking innovation of northern West Germanic dialects, where the Old English language is classified. A brief synthesis with the most relevant innovations following Ringe and Taylor (2014: 167-339) detailed scrutiny of the sound changes characteristic of the Old English language is presented next.

Firstly, Ringe and Taylor (2014: 167) state that the Old English phonological system undergoes fronting of low vowels (which are vowels pronounced further to the front of the vocal tract) as the outcome of the Germanic vowel mergers previously explained. An example of this process is the Germanic vowel *a*, which was fronted to Old English *æ*, as in Proto-Germanic *haftaz* ‘bound’ later Old English *hæft*. After this process, Ringe and Taylor (2014: 175) argue, all front vowels underwent ‘breaking’ into diphthongs when followed by certain consonants as in Proto-Germanic *ahtōu* ‘eight’ later Old English *eahta*.

Subsequently to the fronting and breaking of vowels, Ringe and Taylor (2014: 222) identify a sound change also known as i-umlaut in vowels and diphthongs that affected Old English dialects. This mutation entails the fronting of back vowels *a*, *o* and *u* when preceding an <i>, <ī> or <j> sound in the following syllable, as in Proto-Indo-European *\*sōcjan* ‘to seek’ later as *sēcan* in Old English.

To conclude the summary of sound changes, mention to syncope and apocope is required. Ringe and Taylor (2014: 264) claim that syncope affected short vowels in unstressed word-internal syllables and demonstrate that this process led to fluctuations and irregularities in the Old English language. On its part, apocope deals with the deletion



of word-final *i* or *u* after long stems, as in Proto-West Germanic *wurdō* ‘words’ later Old English *word* (2014: 286).

All the changes and innovations from Indo European to West Germanic presented thus far are the tenets of the Old English phonological and morphological system. As stated by Robinson (1993: 136), it should be borne in mind that only after the major influx of the Germanic immigration came to England in the mid-fifth century, Old English started to be recognised as a distinct language. In this respect, Toon (1992: 422) adds that the first attestations of the Anglo-Saxon language dates back to the seventh century in the now lost poem *Cædmon's Hymn*, described in Bede’s eighth century *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*.

### **2. 3. From Germanic to Old English**

This section outlines the main changes of the Old English language from its evolution from Germanic and deals with the synthesis of the significant processes in the diachronic development of the Old English weak verbs from the Germanic language and how these changes apply to each weak subclass.

The evolution of the English language from Indo-European to Germanic, and from Germanic to Old English has been the topic of several studies in the morphology of the verb, Fulk (2018) Ringe and Taylor (2014) and Hogg and Fulk (2011) represent recent contributions. In general terms, the seven classes of strong verbs and their associated vowel gradation patterns have drawn more attention than the four classes of Germanic weak verbs. Conversely, the issue of the evolution of weak verbs from Germanic to Old English is mainly addressed by Stark (1982). The rest of this section focuses on weak verbs, the group of verbs whom this thesis addresses.

From a morphological point of view, weak verbs remained more regular than strong verbs in their evolution from Germanic to Old English. In his 1982 work, Stark proposes a tentatively chronologically-arranged set of eleven diachronic rules which addresses the historical development of weak verbs from Proto-Germanic. Some of these rules have already been introduced in Section 2. 2., since they are not only constrained to weak verbs but also responsible for the evolution of Old English nouns, adjectives and adverbs. Nevertheless, aiming at gaining accuracy in the understanding of how weak verbs originated and developed, the inventory by Stark (1982: 39-60) is a key resource in the

study of this Old English verbal group. Stark (1982: 39) looks at the productivity of these rules in order to establish their chronology in a timeline on the basis that the older a rule is, the longer it has been productive. According to Stark, the more attestations a rule has, the more ancient its origin.

The first rule Stark (1982: 40) accounts for is the Glide Vowel Coalescence (GVC), also known as the deletion rule, which is the oldest attested rule that affected the English language. In phonetics, a glide or semi-vowel is a sound similar to a vowel that functions as a consonant. Stark (1982: 40) states that given the case a high front vowel such as *i* and a high front glide such as *j* co-occur next to one another, independently of the order, the vowel eliminates and assimilates the glide to such a degree that it results in the deletion of the glide. As claimed by Stark (1982: 40), this ancient rule is the earliest recoverable rule for weak verbs and is responsible for the development, for instance, of the Proto-Indo-European *\*frame+j+is* as the present indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> singular of the verb *\*framjan* ‘to do’ into *\*framis*, later Old English *fremest*.

Secondly, Stark (1982: 42) identifies the process of vocalisation that affected high front glides in certain environments. Vocalisation changes a high front glide such as *j*, into a vowel. This author (1982: 42) illustrates the effects of this rule with the Gothic weak verb *nasjan* ‘to save’ and its Old English counterpart *nerian*, a class 1 weak verb where the vocalisation of the glide is attested. Nevertheless, the glide <j> is preserved in some parts of its verbal paradigm, namely the preterite tense and the past participle, as the connecting vowel between the stem and the dental suffix *\*nar+j+d+æ*, as in the past indicative 1<sup>st</sup> singular of Proto-Indo-European *\*nasjan*, later Old English *nerede* (1982: 43). The analysis of the class 1 weak verb paradigms helps identify other forms affected by this vocalisation rule such as the Old English imperative singular form *freme* of the class 1 weak verb *fremman* ‘to do’ from Proto-Indo-European *\*fram+j+θ*. Contrary to what it may seem, Stark (1982: 43) clarifies that this form does not have a geminated stem, which would have caused the loss of the consonant. On the contrary, the gemination that caused the glide <j> in this Proto-Indo-European form had been previously vocalised and, therefore, lost its ability to geminate the preceding consonant.

The subsequent West Germanic Gemination (WGG) process is the phenomenon responsible for the doubling of consonants directly preceding the <j> suffix that results in a long syllable (1982: 43). As can be inferred from this rule’s name, gemination is obviously perceived in West Germanic dialects, mainly in the first class of weak verbs such as the Old English *settan* ‘set’ from Proto-Germanic *satjana*. The 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> process

deal with the fronting of vowels (1982: 46) and their subsequent breaking into diphthongs (1982: 49), which particularly affected weak verbs from the first class. Both of these processes have been synthesised in 2. 2. so, in order to avoid redundancy, no further explanation is required here.

The 6<sup>th</sup> diachronic rule in the development of the Old English weak verbs involves the assimilatory process of consonants *c* and *g* to some palatal sounds which followed or preceded them (1983: 52). The explicit marking of these palatalised consonants as *ċ* and *ġ* is a recent innovation of modern editions of Old English that facilitates the contrasts in pronunciation, for example, between the class 2 weak verb *scamian* ‘to be ashamed’ as /k/ and the class 1 weak verb *ācwenċan* ‘to extinguish’ as /tʃ/.

The subsequent process presented by Stark (1982: 55) denotes the rule of i-mutation, sometimes called i-umlaut, as a major process that caused the change of vowels not only in the Old English language but also in the later Middle English, remaining active throughout the Modern English period. According to Stark (1982: 55), this mutation affects short and long back vowels *a*, *o* and *u* followed by a syllable containing <j> or <i> which are fronted into *æ*, *e* and *y*. Figure 2 exemplifies the alternations evidenced after the i-mutation process.

<b>a</b>	<b>æ</b>	faran ‘go’	færst ‘go’ Pres. Ind. 2sg.
<b>a</b>	<b>e</b>	mann ‘man’	men ‘men’
<b>ā</b>	<b>æ</b>	hāl ‘whole’	hælan ‘heal’
<b>o</b>	<b>e</b>	ofost ‘haste’	efstan ‘hasten’
<b>ō</b>	<b>ē</b>	dōm ‘judgement’	dēman ‘judge’
<b>u</b>	<b>y</b>	burg ‘city’	cyrig ‘ciy’
<b>ū</b>	<b>ȳ</b>	cūþ ‘known’	cȳþan ‘make known’

Figure 2. Results of i-mutation in weak verbs by Lass and Anderson (1975: 117) in Stark (1982: 56).

Stark (1982: 55) explains i-mutation as the tendency to pronounce vowels towards the upper front corner of the vowel space and Ringe and Taylor (2014: 222) add that this rule heavily influenced all Old English dialects. According to Ringe and Taylor (2014: 236), apart from back vowels, the effects of i-mutation are also visible in the case of low front vowel *æ* that was raised to *e*. Ringe and Taylor (2014: 236-237) attest some examples where this low front vowel is raised to *e* by the presence of <i>, <ī> and <y> in the following syllable, as the Old English weak verb *erian* ‘to plough’ from Proto-West Germanic \**ærjan* (2014: 237).

The 9<sup>th</sup> process in the inventory involves the elimination of <j> in the stems of weak verbs (1982: 58). The rule of j-deletion eliminates the stem formative <j> in those forms of weak verbs where it does not come together with the following *i* in the inflectional ending. However, Stark (1982: 59) points out that this rule does not apply to forms such as *nerian* (evidenced by the presence of <j> throughout its verbal paradigm) because the j-deletion rule only concerns forms with long stems created following the gemination rule, as in *fremman* whose verbal paradigm does not preserve any trace of this formative <j>.

Reaching the end of the inventory, we find the rules of apocope and syncope. Applied to the formation of weak verbs, apocope serves to explain the deletion of word final *i* after long stems (1982: 60). This process justifies the inflectional ending or, in this case, lack thereof of the imperative forms of weak verbs: class 1 weak verb *dēman* undergoes apocope in the imperative singular form *dēm*. As for syncope, Stark (1982: 60) characterises this rule as ‘extreme’ in the sense that it provokes a severe vowel reduction which ultimately leads to many issues in the Old English language, such as irregularities and hard to explain fluctuations between dialects.

The Old English vowel reduction is the final rule in Stark’s inventory (1982: 61). What this rule outlines is that any vowel in unstressed position is eventually reduced to a schwa sound (ə) towards the end of the Old English period and the beginning of the Middle English period (11<sup>th</sup> century). Stark (1982: 62) concludes that an instance of reduction is noticeable in the development of the form *bodast* as the present indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> singular form of the class 2 weak verb *bodian* ‘to announce’ into *bodest* in Middle English language.

Nevertheless, it is safe to say that not all rules affected all weak verbs in the same way. A brief explanation of how these diachronically justified developments and derivations that characterise the historical development of weak verbs affected each of the three subclasses follows, according to Stark’s synthesis and exemplifications (1982: 63-90).

The evolution of class 1 weak verbs stems evidences more interesting changes than any of the two other subclasses, according to Stark (1982: 63). First of all, the stem formative <j> is common to all proto-forms of this class. What is more, the presence of this suffix conditions most part of the changes that class 1 verbs undergo. The proto-forms of these Old English verbs, Stark (1982: 64) clarifies, consist of the stems of the verbs prior to the application of the rules. As for instance, the infinitive *fremman* is illustrated as *fram+j+an*, each constituent respectively representing the stem, stem formative suffix

and inflectional ending. Occasionally, some forms do not include the stem formative suffix and thus only contain stem and inflectional ending.

Stark (1982: 65-67) illustrates the evolution of this type of verbs regarding their historical development from Proto-Germanic and following the inventory of rules presented above. His illustrations contrast the different parts of the paradigm of the three representative verbs type groups: *fremman* ‘to do’, *nerian* ‘to save’ and *deman* ‘to judge’, illustrated below in Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5, respectively.

The illustrations by Stark include the proto-forms of the infinitive (Inf.), the present indicative 1<sup>st</sup> singular (Pres. Ind. 1sg.), the present indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> singular (Pres. Ind. 2sg.), the imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> singular (Imp. 2sg.) and the preterite indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> singular (Pret. Ind. 2sg.) as representative of the whole verbal paradigm.

<i>Fremman</i>	Inf.	Pres. Ind. 1sg.	Pres. Ind. 2sg.	Imp. 2sg.	Pret. Ind. 2sg.
	fram+j+an	fram+j+u	fram+j+is	fram+j+ø	fram+j+d+æs
1.GVC	-	-	fram+is	-	-
2. Vocalisation	-	-	-	fram+i	fram+i+d
3. Gemination	fram+j+an	fram+j+u	-	-	-
4. Fronting	-	-	-	-	-
5. Breaking	-	-	-	-	-
6. Palatalization	-	-	-	-	-
7. i-mutation	fremm+j+an	fremm+j+u	frem+is	frem+i	frem+i+d+æs
8. j-deletion	fremm+an	fremm+u	-	-	-
9. Apocope	-	-	-	-	-
10. Syncope	-	-	-	-	-
11. Vowel Red.	-	-	-	-	-
Output	fremm+an	fremm+u	frem+is	frem+i	frem+i+d+æs
Phonetic	[ˈfremman]	[ˈfremmu]	[ˈfremis]	[ˈfremi]	[ˈfremidæs]
Orthographic	<b>fremman</b>	<b>fremmu</b>	<b>fremis</b>	<b>fremi</b>	<b>fremidæs</b>

Figure 3. Historical development of class 1 weak verb *fremman* ‘to do’ (Stark 1982: 65-66).

<i>Nerian</i>	Inf.	Pres. Ind. 1sg.	Pres. Ind. 2sg.	Imp. 2sg.	Pret. Ind. 2sg.
	nar+j+an	nar+j+u	nar+j+is	nar+j+ø	nar+j+d+æs
1.GVC	-	-	nar + is	-	-
2. Vocalisation	-	-	-	nar + i	nar+i+d+ æs
3. Gemination	-	-	-	-	-
4. Fronting	nær+j+an	nær+j+u	nær+is	nær+i	nær+ i+d+ æs
5. Breaking	-	-	-	-	-
6. Palatalization	-	-	-	-	-
7. i-mutation	ner+j+an	ner+j+u	ner+is	ner+i	ner+i+d+æs
8. j-deletion	-	-	-	-	-
9. Apocope	-	-	-	-	-
10. Syncope	-	-	-	-	-
11. Vowel Red.	-	-	-	-	-
Output	ner+j+an	ner+j+u	ner+is	ner+i	ner+i+d+æs
Phonetic	[ˈnɛmman]	[ˈnɛrju]	[ˈnɛris]	[ˈnɛri]	[ˈnɛridæs]
Orthographic	<b>nerian</b>	<b>neriu</b>	<b>neris</b>	<b>neri</b>	<b>neridæs</b>

Figure 4. Historical development of class 1 weak verb *nerian* ‘to save’ (Stark 1982: 66).

<i>Deman</i>	<b>Inf.</b> dōm+j+an	<b>Pres. Ind. 1sg.</b> dōm+j+u	<b>Pres. Ind. 2sg.</b> dōm+j+is	<b>Imp. 2sg.</b> dōm+j+ø	<b>Pret. Ind. 2sg.</b> dōm+j+d+æs
1.GVC	-	-	dōm+is	-	-
2. Vocalisation	-	-	-	dōm+i	dōm+i+d+æs
3. Gemination	-	-	-	-	-
4. Fronting	-	-	-	-	-
5. Breaking	-	-	-	-	-
6. Palatalization	-	-	-	-	-
7. i-mutation	dōem+j+an	dōem+j+u	dōem+is	dōem+i	dōem+i+d+æs
8. j-deletion	dōem+an	dōem+u	-	-	-
9. Apocope	-	-	-	dōem	-
10. Syncope	-	-	-	-	dōem+d+æs
11. Vowel Red.	-	-	-	-	-
Output	dōem+an	dōem+u	dōem+is	dōem	dōem+d+æs
Phonetic	['dø:man]	['dø:mu]	['dø:mis]	['dø:m]	['dø:mdæs]
Orthographic	<b>dōeman</b>	<b>dōemu</b>	<b>dōemis</b>	<b>dōem</b>	<b>dōemdæs</b>

Figure 5. Historical development of class 1 weak verb *deman* ‘to judge’ (Stark 1982: 67).

Furthermore, Stark (1982: 67) explains that not all the diachronic rules in his inventory apply to all verbs, clarifying that no more than three rules ever apply in one derivation of class 1 weak verbs. Therefore, even if the processes of fronting, breaking and vowel reduction do not appear in the development of any of the three representative verbs of the class 1 shown above, Stark (1982: 71) is able to attest them in the evolution of others within this class such as *bycgan* ‘to buy’ and *sellan* ‘to sell’. In addition, Stark (1982: 74) discusses that the evolution of the class 2 weak verbs presents some dissimilarities with those of the first subclass, discerning that less rules applied to their development. Figure 6 shows the paradigm of *lufian* ‘to love’ the representative verb of the second class of weak verbs where only the processes of i-mutation and vowel reduction apply.

<i>Lufian</i>	<b>Inf.</b> luf+oj+an	<b>Pres. Ind. 1sg.</b> luf+oj+u	<b>Pres. Ind. 2sg.</b> luf+o+s	<b>Imp. 2sg.</b> luf+o+ø	<b>Pret. Ind. 2sg.</b> luf+u+d+æs
1.GVC	-	-	-	-	-
2. Vocalisation	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gemination	-	-	-	-	-
4. Fronting	-	-	-	-	-
5. Breaking	-	-	-	-	-
6. Palatalization	-	-	-	-	-
7. i-mutation	luf+ij+an	luf+ij+u	-	-	-
8. j-deletion	-	-	-	-	-
9. Apocope	-	-	-	-	-
10. Syncope	-	-	-	-	-
11. Vowel Red.	luf+ij+Λn	luf+ij+o	luf+Λ+s	luf+Λ	luf+o+d+æø
Output	luf+ij+Λn	luf+ij+o	luf+Λ+s	luf+Λ	luf+o+d+æø
Phonetic	['lʊviΛn]	['lʊvio], ['lʊviæø]	['lʊviΛs]	[lʊvΛ]	['lʊvodæø]
Orthographic	<b>lufian</b>	<b>lufio, lufi(g)e</b>	<b>lufas</b>	<b>lufa</b>	<b>lufodes</b>

Figure 6. Historical development of class 2 weak verb *lufian* ‘to love’ (Stark 1982: 79).

One feature that characterises this class and distinguishes it from the development of the two others is a mixed paradigm regarding the stem formative suffix, Stark (1982: 73) states. Weak verbs from the second class include forms with the stem formative <j>, similarly to class 1 and class 3; but the second and third person singular and the imperative show no sign of this stem formative suffix, resulting in Germanic proto-forms of this class adding both the inflectional ending directly to the stem <o>, as in the present indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> singular *luf+o+s*, as well as proto-forms adding the inflectional ending to the <oj> stem, as the present indicative 1<sup>st</sup> singular. *luf+oj+us* (Stark 1982: 74).

On the contrary, he points out that the Germanic stem <o> was unlauded when followed by <j>, replacing <oj> by <ij>, orthographically presented as *-ig-/-i-* which serves as a particularly clear indication of the vocalic quality of this feature of class 2 verbs (1982: 74), i.e.: the infinitive *luf+oj+an* results in *luf+ij+an*, orthographically presented as *lufian*. Moreover, Stark (1982: 80) adds that orthographic *-a-* replaces the stem <o> in the forms where this stem formative appears on its own, as in the imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> singular *lufa* from *luf+o+ϕ* by means of vowel reduction. Overall, the second class of weak verbs is considered less complex than the first class and presents a more stable paradigm.

According to Stark, the diachronic development of the third class of weak verbs mainly differs from the other weak classes in terms of its reduced inventory and there are only four simplex verbs in this class: *habban* ‘to have’, *hycgan* ‘to think’, *libban* ‘to live’ and *secgan* ‘to say’ (1982: 81). His diachronic analysis of their development focuses on the changes these four verbs undergo where vowel alternations are behind most of these changes and comments that *the Old English paradigms of these verbs do not even show similarities to form a coherent unitary paradigmatic type* (1982: 81).

Stark (1982: 82) chooses to illustrate the third class of weak verbs with the inflection of *hycgan* and *secgan* because they present a paradigm closer to a typical class 1 weak verb. *Hycgan* shows alternation *o* to *y* when *o* occurs in the past tense or past participle. On its part, vowel alternation *æ* to *e* occurs in the development of *secgan* in geminated forms due to i-mutation. Actually, the impossibility of stating that class 3 weak verbs were at some point conjugated like class 1 is also pointed out by Stark. Among other processes, the process of i-mutation and the interference of class 2 forms *allow no unambiguous classification, even though the presence of gemination, as the one feature common to all four verbs, is an intriguing trait* (1982: 83).

In addition, the complexity of the verbs *habban* and *libban* is commented by this author (Stark 1982: 83). On the one hand, *habban* undergoes vocalic alternation from *a* to *æ* in some parts of its paradigm, as in the present indicative 1<sup>st</sup> sg. *hæbbe*, and *a* after umlaut restructuring, such as imperative form *hafa*. On the other hand, *libban* shows vowel alteration *io* instead *i* as in the imperative form *liofa*, probably caused by a mutation process known as back umlaut. What is more, the forms *liofast*, *liofaþ* and *liofa* (present indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> sg. and imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> sg.) have class 2 inflectional vowels whereas the rest of the paradigm of the three other verbs from this class show vowel syncope.

#### 2. 4. Old English verbal system

This section examines the Old English verbal system, providing the description and contrast analysis of the verbal subgroups, and prioritising the explanation and exemplification of the weak subclass, given the topic of this thesis.

The Old English verbal system divides into strong, weak, preterite-present, contracted and anomalous. According to the synthesis by Stanley (2013: 42), it was Grimm in his 1822 *Deutsche Grammatik* who first coined the terms *starkes Verb* ‘strong verb’ – to refer to verbs which form their preterite forms by means of gradation patterns – and *schwaches Verb* ‘weak verb’ – to denote verbs whose preterite forms are formed with the addition of a dental suffix.

In general terms, morphological peculiarities of each kind of verb hint whether a verb corresponds to the strong or weak subgroup, although both of them have aspects in common. As introduced in the previous section, there are seven classes of strong verbs which form their preterite forms with a process known as vowel gradation or *ablaut*. On its part, Stark (1982: 8) explains that the Germanic four weak verb classes whose preterite forms add the dental suffixes -d or -t to the stem of the verbs simplified into three classes in the Old English language. In regard to this issue, Stark clarifies that the strong group is considered a closed class because of its lack of production of new verbs throughout the Old English period and the fact that some of its verbs shifted into the weak class. On the contrary, the weak class went through an extremely high productive period where new verbs originated.

The origin of the dental suffix as part of the nature of weak verbs is also addressed by Fulk (2018) who argues that this issue is still a matter of debate but presents the two most



credited theories on the matter. Fulk (2018: 292) explains how some studies find the origin of this suffix in the development of the Proto-Indo-European *\*dh*. In particular, this approach assumes that the dental suffix is a form of the Germanic counterpart of the PDE verb ‘to do’. Fulk (2018: 292) exemplifies this idea with the following example: the Proto-Germanic noun *\*salbō* ‘ointment’ adds the root *\*dē(p)* from Proto-Indo-European *\*dhēt* to express the meaning ‘did with ointment’. The resultant form is then grammaticalised as *\*salbōdē(p)* which then produces the class 2 weak form *salbōda* in Gothic. In addition, he states that *the grammaticalized ð-element was then extended to the other weak classes, since it represent a transparent method of forming preterites to verbs without a preterite stem* (2018: 292). Criticism towards this approach, Fulk continues, mainly concerns exceptions where this explanation fails to explain the resultant preterite forms, such as in the preterite of preterite-present verbs.

The second theory understands the origin of the dental suffix from its derivation of the Proto-Indo-European *\*t*, Fulk (2018: 292) states, as for instance Latin *plectō* then Old High German *flehtan* ‘to plait’. However, Fulk notes that the arguments in favour of this approach are more varied and other potential sources of the Proto-Indo-European *\*t* suffix are attested: *most approaches to the problem of the origin of the dental preterite now favor the assumption of polygenesis, with both [Proto-Indo-European] dh and t playing a role* (Fulk 2018: 293).

One of the key morphological characteristics of the Old English verbal system emphasised by scholars such as Fulk (2018: 242), Hogg and Fulk (2011: 210) and Campbell (1987: 295) is that this language inflects for tense (preterite and present), mood (indicative, subjunctive and imperative), voice and agreement between person (first, second or third) and number (singular and plural). In other words, verbs are modified with prefixes and suffixes in order to cover the different expressions of the grammatical system.

In particular, the present tense in Old English expresses both the present and the future aspect. Mitchell and Robinson (2001: 115) illustrate the duality of the present tense with the verb *willan* ‘to want’. This verb can be either used to express ‘to intend’ in the present as in *ic wille sellan* ‘I intend to give’ and the future tense *Hi willað eow to gafole garas syllan* ‘They wish to (will) give you spears as tribute’.

Conversely, the preterite is used when conveying the past simple and past continuous, illustrated by Mitchell and Robinson (2001: 109) with the preterite forms of *slæpan* ‘to sleep’ and *cuman* ‘to come’ in *soðlice þa ða men slepon, þa com his feonda sum* ‘truly,

while men were sleeping, one of this enemies came’. The preterite also refers to the perfect times, as the preterite form *gewilnode* of the verb *wilnian(ge)* ‘to desire’ in *ic mid ealre heortan þe gewilnode* ‘I have wished for Thee will all my heart’.

Old English participles also attest declensions as adjectives. Some Old English forms that look like adjectives due to their morphological features correspond in fact to participle forms of verbs inflected as adjectives. In particular, Sievers and Cook (1903: 225) explain that the inflection of the present participle is connected to the jo-declension of the adjectives, as illustrated with the declension of the participle *giefende* ‘giving’. The paradigm of this participle allows the declensions presented below in Figure 7.

	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
<b>Sg.</b>			
Nominative	giefende	giefendu giefendo	giefende
Accusative	giefendne	giefende	giefende
Genitive	giefendes	giefendre	giefendes
Dative	giefendum	giefendre	giefendum
Instrumental	giefende	-	giefende
<b>Pl.</b>			
Nominative	giefende	giefenda giefende	giefendu giefendo
Accusative	giefende	giefenda giefende	giefendu giefendo
Genitive	giefendra	giefendra	giefendra
Dative	giefendum	giefendum	giefendum
Instrumental	giefendum	giefendum	giefendum

Figure 7. Declension of the present participle ‘giefende’ as adjective (Sievers and Cook 1903: 225).

On the contrary, past participle forms can be inflected as ordinary adjectives both in the strong and weak declension, as Sievers and Cook (1903: 226) illustrate with the paradigms of the past participles of *hātan* ‘to call’, *acēosan* ‘to elect’ and *nerian* ‘to save’, presented below in Figure 8.

	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
Strong	hāten	hātenu	hāten
	acoren	acorenu	acoren
	generated	generedu	generated
Weak	acorena	acorene	acorene
	genereda	generede	generede

Figure 8. Declension of past participles as adjectives (Sievers and Cook 1903: 226).

Hogg and Fulk (2011: 171-172) add that the inflection of the Old English past participles as disyllabic adjectives can be further subclassified into three types: the strong participle in *-en*, the class 1 weak participle in *-ed* and the class 2 weak participle in *-od*. Focussing on the inflection of the participles of weak verbs, comment on the last two types enumerated by Hogg and Fulk follows, in order to gain a better understanding about their formation. The participles of class 1 weak verbs with the ending *-ed* are usually syncopated after heavy syllables, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 171) point out, as for instance the syncopated form *gedēmde* ‘judged’ in contrast to *gefremede* ‘furthered’. Conversely, class 2 weak participles in *-od* do not syncopate so all class 2 weak verbs follow the type *gelufod* ‘loved’.

As one of the main elements of the Old English verbal system, the explanation of the strong subclass of verbs follows. Old English strong verbs, according to Campbell (1987: 295), distinguish each other by their pattern of vowel change when forming their preterite forms. What is more, Mitchell and Robinson (2001: 36) prove that strong verbs change their stem vowels in the stressed syllable of the principal parts when creating these forms. By principal parts, these authors mean the basic forms upon which all of the others are built. Mitchell and Robinson (2001: 36) identify four possible principal parts among strong verbs: infinitive (i), preterite indicative first person singular (ii), preterite plural (iii) and past participle (iv). The process of vowel changing has been given the name of vowel gradation or *ablaut* patterns.

The characteristic vowel gradation of each subclass is attested in the analysis of examples of each subclass. Mitchell and Robinson (2001: 37) illustrate classes I to VII of strong verbs with the examples in Figure 9.

Class	Infinitive (i)	1 <sup>st</sup> Pret. (ii)	Pret. Pl. (iii)	Pa. Part. (iv)
I	scīnan ‘shine’	scān	scinon	scinen
II	crēopan ‘creep’	crēap	crupon	cropen
	brūcan ‘enjoy’	brēac	brucon	brocen
III	bredgan ‘pull’	brægd	brugdon	brogden
IV	beran ‘bear’	bær	bæron	boren
V	tredan ‘tread’	træd	trædon	treden
VI	faran ‘go’	fōr	fōton	faren
VII	(a) healdan ‘hold’	hēold	hēoldon	healden
	(b) hātan ‘command’	hēt	hēton	hāten

Figure 9. Representative verbs of Old English strong classes (Mitchell and Robinson 2001: 37).

Mitchell and Robinson (2001: 37) identify the systematic vowel gradation of the first six classes of strong verbs that results in a set of regular *ablaut* patterns, attested for strong verbs within these classes. Therefore, it is possible to identify the following classes of strong verbs by looking at the combination of vowels and consonants presented in Figure 10.

Class	Recognition Symbol	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
I	$\bar{i}$ + one consonant (cons.)	$\bar{i}$	$\bar{a}$	i	i
II	$\bar{e}o$ + one cons.	$\bar{e}o$	$\bar{e}a$	u	o
	$\bar{u}$ + one cons.	$\bar{u}$	$\bar{e}a$	u	o
III	$e$ + two cons.	eo	æ	u	o
	$eo$ + $r/h$ + one cons.	eo	ea	u	o
	$e$ + $l$ + one cons.	e	ea	u	o
	palatal+ $ie$ + two cons.	ie	ea	u	o
	$i$ + nasal + one cons.	i	a	u	u
IV	$e$ + one liquid cons.	e	æ	$\bar{æ}$	o
V	$e$ + one plosive/ fricative cons.	e	æ	$\bar{æ}$	e
VI	$a$ + one cons.	a	$\bar{o}$	$\bar{o}$	a

Figure 10. Vowel gradation patterns of classes I-VI of Old English strong verbs (Mitchell and Robinson 2001: 37).

Ringe and Taylor (2014: 348) remark that the seventh class of strong verbs does not show such a regular gradation pattern in the same way that the rest of the classes. On the contrary, this class includes a wide variety of gradation patterns and allows it further subdivision into verbs whose past forms include vowel  $\bar{e}o$  and verbs with stem vowel  $\bar{e}$ . Figure 11 illustrates some of these gradation patterns.

Class	Recognition Symbol	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
VII(a)	verbs past with <i>eo</i>	$\bar{a}$	$\bar{e}o$	$\bar{e}o$	$\bar{a}$
		ea	$\bar{e}o$	$\bar{e}o$	ea
		$\bar{o}$	$\bar{e}o$	$\bar{e}o$	$\bar{o}$
VII(b)	verbs past with <i>e</i>	$\bar{a}$	$\bar{e}$	$\bar{e}$	$\bar{a}$
		$\bar{a}\bar{e}$	$\bar{e}$	$\bar{e}$	$\bar{a}\bar{e}$

Figure 11. Vowel gradation patterns of class VII strong verbs by Ringe and Taylor (2014: 348) and Pyles and Algeo (1993: 125).

According to Ringe and Taylor (2014: 349), the Old English language had already developed to the point at which many strong verbs were just irregular verbs whose inflection had to be memorised. In spite of that, these authors (2014: 349) state that strong verbs have greatly influenced the PDE language since the gradation patterns of the two largest classes of this Old English subclass (class I and class III) are still present in PDE verbs, as in PDE verbal forms *drink-drank-drunk* versus the Old English counterparts *drincan-dranc-druncon*.

Examining the paradigms of the typical conjugations of Old English verbs is crucial in order to identify the different realisations a verb can have and to compare and contrast them with other verbal paradigms from the Old English verbal inventory. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 214), among others, argue that the paradigm of class I strong verb *bidan* ‘to await’ is representative of the typical behaviour of strong verbs, acknowledging the possibility of finding irregularities among the forms.

Figure 12 shows the paradigm of this verb, including finite forms (present and preterite tense of the indicative, subjunctive and imperative mood) and non-finite forms (inflected and uninflected infinitive and present and past participle).

<u>Present</u>	<b>Indicative</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>	<b>Imperative</b>		
Sg.1	bīde	bīde			
2	bītst	bide	bīd		
3	bītt	bide			
Pl.	bīdað	bīden	bīdað		
<u>Preterite</u>					
Sg.1	bād	bide		<b>Infinitive</b>	bīdan
2	bide	bide		<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>	bīdanne
3	bād	bide		<b>Present Participle</b>	bīdende
Pl.	bido	biden		<b>Past Participle</b>	biden

Figure 12. Paradigm of the typical strong verb *bīdan* ‘to await’ (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 214).

Hogg and Fulk (2011: 231) identify a group of strong verbs that evidences contraction among their forms. These verbs can be further subclassified as contracted verbs. According to these authors (2011: 231), contracted verbs evidence contraction of two vowel sounds resulting in hiatus, after the previous loss of *-h-* between voiced sounds. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 232) claim that this type of contraction, however, constrains to the present tense. An example of contracted verb is *flēon* ‘to flee’, from Proto-Indo-European *\*flēohan*, whose paradigm includes *flēah*, *flugon* and *flugon*. In addition and even though both main groups of Old English verbs, strong and weak, attest contracted verbs, the strong class includes more instances of contraction (2011: 234).

Before going into the specific analysis of weak verbs, two classes of irregular verbs are noteworthy commenting: preterite-present and anomalous verbs. According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 299), these two classes are not very relevant in number in comparison to either strong or weak verbs but their occurrences in Old English are very high, since they include every day used verbs such as the preterite-present verb *wāt* ‘to know’ and the anomalous verb *bēon* ‘to be’.

Hogg and Fulk (2011: 299) highlight that the group of preterite-presents verbs were originally strong throughout the paradigm but developed in such a way that their preterite forms started to be used in present contexts and thus came to be considered as present forms. According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 299), semantics is considered to be the reason behind this phenomenon. Gradually, new preterite forms originated for these new verbs in Germanic by adding a dental suffix to the forms, following the pattern of weak verbs. These authors (2011: 299) state that preterite-present verbs play an important role within the Old English verbal system because they usually serve as auxiliaries carrying out the function that PDE modal verbs do.

There are seven subclasses of preterite-presents. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 302) claim that given their ‘strong’ origin, it makes sense to expect morphological peculiarities depending on the strong class to which they originally belonged. Some of the most representative preterite-present verbs listed by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 302) are *cann* ‘to know how’ with the preterite *cupe* ‘could’; *sceal* ‘shall’ with preterite form *sceolde* ‘should’; and *mōt* ‘to be allowed’ with its preterite *mōste* ‘must’. However, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 299-300) identify the substitution of the non-preterite endings in the present forms as a sign of the gradual disintegration of this class.

The second group of irregular verbs deals with anomalous verbs, also known as athematic verbs. As previously mentioned in this chapter, there are only four anomalous verbs whose inflectional endings are added to the bare root without thematic vowel. According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 309), the paradigms of the anomalous verbs are conditioned by the lack of thematic vowel between the root and the inflection. This fact causes a full set of irregularities among the verbal paradigms of these verbs both in present and preterite forms. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 309) comment that the analysis of the verbal paradigm of the anomalous verb *bēon* ‘to be’ in Figure 13 evidences the complex historical development of this verb.

<u>Present</u>	<b>Indicative</b>	<b>Subjunctive</b>	<b>Imperative</b>	
Sg.1	eom	sȳ, bēo		
2	eart	sȳ, bēo	bēo, wes	
3	is	sȳ, bēo		
Pl.	sint, sindon	sȳn, bēon	bēoð, wesað	
<u>Consuetudinal and future</u>				
Sg.1	bēo		<b>Infinitive</b>	bēon, wesan
2	bist		<b>Infl. Inf.</b>	bēonne
3	bið		<b>Pres. Part.</b>	bēonde, wesende
Pl.	bēoð		<b>Pa. Part.</b>	gebēon
<u>Preterite</u>				
Sg.1	wæs	wære		
2	wære	wære		
3	wæs	wære		
Pl.	wæron	wæren		

Figure 13. Verbal paradigm of the anomalous verb *bēon* ‘to be’ (Hogg and Fulk 2001: 309).

Once the revision of the characteristics of strong, anomalous, preterite-presents and contracted verbs is carried out as part of the contextualisation of the Old English verbal system, the explanation of the weak conjugation follows.

Weak verbs originate from thematic processes of stem formation where a thematic vowel is used between the stem vowel and the inflectional ending, according to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 258), among others. These authors argue that weak verbs contain predominantly derived forms that can be distinguished from one another by the type of derivative suffixes in the present tense. In addition, Stark (1982: 9) explains that weak verbs differ from strong verbs in the lack of a well-established set of gradation vowels when creating the preterite forms. As stated before, instead of changing the stem vowel, weak verbs add a dental suffix to the stem of the verb.

The high productivity of the weak type, Fulk (2018: 291) adds, is related to the unified method of forming preterites. Given the simplicity of the method of suffixation used to generate the preterite forms of weak verbs, Fulk (2018: 291) states that this method permitted the addition of new verbs from strong verbs and other parts of speech. However, not all classes of weak verbs allow the same productivity of verbs.

In [Old English], for example, new verbs were not generally added to class 1 once the morphology of the class lost transparency with the deletion of the suffix *\*-j-* and the resultant morphologization of umlaut and gemination. It was in fact only class 2 that remained productive in [West Germanic], as shown by such neologisms as [Old English] *huslian* ‘administer the Eucharist’ and [Old High German] *managfaltōn* ‘multiply’ (cf. *managfalt* ‘numerous’). (Fulk 2018: 291)

There is a further sub-classification of weak verbs into three classes: class 1, class 2 and class 3. According to Stark (1982: 9), these classes evidence both similarities among them and specific peculiarities on their own, in terms of their morphological behaviour and historical evolution of their stems.

Stark (1982: 9) points out that although all three classes of weak verbs originally had the <j> or <i> stem formative element, each of them includes specific features on their own whose explanation follows. The first class comprehends verbs with originally Proto-Indo-European *\*jo-* later *\*ja-* in Germanic, as in Germanic *satjan* later Old English *settan* ‘to set’. Then, the second class coincides with the Proto-Indo-European *\*a-* then Germanic *\*o-*, as in Germanic *lubojan* later Old English *lofian* ‘to praise’. The third class



of this group attests Proto-Indo-European *\*e-* then Germanic *\*-ai-*, *\*-æj-*. Even though weak verbs do not explicitly show any trace of this phonetic glide in Old English, Stark (1982: 10) argues that some evidence can still be found in other West Germanic languages, as in Old Saxon weak verb *satjan* counterpart of Old English *settan* ‘set’.

Similarly, Sievers and Cook (1903: 302) add that weak verbs are mostly derivatives and identify each subclass as follows. The first group of weak verbs is referred to as the ‘jo-class’ given the attestation of the Indo-European present suffix *\*-e-jo-*, then Germanic *\*-ja-*, in these verbs. The second group (1903: 325) entails the ‘ō-class’ due to the common stem ending in Germanic *\*-ōja-* in all the forms of the verbal paradigm of class 2 verbs but in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> singular present indicative and 2<sup>nd</sup> imperative singular where this stem is shortened into *\*-ō-*. Finally, the third class is known as the ‘ē-class’ because this vowel is the ending of the verbal stems of this class in Proto-Indo-European (1903: 335).

The designations class 1, class 2 and class 3, Stark (1982: 11) clarifies, originally referred to the relative frequency of occurrence of these verbs. However, Stark (1982: 11) points out that by the time of standard Alfredian Old English, considerable changes in class membership had taken place and the second class had become the most numerous and productive. This traditional designation of the subclasses is still retained nowadays when dealing with weak verbs. In his work, Stark (1982) keeps the Roman numeration to refer to weak subclasses.

It is important to bear in mind that throughout this investigation, weak verb classes will be indicated by Arabic numbers (1, 2 and 3) in order to avoid confusion with the Roman numeral numeration of strong verb subclasses (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII). This alternation between Roman and Arabic numbers when referring to strong and weak verbs classes follows e.g. since Campbell (1987) and Hogg and Fulk (2011)<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> In his work, Stark (1982) keeps the Roman numeration (I, II and III) to refer to weak subclasses. This thesis refers to the subclasses of weak verbs with the Arabic numeration, in order to avoid confusion with that of the strong verbs. Adjustment of Stark’s numeration is expected when addressing his analysis of the Old English weak verbs.

## 2. 5. First class of weak verbs

The origins of the first class of weak verbs are in Proto-Indo-European where the present tense was formed with the suffix \*y plus a theme vowel plus an inflection, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 258) explain. This method of stem formation of class 1 weak verbs was very productive in Germanic, according to these authors, and the <j> formative suffix added to stems of different parts of speech in order to create causative verbs. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 258) comment that the productivity of class 1 weak verbs in the Germanic period was such that by the Old English period it had become a closed class due to the ambiguity regarding the phonological processes involved in their evolution.

The first class of weak verbs is not a homogeneous block and requires further sub-classification into three subclasses to show how class 1 weak verbs are typically conjugated, Stark (1982: 11) argues. These three groups are exemplified by Stark (1982: 12-13) with the paradigms of the verbs *fremman* ‘to do’ (subclass 1), *nerian* ‘to save’ (subclass 2) and *deman* ‘to judge’ (subclass 3). In other words, the verbal realisations of these three verbs exemplify how all Old English verbs from the first class usually conjugate their forms. However, the choice of the representatives of each subclass is not settled for the third group. Contrary to Stark (1982: 113) and Sievers and Cook (1903: 322) who choose *deman*, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 260) choose *feran* ‘to depart’ to show the verbal paradigm of the third subclass of class 1 weak verbs, whereas Campbell (1987: 321) selects *hīeran* ‘to hear’.

Subclass 1 groups verbs with Proto-Indo-European short stems, Stark (1982:11-12) remarks, that undergo gemination in the Germanic stem-final consonants as in *fremman*, *trymman* ‘to strengthen’ and *cynssan* ‘to knock’. As listed by Campbell (1987: 321), there are many examples in Old English of verbs conjugated following the paradigm of *fremman*. Namely, *hrissan* ‘to shake’, *swebban* ‘to kill’, *ðennan* ‘to stretch’, *wecgan* ‘to move’ and *wreððan* ‘to support’.

On its part, Stark (1982: 12) identifies the second subgroup of class 1 weak verbs to include verbs with short stems ending in -r that do not suffer West Germanic gemination. Other verbs similarly conjugated are listed by Campbell (1987: 321) and entail *derian* ‘to hurt’, *herian* ‘to praise’, *onhyrian* ‘to emulate’ and *werian* ‘to clothe’.

Finally, Stark (1982: 13) notes that the third subclass of class 1 weak verbs lists long stem verbs such as *bīegan* ‘to bend’, *cyðan* ‘to make known’, *drencan* ‘to drink’ and *mēttan* ‘to meet’ attested by Campbell (1987: 321). Figure 14 illustrates below the verbal

paradigms of the three subclasses of class 1 weak verbs, including the finite and non-finite forms as presented by Stark (1982: 12-13).

	<u>Subclass 1</u>	<u>Subclass 2</u>	<u>Subclass 3</u>	<u>Subclass 1</u>	<u>Subclass 2</u>	<u>Subclass 3</u>
<b>Present indicative</b>			<b>Present subjunctive</b>			
1 Sg.	fremme	nerie	dēme	fremme	nerie	dēme
2 Sg.	frem(e)st	nerest	dēmest	fremme	nerie	dēme
3 Sg.	frem(e)ð	nered	dēmed	fremme	nerie	dēme
Pl.	fremmað	neriað	dēmað	fremmen	nerien	dēmen
<b>Preterite indicative</b>			<b>Preterite subjunctive</b>			
1 Sg.	fremedest	nerede	dēmede	fremede	nerede	dēmede
2 Sg.	fremede	neredest	dēmdest	fremede	nerede	dēmede
3 Sg.	fremede	nerede	dēmede	fremede	nerede	dēmede
Pl.	fremedon	neredon	dēmdon	fremeden	nereden	dēmden
<b>Imperative</b>						
Sg.	freme	nerie	dēm			
Pl.	fremmað	neriað	dēmað			
<b>Present Participle</b>			<b>Infinitive</b>			
	fremmende	neriende	dēmende	fremman	nerian	dēman
<b>Past Participle</b>			<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>			
	fremed	nered	demed	fremmenne	nerienne	dēmenne

Figure 14. Old English verbal paradigm of class 1 weak verbs (Stark 1982: 12-13).

In spite of the characteristic peculiarities of each subclass, the three groups show similarities among them. Accordingly, Stark (1982: 14) claims that all verbs in this class show unlauded vowels in the stem of the present tense forms and exemplifies this fact with the following set of words. The noun *dom* ‘judgement’, lacking umlaut, corresponds to the Old English verb *deman* ‘to judge’, which shows vowel umlaut unlike its Gothic cognate *domjan*. Stark (1982: 14) points out that another similarity of all class 1 weak verbs has to do with the uniformity of the stems and inflectional endings in the forms of the past system. However, Stark (1982: 14) clarifies that the number of subclasses required to show how weak verbs from the first class usually build their verbal paradigm evidences that the classic West Saxon verbal paradigm, illustrated in Figure 14, is in transition during the Old English period.

The number of verbs attested in this first class is very numerous. In regard to this issue, the dictionary database of Old English *Nerthus* provides a preliminary list of 1,430 entries for class 1 weak verbs. Some subclasses, however, are more regular than others. In particular, Stark (1982: 15) explains that *deman* is the only Old English weak verb that lacks explicit evidence of the Proto-Indo-European stem formative <j>, so its paradigm is considered the most systematic.

Accordingly, the subclass of *nerian* shares similarities with the second class of weak verbs since the orthographic ending of the infinitive *-ian* is a representative feature of the second class of weak verbs rather than the first class. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 261) claim that the *-i-* in this class 1 weak verb is non-syllabic, as opposed to that in class 2 verbs. As they put it, this vowel is the orthographic realisation of the Germanic <j> and while some manuscripts realise it with *-g-* (as *nergan*) others maintain the *-i-* orthography (as *nerian*). On the contrary, these authors (2011: 279-280) argue that the <j> realisation in the class 2 weak verbs shows a consistent tendency towards the *-i-* spelling, as for instance in the spelling of *lofian* ‘to praise’ in the whole Vespasian Psalters. Stark (1982: 10) agrees with Hogg and Fulk in that the orthographic *-i-* is more common in verbs of the second class. This author (1992: 10-11) adds that some forms from this group are trisyllabic, as for instance the infinitive *hopian* ‘to hope’, as opposed to disyllabic class 1 weak verbs like *nerian*. The interpretation of <j> as part of the ending in class 1 *nerian*, Stark (1982: 127) concludes, provoked allomorphic variations in the ending of the infinitive /jan, ian/, present indicative 1<sup>st</sup> singular /je, ie/ and plural /jaþ, iað/, among others.

An inventory of the irregular class 1 weak verbs which do not fit into any of the three subclasses is also attested in Old English. Stark (1982: 13) comments that these irregular weak verbs show syncope of the medial connecting vowel that class 1 weak verbs use to create their verbal paradigms. Illustrations of this irregular subclass are the forms *bohte* and *(ge)boht* from *bycgan* ‘to buy’; *(ge)cweaht*, *cweahte* from *cweccan* ‘to shake’; *sohte*, *(ge)soht* from *secan* ‘to seek’; and *s(e)alde*, *(ge)s(e)ald* from *sellan* ‘to give’. Overall, the great majority of these irregular verbs, Stark (1982: 13) remarks, create their preterite and past participle forms with a dental suffix that is added to the stem of the word, without any thematic vowel between the stem and the suffix. This view is held by other authors such as Smith (2009: 119), who finds in the lack of mutation after long roots of class 1 verbs the explanation of the preterite singular 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular *sōhte* from the ‘irregular’ class 1 verb *sēcan* ‘to seek’.

Another common feature of this group of irregular verbs entails the gemination of forms, as pointed out by Stark (1982: 14). This author evidences the probability of attesting consonant clusters such as -cg- and -bb- as the geminated forms of -g- and -f-, respectively, in the three persons of the singular present indicative such as the 1<sup>st</sup> sg. present indicative *bycge* from *bycgan* ‘to kill’.

In relation to the inflections of weak verbs from the first class, Hogg and Fulk state that verbs from this class *differ according to the structure of the stem, depending on whether in [West Germanic] it was light or heavy, and further whether in light stems the final consonant was /r/ or another sound* (2011: 260). However, these authors (2011: 260) insist that there is not an established set of stems and inflectional endings that fits all class 1 verbs. Conversely, each subclass presents peculiarities on their own. Campbell (1987: 261) points out that wherever *fremman* has a geminate consonant, such as imperative plural *fremmað*, the vowel -i- appears in *neriað*, the verbal equivalent for the imperative plural of *nerian*.

According to Smith (2009: 113), the inflectional endings that appear in the conjugations of verbs in Old English are derived from a selection of endings found in the Proto-Germanic verbal paradigm. Smith (2009: 113) notes that the inflectional endings of the Old English verbs evidence a reduction from the original inventory of endings in Proto-Germanic.

The Proto-Germanic inflections of class 1 weak verbs are illustrated by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 262) as presented in Figure 15. The representative verbs for each subclass are Proto-Germanic *\*framjanan* counterpart of Old English *fremman* for subclass 1, Proto-Germanic *\*nazjanan* equivalent of Old English *nerian* for subclass 2, and Proto-Germanic *\*fōrijanan* later *feran* ‘to go’ in Old English for the third subclass.

The comparison of the inflectional forms in the canonical Old English verbal paradigm (Figure 14) and the reconstructed Proto-Germanic paradigm of class 1 weak verbs (Figure 15) shows the effects that the diachronic rules listed by Stark and explained in Section 2.2. have on the development of class 1 weak verbs.

	<u>Subclass 1</u>	<u>Subclass 2</u>	<u>Subclass 3</u>	<u>Subclass 1</u>	<u>Subclass 2</u>	<u>Subclass 3</u>
	<b>Present indicative</b>			<b>Preterite indicative</b>		
1 Sg.	*framjō	*nazjō	*fōrijō	*framiðōn	*naziðōn	*fōriðon
2 Sg.	*framjis	*nazjis	*fōrijis	*framiðǣ	*naziðǣs	*fōriðǣs
3 Sg.	*framjið	*nazjið	*fōrijid	*framiðǣ(ð)	*naziðǣ(ð)	*fōriðǣ(ð)
Pl.	*framjanð	*nazjanð	*fōrijanð	*framiðǣðun	*naziðǣðun	*fōriðǣðun
	<b>Present subjunctive</b>			<b>Preterite subjunctive</b>		
3 Sg.	*framjai(ð)	*nazjai(ð)	*fōrijai(ð)	*framiðǣðī(ð)	*naziðǣðī(ð)	*fōriðǣðī(ð)
Pl.	*framjain	*nazjain	*fōrijain	*framiðǣðīn	*naziðǣðīn	*fōriðǣðīn
	<b>Imperative</b>					
Sg.	*frami	*nazi	*fōrī			
Pl.	*framjanð	*nazjanð	*fōrijanð			
	<b>Present Participle</b>			<b>Infinitive</b>		
	*framjanðijaz	*nazjanðijaz	*fōrijanðijaz	*framjanan	*nazjanan	*fōrijanan
	<b>Past Participle</b>			<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>		
	*framiðaz	*naziðaz	*fōriðaz	*framjanjai	*nazjanjai	*fōrijanjai

Figure 15. Proto-Germanic verbal paradigm of class 1 weak verbs (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 262).

With reference to the formation of the stems of this type of verbs, Ringe and Taylor (2014: 356) point out that in early Old English the stem formation processes of weak verbs of this class were fairly regular with the exception of minor issues such as syncope. Ringe and Taylor (2014: 357) explain that the dental suffix -id underwent syncope in the preterite forms of the participle and indicative and of the subjunctive when followed by a heavy syllable.

Moreover, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 263) acknowledge the role of syncope in the development of verbs from this class, pointing out that verbs with light stems following the type of *fremman* (subclass 1) and *nerian* (subclass 2) show no syncope in the preterite or the inflected forms of the participle, as opposed to verbs with heavy stems like the *deman* type (subclass 3) where this theme suffers syncope in the past participle and preterite forms when the inflection begins with a vowel. As a way of illustrating this issue, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 263) present *fremedum* the past participle inflected as the dative plural of *fremman* which shows no syncope. Conversely, *forðfēran* ‘to die’ a subclass three type of verb undergoes syncope in *forðfērdum*, the ending of the past participle inflected as the dative plural.

The inflectional endings of the present forms in Old English, as Hogg and Fulk (2011: 263) highlight, evidence the loss of Proto-Germanic \*/j/ in the present indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> singular and the impersonal singular when it appears before <i> in Old English. An example of this is the present indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> singular Proto-Germanic form *\*framjið* then *\*framis* in Proto West Germanic and later Old English *fremeð*.

However, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 263) illustrate how in the rest of forms of the present of class 1 weak verbs this Proto-Germanic \*/j/ remains and undergoes gemination of the stem-final consonant, as in the Old English present indicative 1<sup>st</sup> singular *fremme* from Proto-Germanic *\*framjō*. Once again, an exception to this common process is attested by these authors who point out that when the stem-final consonant is Proto-Germanic \*/r/ and \*/z/, the forms do not suffer gemination and remain with a light stem as in Proto-Germanic present indicative 1<sup>st</sup> singular *\*fōrijō* and *\*nazjō* later *fēre* and *nerie* in Old English.

Similarly, Smith (2009: 119) notes that the thematic vowel verbs from the first class used to create their forms caused the mutation of the stressed vowel in the present tense forms, the loss of the Proto-Germanic <j> and the doubling of consonants, as in *settan* ‘to set’ from Gothic *satjan*. However, Smith indicates that this theme is still present in Old English *nerian* from Gothic *nasjan*. In particular, Smith (2009: 119) argues that the inflectional ending attested for the present singular forms derives from the Proto-Germanic *\*framjiði* that later developed into *\*fremið* after the process of i-mutation and finally into *fremeð* in Old English.

The present tense of this subclass is formed with the stem, the <j> formative and the inflectional ending according to Campbell (1987: 322). However, there are some forms that allow variants due to the syncope of the final vowel, as in *fremest* versus *fremst*, and *demeð* versus *demð*. As Campbell sees it (1987: 322), these variants appear in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> present indicative singular of class 1 weak verbs and they are not considered irregularities, given that they are attested in most verbs from this class. The assimilations of consonants in class 1 weak verbs is illustrated in Figure 16.

-d-st > -tst	rætst (infinitive <i>rædan</i> ‘to read’)
	then -tst > -st, hæst (infinitive <i>hatan</i> ‘to order’)
-þ-st > -st	cwistt (infinitive <i>cýþan</i> ‘to proclaim’)
-g-st > -hst	lyhst (infinitive <i>lēogan</i> ‘to lie’)
-ng-st > -ncst	gebrincst (infinitive <i>bringan</i> ‘to bring’)
-t-þ, -d-þ > -tt	hætt (infinitive <i>hātan</i> ‘to order’)
-s-þ > -st	rīst (infinitive <i>rīsan</i> ‘to rise’)
-g-þ > -hþ	stīhþ (infinitive <i>bīegan</i> ‘to climb’)
-ng-þ > -ncþ	brincð (infinitive <i>bringan</i> ‘to bring’)

Figure 16. Assimilation in the present indicative of class 1 weak verbs by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 218-219) and Campbell (1987: 322-323).

On his part, Campbell (1987: 322) adds that the stem used to form the preterite of class 1 weak verbs is identical in the singular and plural forms, which shows the uniformity of the past system of this class in terms of stem and inflections. However, the study of the paradigms proves that common features among the three subclasses are not so easily spotted.

As stated by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 263), the third subclass, in particular, differs in the formation of the preterite forms since verbs within this class show dissimilarities from the other two, as evidenced with the preterite indicative 1<sup>st</sup> singular, *dēmdē* as opposed to *nerede* and *fremede*. In relation to the preterite forms of weak 1 verbs, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 263) point out that the dental suffix -d is devoiced to -t when in contact with root-final voiceless consonants, as for instance the preterite form *cyste* of the class 1 weak verb *cyssan* ‘to kiss’ and *ðrycte* from *ðrycan* ‘to crush’. What is more, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 263) highlight that some class 1 verbs suffering gemination in the stems usually acquire the inflectional endings and stems of class 2 weak verbs and make the following statement.

We might assume that already in [Early West Saxon] the distinction between *-ode* and *-ede* was a matter of orthographic conservatism rather than phonetic contrast, so that in speech a form like *trymede* was indistinguishable from *trymode*. It is otherwise difficult to explain why the change of verb class should have been expressed first in the present stem, though it was in the preterite that the two types were least distinct. (2011: 265)



Although acknowledging that the stem of the preterite is the same for the singular and the plural forms, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 266) distinguish common stems alternations attested in verbs from this class, in particular, and identify five types of variations.

The first type of stem alternation that Hogg and Fulk (2011: 266) account for concerns stems with original geminates like *fyllan* ‘to fill’, *cennan* ‘to produce’ and *cyssan* ‘to kiss’. The gemination in these stems is not the result of the process of West Germanic Gemination, they remark, but the outcome of early Germanic consonant assimilation, attested for instance in the past participle form *fyllled* of the verb *fyllan* whose stem is inflected following the verb type *feran* instead of *fremman*.

Stems ending in dental consonants where the common application of the process of syncope does not suffice to explain its spelling constitute the second alternation proposed by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 267). As they put it, in all Old English dialects this type of alternation affects the preterite forms of class 1 weak verbs with stems ending in dental consonants, which results in the unexpected syncope of the preterite form *sette* from the infinitive *settan* ‘to set’.

Contracted weak verbs are also accounted by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 272). They explain that contracted verb include stems that suffer the loss of /h/ and the contraction of hiatus, as the infinitive *ðygan* from *\*ðuhijan*. This list of alternations occurring in the stems of class 1 weak verb also acknowledges verbs lacking the typical vowel \*-i- before the dental preterite suffix in Proto-Germanic (2011: 273). Hogg and Fulk (2011: 273) state that verbs whose stem contain certain features (namely, ending in -l or any other velar consonant) resulted in the lack of umlaut in the preterite and past participle forms. This group of verbs includes infinitives like *tellan* ‘to tell’, *reccan* ‘to recount’ and *secan* ‘to seek’, their preterites *tealde*, *reahte* and *sohte*, and their past participle forms *teald*, *reahht* and *soht*.

Furthermore, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 268) attest a type of alternation that affects stems in original ending in sonorant consonants (-l, -m, -n or -r) which, on the one hand, lack the characteristic syncope in the preterite form, as in *bytledon* of the lemma *bytlan* ‘to build’ and, on the other hand, the syllabification of this sonorant consonant before the preterite suffix that justifies the development of forms such as *timbrede* from the lemma *timbran* ‘to build’.

The strong tendency of verbs suffering from this type of alternation to be transferred to the second weak class, resulting in the development of infinitives such as *timbrian* and *hyngrian* (originally *timbran* and *hyngran*) is also stressed by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 269).

According to them, the monosyllabic nature of the stems of the preterite forms is the reason behind this transfer. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 269) consider that the reduction of the unstressed medial vowels to the schwa sound and the development of the preterite forms of class 2 weak verbs such as *geðolodon* into *geðoledon* imply that other preterites like originally class 1 verb *timbrede* could no longer be distinguishable from preterites of the second class.

Stark also addresses the transfer of class 1 verbs to class 2 (1982: 122), pointing out that the number of *lufian* type verbs that Old English speakers faced outnumbered by far the number of *nerian* type verbs. Therefore, it was expected the proliferation of this type of verbs from Old English onwards and the decrease of the others. According to this author (1982: 133), the regularity of this second class and its straightforward verbal paradigm, as opposed to the distinction in subclasses of class 1 verbs, is one of the factors behind its productivity.

The synthesis by Stark (1982: 133) explains how the tendency towards simpler verbal paradigms caused the transfer of many Old English class 1 verb types to the more regular class 2 verb types, and clarifies that the following period of the historical development of the English language, the Middle English period, evidences the simplification of weak verbs into two verb types, the *deman* group and the *lufian* group. Stark (1982: 134) praises the undeniable key role of the <j> formative suffix in the development of Old English weak verbs from the Indo-European but remarks that the evolution towards a simpler conjugation involved the loss of this <j> formative suffix and the simplification into a two paradigm system of all weak verbs.

## 2. 6. Second class of weak verbs

The second class of weak verbs is the most productive and numerous class. The inventory of weak verbs of this class in *Nerthus* contains 1,260 verbs. As explained above, due to its high productivity, new verbs originated in the Old English period and some historically class 1 weak verbs transferred to the second class.

Hogg and Fulk (2011: 279) state that verbs from this class derive from feminine nouns. These authors support this statement by explaining that the second class of weak verbs in Germanic build their verbal paradigm with the Proto-Indo-European suffix *\*-ā-*, later Germanic *\*-ō-*, similarly to Latin verbs of the first conjugation, such as *amāre* ‘to love’.

Originally, this Proto-Indo-European suffix *\*-ā-*, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 279) explain, adds to the stems of feminine nouns such as Latin *libra* ‘pair of scales’ and Proto-Germanic *\*lubō* ‘love’ then Old English *lufu*. Therefore, based on this shared suffix, Hogg and Fulk explain the origins of the second class of weak verbs.

The Old English group of class 2 weak verbs does not require of further sub-division into subgroups, Stark (1982: 16) argues. In contrast to the first class of weak verbs, this second class is considered the most uniform out of the three types of weak verbs with only a few attested contracted verbs. Stark (1982: 16) states that one verbal paradigm is sufficient to illustrate the canonical morphological behaviour of the majority of verbs from this class, an idea shared by other scholars, namely Hogg and Fulk (2011: 280) and Campbell (1987: 332).

In particular, Stark (1982: 17) chooses the verbal paradigm of *lufian* ‘to love’ to show the morphological behaviour of this class, presented below in Figure 17.

		<u>Present</u>	<u>Preterite</u>			
<b>Indicative</b>	1 Sg.	lufige	lufode	<b>Imperative</b>	2 Sg.	lufa
	2 Sg.	lufast	lufodest		2 Pl.	lufiað
	3 Sg.	lufað	lufode			
	Pl.	lufiað	lufodon			
<b>Subjunctive</b>	1 Sg.	lufige	lufode	<b>Infinitive</b>		lufian
	2 Sg.	lufige	lufode	<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>		lufienne
	3 Sg.	lufige	lufode	<b>Present Participle</b>		lufiende
	Pl.	lufigen	lufoden	<b>Past Participle</b>		lufod

Figure 17. Old English verbal paradigm of class 2 weak verbs (Stark 1982: 17).

The lack of gemination in the stems of class 2 verbs as opposed to those of class 1, implies that there is no need for differentiation between verbs with long or short stems within this class, according to Stark (1982: 17-18), which reinforces the idea that class 2 verbs are more regular than either class 1 or class 3. Furthermore, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 279) concur with Stark on the type of stems these verbs comprise, adding that the inflectional endings in Figure 17 are the same for all class 2 weak verbs, independently of their stem. Other class 2 weak verbs with a similar verbal paradigm are *lofian* ‘to praise’, *macian* ‘to make’, *ðancian* ‘to thank’, *blissian* ‘to rejoice’, *wunian* ‘to dwell’ and *clāensian* ‘to cleanse’.

A brief look at this verbal paradigm evidences more varied inflectional endings than those in the canonical paradigm of class 1 weak verbs, above in Figure 14. Based on the presence of these thematic vowels between the original Proto-Indo-European stem and the inflectional ending, Stark (1982: 18-21) synthesises different viewpoints in the discussion regarding the different orthographic realisations of the Old English inflectional endings in the present tense of the weak verbs from the second class.

Furthermore, Stark (1982: 18-19) points out that there is still some discussion on whether the inflections of the present tense of this class can be fully explained on the basis of Proto-Indo-European thematic processes of stem formation. On the one hand, Krahe and Meid (1969: II/121-122) argue that verbs from this class include a mixture of thematic and athematic conjugations in the present forms, derived from the Proto-Indo-European forms presented below in Figure 18.

	<u>Athematic</u>		<u>Thematic</u>
1 Sg.	-ā-mi	1 Sg.	-ā-jō
2 Sg.	-ā-si	2 Sg.	-ā-je-si
3 Sg.	-ā-ti	3 Sg.	-ā-je-ti
1 Pl.	-ā-mes	1 Pl.	-ā-jo-mes
2 Pl.	-ā-te	2 Pl.	-ā-je-te
3 Pl.	-ā-nti	3 Pl.	-ā-jo-nti

Figure 18. Conjugations of the Proto-Indo-European present forms of class 2 weak verbs by Krahe and Meid (1969: II/121-122) as presented in Stark (1982: 19).

According to these authors (1969: II/121-122), the Proto-Indo-European theme vowels \*-ō- and \*-e- are preceded by a j-element and thematic forms are evidenced in the present indicative 1<sup>st</sup> singular and plural.

On the other hand, Cowgill (1959) views are also accounted by Stark (1982: 20) because his synthesis differs from Krahe and Meid in that Cowgill (1959) claims that the differences among the inflectional endings of the present tense in the verbal paradigm of this class can be explained simply in terms of thematic formations. Paraphrasing Stark (1982: 20), Cowgill notes that the Proto-Indo-European thematic conjugation \*-āje- and \*-ājo- did develop into an athematic paradigm in Gothic as evidenced in the present indicative 1<sup>st</sup> sg form *laðo* from the infinitive *laðon* ‘to invite’. However, and according to Cowgill (1959: 7), the Proto-Indo-European conjugation was replaced by an \*-ō- and

\*-ōja- conjugation in Old English where \*-ōja cannot be assumed to derive directly from Proto-Indo-European \*-ājo- but rather to be an innovation.

According to Stark (1982: 19-20), the choice of a connecting or thematic vowel in this type of processes explains why, on the one hand, the Old English ending of the 1<sup>st</sup> sg. present indicative includes the vowel *-i-* from a reconstructed form with Proto-Indo-European \*-ō- as the thematic vowel, as the ending *-ige* in *lufige* and, on the other hand, the inflection of the 2<sup>nd</sup> sg. present indicative adds the vowel *-a-* as in *lufast*, derived from a reconstructed ending with Proto-Indo-European \*-e- as the thematic vowel. In particular, the *-i-* is the Old English orthographic equivalent of this Proto-Indo-European suffix \*-ō-, as Stark (1982: 19) argues, and it is noticeable in the forms of the present indicative 1<sup>st</sup> singular, the present indicative plural, the imperative plural, and those of the infinitive, inflected infinitive and present participle.

The orthographic realisations in Old English verbs of the *-ig-* and *-i-* elements are a prominent characteristic of this class of verbs, as Stark (1982: 19) points out, and can be evidenced, for instance, in the present indicative plural *lufiað*, the present subjunctive singular *lufige*, the imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> plural *lufiað*, the present participle *lufiende* and the form for the infinitive of this verb *lufian*. Moreover, the forms for the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> present indicative singular and imperative singular include the Proto-Indo-European suffix \*-e-, orthographically represented with the *-a-* spelling in Old English, as the present indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> singular *lufast* and the 3<sup>rd</sup> singular *lufað*, and the imperative 2<sup>nd</sup> singular *lufa*.

In relation to the formation of these verbs, Stark (1982: 20) explains that the second weak class is often referred to as the *ō*-class because this thematic vowel from Proto-Germanic together with the formative <j> conform the stem suffix of the majority of verbs in this class. Showing agreement with the classification by Sievers and Cook (1903: 302, 325, 335) previously synthesised, Stark (1982: 21) adds that relevant scholars such as Campbell (1987: 333) and Brunner (1965: 329) concur that the second class of weak verbs is known as the ‘*ō*-class’ given that the Germanic suffix \*-ōja- umlauted into *-ēja-* then to *-eja-*, later assimilated to *-ija-* and finally contracted to *-ia-* as it appears in the class 2 infinitive *lōcian* ‘to look’ in Old English.

Campbell (1987: 323-333) argues that the conjugation of class 2 weak verbs represents a mixture of endings that were added to a Germanic *-ō-* suffix, derived from Proto-Indo-European \*-ā-, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> present indicative and the imperative singular forms; and endings that were added to Germanic *-i-*, which in turn was following an *-ō-* (therefore the inflectional ending added to *-ōj-*) in the rest of the verbal paradigm of the present

tense, explains why this verbal class is often referred to as the  $\bar{o}$ -class. Finally, Campbell (1987: 333) adds that by the Old English period, this Germanic  $-\bar{o}j-$  had become  $-i/-ig-$  and could be perceived in the forms that build the verbal paradigm of this class.

In this respect, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 279) specify that this suffix was only added to stems of the present forms, and that in the preterite and past participle the same dental suffix than in class 1 was added to the stem formative. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 280) remark that this  $-ig-/i-$  element is syllabic, unlike class 1 weak verbs following the *nerian* type, which caused the differentiation previously synthesised in this section.

The development of the past tense forms, as previously introduced in this chapter, took place in the Germanic period so there are not any Proto-Indo-European equivalents of these forms. The formation of the preterite forms in Old English, according to Stark (1982: 21) is more regular than those of the present tense. Stark (1982: 21) points out that class 2 weak verbs create their past forms in West Saxon with the addition of a dental suffix with  $-o-$ . The forms of the preterite subjunctive *lufode* and past participle *lufod* display the realisation of this suffix. This is regarded as one the most distinctive features of class 2 verbs which distinguishes the preterite forms of this class from the other subclasses of weak verbs.

A synchronic analysis of the paradigm of class 2 weak verbs evidences that the orthographic  $-o-$ , Stark (1982: 118-119) argues, attested in all the endings of the preterite forms, needs to be understood as an integral part of the past tense formative of verbs from this class after the exhaustion of other interpretations of this  $-o-$  (namely, as independent morphemes or as being part of the stem) leaves no other plausible explanation. Therefore, the recognition of  $-od-$  as the suffix of the preterite forms of class 2 verbs cannot be refuted according to Stark (1982: 119). The origins of the inflections of class 2 weak verbs are presented below in Figure 19.

		<u>Present</u>	<u>Preterite</u>			
<b>Indicative</b>	1 Sg.	*lubōjō	*lubōðǣ	<b>Imperative</b>	2 Sg.	*lubō
	2 Sg.	*lubōs	*lubōðǣs		2 Pl.	*lubōjaþ
	3 Sg.	*lubōþ	*lubōðǣ			
	Pl.	*lubōjaþ	*lubūðun			
<b>Subjunctive</b>	1 Sg.	*lubōjai	*lubōðī	<b>Infinitive</b>	*lubōjana	
	2 Sg.	*lubōjais		<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>	*lubōjannjai	
	3 Sg.	*lubōjaþ	*lubōðī	<b>Present Participle</b>	*lubōjandī	
	Pl.	*lubōjain	*lubōðīn	<b>Past Participle</b>	*lubōðaz	

Figure 19. Reconstructed North Sea Germanic verbal paradigm of class 2 weak verbs (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 281).

Figure 19 shows the reconstructed verbal paradigm of a typical class 2 weak verb *lofian* ‘to praise’ from Germanic as provided by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 281). In this reconstruction of a North Sea Germanic language, the origins of the Old English inflectional endings of finite forms, as for instance the present present indicative 1<sup>st</sup> singular Germanic \**lubōjō* later Old English *lofige* and the preterite subjunctive plural in Germanic \**lubōðīn* then *lofoden* in Old English; as well as those of non-finite forms as evidenced by the Germanic form for the present participle \**lubōjandī* in comparison to its Old English counterpart *lofiende*.

Furthermore, a group of verbs from this class evidence the effects of the loss of intervocalic /h/ and hiatus in their conjugations is noteworthy mentioning. According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 285), verbs such as *smēagan* ‘to consider’ attest two types of stems. The conjugation of this verb is illustrated below in Figure 20.

		<u>Present</u>	<u>Preterite</u>			
<b>Indicative</b>	1 Sg.	smēage	smēade	<b>Imperative</b>	2 Sg.	smēa
	2 Sg.	smēast	smēadest		2 Pl.	smēagað
	3 Sg.	smēað	smēade			
	Pl.	smēagað	smēadon			
<b>Subjunctive</b>	1 Sg.	smēage	smēade	<b>Infinitive</b>	smēagan	
	2 Sg.	smēage	smēade	<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>	smēaganne	
	3 Sg.	smēage	smēade	<b>Present Participle</b>	smēagende	
	Pl.	smēagen	smēaden	<b>Past Participle</b>	smēad	

Figure 20. Verbal paradigm of a contracted verb of class 2 weak verbs (Hogg and Fulk: 285).

The combination of two stems is identified within the paradigm of this verb. Namely, *smēa-* as in present indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> singular *smēast* and *smēag-* in the form *smēagað* of the imperative plural. However, the conjugation of this type of class 2 weak verb differs from the canonical paradigm of this class. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 286-287) add that the contraction of the intervocalic following this type of conjugation in the stems of verbs such as *twēogan* ‘to doubt’, with *twēoð* as the form for the present indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> singular and *frēogan* ‘to liberate’ with *frēode* as the attested form for the preterite singular.

### 2. 7. Third class of weak verbs

The third subclass of weak verbs is the smallest in number with only four attested verbs. On the basis of the inconsistencies found in the conjugation of these four verbs, Stark (1982: 22) notes that this non-productive class is highly irregular.

In Germanic, these four verbs have the same structure than class 2 weak verbs but developed in Germanic *-æ-* rather than *-o-* as the stem formative, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 289) emphasise. The verbs from this class, Stark evidences (1992: 26), require three different suffixes to create their paradigms as opposed to the single suffix *-j-* that class 1 requires to perform the same function. Nevertheless, agreement about the suffixes that create these four verbs has not still been reached to this day among Old English scholars. Stark (1982: 24) describes these verbs as highly irregular which by the Middle English period had transferred mainly to the first subclass of weak verbs by means of a phenomenon known as allomorphy. However, he adds that the frequency of these verbs is very high in Old English since they include common words: *[t]his was probably the only reason that made it possible for these verbs to survive into late [Old English] times* (1982: 24).

The postulation of one basic representation for the stem of all class 3 forms is not possible, Stark (1982: 121) argues. This issue is illustrated in Figure 21 where the conjugation of the verbs *habban* ‘to have’, *hycgan* ‘to think’, *libban* ‘to live’ and *secgan* ‘to say’ is presented.



	<i>Habban</i>	<i>Hycgan</i>	<i>Libban</i>	<i>Secgan</i>	<i>Habban</i>	<i>Hycgan</i>	<i>Libban</i>	<i>Secgan</i>
	<b>Present indicative</b>				<b>Present subjunctive</b>			
1 Sg	<i>hæbbe</i>	<i>hycge</i>	<i>libbe</i>	<i>secge</i>	<i>hæbbe</i>	<i>hycge</i>	<i>libbe</i>	<i>secge</i>
2 Sg	<i>hæfst</i>	<i>hygst</i>	<i>leofast</i>	<i>sægst</i>	<i>hæbbe</i>	<i>hycge</i>	<i>libbe</i>	<i>secge</i>
3 Sg	<i>hæfð</i>	<i>hygð</i>	<i>leofað</i>	<i>sægð</i>	<i>hæbbe</i>	<i>hycge</i>	<i>libbe</i>	<i>secge</i>
Pl.	<i>habbað</i>	<i>hycgað</i>	<i>libbað</i>	<i>secgað</i>	<i>hæbben</i>	<i>hycgen</i>	<i>libben</i>	<i>secgen</i>
	<b>Preterite indicative</b>				<b>Preterite subjunctive</b>			
1 Sg	<i>hæfde</i>	<i>hogde</i>	<i>lifde</i>	<i>sægde</i>	<i>hæfde</i>	<i>hogde</i>	<i>lifde</i>	<i>sægde</i>
2 Sg	<i>hæfdest</i>	<i>hogdest</i>	<i>lifdest</i>	<i>sægdest</i>	<i>hæfde</i>	<i>hogde</i>	<i>lifde</i>	<i>sægde</i>
3 Sg	<i>hæfde</i>	<i>hogde</i>	<i>lifde</i>	<i>sægde</i>	<i>hæfde</i>	<i>hogde</i>	<i>lifde</i>	<i>sægde</i>
Pl.	<i>hæfdon</i>	<i>hogdon</i>	<i>lifdon</i>	<i>sægdon</i>	<i>hæfden</i>	<i>hogden</i>	<i>lifden</i>	<i>sægden</i>
	<b>Imperative</b>							
Sg.	<i>hafa</i>	<i>hycge</i>	<i>leofa</i>	<i>sæge</i>				
Pl.	<i>habbað</i>	<i>hycgað</i>	<i>libbað</i>	<i>secgað</i>				
	<b>Present Participle</b>				<b>Infinitive</b>			
	<i>hæbbende</i>	<i>hycgende</i>	<i>libbende</i>	<i>secgende</i>	<i>habban</i>	<i>hycgan</i>	<i>liffan</i>	<i>secgan</i>
	<b>Past Participle</b>				<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>			
	<i>hæfd</i>	<i>hogod</i>	<i>‘lifd</i>	<i>sægd</i>	<i>habbanne</i>	<i>hycgende</i>	<i>libbende</i>	<i>secgende</i>

Figure 21. Old English verbal paradigm of class 3 weak verbs (Stark 1982: 22-24).

In the forms of *habban*, the alternation of the stems *habb-* and *hæbb-* is easily appreciated. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 291) state that the first stem constitutes a late equivalent of the second, where *æ* is likely to have been levelled from the preterite into the present and then changing into *a* before a back vowel. An alternative stem with *f* instead of *bb* in the preterite forms of *habban*, such as *hæfed* and the past participle form *hæfd* is attested in several manuscripts, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 291) add. This issue is also evidenced in the derivative forms of this lemma such as the participle *forhæfed* of *forhabban* ‘to refrain’ instead of the usual participle form *forhæfde*. Furthermore, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 294) note that the paradigm of the verb *habban* allows the negated form *nabban*, resulted from the contraction of negative particle *ne* and the bare infinitive.

Similarly, the alternation of the stems *libb-* and *leof-* builds the West Saxon verbal paradigm of *libban*. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 291) notice that in Late West Saxon the preterite forms of this verb conjugate with the stem *leofod-*, undergoing the same development process that any class 2 weak verb undergoes. Furthermore, the lack of gemination of the stem *libb-* in the other dialects of Old English generates forms such as *lifgendum* (2011: 294).

The tendency towards a more uniform paradigm, these authors (2011: 291) argue, is also realised in the development of the inflectional forms of the present tense of *secgan* that tend to substitute their spellings containing the stem vowel *æ* with *e* in Late West Saxon.

Besides, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 291) attest that the stem of the preterite forms of *hycgan* are formed according to the class 2 weak verbs in Late West Saxon, specifically with the stems *hogod-* and *hogad-* such as the 1<sup>st</sup> singular preterite indicative *hogde* and the preterite subjunctive plural *hogden*. Moreover, some inflectional endings such as the imperative inflections of the class 3 weak verbs are most likely to have been ‘borrowed’ from the class 2 paradigm, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 293) point out, as evidenced by the class 3 imperative forms *leofa* and *hafa* in comparison to the class 2 imperative form *lufa*.

In spite of the inconsistencies evidenced in the realisations of these forms, Stark (1982: 25) points out that the syncope of the medial vowel in the past tense and the past participle of all four verbs is the most consistent feature of verbs from this class. Namely, the preterite indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> singular *lifde* and *hogde* from the lemmas *libban* and *hycgan*, respectively. However, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 291) question whether syncope serves to justify the alternative forms of these four verbs in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> singular present indicative and present the following statement.

In reconstructing the [North Sea Germanic] paradigms from which the [Old English] paradigms develop, it is probably best to assume that in cases of such inconsistency, variation is due to analogical re-formation on the model of verbs of class [1] or [2], and the forms least like those to be found in classes [1] and [2] are likeliest to be original. (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 291)

The reconstructed paradigm of the four verbs in this class from an early North Sea Germanic dialect is presented by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 292) in an attempt to identify some morphological traces of the third class that may explain the development of these forms in Old English. Figure 22 presents this reconstructed paradigm.

	<u>Habban</u>	<u>Libban</u>	<u>Secgan</u>	<u>Hycgan</u>	<u>Habban</u>	<u>Libban</u>	<u>Secgan</u>	<u>Hycgan</u>
	<b>Present indicative</b>				<b>Preterite indicative</b>			
1 Sg	*xavvjō	*libbjō	*sa33jō	*xu33jō	*xavdāe	*libdāe	*sa3dāe	*xu3dāe
2 Sg	*xavais	*libbais	*sa3zais	*xu3zais	*xavdāes	*libdāes	*sa3dāes	*xu3dāes
3 Sg	*xavaið	*libbaið	*sa3zaið	*xu3zaið	*xavdāe	*libdāe	*sa3dāe	*xu3dāe
Pl.	*xavvjað	*libbjað	*sa33jað	*xu33jað	*xavdun	*libdun	*sa3dun	*xu3dun
	<b>Present subjunctive</b>				<b>Preterite subjunctive</b>			
3 Sg	*xavjai	*libbjai	*sa33jai	*xu33jai	*xavdī	*libdī	*sa3dī	*xu3dī
Pl.	*xavjain	*libbjain	*sa33jain	*xu33jain	*xavdīn	*libdīn	*sa3dīn	*xu3dīn
	<b>Imperative</b>							
Sg.	*xavai	*libbai	*sa3zai	*xu3zai				
Pl.	*xavvjað	*libbjað	*sa33jað	*xu33jað				
	<b>Present Participle</b>				<b>Infinitive</b>			
	*xavvjan	*libbjandī	*sa33jandī	*xu33jandī	*xavvjan	*libbjan	*sa33jan	*xu33jan
	<b>Past Participle</b>				<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>			
	*xavdaz	*libdaz	*sa3jdaz	*xu3daz	*xavvjannjai	*libbjannjai	*sa33jannja	*xu33jannjai

Figure 22. Reconstruction of the verbal paradigm of class 3 weak verbs from North Sea Germanic in Hogg and Fulk (2011: 292).

There are some patterns of morphological features that are considered to indicate an original inflection according to the class 3 paradigms. As listed by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 295), these features entail the co-occurrence of unlauded and un-unlauded forms and forms with and without gemination that are attested in the same verbal paradigm, the syncopation of vowels before the dental preterite suffix of light-stemmed verbs and the choice of the spelling *-g-* instead of *-i-* or *-ig-* in some class 3 verbs that otherwise would have been assigned to the second group of weak verbs. Tentativeness towards the treatment of the paradigm of the third class of weak verbs is to be retrieved from this synthesis given that *[n]one of these features is infalible as an indicator of origins in class [3]* (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 295).

Hogg and Fulk (2011: 296) present a list of verbs which are likely to originally have been inflected according to the third class, on the basis that they show some of the morphological features of this class, even though they belong to either the first or the second class in Old English. This group includes class 1 weak verb *būan* ‘to settle’ with the unlauded form *bȳa* and the un-unlauded preterite form *būde* and the class 2 weak verb *wacian* ‘to keep vigil’ with the attested present participle form *wæccende* in some dialects.

## 2. 8. Canonical forms and diachronic and dialectal variants

This section presents the variants among dialects in Old English and the topic of the most adequate canonical realisation of the Old English inflectional morphology. The identification of the canonical forms in Old English is crucial to the purpose of lemmatising the verbal lexicon of the language.

The variety of texts included in the corpus of Old English where this investigation performs its analysis not only comprises manuscripts written through different times in the Old English period but also texts that were originally generated in different geographical areas of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom and, therefore, that show dialectal and diachronic variants.

The geographical division of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom into Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex and Kent is behind the origin of the four Old English dialects: Northumbrian and Mercian (commonly referred to as Anglian), West Saxon and Kentish, according to Toon (1992: 415). Specific dialectal features are found in each of these areas and Toon (1992: 415) argues that geographical factors may be the reason why West Saxon, in particular, greatly differs from the Northumbrian variety whereas Mercian and Northumbrian share major features.

In this respect, Toon (1992: 417) remarks that each kingdom dealt differently with the boosting of the learning and teaching of the English language by means of their broader or more limited tradition for the foundation of monasteries devoted to the writing of Old English manuscripts. On the one hand, Toon (1992: 423) clarifies that the study of the early midlands varieties of Old English can be conducted in the manuscript the *Vespasian Psalter* (8<sup>th</sup> century) since it was produced at Canterbury and, on the other hand, a later variety of Old English is attested in the manuscript *Historia Ecclesiastica* (8<sup>th</sup> century) written by the monk Bede in a monastery in Northumbria, thus showing Northumbrian dialectal features.

However, Toon (1992: 428) acknowledges that the sparsity of texts during the first three centuries of the Old English period with only a dozen attested manuscripts makes most of the country unattested. In relation to this, Ringe and Taylor (2014: 7) remark that almost all literary Old English prose is written in West Saxon and the majority of poetry has been transcribed from its originally Anglian dialect into West Saxon.

DeCamp (1958: 232) hypothesises that the origin of the Old English dialects lies in certain social, economic and cultural developments of Britain rather than in pre-migration

tribal affiliations. Contrary to the traditional views that consider Old English dialects as somehow an extension of the dialects of the Germanic tribes from the continent, DeCamp (1958: 232) argues that the linguistic similarities between the Kentish dialect and the Frisian languages, in particular, developed after the migration of the German tribes to the island between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> century so that Kentish could not have developed explicitly from Frisian. Therefore, DeCamp (1958: 233) supports the idea that it is possible to move linguistic features through imitation of speech, without mass migration.

We now shift towards the comment of the orthographic and phonological variations among Old English dialects. Toon (1992: 429) explains that by the year 1900 sets of attested patterns of consistencies and differences among texts were generated based on the study of the manuscripts. This author (1992: 436) recognises that the linguistic variation attested in the Old English manuscripts can only be explained through dialect mixture and analogy.

Even though the earliest attested document in Old English is Northumbrian, the majority of scholars consider West Saxon dialect to show the most common inflectional morphology of the Old English language. There is large consensus on this issue due to the high number of documents written in this dialect in comparison with the quantity of Anglian or Kentish texts. What is more, West Saxon is the predominant dialect in the texts that builds up the corpus used for this investigation, the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus*.

The diatopic variations of the Old English language include a great variability, as Brook state in his 1963 synthesis of the Old English dialects. Brook (1963: 46-47) outlines as the main features of Northumbrian dialects the development of *a* before *r* + consonant, as in Northumbrian *barn* ‘child’ as opposed to *bearn* in the other dialects; the tendency of initial *w* to cause the rounding of the following vowel, as in Northumbrian *worda* for West Saxon *weorðan* ‘to become’; and the loss of final *n* as evidenced in Northumbrian *wosa*, the equivalent of *wesan* ‘to be’ in West Saxon. Moreover, Brook (1963: 48) identifies as the main features of the Mercian dialects the raising of *æ* to *e*, like the Mercian noun *deg* ‘day’ beside *dæg* in the other dialects; the fronting of *a* to *æ* as in Mercian *dægas* as *dagas* in other Old English dialects; and the back mutation of *æ* to *ea*, attested for instance in Mercian *featu* ‘vessels’ as opposed to *fatu*. The peculiarities of Kentish attested by Brook (1963: 49) entail the lowering and unrounding of *ȳ* to *ē*, as in Kentish *senn* ‘sin’ for *synn* and the raising of *ē* from *ǣ* as in Kentish *ēnig* ‘any’ for *ǣnig* in the other dialects.

Brook (1963: 49) highlights the relevance of the West Saxon dialect in the Old English period evidenced by the fact that most manuscripts surviving from this period are written in West Saxon. According to him (1963: 49), the proliferation of the West Saxon manuscripts is the consequence of the political supremacy of the kingdom of Wessex (where this dialect was spoken) during the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Brook (1963: 49-50) outlines as the main characteristics of this dialect the use of  $\bar{e}$  as a development of *a*, instead of the raising of this vowel to *e* as in Mercian or Kentish evidenced with the form *d $\bar{e}$ d* ‘deed’ in West Saxon instead of *d $e$ d*; the diphthongization of vowels as in West Saxon *for $\bar{g}$ i $\bar{e}$ ldan* ‘to pay’ instead of the *d $e$ d* in the other dialects; and the change of *ea* and *io* to  $\bar{i}\bar{e}$ , as in the West Saxon verb *h $\bar{i}$ eran* ‘to hear’ as a variant of *h $e$ ran* in the rest of the dialects.

The absence of back mutation is also listed as a relevant feature, attested with the West Saxon noun *gebedu* ‘prayer’ in contrast to *gebeodu* in the other dialects. A fifth peculiarity proposed by Brook (1963: 50) deals with the syncope of the 3<sup>rd</sup> singular present indicative form. Namely, in the West Saxon verbal inflections *c $\bar{i}$ est* ‘chooses’ and *hielt* ‘holds’ counterpart of *c $\bar{e}$ ose $\bar{d}$*  and *halde $\bar{d}$* .

A revision of the contributions by Hogg and Fulk (2011), Campbell (1987) and Sievers and Cook (1903) regarding the variations in the inflectional endings of weak verbs is carried out in order to attest the most relevant dialectal variations in Old English weak verbs.

According to Campbell (1987: 324-325), the variants of the West Saxon inflectional endings of the first conjugation of weak verbs include *-u* and *-o* instead of the West Saxon *-e* in the ending of the 1<sup>st</sup> singular present indicative. Furthermore, *-as*, *-es*, *-æs* are attested in 2<sup>nd</sup> singular present indicative forms contrasting to the West Saxon *-(e)st*. The inflections *-a $\bar{d}$* , *-æ $\bar{d}$* , *-i $\bar{d}$*  and *-et* appear in forms expressing the 3<sup>rd</sup> singular present indicative with *-e $\bar{d}$*  in West Saxon. In addition, the plural present indicative of the West Saxon ending *-a $\bar{d}$*  is written as *-æ $\bar{d}$*  and *-e $\bar{d}$*  in the other dialects. Lastly, the inflections of the subjunctive attest the variants *-an*, *-on*, *-e* instead of the West Saxon *-en*. The dialectal variants of the non-finite forms attested by Campbell (1987: 324-325) include the inflections *-ænde* and *-ande* in the present participle and *-ed* and *-ad* in the past participle.

Furthermore, Sievers and Cook (1903: 327) comment that the second conjugation of the present of weak verbs is to some extent constant in most dialects, especially in West Saxon. In particular, Anglian dialects show peculiarities in the non-finite forms of the inflected infinitive and the present participle whereas Northumbrian present important variations from West Saxon. Sievers and Cook (1903: 328) exemplify the variation from

Early West Saxon *-ianne* as the spelling of the inflection of the inflected infinitive with the attested ending *-ienne* in Kentish, *-anne* as in *endanne* in Northumbrian and Anglian *-enne* as in *earnenne*. Furthermore, the present participle attests the variants *-iende*, *-ende* and *-ande* in the other dialects that differ from the West Saxon inflection *-igende* (1903: 328).

The following dialectal variants are proposed by Sievers and Cook (1903: 329-330) for each part of the verbal paradigm of class 2 weak verbs. The 1<sup>st</sup> singular present indicative attests Mercian *-iu* (rarely *-io*) and Northumbrian *-igo* contrasting with the West Saxon and Kentish *-ie*. Among the variants of the endings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> singular present indicative, Sievers and Cook (1903: 329) attest the inflections *-es* and *-oð*, *-eð*, respectively. Concerning this part of the paradigm, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 282) present the inflectional endings proposed by Kolbe (1912) attested in Northumbrian for the inflection of the 3<sup>rd</sup> present indicative of the class 2 weak verbs *-að*, *-iað*, *-aðe*, *-as*, *-ias*, *-eð*, *-es*, *-ies*, *-æð*, *-æs*, *-et*, *-agið*, *-aið*, *-iagað*, *-ageð* and *-ages*. Then, in the indicative plural and the imperative plural the West Saxon typical endings occur beside *-igað*, *-igað*, *-igas*, *-igeð* and *-iges*, according to Sievers and Cook (1903: 330).

The conjugation of the third class of weak verbs evidences a great deal of dialectal variants. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 294) present the Northumbrian variants *hafo*, *liofo* and *sægo* in the 1<sup>st</sup> present indicative as counterparts of the West Saxon forms *hæbbe*, *libbe* and *secge*. Taking as an example the West Saxon forms of *habban*, the 2<sup>nd</sup> singular present indicative attests variants such as *hafast*, *hæfest*, *hæfes* in the other dialects. Additionally, Sievers and Cook (1903: 338) also attest the Kentish variants *hefst* and the Northumbrian *hæfes* against the Mercian *hafast* for this part of the paradigm, as well as listing the forms *hæfeð* and *næfeð* as variants of the 3<sup>rd</sup> singular present indicative.

Turning towards the diachronic variants within West Saxon, the differentiation between the earlier and the later versions of the West Saxon dialect seems relevant at this point. Gretsch (2003: 33) identifies Early West Saxon as the dialect spoken during the reign of Alfred the Great, from the end of 9<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup>. According to this author (2003: 33), the later version of this dialect, referred to as Late West Saxon, is based on the language written by Ælfric, the head of the monastery in Winchester at the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Stark (1982: 27) adds that all standard handbooks of Old English, namely Campbell (1987) and Brunner (1965), use West Saxon as the grammatical norm. This tendency is evidenced on the forms included in the verbal paradigms these authors illustrate, which show more likelihood to use the morphological

features of the Early West Saxon spelling. However, acknowledgment of the disagreement regarding what state of this dialect, the earlier or the later, should be considered as the point of reference for the Old English canonical or commonest representation of its inflectional morphology is a matter for debate among scholars, namely Wrenn (1933) and Gretsch (2003).

In fact, Gretsch (2003) has attempted to provide a standard catalogue of the Old English writing system by means of *The Gretsch Project*. The synthesis of this project is presented next. Gretsch (2003: 37) identifies the Standard Old English as the language with the regularised orthography that is attested in the manuscripts from the late tenth century which are leaning towards a Late West Saxon phonology and inflectional morphology, dating its origin around the 970s. According to Gretsch (2003: 41), his project attempts to identify the features of the Standard Old English among the selection of the different versions of the Ælfric's manuscripts attested in *The Catholic Homilies* and *Lives of Saints*. The dissimilarities in spellings attested in these textual sources are inputted into a database. Gretsch (2003: 45) synthesises the preliminary results of the project, listing some of the recurrent peculiarities found in Julius E. vii, a manuscript of the *Lives of Saints* first written in West Saxon and then copied into Julius E. vii. by a scribe trained in the Ælfric's ideas of the correct writing system of the English language. With the help of Needham's description of the Julius E. vii. scribe's writing characteristics and a glossary by Godden, Gretsch (2003: 46-48) outlines a set of standard and non-standard spellings found in the analysis: confusion between *æ* and *e*, as in *fec* for *fæc* 'space of time'; confusion *i* and *y*, as *libban* occurring as *lybban* 'to live'; and uncertainty among the vowels of some inflectional endings, as the infinitive *bidon* for *biddan*.

However, Gretsch (2003: 48) finds a remarkable consistency in the inflectional endings of nouns, adjectives, verbs and the spelling of pronouns with what the grammars define as common Late West Saxon dialect. In addition, Gretsch (2003: 53) makes use of a corrector of Julius E. vii from the 11<sup>th</sup> century to confirm what was considered correct Old English. Examining the additions and notes written by this corrector, Gretsch argues that the reader could attest some of the features of the standard Old English language. Overall, Gretsch's project aims at identifying the standard Old English spelling by contrasting manuscripts written by different scribes in order to validate inferences regarding the linguistic forms of the standard spelling, the degree of acceptance of these features and their regional and temporal distribution. The conclusion reached by Gretsch



(2003: 59) points towards a language with an exclusively written standard that does not reflect in the spoken language, whose inflectional morphology is modelled and regulated after the Latin standard.

The issue of the standard writing system of Old English remains unresolved to this day since there are discrepancies over the mere existence of a standard in Old English. In relation to this, Hogg (2006: 400-401) argues that any representation of the West Saxon dialect can be referred to as the 'Standard Old English' since to be considered a standard language four pre-requisites need to be identified in such language that Old English does not have. Based on the theory by Haugen (1966), these essential prerequisites entail to be selected, to be codified by some external authority, to be elaborated or extended into new areas and to have national acceptance.

Nevertheless, following the same approach as the majority of Old English scholars, this investigation disregards the position held by Gretsche (2003) and selects the Early West Saxon as the dialect whose morphological features shape the canonical verbal paradigms of the weak verb classes and, therefore, evidences the canonical representation of the Old English language.

With respect to the variations between the early and the late state of the Old English language in weak verbs, Stark (1982: 28-31) lists the most relevant linguistic traits that are attested in the earliest texts and contrasts them to later texts in Old English and Middle English. These diachronic variations are grouped by the subclass of weak verb they affect, establishing as a point of reference the paradigms of weak verbs compiled in Section 2.4. The dissimilarities between the earlier attestations and the canonical forms of class 1 weak verb *fremman* are illustrated next in Figure 23.

Part of paradigm	Early Attestation	Canonical form
Pres. Ind. 1sg.	fremmu	fremme
Pres. Ind. 2sg.	fremmis	fremmest
Pres. Ind. 3sg.	fremið	fremeð
Pres. Subj. Sg.	fremmæ	fremme
Pres. Subj. Pl.	fremmæn	fremmen
Pret. Ind. 2sg.	fremidæst	fremedest
Pret. Ind. Pl.	fremidun	fremedon
Inflected infinitive	femmanne/fremmonne	fremmenne
Present participle	fremmændi/fremmendi	fremmende
Past Participle	fremid	fremed

Figure 23. Early Old English versus Late Old English variations in class 1 (Stark 1982: 28).

In the earlier attestations of the language, the most striking feature involves the existence of orthographic full vowels (*i*, *æ*, *a*, *o*, *u*, *æ* and *y*) in unstressed positions. Stark (1982: 28) points out that as the English language developed through the Old English period almost all of these vowels became orthographic *e* in unstressed position by the end of the Middle English period. What is more, Starks (1982: 28) remarks that the specific case of full vowel *a* differs from the others due to its stable presence in unstressed position during the Old English period. By way of illustration, the conjugation of class 1 weak verbs attest, according to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 262), within the paradigm of the *nerian* type the spellings *nerigan* and *nerigean* as early attestations of the bare infinitive. Furthermore, the second and third singular person of the present indicative evidence syncope in the late forms *fremst* and *fremð* (2011: 262).

In relation to the second conjugation of weak verbs, Stark (1982: 30) clarifies that the features in Figure 23 are the same for verbs of the *lufian* type, adding that verbs from this subclass also show some peculiarities on their own, namely that preterite indicative 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> singular forms include early attestation of the inflectional ending in *-udæ* instead of *-ode* and the preterite indicative plurals attest the early ending *-udun* instead of the canonical *-odon*. Similarly, Sievers and Cook (1903: 328) distinguish the set of vowels *-ia-* and *-ie-*, attested in the Early West Saxon forms of these verbs, from the Late West Saxon where the variation of *-io-* is plausible as in the Late West Saxon form *lufion* ‘to love’ rather than Early West Saxon *lufian*.

The major distinctions between the forms of the third conjugation entail dialectal rather than diachronic variants, according to Stark (1982: 31). Some of the diachronic variants this author accounts for the third subclass of weak verbs entail forms of the present system of *secgan* that level to *e* their stem vowel, as for instance the Late West Saxon forms of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> singular present indicative *segest* and *segeð* counterparts of the Early West Saxon *sægst* and *sægð*. In the paradigm of *libban*, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 291) account for the Late West Saxon variation *leofod-* for the Early West Saxon spelling *lifd-* in the preterite forms.

On the grounds that Early West Saxon is the established grammatical norm in the treatment of Old English, Stark (1982: 32) proposes its canonical forms as the basis for the comparison with the variants from other Old English dialects.

The review of the Old English grammars results in an inventory of sets of correspondences of the non-canonical inflectional endings of class 1 and class 2 weak verbs and their canonical counterpart, presented in Figure 24 and Figure 25, respectively. The symbol >>> marks the direction of the variant: the pattern -o >>> -e implies that the attestations of the present indicative first person singular inflections in class 1 weak verbs are plausible to end in -o rather than in the canonical -e in some of the Old English dialects.

Non-canonical ending		Canonical ending	Part of paradigm
-o/ -u	>>>	-e	Pres. Ind. 1sg.
-as/ -es/ -æs	>>>	-(e)st	Pres. Ind. 2sg.
-að/ -æð/ -iþ/ -et	>>>	-eð	Pres. Ind. 3sg.
-as/ -es/ -eð	>>>	-að	Pres. Ind. Pl.
-an/ -on/ -e	>>>	-en	Pres. Subj. Pl.
-edun	>>>	-edon	Pret. Ind. Pl.
-ande/ -ænde	>>>	-(i)ende	Pres. Part.
-ad/ -et	>>>	-ed	Pa. Part.
-on	>>>	-an	Infinitive
-anne/ -ene	>>>	-(i)enne	Infl. Infinitive

Figure 24. Dialectal variants of inflections of class 1 weak verbs Hogg and Fulk (2011: 258-262), Campbell (1987: 322-327) and Sievers and Cook (1903: 321-324).

Non-canonical ending		Canonical ending	Part of paradigm
-iga/ -igo/ -io/ -iu	>>>	-i(g)e	Pres. Ind. 1sg.
-as/ -es	>>>	-ast	Pres. Ind. 2sg.
-as/ -æs/ -æð/ -es/ -eð/ -oð	>>>	-að	Pres. Ind. 3sg.
-igas/ -igað/ -iges/ -igeð	>>>	-iað	Pres. Ind. Pl.
-ade/ -ede/ -ude	>>>	-ode	Pret. Ind. Sg.
-edon	>>>	-odon	Pret. Ind. Pl.
-e	>>>	-a	Imp. Sg.
-æð	>>>	-iað	Imp. Pl.
-ende	>>>	-iende	Pres. Part.
-ad/ -ed	>>>	-od	Pa. Part.
-igan/ -ion	>>>	-ian	Infinitive
-ande/ -anne/ -enne	>>>	-ianne /-ienne	Infl. Infinitive

Figure 25. Dialectal variants of inflections of class 2 weak verbs regularisations Hogg and Fulk (2011: 279-284), Campbell (1987: 332-334), Sievers and Cook (1903: 325-334).

Significant investigations on the English language during the Old English period have addressed the issue of the non-canonical correspondences in an attempt to regularise or normalise, to some extent, the Old English language in order to to gain a better understanding of the language itself. The dialectal and diachronic variants found in the Old English language have been the topic of numerous publications, namely Brook (1963), Hogg (2006) and Suarez-Gómez (2009).

A common way of addressing the issue of variants in the inflections of verb endings entails the generation of patterns of dialectal variants that regularise spellings from Anglian and Kentish dialects to the more standard West Saxon dialect. In addition, diachronic patterns are also generated aiming at regularising the late variants of the West Saxon dialect with the early spellings of this dialect.

This type of sets of non-canonical endings paired with their canonical counterparts make the understanding of an Old English text by the reader undoubtedly easier. Accordingly, Scholars such as Kelly (2009) and De la Cruz (1986) propose sets of spelling variations, distinguishing between vowels and consonants variants. In particular, De la Cruz (1986) presents several sets of vocalic interdialectal and intradialectal patterns in order to regularise the Old English language following the tendency towards West Saxon and, in the case of diachronic variants, towards Early West Saxon. Figure 26 includes some of the vocalic variants proposed by De la Cruz.

Intradialectal Variants			Interdialectal Variants	
i	>>>	ie / y	a	>>> ea
e	>>>	ea	æ	>>> ea / ie
eo	>>>	io	e	>>> æ / ea/ eo/ ie / y
y	>>>	ie	eo	>>> e / ie
			io	>>> i / ie
			oe	>>> e

Figure 26. Intradialectal and interdialectal vocalic variants (De la Cruz 1986: 166-170).

The value of such patterns is undeniable due to their philological wealth. Nevertheless, as will be explained in Chapter 3, this investigation does not constrain to the application of previously attested sets of diachronic and dialectal vocalic patterns to the analysis. On the contrary, this investigation carries out the study of the vocalic variants provided by the textual sources regarding weak verbs, distinguishing when they appear in the stem or in the ending of the forms in an attempt to find their canonical counterpart. The aim of lemmatising all the potential verbal realisations of Old English weak verbs, including the canonical and non-canonical spellings, is the purpose behind this task.

The canonical paradigm of the class 2 weak verb *gearwian*(ge) ‘to prepare’ in contrast to the verbal inventory of this lemma including the non-canonical spellings attested in the DOE justifies the need to look not only for the canonical realisations of the weak verbs in the corpus but also for the non-canonical spellings.

Thirty-eight canonical forms build up the verbal paradigm of this verb:

*gearwa, gearwað, gearwast, gearwaþ, gearwiað, gearwian, gearwianne, gearwiaþ, gearwie, gearwien, gearwiende, gearwienne, gearwige, gearwodan, gearwode, gearwodes, gearwodeſt, gearwodon, gearwodeſt, gegearwað, gegearwast, gegearwaþ, gegearwiað, gegearwian, gegearwiaþ, gegearwie, gegearwien, gegearwiende, gegearwienne, gegearwige, gegearwod, gegearwodan, gegearwode, gegearwodes, gegearwodeſt, gegearwodon, gegearwodre, gegearwodum.*

Additionally, 226 non-canonical forms are also attested in DOE for this lemma:

*arwurdre, earwa, earwedon, earwiað, earwian, earwode, earwodeſt, gægearwodu, gærewedeſt, gærewedon, gærwian, gærwige, gærwod, gærwodeſt, gareweden, garewian, garewodeſt, garwian, gearwæde, gearwæþ, gearwedeſt, gearwian, gearwiaþ, gearwiende, gearwigæn, gearwigende, gearwode, gearwodes, gearwodeſt, gearwodon, gearwiaþ, gearwað, gearwe, gearwede, gearwedon, gearwiað, gearwian, gearwien, gearwige, gearwoden, gearwodeſt, gearwodon, gearwudun, gearodan, gearpian, gearua, gearuað, gearuade, gearuades, gearuadon, gearuande, gearuas, gearuia, gearuig, gearuiga, gearuwað, gearuwadeſt, gearuwe, gearuwigende, gearw, gearwad, gearwade,*

*gearwades, gearwadest, gearwadon, gearwadun, gearwæþ, gearwas, gearwe, gearwedon, gearwende, gearwiænne, gearwienda, gearwiendes, gearwig, gearwigað, gearwigan, gearwigean, gearwigende, gearwigendes, gearwigu, gearwion, gearwiynde, gearwiyndys, gearwodun, gearwud, gearwude, gearwudest, gearwudre, gearwydon, geawað, geawian, geawodun, geearuwad, geearuwadest, geearuwedon, geearuwi, geearuwiað, geearuwian, geearuwien, geearuwod, geearuwode, geearuwudest, gegærewed, gegærewian, gegaerwendne, gegærwige, gegærwod, gegarewed, gegarewedem, gegareweden, gegarewiad, gegarewian, gegarewode, gegarewoden, gegarwede, gegarwod, gegearwod, gegear, gegearawa, gegearawad, gegearawade, gegearawast, gegearawode, gegearwed, gegearwade, gegearwadest, gegearwæþ, gegearwedon, gegearwige, gegearwod, gegearwude, gegearfað, gegearnendum, gegearod, gegearowad, gegearowed, gegearowode, gegearrian, gegearuad, gegearuad, gegearuades, gegearuadon, gegearuagað, gegearuas, gegearued, gegearuiga, gegearuud, gegearuwad, gegearuwæð, gegearw, gegearwa, gegearwad, gegearwade, gegearwades, gegearwadest, gegearwadon, gegearwadum, gegearwadun, gegearwæd, gegearwed, gegearwedan, gegearwede, gegearwedon, gegearwedra, gegearwedum, gegearwiga, gegearwigean, gegearwigendes, gegearwigendis, gegearwigenne, gegearwigeþ, gegearwion, gegearwoð.*

## **2. 9. Concluding remarks**

This chapter has contextualised the language under investigation, focusing on the description of the verbal system of Old English. The main features of the diachronic development of the morphology of the language from the Indo-European mother tongue to Germanic, first, and then from Germanic to Old English have been explained, followed by a section where the specific characteristics of the Old English verbal system have been described. Three sections followed with the explanation of the three weak verb classes that conform the scope of this research. The final section has discussed the dialectal and diachronic variants of Old English and addressed the issue of what can be considered as canonical when dealing with this language, relevant and directly related to the purpose of this research.



## CHAPTER 3. METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

### 3. 1. Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology of this investigation at the core aim of which is the systematic lemmatisation of Old English weak verbs. The linguistic fields of lexicography, more specifically the branch of electronic lexicography, and corpus linguistics will be included in the following elaborations as the task of lemmatisation cannot be understood independently of these fields. In addition, this chapter accounts for the currently available lemmatisation methods of the Old English verbal lexicon, focusing on the methods developed by the *Nerthus* Project, the review of the textual and the lexicographical sources used for the lemmatisation of verbs and the remarks on the reference lists of weak verbs, addressing the issue of the headword spelling among others. This chapter concludes stating the aims of this research and the explanation together with the illustration of the methodological steps and tasks designed to achieve these aims.

This chapter comprises nine sections. Section 3. 2. contextualises the lemmatisation within the field of lexicography and corpus analysis. This section explores in detail the concept of electronic lexicography and the effects of corpus analysis on lexicography. In addition, the steps towards the making of a dictionary are detailed to put the role of the lemma assignment task in context, as well as the different approaches towards the lemmatisation focussing on the paradigm-based approach. Section 3. 3. synthesises the available sources for the lemmatisation of the Old English language and Section 3. 4. follows with a description of the lexical database used for the analysis presented this investigation. Section 3. 5. builds upon the two methods implemented for the lemmatisation of the other classes of Old English verbs designed by Metola Rodríguez and García Fernández. Then, Section 3. 6. examines the key issue of the headword spelling problem regarding the reference lists of weak verbs in the lemmatiser. Section 3. 7. outlines the aims of the research and Section 3. 8. the explanation and illustration of the methodological steps designed to achieve them. Finally, the chapter finalises with Section 3. 9. of concluding remarks.



### 3. 2. Electronic lexicography, corpus analysis and lemmatisation

This investigation deals with the lemmatisation of verbal forms from a corpus using the tools provided by a lexical database. Lemmatisation is one of the tasks in the process of building up a comprehensive database of the Old English lexicon arranged by dictionary word.

With respect to this issue, the concept of electronic lexicography needs to be introduced. Granger (2012: 3) explains that lexicography deals with the theory and practice of compiling a dictionary whereas electronic lexicography has to do with the design, use, and application of electronic dictionaries. This branch of lexicography was first introduced in the fifties and sixties as ‘computer lexicography’, Granger (2012: 3) remarks, when dictionaries were referred to as machine-readable. According to Granger (2012: 2), the jump from the machine-readable dictionary to the lexical database took place in 1978 with the publication of the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. The quick development during the recent years of electronic mediums, Granger (2012: 2) follows, leads to the era of online dictionaries and the gradual downfall of printed editions.

Hanks (2012a: 57) examines the new possibilities that electronic lexicography opens up for organising evidence and exploiting database structure, one of them being the lack of space constrains. The possibility to include limitless entries of data in a dictionary eases the pressure that traditional lexicographers used to have when building a printed dictionary, Hanks (2012a: 57) indicates, and prompts the research on corpus linguistics. This is a common view among lexicographers. Namely, Granger (2012: 4) considers it to be one of the main innovations of electronic dictionaries. In addition, Rundell makes the following statement regarding the downfall of printed editions and the advent of electronic lexicography.

A printed book cannot accommodate all the information we want to convey. It is only through digital media that we can make the fruits of our language analysis available to users at a level of detail what was never previously possible, and in ways that meet their needs more effectively. (Rundell 2012: 17)

Various practices of dictionary making are identified. Hanks (2012a: 58) distinguishes four traditions of lexicography: historical dictionaries, dictionaries of current usage of the language for native speakers, bilingual dictionaries and dictionaries for foreign learners,

also known as pedagogical dictionaries. Traditional lexicography aims at compiling an inventory of all words in a given language and tracing their origins as well as their semantic development. Against this background, Hanks (2012a: 58) argues that historical dictionaries aim at preserving the words of a culture by, for instance, including the older meaning of any word first. As he explains it, historical dictionaries assume that, if a word changes its meaning throughout time, the choice of the older meaning will always prevail, since it will likely be considered more correct than the more recent definition. In spite of the fact that the older meaning is given a predominant status by this type of dictionary its relevance in a culture is not diminished, Hanks (2012a: 58) remarks. For instance, the *Oxford English Dictionary* and the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* are two of the most significant English dictionaries and they are, in fact, historical dictionaries where a potential user finds several attested meanings for a given word. However, Hanks (2012a: 59) criticises that unless a dictionary user *already know[s] what a word means in contemporary English, [they] cannot use such a dictionary with confidence to discover its meaning.*

With these premises, Hank (2012a: 59) clarifies that dictionaries of current usage for native speakers present the modern meaning of words instead of acknowledging where they came from. Thereby, lexicographers follow syntactic and semantic principles when building dictionaries such as the *Standard Dictionary of the English Language* (1894-1897). Nevertheless, issues like polysemy proved the need for larger context evidence to be reviewed in order to look for the most common attested meaning of the word in question and to include it in the dictionary.

On their part, bilingual dictionaries like the *Collins Spanish-English Dictionary* (1971) aim at a literal word-for-word translation between languages, which Hanks (2012a: 60) denotes as a naive goal that is prone to error. According to Hanks, instead of pursuing this goal, phraseology should be acknowledged by lexicographers building bilingual dictionaries in order to avoid literal word by word translations. Corpus evidence, once again, is accounted for establishing idiomatic and pragmatic equivalents in the target language for the sentences in the source language.

The fourth tradition listed by Hanks (2012a: 60) deals with dictionaries for foreign learners. This tradition started in 1942 with the *Idiomatic and Syntactic English Dictionary* (ISED) whose main goal was to help foreign learners of the English language *to use the syntactic patterns and idiomatic phraseology of English with reasonable accuracy when writing and speaking* (2012a: 60). Hanks observes that the first edition of

the ISED aimed at developing only productive competences in learners, leaving aside comprehensive competences like reading or listening. This tendency was modified in later editions of the dictionary (renamed as *The Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English*) where a dual aim prevailed, targeting encoding as well as decoding skills. The lexicographer remarks that the English learners' dictionaries that followed *were to enlist the assistance of corpus data in pursuance of this dual aim* (2012a: 61) resulting sometimes in unfamiliar words with a low likelihood of being used in spoken and written contexts being added to dictionaries for foreign learners.

Since the corpus revolution in the late eighties when corpus-driven lexicography first appeared, Hanks (2012a: 61) states, the impact of corpora on lexicography has increased significantly. Hanks (2012b: 417) defines corpus-driven research as the attempt to approach corpus evidence with an open mind and to formulate hypotheses on the basis of the evidence found, as opposed to corpus-based research where lexicographers seek to support preconceived theories with judiciously selected examples from a corpus.

In relation to corpus-driven lexicography, Hanks (2012a: 61) outlines the hypothesis first proposed by Firth in 1957 that in order to discover and organise word meanings it is necessary to study textual evidence in very large quantities and in particular patterns of collocations. Accordingly, Hank (2012a: 64) acknowledges the following *word meaning can only be described accurately if the word is put into context*. In particular, Hanks (2012a: 61) claims that the application of this hypothesis to the development of the *Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary* (COBUILD) by Sinclair in 1987 revolutionised the field of lexicography because, for the first time, a dictionary was able to associate patterns of collocations with each word. As Hanks (2012a: 61) synthesises, the aim of this dictionary was helping learners of English as a foreign language to understand 'real' English and the COBUILD fulfils this purpose since it is based on a corpus of more than seven million current words attested in the English language.

In contrast, Hanks (2012a: 61) points out that previous major dictionaries such as the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* and the *American Heritage Dictionary* consulted electronic corpora of only one million words. This rather small size corpora made it *impossible to distinguish statistically significant co-occurrences of words from chance co-occurrences* (2012a: 61). However, the representative amount of evidence that projects such as the COBUILD include, Hanks (2012a: 62) continues, makes the generalisations about word meaning possible due to the fact that lexicographers have a wide variety of meanings to choose from for each word or phrase. Before the impact of

corpora on lexicography, Hanks (2012a: 63) argues that historical rather than synchronic motives drove the work of lexicographers, who had had the tendency of mapping the old definitions onto new evidence.

According to Hanks (2012a: 63-64), corpus lexicography helps to identify the pragmatic uses of the words and phrases and to improve the accuracy of explanations, tasks that are disregarded in traditional dictionaries. Furthermore, not even native speakers know all the collocations of any verb in their native language, that is to say, speakers learn their meaning from context, given the impossibility of storing in our brain all the attested connotations for a given verb (2012a: 64).

Electronic lexicography, therefore, has enabled the instant access to large corpora. As a result, Hanks (2012a: 68) points out that lexicographers are able to study each word in context before attempting to define their meaning. Hanks (2012a: 68) argues this task essential, at least in the cases of defining verbs, since contexts surrounding words are highly patterned and *different contextual patterns activate different components of a word's 'meaning potential'*. Some imply that the job of lexicographers deals with reporting all the conventions of the language, but Hanks (2012a: 71) finds the study of all the conventions of a living language impossible since it is constantly changing and compromises that the most accurate way of expressing what lexicographers are expected to do is the following.

The best we can hope for is to report all the common conventions of meaning and use, and to discover the general principles that relate one meaningful phrase to another and that govern the way in which conventional phraseology and meaning may be exploited. (Hanks 2012a: 71)

In other words, Hanks' (2012a: 74) views on electronic lexicography imply the analysis of corpora, the identification of the most common patterns of phraseology for each word and the mapping of their most conventional meanings onto them; turning to the examination of the corpus evidence, phrase by phrase as opposed to word by word, to solve the disambiguation problem. In turn, the goal of future electronic lexicography is to find a systematic method of association between meaning and phraseological patterns. According to the lexicographer (2012a: 77), what can be expected from the dictionaries of the future is large-scale electronic products.

The success of the *Wiktionary* online dictionary is also addressed by Hanks (2012a: 77). This dictionary is one of the projects within the Wikimedia Foundation which is worldwide known for their free online encyclopaedia *Wikipedia*. Although Hanks (2012a: 79) finds positive remarks of this model of dictionary, such as the use of corpus evidence in their definitions and the inclusion of multimedia hypertext links to enrich the entries. The lexicographer considers *Wiktionary's* choice of examples archaic, due to its tendency to account for the old-fashioned uses of the words and criticises its definitions for not being explanatory enough to fully understand how to use the English language in context.

Overall, Hanks anticipates that *all serious future lexicography will be corpus-driven, no longer based merely on collections of citations and certainly not merely a matter of guesswork based on speculation* (2012a: 82), coming to the conclusion that the electronic dictionaries of the future are expected not only to include definitions of the words but also enough information to fully understand how to correctly use them in real-life contexts.

Also referring to the future of lexicography, Rundell (2012: 4) states that *there is a developing body of computational techniques which have enabled us to transfer many lexicographic tasks from humans to machines*, foretelling more automatisation from the lexicographic work of the future. The potential automatisation of lexicography is an issue also discussed by this lexicographer (2012: 8) who implies that the advances in lexical databases and computation during the recent years have provided the foundation for the development of fast and reliable software, such as lemmatisers and taggers that enable the automatic encoding of corpus data. Rundell (2012: 9) deduces that these developments, together with the reduction of the cost of data storage and the availability through the internet of text in digital form, result in the publication of big sizes corpora such as the *Sket-engine* with two billion words.

However, Schierholz (2015: 324) acknowledges that the work of the lexicographer is also conditioned by the type of dictionary they aim to build. The enumeration of the different methods used in lexicography and dictionary research is accounted by this author who focuses on the methods used in each phase of the building process of a dictionary. In general terms, the building of a dictionary is a task within the field of practical lexicography.

More specifically, Schierholz (2015: 325) defines 'method' as the single scientific procedures that serve to gain secure insights into scientific objects and which are usually deemed as the set of instructions on how to act in an orderly sequence in order to receive

the desired result. What can be extracted from his insights is that methods enable the transfer of different principles into theories. Schierholz (2015: 325) highlights the role of an action theory and a linguistic theory in lexicography. As this author puts it, on the one hand, the actions of a potential user of a dictionary are in the centre of consideration since dictionaries are written so that people can use them. On the other hand, linguistic terms are the basis of the linguistic expressions found in dictionaries. Therefore, all linguistic procedures have a relevant role in lexicography.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods are expected in linguistics, Schierholz (2015: 326) remarks, the first referring to procedures where no numeric data is collected and information is retrieved through comprehension and interpretation of interviews and questionnaires. Conversely, quantitative methods are explained by Schierholz as those designed to collect data with the purpose of making a judgement based on the results presented with numbers. With respect to the methods for corpus analysis, Schierholz (2015: 327) points out that the size, state, and text varieties in the corpus need to be acknowledged and critically studied since linguistic data is collected on huge text corpora.

Turning to the successive phases in the process of building a dictionary, Schierholz (2015: 328) distinguishes the following: preparation, material collection, material processing, material evaluation, preparation of the publication and post-production or data-maintenance.

Within the preparation phase, the decision of the working tools (or software) must be dealt with at the beginning of the process, Schierholz (2015: 330) notes, so that homogeneous methods can be applied for the sake of uniform results. Once these decisions regarding the relevant methods are made, they have to be written down in a systematic procedure in what Schierholz (2015: 330) calls an 'instruction book', so that example articles can be put in practice to test the instructions and possibly correct and change them if needed.

The next phase implies the collection of materials from different sources. Schierholz (2015: 330) points out that this process must be methodical in procedure both when compiling new corpus and in the case of takeover of an existing corpus, so that the data can be tagged or annotated and other methods like algorithms can be used.

Paying special attention to the methods of material processing, Schierholz (2015: 331) remarks that if the volume of the electronic corpora is of a manageable size, each piece of data should be individually analysed so that lemma candidates, word frequencies and

collocations can be extracted from the analysis. This task is known as lemma selection or lemmatisation.

A reference list of lemmas, Schierholz (2015: 332) continues, must be prepared before starting to write the dictionary but this list must be open to add new lemmata if needed. However, when building a specialised dictionary, lexicographers need to be aware of the fact that a corpus with texts on the specific field has to be the basis of the dictionary, in order to accurately arrange the distribution of the lemmata.

In regard to the methods for the formulation of lexicographical items such as the dictionary articles, Schierholz (2015: 333) argues that the writing of single concrete specifications of different item types is the main task, acknowledging that factors such as the knowledge of the lexicographer or the nature of the data retrieved for the formulation of these lexicographical items influence the phase of material evaluation. This author understands that this phase comprises sequential methods of different nature, namely the selection of the most suitable citations to include in the dictionary articles. What is more, Schierholz (2015: 333) states that the successive methods involved in the writing process of the dictionary allow the same method to be used more than once for different lexicographical items.

The preparation of the publication and the publication itself are carried out in the next phase. Schierholz (2015: 334) explains how the lexicographer does the editorial control of the written articles, testing links and other multimedia elements in the case of electronic dictionaries after which further considerations need to be taken into consideration in relation with the publication of the dictionary. A closed version dictionary, for instance, requires all the articles to be completed before its publication, whereas an extension dictionary accepts parts of the dictionary to be published and others to follow later. Schierholz (2015: 334-335) remarks that electronic dictionaries allow the refinement of the entries by the lexicographer in the subsequent publications. Therefore, online dictionaries allow a more feasible update of the entries with the edition of their content than printed editions because this task does not require the printing business process. Nevertheless, updates are expected from online dictionaries in the final post-production phase whereas the maintenance of closed version dictionaries does not play an important role in the lexicographical process (2015: 335).

As inferred from this author, the use of computers revolutionised the dictionary making process.

Even today, projects exist in which the lexicographer has to work with a handwritten note catalogue, which is the heritage of several generations of lexicographers and in which these notes will be transferred into an electronic database step by step (...) But even in dictionary projects where the intensive support of computers is available from the beginning the applied procedures can differ clearly. (Schierholz 2015: 336)

Furthermore, this author (2015: 336) notes how the type of software used in the making of the dictionary is also conditioned by ‘superordinated’ decisions that cannot be taken for granted such as the funding for the project and the staff expertise which constrain the lexicographical and methodological work and affects the procedures in each phase of the dictionary-making process. Overall, the dictionary type we intend to build determines the type of words or lexicographical items that are relevant to be included, Schierholz (2015) infers, and conditions the lemma selection process.

In line with what has been said about the lemma selection process and due to its relevance in the present investigation, further comment of this process follows. Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 552) explain lemmatisation as the process of reducing a set of word forms to more generalised representations. Even though this process lacks a canonical definition, Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 553) distinguish two variants for automatic lemmatisation: a lexicon based lemmatisation process, which can be further subcategorised in full-form approach and paradigm-based approach; and a non-lexicon based lemmatisation variant also known as stemming.

The process of stemming involves the truncation of inflectional and derivational affixes from the word, as Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 553) explain. Given that this process is not based on an existing paradigm, the result of stemming is a reduced form of the original input whose lemma may not be linguistically motivated (2008: 554). As a way of exemplifying, with stemming, the word ‘walking’ loses the *-ing* ending and is lemmatised as ‘walk’, which seems linguistically well-founded. However, the lemmatisation of the word *timing* as *\*tim* instead of *time* proves that this method is a special case of lemmatisation where word forms are reduced to a generalisation. Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 552) argue that concerning inflectional morphology, morphological tagging does conserve and make explicit the information discarded by the process of reduction.



Within the lexicon-based approach, Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 554) highlight that a full-form approach towards lemmatisation comprises exhaustive lists with all the potential forms for the lemma. This approach to lemmatisation is considered by Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 554) to be error-prone as well as time-consuming because it requires a great deal of manual revision. On the contrary, the paradigm-based approach entails the generation of potential forms for the lemma. Within this approach, a lemma is perceived as an abstract entity, lexeme and label chosen to name a class of morphologically related words. They exemplify it with the word forms ‘walk’, ‘walks’, ‘walking’ and ‘walked’ lemmatised with the lexeme ‘walk’. Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 555) insist that such approach can predict common morphological behaviour, like the plural -s of nouns such as ‘houses’ but does not account for irregular forms, like ‘mice’ as the plural of ‘mouse’.

In relation to this, Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 556) examine the inflectional paradigm of the German noun *Gefährt* ‘vehicle’ and *Gefährte* ‘companion’ shown below in Figure 27. From a strictly morphological point of view, the analysis of the inflectional paradigms results in morphologically identical word forms in both paradigms, which causes ambiguity in the lemmatisation process and evidences the need of a disambiguation process after the lemmatisation process.

	Sg	Pl		Sg	Pl
Nom	<i>Gefährt</i>	<i>Gefährte</i>	Nom	<i>Gefährte</i>	<i>Gefährten</i>
Gen	<i>Gefährts</i>	<i>Gefährte</i>	Gen	<i>Gefährten</i>	<i>Gefährten</i>
Dat	<i>Gefährt(e)</i>	<i>Gefährten</i>	Dat	<i>Gefährten</i>	<i>Gefährten</i>
Akk	<i>Gefährt</i>	<i>Gefährte</i>	Akk	<i>Gefährten</i>	<i>Gefährten</i>

Figure 27. Paradigm of German nouns in Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 556).

This type of lemmatisation based on an inflectional paradigm includes some prerequisites before its practical application, according to Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 557). These authors argue that an existing inflectional paradigm is a prerequisite for using this approach, understanding by inflectional paradigm *a combination of lists of base forms, derivational affixes, inflectional rules and word formation rules* (2008: 557).

By means of illustration, Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 557) present the following scenario. Aiming at the lemmatisation of the German noun-noun compound *Haustür* ‘front door’, the lemmatisation can be addressed only with the understanding of the processes of word formation of compounds and the inflectional rules in this language.

Given that the lemmatisation process makes the development of an entire paradigm from a base form (the inflectional affixes and the corresponding plausible inflectional rules), these components need to be stored in order to implement the process of lemma assignment.

Therefore, Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 557) show that word formation rules and derivational processes need to be accounted for before starting the lemmatisation process, especially when dealing with certain languages such as German, in which a considerable part of their lexicon is the result of word formation and derivational processes. The practical application of the process can be performed in two ways, *reading the word form character by character from left to right or doing the same from right to left* (2008: 557).

Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 558) illustrate the right to left application with the analysis of the noun *Freudenstränen* ‘tears of joy’ in the German morphological analyser *Morphy*, displayed in Figure 28. In this illustration, the analyser gradually identifies different features (inflectional suffixes and a plural form) until reaching the last step of the analysis of the string (number 13) and analysing the word form *Freudenstränen* as a noun compound.

#	processing stage	feature(s) recognized
1	Freudenträne - n	inflectional suffix
2	Freudenträn - en	inflectional suffix
3	Freudenträ - nen	-
4	Freudentr - änen	-
5	Freudent - ränen	-
6	Freuden - tränen	plural form of the noun <i>Träne</i> ‘tear’
7	Freude - ntränen	-
8	Freud - entränen	-
9	Freu - dentränen	-
10	Fre - udentränen	-
11	Fr - eudentränen	-
12	F - reudentränen	-
13	Freudentränen	noun compound ‘tears of joy’

Figure 28. Morphological analysis by *Morphy* in Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 558).

Additionally, Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 558) explain that left to right analyses make use of finite-state techniques that allow rapid processing of input strings, given that they are realised by finite-state automata (FSAs) which *in their simplest form recognize a sequence of input symbols* (2008: 558). These authors consider FSA to include states and

transitions, since any word can be represented as a sequence of single transitions. The analysis of the word *Freude*, illustrated below in Figure 29, serves as exemplification of a FSA.



Figure 29. A simple finite-state automaton in Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 558).

The recognition of only input strings, however, is not enough to provide an accurate morphological analysis. Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 559) acknowledge that this process requires of more specific techniques, namely of a finite-state transducer (FST). These authors explain that a FST presents all possible analysis in a completely arbitrary notation, triggered by the features determined by the paradigm. As a way of illustration, Figure 30 below shows all the possible analysis with FST of the German noun *Träne* ‘tear’.

#	wordform	morphological analysis
1	<i>Tränen</i>	Trä + NN.Fem.Nom.Pl
2		Trä + NN.Fem.Gen.Pl
3		Trä + NN.Fem.Dat.Pl
4		Trä + NN.Fem.Acc.Pl

Figure 30. Morphological analysis by FSA in Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 559).

The limitations of this method are then pointed out by Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 559), as for instance, the impossibility of this type of analysis to account for vowel mutation or deletion which would require of a two-level morphology analysis where *context rules can also be stated for given symbols, and these rules can themselves be compiled into automata and retain the expressive power of FSAs* (2008: 559). In order to clarify this idea, Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 559-560) prove that only an analysis that takes into account the morphological features of the forms as well as the ‘context rules’ of the language gets reliable results. As for instance, the accurate analysis of the comparative form of the German adjective *leise* ‘quiet’ as ‘quieter’ rather than *\*leiseer* (after the addition of the suffix *-er*) can only be achieved with this type of analysis. As they put it, the FST fails to explain the loss of final ‘e’ in the adjective from a linguistically motivated point of view on the grounds that *it would require us to postulate an additional lexicon entry ‘leis’ or else an additional comparative suffix ‘-r’* (2008: 560). However, this loss

can be accountable as a phonologically motivated feature in a two-level morphology analysis, they remark, avoiding the generation of incorrect forms of either the lexicon or the affixes. Against this background, Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 557) conclude that the current trend in lemmatisation studies consists of a combination of automatic lexicon production with manual post-edition.

Similarly, Granger (2008: 265) also argues the need for a disambiguation step after the process of lemma assignment. While lemmatising tools are potentially useful for lexical analyses, she explains, lexicographers need to be aware of the fact that only the standard realisations of the lemma are retrieved. As for instance, for the lemma *lose*, the canonical forms *lose*, *loses*, *losing* and *lost* are easily identified but the non-canonical forms *loose*, *looses*, *loosing* and *loosed* are usually missed by the lemmatisers, in spite of the high frequency of occurrence of these forms.

The assessment and ranking of the potential analyses on the basis of their probability is proposed by Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 561) as a practical solution in the disambiguation step. They illustrate this practical solution with the following set of examples. The morphological analysis of the German word *Los* allows its identification as both a noun ‘lot, fate’ and an adjectival suffix *-los*. Adjectives with this ending, such as *anungslos* ‘clueless’, may be wrongly categorised as noun-noun compounds of the noun *Anung* ‘idea’ plus the linking element ‘-s-’ plus the noun *Los*. When facing this issue, Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 561) explain how a FST would omit such unwanted analyses. On the contrary, an acceptable noun-noun compound, such as *Lotterielos* ‘lottery ticket’, would not be correctly identified. When dealing with this particular case of the word *Los*, the authors conclude that the frequency of occurrence of the suffix *-los* should favour the analysis towards an adjectival reading, ranking other possible readings in lower positions.

A second approach to the disambiguation step involves the use of part-of-speech information from a tagger. Following with the example above, Fitschen and Gupta (2008: 561) propose that the less common cases of noun-noun compounds should be preferred when an adjectival reading is ruled out on those grounds. According to these authors (2008: 561), semantic disambiguation would require a further processing step since lemmatisation is not a process with a unique canonical outcome and the level of specification is motivated by the requirements of its potential application. Clear from the synthesis presented in this section is the need for a systematic method of lemma

assignment in the lexicographical process of building a dictionary, as well as the necessity of a disambiguation or validation step with the resultant forms.

### 3. 3. Sources for lemmatisation in Old English

The language spoken in England between the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup> century is the language of this investigation. The available information in Old English can be divided into three groups: primary sources, secondary sources and tertiary sources. A brief explanation of each type of source comprises this section in order to contextualise the language of the analysis.

The primary sources comprehend the editions of the texts written in the language of the Anglo-Saxons and their glossaries. These sources provide a detailed account of the morphological information of the Old English lexicon, as for instance, the 1967 edition of the *The Blicking Homilies* by Morris. This edition includes a first part with the Old English manuscript edited by this author together with a translation in contemporary English of the text. Figure 31 below shows an extract of this edition.

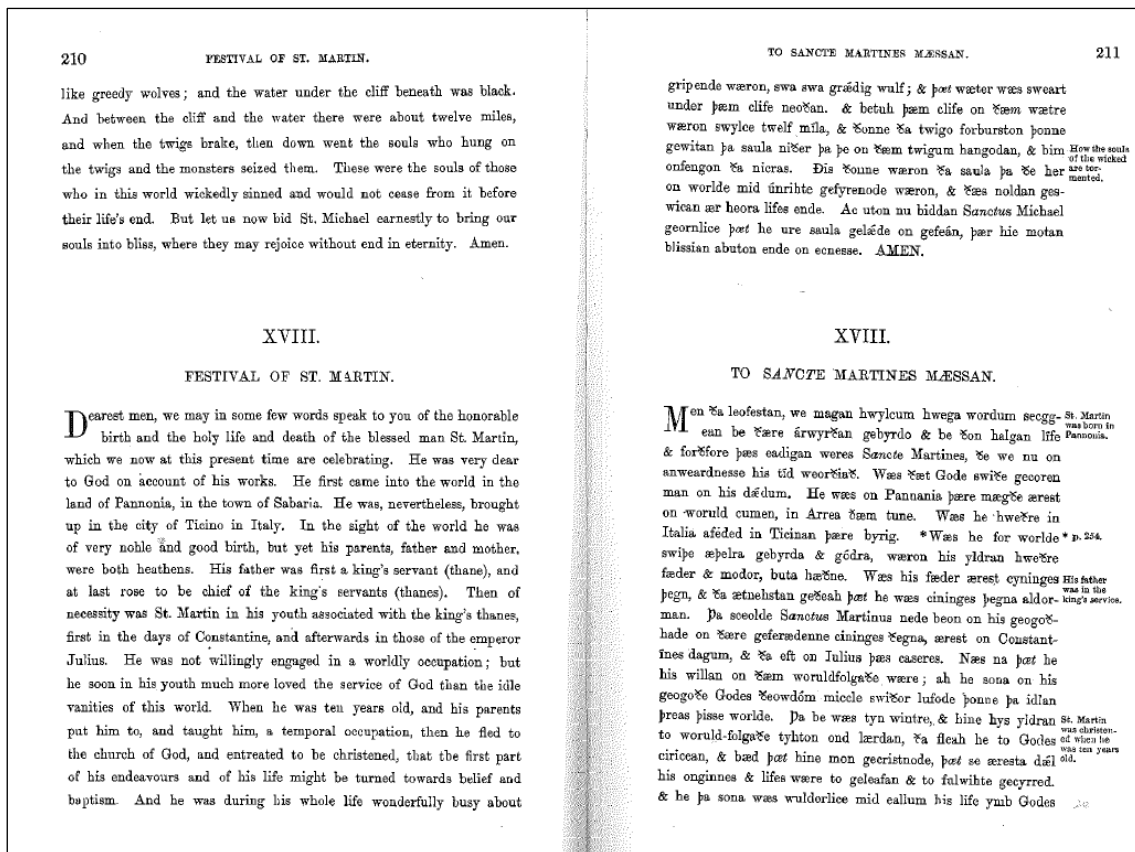


Figure 31. Edition of *The Blicking Homilies* (1967) by Morris.

The second part of the editions tends to include a glossary Old English into English of the words found in the text. The illustration of the glossary provided in this edition of *The Blickling Homilies* is shown below Figure 32.

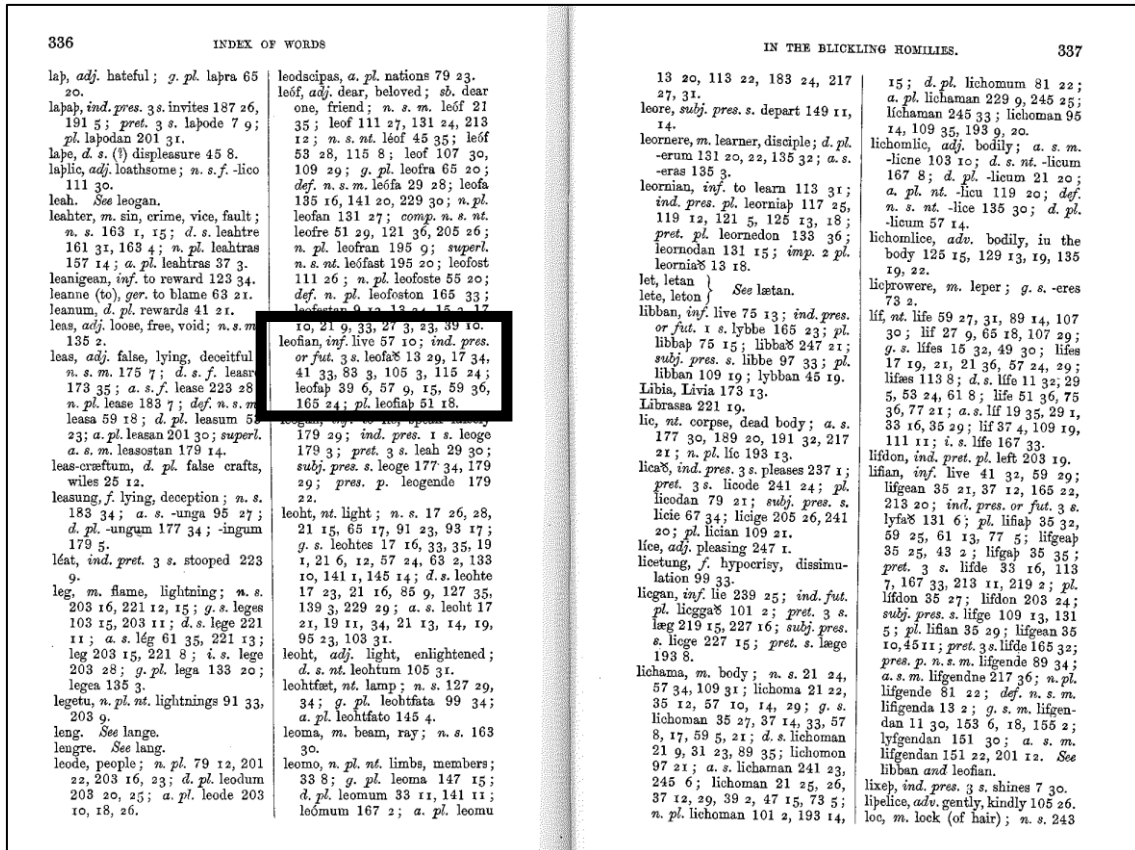


Figure 32. Glossary of the 1967 edition of *The Blickling Homilies* by Morris.

Usually, Old English glossaries include a list of entries arranged in alphabetical order. Each entry comprises a headword spelling of the lemma, followed by some information regarding the inflectional category of the word (sometimes further specifying its inflectional class), the meaning of the lemma and the inflectional forms attested in the edition for the lemma in question, together with the references of where in the text these attestations can be found. Highlighted in Figure 32, we can see the entry in the glossary for the lemma *leofian* which, according to Morris, is an infinitive form of a verb with the meaning 'to live'. Among the inflectional forms attested in the text for this verb, Morris identifies *leofað* and *leofap* expressing the present indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> singular and the future tense and *leofiap* denoting the present indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> plural.

The secondary sources of Old English comprise the lexicographical sources, mainly dictionaries written on the basis of what is found in the manuscripts. The lexicographical

sources in Old English entail the most relevant dictionaries on the field which include Hall's *A Concise Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* (1984), Bosworth-Toller's *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (1973) and Sweet's *The Student Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* (1976) and *The Dictionary of Old English* by Healey et al. (2008). Figure 33 shows one page from the 1976 edition of *The Student Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* by Sweet.

L.		
LĀ	LĀDIGENDLIC	LÆDENISC
<p><b>lā</b> <i>interj.</i> oh! ah! — <b>lā</b> <i>lēof!</i> O sir!; <i>intrans.</i>: hū lā ne wurpe wē prý onihtas intō þām fyre! þā cwæp ic, hwæt is þæt lā? (then). þæt lā wæs fæger (indeed).</p> <p><b>lāc</b> <i>nf.</i> joyous activity, sport, game; †contest, battle   gift; offering, sacrifice; Epiphany: fram ~um oþ sumormæssan   booty †   message (?)   medicine.</p> <p>~<b>dæd</b> <i>f.</i> munificence.</p> <p>~<b>giēfa</b> † <i>m.</i> liberal giver.</p> <p>~<b>lic</b> sacrificial.</p> <p>~<b>sang</b> <i>m.</i> offertory Gl.</p> <p><b>gelāc</b> † <i>n.</i> commotion (of sea, storms) — <b>sweorda</b> ~ battle; crowd.</p> <p><b>lācan</b> <i>i</i> <i>prt.</i> lēole, lēo <i>intr.</i> move quickly or intermittently (of birds, flame, waves); play — †<b>daropum</b> ~ fight; †<b>wordum</b> ~ sing, modulate.</p> <p><b>gelācan</b> <i>i</i> — on hīe gelēc þæt hīe wunnon . . . persuaded them to . . .</p> <p><b>lācian</b> present with a gift Gl.</p> <p><b>lāon</b> <i>jan</i>, &amp; treat medically, dress (wound); cure [lāce].</p> <p>~<b>igendlic</b> medical, surgical.</p> <p>~<b>ung</b> <i>f.</i> medical treatment; cure medicine.</p> <p><b>lactuc</b> <i>a</i> <i>f.</i>, ~<b>as</b> (?) lettuce [<i>Lt.</i>].</p> <p><b>lacu</b> <i>f.</i> stream Ct; lake (?) [læocan].</p> <p><b>lād</b> <i>f.</i> way, course; journey; carrying, conveying (goods); means of living, sustenance [līpan].</p> <p>~<b>mann</b> <i>m.</i> guide, leader.</p> <p>~<b>rinc</b> <i>m.</i> (king's) messenger (?).</p> <p>~<b>scipe</b> <i>m.</i> leadership.</p> <p><b>lād</b> <i>f.</i> excuse; defence against a charge; clearing oneself from an accusation.</p> <p><b>gelād</b> † <i>n.</i> way, course — <b>deop</b> ~ ocean.</p> <p><b>lādian</b> find excuses for <i>w. a.</i> of person or thing; excuse, let off; <i>rf.</i> wag, clear oneself of blame or</p>	<p>a legal charge: ~ hīne pæs (be āpe, mid ordāle), ~ hīne þæt he nyste . . . prove that he did not know.</p> <p><b>lād</b> <i>igendlic</i> excusable.</p> <p>~<b>ung</b> <i>f.</i> excuse; clearing oneself, exculpation.</p> <p><b>ladteow</b> = <b>lāttēow</b>.</p> <p><b>lā</b> (<i>n.</i>) head of hair.</p> <p><b>lāccan</b> <i>prt.</i> lāhte seize, catch, arrest; forþ ge~ carry off.</p> <p><b>lāce</b> <i>m.</i> physician; leech.</p> <p>~<b>bōc</b> <i>f.</i> medical book.</p> <p>~<b>cræft</b> <i>m.</i> (art of) medicine; remedy, medicine; prescription.</p> <p>~<b>cræftig</b> skilled in medicine.</p> <p>~<b>cynn</b> † <i>n.</i> race of physicians.</p> <p>~<b>dōm</b> <i>m.</i> remedy, medicine; salvation.</p> <p>~<b>dōmlic</b> salutary.</p> <p>~<b>dōmnes</b> <i>f.</i> plaster.</p> <p>~<b>feoh</b> <i>n.</i> physician's fee.</p> <p>~<b>finger</b> <i>m.</i> fourth finger.</p> <p>~<b>hūs</b> <i>n.</i> hospital.</p> <p>~<b>sealf</b> <i>f.</i> salve, plaster.</p> <p>~<b>seax</b> <i>n.</i> surgical knife.</p> <p>~<b>wyrt</b> <i>f.</i> drug; rib-wort.</p> <p><b>lād</b> <i>jan</i> lead (of guide, general, road); carry, convey, bring; place, put — on lyft ~ lift up   bring forth, produce   mark the bounds of land: <b>landgemære</b> — { pass, lead (life); perform, do (praise)    <i>intr.</i> †<b>tānum</b> ~ flourish with twigs.</p> <p>~<b>end</b> <i>m.</i> singer.</p> <p>~<b>ge-ēndlic*</b>, ~<b>ēnlic</b> malleable.</p> <p>~<b>nes</b> <i>f.</i> production, bringing forth Bd.</p> <p><b>lād</b> <i>jan*</i> excuse.</p> <p>~<b>end</b> <i>m.</i> excuser, apologist.</p> <p><b>Læden</b>, later <i>ē</i>, <i>ȳ</i> [through infl. of līeden] <i>I. n.</i> Latin (language). <i>II. aj.</i> Latin. <i>Orig. perhaps the form læden was used only as an adj.</i> [<i>Lt.</i> latinum].</p> <p>~<b>bōc</b> <i>f.</i> Latin book.</p>	<p><b>Læden</b> <i>isc</i> Latin.</p> <p>~<b>nama</b> <i>m.</i> Latin noun.</p> <p>~<b>gereord</b> <i>n.</i> Latin.</p> <p>~<b>spræc</b> <i>f.</i> Latin.</p> <p>~<b>stæf</b> <i>m.</i> Latin letter.</p> <p>~<b>geþeode</b> <i>n.</i> Latin.</p> <p>~<b>ware</b> <i>mpl.</i> Romans.</p> <p>~<b>word</b> <i>n.</i> Latin word.</p> <p><b>lāfan</b> <i>wda.</i> leave, bequeath, not take away    <i>intr.</i> remain over, be left [lāf].</p> <p><b>lāfel</b>, <i>ē</i> <i>m.</i> cup, bowl.</p> <p><b>lāfer</b> <i>f.</i> rush, bulrush; thin plate of metal.</p> <p>~<b>beōd</b> <i>n.</i> place where rushes grow, bed of rushes.</p> <p><b>læg</b> <i>prt.</i> of līegan.</p> <p><b>læl</b> <i>f.</i>, ~<b>a</b> <i>m.</i> twig, whip    mark of whip, weal, bruise.</p> <p>~<b>(i)an</b> become black and blue.</p> <p><b>lāmen</b> of clay, earthen [lām].</p> <p><b>lān</b> <i>f.</i> lending, loan; thing lent; †gift; benefit; temporary grant, lease (of land) [lēon].</p> <p>~<b>dagas</b> † <i>mpl.</i> transitory days of life, lifetime.</p> <p>~<b>land</b> <i>n.</i> land granted on lease.</p> <p>~<b>(e)lic</b> transitory.</p> <p>~<b>æn</b> <i>jan</i> <i>wda.</i> lend; grant; lease.</p> <p>~<b>end</b> <i>m.</i> lender, creditor.</p> <p>~<b>ēndlic</b> transitory.</p> <p>~<b>ere</b> <i>m.</i> lender, creditor.</p> <p>~<b>ēne</b> lent; leased; temporary, transitory; frail, infirm; frivolous, sinful.</p> <p>~<b>æpe-wince</b>, <b>hlæape-</b> <i>f.</i> lapwing (bird).</p> <p><b>læpeldre</b> <i>f.</i> dish.</p> <p><b>læppa</b>, <b>a</b> <i>m.</i> tag, end, skirt; lobe (of ear, liver); district.</p> <p><b>lær-gedēfe</b> (?) <i>on</i> † fit to be learned.</p> <p><b>lær</b> <i>jan</i> teach <i>w. a.</i> of pers. or thing, <i>wda.</i>, rarely <i>waa.</i>: ~<b>de</b> hīe pās ping; ~<b>de</b> hīe on lifes weg, tō fulwihte brought them by his teaching to . . .   educate—<b>gelæred</b> learned, clerical   exhort, advise,</p>

Figure 33. Extract from *The Student Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* by Sweet.

In Figure 33, the entry of the verb *lædan* is marked to draw attention to the information this dictionary gives for this particular lemma, which includes the possible connotations

that the realisations of the verb can take: lead (of guide, general, road); carry, convey, bring; place, lift up, bring forth, produce, mark the bounds of land; pass and perform, do.

Lastly, the textual sources of Old English comprise the available historical corpora on the language, which are considered as tertiary sources. The *Research Unit for Variation, Contacts and Change in English* (VARIENG) at the University of Helsinki provides an inventory of the available English language corpora in their database *Corpus Resource Database* (CoRD). This open-access online resource provides a brief but concise description of each corpus, approved by the compilers of the corpora.

In this inventory, CoRD lists *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus* and the *York Corpus of Old English* as the only available corpora of the Old English language. Figure 34 presents a screenshot of *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus* accessed through their web version. In this image, the instances where we can find attestations of the spelling of the class 3 weak verb *secgan* are highlighted.

**Simple search of Old English Corpus**

**1 to 100 matches of 695.**

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7

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**GenA,B A1.1**

1. [0163 (438)] Sittan læte ic hine wið me sylfne, swa hwa swa þæt **secgan** cymeð on þas hatan helle, þæt hie heofoncyniges unwurðlice wordum and dædum lare".
2. [0220 (609)] Pa se forhatena spræc þurh feondscipe nalles he hie fremre lærde: "þu meahst nu þe self geseon, swa ic hit þe **secgan** ne þearf, Eue seo gode, þæt þe is ungelic wlite and wæstmas, siððan þu minum wordum getruwodest, læstes mine lare.
3. [0620 (2013)] We þæt soð magon **secgan** furdur, hwelc siððan wearð æfter þæm gehnæste herewulfa sið, þara þe læddon Loth and leoda god, suðmonna sinc, sigore gulpon.
4. [0888 (2852)] Pu scealt Isaac me on**secgan**, sunu ðinne, sylf to tibre.

**Ex A1.2**

1. [0002 (1)] We feor and neah gefrigen habað ofer middangeard Moyses domas, wræclico wordriht, wera cneorissum, in uprodor eadigra gehwam æfter bealuside bote lifes, lifigendra gehwam langsumne ræd, hæledum **secgan**.
2. [0148 (506)] Egyptum wearð þæs dægweorces deop lean gesceod, forðam þæs heriges ham eft ne com ealles ungrundes ænig to lafe, þætte sið <heora> **secgan** moste, bodigean æfter burgum bealospella mæst, hordwearda hryre, hæleda cwenum, ac þa mægenþreatas meredeað geswealh, spelbodan <eac>.

**Dan A1.3**

1. [0024 (83)] Wolde þæt þa cnihtas cræft leornedon, þæt him snytro on sefan **secgan** mihte, nales ðy þe he þæt moste oððe gemunan wolde þæt he þara gifena gode þancode þe him þær to duguðe drihten scyrede.
2. [0036 (124)] Wearð he on þam egesan acol worden, þa he ne wisse word ne angin swefnes sines; het him **secgan** þeah.
3. [0037 (127)] Pa him unbliðe andswaredon deofolwitgan (næs him dom gearu to **asecganne** swefen cyninge). Hu magon we swa dygle, drihten, ahigan on sefan þinne, hu ðe swefnede, oððe wyrda gesceaft wisdom bude, gif þu his ærest ne meahst or areccan?
4. [0162 (538)] Pa he **secgan** ongan swefnes woman, heahheort and hæðen heriges wisa, ealne þone egesan þe him eowed wæs.
5. [0163 (541)] Bæd hine areccan hwæt seo run bude, hofe haligu word and in hige funde to **gesecganne** soðum wordum hwæt se beam bude þe he blican geseah, and him witgode wyrda geþingu.

Figure 34. Search in *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus*.

The hits of this search in the corpus are highlighted in bold in order to facilitate the identification of the form under study and allow its further analysis within the context provided by the Old English fragments.



### 3. 4. The lexical database *Nerthus*

A combination of the primary, secondary and tertiary sources explained in the preceding section has been consulted and analysed to conduct this research. The texts from the 2004 version of the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus* are the foremost source for this investigation. This three million words corpus has been accessed through the latest version of the lexical database *Nerthus*.

*The Grid* is the lexical database of the *Nerthus Project*, which was officially presented by Martín Arista at the University of Sheffield in 2013. The latest version of this lexical database is no longer based on dictionary forms but on textual forms, which has increased the number of files from 30,000 to 3,000,000. The structure of this lexical database presents the concordance of all textual occurrences of lemmas together with their context and facilitates not only morphological and lexical studies but also of semantic and syntactic analyses. The database enables the researcher to uncover relations between data points that cannot be captured by online corpora.

The database *The Grid* includes five relational layouts which can be used simultaneously: the dictionary database *Nerthus* with approximately 30,000 files, the database *Freya* oriented to the indexation of secondary sources with approximately 43,000 files, the lemmatiser *Norna* with approximately 190,000 files, an index of the concordance by fragment to the DOEC with approximately 205,000 files and an index of the concordance by word to the DOEC with approximately 3 million files. Of these, a version of the database *Nerthus* and the database *Freya* are available online ([www.nerthusproject.com](http://www.nerthusproject.com)), the rest are still in progress.

The information on the derivational morphology of the lemma is available in *Nerthus*. Each entry includes the predicate, alternative spellings, category, translation, inflectional morphology and inflectional forms of the lexeme, as seen in Figure 35.


		<b>Nerthus. Lexical Database of Old English. Nerthus Project.</b> <b>www.nerthusproject.com</b>	
predicate	(ge)lufian	status	ZD_EXPLICIT_INFLECTION
relational_headword	lufian(gc)	lexical_prime	LUFU
alternative_spellings		base	lufu
inflectional_paradigm	p. ode, p ade; pp. od, ad	category_of_base	noun
category_of_predicate	verb	infl_class_of_base	f.
inflectional_morphology	weak 2	status_of_base	PRIMITIVE
gc	±	derivational_function	
predicate_translation	to love, cherish, show love to; fondle, caress;	affix	
predicate_translation_BT	To love, esteem. To love, feel affection for, shew	affix_exponent	
predicate_translation_Nerthus	to love, feel affection for, esteem, caress, cherish,	adjunct_of_compounding	
phrasology		adjunct_of_compounding_category	
relational_headword_2		derivational_paradigm	

Figure 35. The *Nerthus* layout of the lexical database.

*Nerthus* draws on the most relevant lexicographical sources of Old English, mainly Hall's *A Concise Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* (1984), including the *Supplement* by Meritt (1966) and, secondarily, on Bosworth-Toller's *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (1973), including the *Supplement* by Toller (1921) and the *Addenda* by Campbell (1972), Sweet's *The Student Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* (1976) and *The Dictionary of Old English* by Healey et al. (2008). The spelling of the citation forms and the alternative spellings coincides with Hall's *A Concise Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* and the content of the translation field synthesises the information found in Bosworth-Toller's *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* and Hall's *A Concise Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*.

The analysis displayed in this research is based on the lemmatiser *Norna*, illustrated in Figure 36. *Norna* is a building block of the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus* which relates the occurrences of an attested form to the corresponding lexical and morphological class. *Norna*, in turn, draws on the information available from the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus* (Healey et al., 2004), the *Helsinki Corpus* (Rissanen et al., 1991), the *York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose* (Taylor et al., 2003) and the *York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry* (Pintzuk and Plug, 2001).

The total amount of the attested inflectional forms found in the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus* are indexed in the lemmatiser in a list of more than 192,000 unique values. *Nerthus* provides the preliminary lists of the possible lemmas for each verbal subclass, accessible in the form of pull down lists of verbs arranged by the inflectional class they correspond. Thus, *Norna* includes seven lists with strong verbs ('Strong verb I', 'Strong verb II', 'Strong III', 'Strong IV', 'Strong V', 'Strong VI' and 'Strong VII'),

three with weak verbs ('Weak Verb 1', 'Weak Verb 2', Weak Verb 3'), and specific lists for preterite-present verbs, contracted verbs, anomalous verbs, strong verbs with weak forms and weak verbs with strong forms.

Oc...	InflectionalForm	Headword	Weak_Verb_1	Weak_Verb_2	Weak_Verb_3	DOEC_Conc_by_Word::Prefield	::Conc Term	DOEC_Conc_by_Word::PostField
326	lufað	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		cfre he wyle wel. <Ncle> he næfre <nan>	lufað	> soðlice þaþe god <weorc> <wyrceð>
319	lufian	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		r se mann wylle his wununge habban, oþþe	lufian	, þe Gode misliciað; and nan mann ne bið fram
294	lufiað	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		wunige ruh hrægl læwedra eac swilce forbed	lufiað	geræda brunbasu reaf gedrefedne drenc.
292	lufode	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		ga me hwæt onscunað se seoca man þe ær	lufode	. Ic þe secge, þam seoca men bið mete lað þe
200	lufige	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		me; ac oncnawe þes middaneard þæt ic	lufige	, and swa swa he bebod me gesette, swa ic do
87	lufa	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		ist twa fers. on winfete gewuna forletan	lufa	ðu þearfana hus & hata ðu hatunge. gewriðe
75	lufon	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		eftenlichte þe ealle þing forleton for þæs	lufon	, and hym æfre þeowodon. Forði synd twa
61	lufade	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		c ilca cyning Oswald sona, þæs þe he rice	lufade	& wilnade, þætte eall seo þeod, þe he fore
58	lufude	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		de men; nænne weorðscipe næfdon, ne hi non	lufude	. Eala þæt ure tida nu ne mihtan weorþan
55	lufast	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		egende mid sarnysse, La leof hlaford, þone þe	lufast	> ys nu geuntrumod. He him andwyrde and
52	lufie	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		elyfan on þone lyfigendan Hælend, þæt se	lufie	þe hine asende, and ure heortan onlihte mid
46	lufedon	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		æt ic sylf nu fare, and ic cume to eow. Gif ge	lufedon	ge witodlice blissodon, for ðam þe ic fare to
35	lufað	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		go wisdomes gif þurh þa myclan miht, swa	lufað	. Hio on sybbe forlet secan gehwylcne agenne
34	lufodon	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		slagene <mycelan> sume þa cyningas of þam	lufodon	> <þa> on <hæ> <þære> heregunge on
25	lufodest	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		htest habban þone Hælend to brydguman gif	lufodest	, and heolde þe cænlice on ungewemmedum
24	lufede	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		eallum þis þingum we oforswiþdon þurh	lufede	, þat is drihton. Eft bi þære ylcan þolemmodnesse

Figure 36. The lemmatiser *Norma* in the lexical database.

From left to right, Figure 36 shows the number of occurrences of the inflectional forms in the first column and the list of inflectional forms followed by the headword assigned to them. In this particular case, the headword *lufian* 'to love' is the lemma assigned to the inflectional forms. The next three columns include the reference lists of class 1 weak verbs, class 2 weak verbs and class 3 weak verbs. The three rightmost columns show the concord of the inflectional forms with the prefield and postfield section of the textual fragment, as they appear in the DOEC.

This information can also be accessed in the layout *DOEC concordance by word* illustrated next in Figure 37. This layout allows launching queries and accessing the content of the textual fragments where any given term appears in the corpus. The 3,000,000 entries make this tool particularly useful when facing the analysis of an inflectional form with several occurrences because the user is able to look at each occurrence within the real context in the DOEC.

Prefield	Conc Term	PostField
he sceal geþyldelice aræfnian; his fynd mon sceal	lufian	for Godes lufan; þa wergendan ne sceal mon na ong
dele word ne leahtorbere; ne hleahter ne sceal he	lufian	. Halige rædan he sceal lustlice gehyran and gelom
amlice mid godum dædum gefyllan and his clænnesse	lufian	; ne sceal he nænne mon hatigan; ne sceal he andan
n; ne sceal he andan and æfest healdan, ne geflit	lufian	. He sceal upahefednesse forfleon and his calderas
rflleon and his calderas weorðian and his geongran	lufian	; for Godes lufan for heora fynd hie sceolan gebid
ngran forði arweorðian hyra yldran, and þa yldran	lufian	hyra gingran. Ne gedyrstlæcce hyra nan, þæt he oþe
n cwædon. Hycge he and gecneordlæcce, þæt hine mon	lufian	mæge swiþor, þonne ondrædan. Ne sy he drefre and
orrædene, ondræden a hira drihten, and hira abbod	lufian	mid anfealdre lufe and mid eadmodre; hi nan þing
beon tol godera weorca. I calra æræst drihten god	lufian	calre heortan mid callra sawla mid callra sawla m
gan. gedonne dæde geþyldelice ah forþyldian frynd	lufian	þa awyrigendan agen wyrian ah swiðor bletsian chn
þwyrlice spræce gehealdan mycel swyðe spræcan na	lufian	idele word hlehtregamene oððe lilic micelne leaht
mene oððe lilic micelne leahtor oððe to sceacenne	lufian	. halige rædinge lustlice lysta oððe gehyra gebeda
s beboda mid dædum dæihwamlice gefyllan clænnesse	lufian	nehne non æfest & andan habban geflit oððe ceaste
leon. & þa yldran arwurðian þa iynran on christes	lufian	for feondum gebiddan mid þam ungeþwærum ær nyðers
den. þa ginran iornostlice heora yldran arwurþian	lufian	. on þære sylfan clypunge namena ænigum na si gele
an heora abbud mid sifre & eadmodre soðre lare hi	lufian	cristes eallunga naht hi forasettan se ge ætgæder
soðes wisdomes gesceade. Ne sceal heo nane swyðor	lufian	, þenne oðre, buton þe <heo> on godum dedum & on h
de, buten gecarnunge anre. Ealle heo sceal gelice	lufian	hyre underþeoddan & heom calle sceal beon an steo

Figure 37. The *DOEC concordance by word* in the lexical database.

In turn, the layout of the *DOEC concordance by fragment* lists the fragments including the targeted form. Over 200,000 fragments are retrieved from the corpus. These fragments are referenced with the title of the source and numbered as they appear in the DOEC. As a way of illustration, the inventory of the 321 fragments in the DOEC including the form *lufian* is listed in Figure 38.

Fragment	Title_and_number
& forgif me gelcfaþan rihtne hopan gewissne soðe lufe fullfremede & oðre mægnu þurh þa ic ongyte	[ArPrGl 1 (Holt-Campb) 000700 (3.4)]
buton helpe me mildheortnes þin micle þæt þe ic gecearnige oncnawan þe lufian & mid calre	[ArPrGl 1 (Holt-Campb) 017700 (27.10)]
þa king wuldres & hlaford mægena on forewordum miltse þine ic bidde þurh gecarnunga þines syle	[ArPrGl 1 (Holt-Campb) 020300 (32.18)]
bide for earmun & synfullum þu for feondum þinum gebæde þæt ðurh bisna geþyldes eadmodnesse	[ArPrGl 1 (Holt-Campb) 022500 (33.5)]
& calle þa lichaman & sawlc derigendlice synd forbugan & mid calre geþances clænnesse lufian &	[ArPrGl 1 (Holt-Campb) 024000 (35.44)]
Uton herian urne Drihten, and þæt halige Godes word eac swilce lufian and mid gelcfaþan	[Æ Hom 4 007000 (295)]
Se sunbeam bescinð þe swutellice callne; and ne mæg se Eallwealdend, gif ðu hine lufast, his	[Æ Hom 8 005100 (233)]
God <syllf> afandað ælces mannes heortan, hwæðer se mann wylle his wununge habban, oþþe	[Æ Hom 10 001900 (49)]
Hym wæs beboden, on heora gehealdsumnyssum on Moyses lage, þæt hy moston lufian heora	[Æ Hom 16 001300 (80)]
Swa gedafnað eac Gode þæt he gode men hæbbe and geþungene þenas to his ðenungum, and him	[Æ Hom 20 000800 (10)]
Swa eac ælc godes cinnes mann sceal hine sylfne to godnyse awendan, and wisdom lufian, and	[Æ Hom 20 001400 (23)]
þæt is snoternes, þurh þam heo sceal hire Scyppend understonden & hine lufian, & toscadan god	[Æ HomM 1 (Be1 9) 011100 (216)]
Ne ðu ne miht naht eade oðerne mann lufian, gif ðu þe sylfne ne lufast, ne oðrum men styran, gif	[Æ Let 6 (Wulfgeat) 004800 (175)]
Ac we sceolon lufian æfter godes lare ærest ure sawlc and us sylfum styran, forþam þe sume wylloð	[Æ Let 6 (Wulfgeat) 005000 (180)]
Hwæt is wynsumere on life, þonne godes geoc to wegenne, oððe hwæt is eft leohtre, þonne his	[Æ Let 6 (Wulfgeat) 007200 (275)]

Figure 38. The *DOEC concordance by fragment* layout of the lexical database.

The layout for the index of secondary sources of the Old English language is *Freya*, illustrated in Figure 39. Glossaries are the main source of information for this database, but grammars, monographs, collective works and journal articles are also included. In *Freya*, there is one headword for each of the 43,000 entries. For each entry, alternative spellings of the headword are provided, as well as the category of the word, the inflectional class, the list of meanings provided by the secondary sources, the inflectional forms of the headword and the references where the information to fill in the entry is retrieved from, arranged in chronological order by date of publication of the source.

Freya. Nerthus Project. www.nerthusproject.com			
Headword	lufian	Alternative_spelling	lufiġean, lufigan
Category	Verb	Relational_headword	lufian
Cross_reference		Relational_headword_2	
Cf.	lufu, leof	Reconstructed_form	
Glossary	x	Inflectional_class	weak (2)
Ge_prefix	ø		
Meaning	Sievers (1885): love Cook (1894): love, worship Sedgefield (1899): love Hargrove (1902): love Blackburn (1907): love		
Inflectional_forms	lufie, lufiġe, lufiu (pres. ind. 1sg.); lufast, lufap, lufæst (pres. ind. 2sg.); lufað, lufap, lufæð, lufiað (pres. ind. 3sg.); lufiað, lufiæð, lufiap (pres. ind. pl.); lufiad, lufiað (pres. 1pl.); lufiað, lufiġe (pres. 2pl.); lufap, lufiap, lufiað (pres. 3pl.); lufiġe (pres. subj. sg.); lufie, lufiġe (pres. subj. 1sg.); lufie, lufiġe, lufiæ (pres. subj. 2sg.); lufie, lufiġe (pres. subj. 3sg.); lufie, lufiġon, lufien (pres. subj. pl.); lufian, lufigen (pres. subj. 3pl.); lufode, lufade, lufiade (pret. ind. sg.); lufode, lufade, lufiade, lufede (pret. ind. 1sg.); lufodest, lufedest, lufidæst, lufides, lufadest, lufedes (pret. ind. 2sg.); lufode, lufade, lufiade, lufede (pret. ind. 3sg.); lufodon (pret. pl.); lufodon (pret. 1pl.); lufodon, lufedon, lufedun, lufidon (pret. 3pl.); lufode, lufede (pret. subj. 1sg.); lufode (pret. subj. 2sg.); lufode (pret. subj. 3sg.); lufode,		
References	von Bahder (1880: p.88) Sievers (1885: §55, 411n4, 412n1, 412n2, 412n3, 412n4, 412n5, 412n6, 412n9, 412n10, 412n11, 413n5, 413n6) Cook (1894: GLOSS303) Sedgefield (1899: GLOSS263) Hargrove (1902: GLOSS99) Schuldt (1905: §89) Blackburn (1907: GLOSS189) Dodd (1908: GLOSS92, 143) Weick (1911: p.81) Wyatt (1912: GLOSS163) Jensen (1913: p.126)		

Figure 39. *Freya* layout of the lexical database.

In most but not quite all entries, the set of meanings provided include the same definitions. For instance, Figure 39 shows the tendency to translate *lufian* as ‘to love’ by most authors but other meanings are given for this headword such as ‘to value or esteem highly’, ‘to hold dear’, ‘to feel affection for’, and ‘to cherish’. Additionally, the set of inflectional forms collected for each headword is the most relevant issue for this investigation. It allows the user to look for any specific inflectional form and learn not only its lemma but also the specifics of its classification.

In the case of entries with verbs as headwords, inflectional forms entail information on tense, mood, person and number. In Figure 39, for instance, the inventory of the verbal forms found in the secondary sources included in the reference section and lemmatised as the class 2 weak verb *lufian* ‘to love’ are provided as the following: *lufie, lufiġe, lufiu* (Pres. Ind. 1sg.); *lufast, lufap, lufæst* (Pres. Ind. 2sg.); *lufað, lufap, lufæð, lufiað* (Pres.

Ind. 3sg.); *lufiað, lufiæð, lufiaþ* (Pres. Ind. Pl.); *lufiad, lufiað* (Pres. 1pl.); *lufiað, lufige* (Pres. 2pl.); *lufap, lufiap, lufiað* (Pres. 3pl.); *lufige* (Pres. Subj. Sg.); *lufie, lufige* (Pres. Subj. 1sg.); *lufie, lufige, lufiæ* (Pres. Subj. 2sg.); *lufie, lufige* (Pres. Subj. 3sg.); *lufie, lufigon, lufien* (Pres. Subj. Pl.); *lufian, lufigen* (Pres. Subj. 3l.); *lufode, lufade, lufude* (Pret. Ind. Sg.); *lufode, lufade, lufude, lufede* (Pret. Ind. 1sg.); *lufodest, lufedest, lufedæst, lufadæst, lufades, lufadest, lufedes* (Pret. Ind. 2sg.); *lufode, lufude, lufade, lufede* (Pret. Ind. 3sg.); *lufodon* (Pret. Pl.); *lufodon* (Pret. 1pl.); *lufodon, lufedon, lulfedun, lefdon* (Pret. 3pl.); *lufode, lufede* (Pret. Subj. 1sg.); *lufode* (Pret. Subj. 2sg.); *lufode* (Pret. Subj. 3sg.); *lufode, lufodon, lufeden* (Pret. Subj. Pl.); *lufa, lufe* (Imp. Sg.); *lufiað, lufiap* (Imp. Pl.); *lufigean, lufian, lufia, lufigan, lufien* (Inf.); *lufianne, lufigenne, to lufianne, lufienne* (Infl. Inf.); *lufigend, lufgendra, lufiende, lufiend, lufiendas, lufigende* (Pres. Part.); *lufiende* (Pres. Part. Nom. Sg. Masc.); *lufiende* (Pres. Part. Acc. Pl.); *lufiendra* (Pres. Part. Gen. Pl.); *lufiendum* (Pres. Part. Dat. Pl.); *ġelufod, lufod, ilufed* (Pa. Part.).

The inflectional forms are separated with semicolons and include the morphological analysis within brackets. As for the reference section, the names of the authors appear first, followed by the date of publication, the type of source (*GLOSS* for glossary) and the page and chapter where the headword can be found in each reference.

The analysis for this research has been conducted in the lexical database *The Grid*, as previously stated. The automatic searches have been launched in the lemmatiser *Norna*, which includes the 3 million words from the DOEC in an index of approximately 190,000 types. Therefore, the DOEC is evidenced as the most prominent source for this research. Nevertheless, a second corpus, the YCOE, has been consulted to validate the results of the lemmatisation process.

The YCOE includes *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose* and *The York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry*. *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose* is a syntactically-annotated corpus with 1,5 million words of Old English prose taken from the DOEC.

The tags regarding verbs are AX for auxiliary verbs and VB for lexical verbs in the present and past tense, and indicative, subjunctive and imperative mood. The annotation system of the tokens uses hierarchical labelled parentheses to represent syntactic trees, illustrated in Figure 40.

```

      (. .) (ID coaelhom,+AHom_4:293.672))
    ( (CODE <T03390007000,295>)
      (IP-MAT (IP-MAT=0 (UTP Uton)
        (VB herian)
        (NP-ACC (PRO$^A urne) (NR^A Drihten)))
      (, ,)
      (CONJP (CONJ and)
        (IPX-MAT=0 (NP-ACC (D^A +t+at) (ADJ^A halige)
          (NP-GEN (NR^G Godes))
          (N^A word))
          (ADVP (ADV eac))
          (ADVP (ADV swilce))
          (VB lufian)))
      (CONJP (CONJ and)
        (IPX-MAT=0 (PP (P mid)
          (NP (N geleafan)))
          (VB gehealdan)))

```

Figure 40. YCOE prose annotation of one occurrence of verb *lufian*.

However, as the editors point out in the online guide on how to use the YCOE, the tree notation is underspecified since the number of levels of structure included is limited and certain types of phrases are not included. This means that some of the trees are underspecified. Figure 41 illustrates an example of annotation and tree retrieved from YCOE.

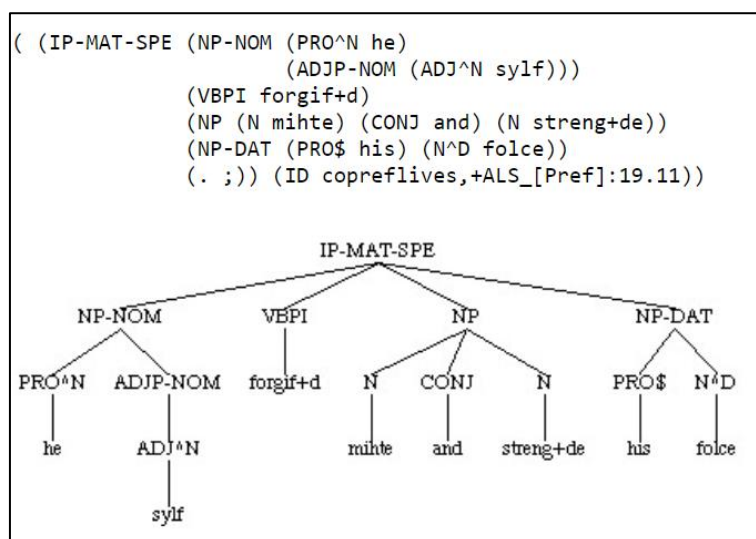


Figure 41. YCOE prose annotation and tree.

*The York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry* contains 71,490 words of Old English text. The syntactic annotation system follows the same guidance as that in *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose*. The inflectional forms annotated as verbs in the syntactic analysis of the YCOE are incorporated to *The Grid*, resulting in an inventory of nearly 40,000 verbal forms.

The information in the layout *YCOE poetry and prose in The Grid* includes the list of YCOE verbal forms, the syntactic tag proposed by the YCOE, as well as the headword for each inflectional form found in the lemmatiser *Norna* and in the index of secondary sources *Freya*. This tool allows, for instance, the study and comparison of the headwords in these three different layouts at a glance. It is important to bear in mind the fact that the YCOE is unlemmatised: their syntactic analysis identifies inflectional forms as verbal forms but do not provide the lemma for them. In Figure 42, there are 27 verbal forms annotated as verbs that coincides with the headword *lufian* ‘to love’ in *Norna* and in *Freya*. The YCOE syntactic analysis validates these inflectional forms as verbal forms.

The screenshot shows a database interface with a search bar containing '4', a record count of '27 / 39111 Found (Sorted)', and buttons for 'Show All', 'New Record', and 'Delete Reco'. Below the search bar is a dropdown menu for 'out: Prose\_and\_poetry\_by\_...' and a 'View As:' button. The main table has four columns: 'YCOE\_verbal\_form', 'YCOE\_tag', 'NORNA\_headword', and 'FREYA\_headword'. The table contains 27 rows of data, all with 'lufian' as the headword in both the NORNA and FREYA columns.

YCOE_verbal_form	YCOE_tag	NORNA_headword	FREYA_headword
gelufie	VBPS	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
gelufod	VDN	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
gelufoda	VDN^N	lufian(ge) 2	
lufast	VBPI	lufian(ge) (2)	
lufap	VBPI	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
lufap	VBPS	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
lufian	VB	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufian	VBPS	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufianne	VB^D	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufiap	VBPI	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
lufie	VBP	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufie	VBPS	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufien	VBPS	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
lufiende	VAG	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufiende	VAG^D	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufiende	VAG^N	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufiendum	VAG^D	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufiendum	VAG^N	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufienne	VB^D	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
lufige	VBP	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
lufige	VBPS	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
lufigen	VBPS	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
lufodan	VBDI	lufian(ge) 2	
lufode	VBD	lufian(ge) 2	lufian
lufodest	VBDI	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
lufodest	VBPI	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian
lufodon	VBDI	lufian(ge) (2)	lufian

Figure 42. YCOE verbal tag, *Norna* and *Freya* headwords.

A recent innovation in the lexical database *The Grid* has to do with the incorporation of the number of tags in the YCOE for a given verbal inflectional form within the lemmatiser database. The current layout of *Norna* includes the tag information retrieved from YCOE, presented in Figure 43 in the third leftmost column.



Oc...	InflectionalForm	Source_YCOE	Headword	Weak_Verb_1	Weak_Verb_2	Weak_Verb_3	DOEC_Conc_by_Word::Prefield	::Conc Term
326	lufað	3	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		efre he wyle wel. <Nele> he næfre <nan>	lufað
319	lufian	2	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		r se mann wylle his wununge habban, oþþe	lufian
294	lufiað	3	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		wunige ruh hrægl læwedra cac swilce forbed	lufiað
292	lufode	1	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		ga me hwæt onscunað se seoca man þe ær	lufode
200	lufige	2	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		me; ac oncnawe þes middaneard þæt ic	lufige
87	lufā	1	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		tst twa fers. on winfete gewuna forleton	lufā
75	lufon		lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		efenlachte þe calle þing forleton for þæs	lufon
61	lufade	1	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		e ilca cyning Oswald sona, þæs þe he rice	lufade
58	lufude	1	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		de men; nænne weorðscipe næfdon, ne hi non	lufude
55	lufast	1	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		egende mid sarnysse, La leof hlaford, þone þe	lufast
52	lufic	2	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		elyfan on þone lyfigendan Hælend, þæt se	lufic
46	lufedon	1	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		æt ic sylf nu fare, and ic cume to cow. Gif ge	lufedon
35	lufaþ	2	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		go wisdomes gifte þurh þa myclan miht, swa	lufaþ
34	lufodon	1	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		slagene> <myclan> sumc þa cyningas of þam	lufodon
25	lufodest	2	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		htest habban þone Hælend to brydguman gif	lufodest
24	lufede	1	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)		eallum þis þingum we oforswipdon þurh	lufede

Figure 43. YCOE information in the lemmatiser *Norna*.

This tool facilitates the validation of the lemmatisation of weak verbs from automatic searches. Thus, the inflectional form *lufað* is validated as a verbal form since it has at least one tag in the YCOE. Conversely, the inflectional form *lufon* cannot be validated with this tool since it has not been syntactically tagged as a verb by the YCOE. The validation with the YCOE, however, is not eliminatory, given that this annotated corpus is based on a relevant but not complete corpus of the Old English language.

Once the textual sources are reviewed, the lexicographical sources for this investigation need to be accounted. *The Dictionary of Old English* by Healey et al. is the main lexicographical source and it has been accessed through its online version *Dictionary of Old English: A to H online*.

This online dictionary allows launching queries by headword, attested spelling, occurrences, part of speech, and occurrences, definition, citation and citation reference among others. A user of this tool is able to look for specific headwords, such as *dēman* ‘to judge, assess’ and learn all the verbal information in the DOE entry. Other possibility involves searching for attested spellings, typing the inflectional form *demiende* in the search box shows the DOE entries where this form can be found. Following with the example of *dēman*, Figure 44 illustrates the entry of the verb *dēman* ‘to judge, assess’ in this online dictionary.

## **dēman**

Vb., wk. 1

Att. sp.: deman, demen (ÆLet 2 MS B, xii2); dema, deema (OccGl 45.1.2) | doeman, doema || deme, demo | doeme, doemo, doemu, doeomo | dom (Ru) || demest, demst, demast, demsþu; demæ (MPs) | doemest, doemes | ðoemes (PsGIA) || demepþ, demeð, demþ, demð, demd (PsGIF), demyð (PsGIC), demæþ (PsGLE), demæð (PsGLE) | doemeð, doemð, doemæð (PsGIA) | ðomeð (PsGIA) || demaþ, demað | doemað (PsGIA), doemeþ | ðoemað (Li) || demen, demon || dem, demme (PsGIG) | doem | dom (PsGID) || doemas (Li) || demde || demdest | doemdest || demdon, demdan, demden | dæmdan (Ch IWM) || demend, demende, deminde, demynde, demiende | doemende, doemmende (Ru), doemendo (Li), doende (PsGIA, glossing iudicans) || demendre | demendum, demdu (AldV 1) || demendan || demed, demyd (PsGIC), demepþ (BDSW-S) | doemed, doemid (BDSN), doemud (BDSN), doemit (BDSN), doemnl (BDSN) | dæmed (PsGIK) | domad (Li) || demede, demyde | doemde || demanne, demenne, demænne (PsGLE), demene, demenna (PsCaE) | doemanne, doemenne.

Corrupt form: clænniende (for form of demende, BoGl) || omed (for doemed, PsGIA)

Spellings in -oe- are mainly Anglian.

ca. 900 occ.

Figure 44. DOE online entry of headword *dēman* ‘to judge, assess’: attested spellings.

The headword of the entry is given in bold followed by its grammatical information, the category ‘verb’ and the inflectional morphology ‘weak 1’. Then, the attested spellings of this headword in the corpus arranged in parsed order help to build the paradigm of the headword. Parenthetical material follows some attested forms indicating the textual reference where it can be found. For instance, *demeþ* (BDSW-S) denotes that this inflectional form is included in *Bede’s Death Song, West Saxon Version: Dobbie, 1942* 108; E.V.K., *The Anglo-Saxon Minor Poems, ASPR 6* (New York). The next part consists of the number of occurrences of the headword in the corpus, for the headword *dēman* there are approximately 900 occurrences.

Figure 45 shows the second part of the entry, where the definitions of the headword are outlined to help the reader understand all the possible connotations of the headword. After each definition, citations with attested spellings with the specific meaning are provided with a citation reference to help the user find the textual citation.

I. to judge, assess or try a person or situation and reach a judicial judgement

**ÆGram** 155.3: *censeo ic deme* oððe ic asmeage (or take as sense II).

**CorpGl** 2 3.284: *censeo doema* (or take as sense II).

I.A. of God and man (ca. 800x)

I.A.1. to judge

I.A.1.a. without any complement

**LawAfEl** 43: **dem** ðu swiðe emne (cf. **Quadr.**: *non declinabis in iudicio pauperis*).

**Jn (WSCp)** 5.30: ic **deme** swa swa ic gehyre & min dom is ryht (H *deme*, Li *doemo*, Ru *on dome*; cf. Io: *iudico*).

**HomS 21** 290: [Christ] is toward to **demenne**, & þas world to geendenne.

**ÆLS (Memory of Saints)** 343: se ealwealdenda dema **demð** æfre mid smyltnysse (ÆAbus [Mor] 68, ÆAbus [Warn] 263 *demð*).

**GD 4 (C)** 46.335.5: ac þæt belimpeð to þære mycclan rihtwisnesse þæs **demendan** Godes (cf. **GREG.MAG. Dial.** 4.46.3 *ad magnam ergo iustitiam iudicantis pertinet*).

Figure 45. DOE online entry of headword *dēman* ‘to judge, assess’: definitions.

Finally, the DOE adds Latin equivalents for the headword found in manuscripts, glossaries and glosses, in Figure 46. In the case of verbs with a past participle beginning with the prefix *ge-*, the DOE includes the information of the *ge-*-prefixed past participles in separate entries because they are potentially comprised within un-prefixed and *ge-*-prefixed verbs, as in the case of past participle *gedēmed*. The ‘See also’ section not only refers the users to other relevant entries related to the headword, but also provides an analysis of the word to show other words from the same family. To conclude each entry, a secondary reference section includes references to articles in other dictionaries.

Lat. equiv. in MS: +arbitrari, +censere, contionari (*with* colloqui, convocare, iudicare, sermocinari), decernere, diiudicare, disputare, existimare, +iudicare, reri, sancire, taxare (1x *with* possidere)

Past part. with *ge-* prefix: **gedēmed**

See also: *ge-*, *a-*, *for-*, *of-*, *tō-dēman*; *fore-dēman* s.v. *fore-*; **dēma**, **dēmedlic**, **dēmend**, **dēmere**; cf. **dōm**

MED **dēmen**. OED2 **deem** v. CoNE **deem**.

Figure 46. DOE online entry of headword *dēman* ‘to judge, assess’: more information.

After the textual and lexicographical sources have been explained, a better understanding of the tools used for the lemmatisation and validation of the Old English weak verbs is achieved. All in all, relying on more than one source for these tasks has been essential to broaden the scope of the analysis and to achieve the research aims.

### **3. 5. Lemmatisation methods of the Old English verbal lexicon**

Lemmatising the Old English lexicon is to this day a pending task in the field. The available lexicographical and the textual sources of Old English language are not fully lemmatised because they are based on partial lists of sources rather than on a comprehensive corpus of the language. What is more, the dictionaries of reference of the field *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (Bosworth and Toller 1973), *The student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* (Sweet 1976) and *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (Hall 1984), in spite of the wealth of philological data that they provide, cannot be fully accountable for the Old English language since they are not based on an extensive corpus but on partial lists of texts listed in their prefaces.

*The Dictionary of Old English* (Healey et al. 2008), which certainly draws on a comprehensive corpus of Old English is still in progress, the letter I was published in 2018. On its part, *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry* (70,000 words, compiled by Ann Taylor, Anthony Waerner, Susan Pintzuk, Frank Beths and Leendert Plug, 2003) and *The York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose* (1.5 million words, compiled by Ann Taylor, Anthony Warner, Susan Pintzuk and Frank Beths, 2001) are parsed, which include syntactic categories and functions as well as lexical and morphological tagging, but unlemmatised.

The lack of a comprehensive lemmatised corpus of Old English is the starting point of the *Nerthus Project* lemmatiser *Norna*, where three different methodologies are designed in order to identify and lemmatise the verbal lexicon of the Old English language, filling in part the existing gap in the field.

The current lemmatisation procedures for the Old English verbal lexicon comprise Metola Rodríguez (2015, 2017, 2018) method for the lemmatisation of Old English strong verbs and García Fernández (2018a, 2018b, 2018c) lemmatisation method for Old English preterite-present, contracted, anomalous and strong VII verbs.

Metola Rodríguez (2018) lemmatisation method follows four steps and is based on trial and error, targeting the seven classes of strong verbs in Old English by launching query strings in the lemmatiser *Norna*.

These four steps attempt to create a search algorithm to identify Old English strong verbs in a corpus. The first step deals with the identification of the inflection of all underived verbs from the seven subclasses of strong verbs. Metola Rodríguez (2018: 57) generates the inflections of the underived verbs from the reference master lists of strong verbs, previously retrieved from the lexical database *Nerthus* and supplemented with other lexicographical and philological sources, and a lemma is assigned for these inflectional forms in the lemmatiser *Norna*. As he puts it, inflectional forms are generated for finite forms, present indicative singular and plural, present subjunctive singular and plural, preterite indicative singular and plural, preterite subjunctive singular and plural, and imperative singular and plural; and non-finite forms, infinitive, inflected infinitive, present participle and past participle. The method designed by Metola Rodríguez (2018: 57) bears in mind the potential root vowel changes that are expected in strong verbs due to *Ablaut*, as well as the syncopation of vowels and the assimilation of some inflectional endings.

The results of this first step, as for instance in class II strong verb *crēopan* ‘to creep’, culminate in the identification of the following inflectional forms, as presented by Metola Rodríguez (2018: 58): *crēopan*, *crēap*, *crupon*, *crēope*, *crēopest*, *crēopst*, *crīpepest*, *crīpepst*, *crēopeð*, *crēopeþ*, *crēopð*, *crēopþ*, *crēopt*, *crīepeð*, *crīepeþ*, *crīepð*, *crīepþ*, *crīept*, *crēopað*, *crēop*, *crēopaþ*, *crēopen*, *crupe*, *crupen*, *crýpan*, *crēap*, *crupon*, *crýpe*, *crýpest*, *crýpst*, *crýpeð*, *crýpeþ*, *crýpð*, *crýpþ*, *crýpt*, *crýpað*, *crýpaþ*, *crýpe*, *crýpen* and *crýp* for the finite forms of the verbal paradigm and *cropen*, *crēopanne*, *crēopenne*, *crēopande*, *crēopende*, *crēopinde*, *cropen*, *crýpanne*, *crýpenne*, *crýpande*, *crýpende*, *crýpinde* for the non-finite forms. However, Metola Rodríguez (2015: 134) admits that *not all forms are expected to be found in the corpus*, acknowledging some of the limitations he encountered.

The second step in Metola Rodríguez’s methodology (2018: 59) aims at identifying the preverbal elements that can be attached to simplex words to create complex words. Metola Rodríguez (2018: 59) notes that the preverbal list of elements is once again retrieved from the lexical database *Nerthus* and distinguishes negative, pejorative and aspectual prefixes, prepositions undergoing grammaticalisation and becoming telic markers and other free forms attached to compound verbs.

In the next step, Metola Rodríguez (2018: 59) applies the information collected in the previous steps to the creation of four query strings (QS) that will search the database for strong verbs. QS1 targets the stems and inflectional forms of strong verbs, QS2 aims at finding complex forms with the most frequent Old English verbal prefix *ge-*, conversely, QS3 serves to identify complex verbs with prefixes different than *ge-*, finally QS4 is meant to search the stems of strong verbs with any preverbal and inflectional ending.

Metola Rodríguez (2018: 59-60) performs these four queries for each strong verb in the reference lists. The following illustration shows the QSs for the lemmatisation of class II strong verb *beodan* ‘to command’: QS1 ==beodan, ==bead, ==budon, ==beode, ==bead, ==biedest, ==biedst, ==bietst, ==biest, ==bude, ==beodeð, ==beodeþ, ==biett, ==bietð, ==bietþ, ==bead, ==beodaþ, ==beodað, ==budon, ==beode, ==bude, ==beoden, ==buden, ==beod, ==beodað, ==beodaþ; QS2 ==gebeodan, ==gebead, ==gebudon, ==gebeode, ==gebead, ==gebiedest, ==gebiedst, ==gebietst, ==gebiest, ==gebude, ==gebeodeð, ==gebeodeþ, ==gebiett, ==gebietð, ==gebietþ, ==gebead, ==gebeodaþ, ==gebeodað, ==gebudon, ==gebeode, ==gebude, ==gebeoden, ==gebuden, ==gebeod, ==gebeodað, ==gebeodaþ; QS3 ==\*beodan, ==\*bead, ==\*budon, ==\*beode, ==\*bead, ==\*biedest, ==\*biedst, ==\*bietst, ==\*biest, ==\*bude, ==\*beodeð, ==\*beodeþ, ==\*biett, ==\*bietð, ==\*bietþ, ==\*bead, ==\*beodaþ, ==\*beodað, ==\*budon, ==\*beode, ==\*bude, ==\*beoden, ==\*buden, ==\*beod, ==\*beodað, ==\*beodaþ; and QS4 ==\*beod\*, ==\*bead\*, ==\*bud\*, ==\*bod\*, ==\*bied\*, ==\*biet\*, ==\*biest\*.

Finally, the fourth step in this lemmatisation method applies filters to refine the results of the queries launched in the previous step (2018: 61). Metola Rodríguez explains that these filters aim at discarding undesired forms and substantially reduce the number of hits of the searches. Filter (F) 1, in particular, aims at disambiguating verbal from non-verbal forms. Following with the example of class II strong verbs, Metola Rodríguez (2018: 61) restricts the results of the QS4 search to the words presenting the following endings: ==\*on, ==\*odon, ==\*ast, ==\*est, ==\*ost, ==\*ð, ==\*þ, ==\*iað, ==\*iap. Applying this filter to the 17,138 hits of QS4 has reduced the hits to 1,939 forms. In the same way, F2 tackles spelling variations in consonantal endings of verbal forms by deleting inflectional forms characteristic of other lexical classes, such as ==\*um, ==\*od, and ==\*ung.

The results of this semi-automatic lemmatisation process, Metola Rodríguez (2018: 62) concludes, needs disambiguation with lexicographical and textual sources so he carries out a twofold comparison. First, the inflectional forms retrieved from the four step method and the lemmas are checked against the DOE (A-H), as the main lexicographical

source. Then, the YCOE as textual source and the lemmatiser *Norna* are also checked. According to Metola Rodríguez (2018: 62), these comparisons prove the need for adjustments in the search algorithm in order to be more thorough and, therefore, reduce manual revision. Metola Rodríguez (2018: 63) argues that his lemmatisation method proves an 80% accuracy of the above-mentioned search algorithm before manual revision.

García Fernández (2018a, 2018b, 2018c) presents a lemmatisation procedure for preterite-present verbs, contracted verbs and anomalous verbs. This group of verbs is usually referred to as ‘irregular’ verbs due to their morphologically unpredicted spellings. This author also proposes a slightly different method for class VII strong verbs than the one presented by Metola Rodríguez (2015, 2017, 2018).

First, García Fernández (2018a) describes a lemmatisation procedure for preterite-present, contracted and anomalous verbs, including the semi-automatic lemmatisation in *Norna* followed by the manual checking of the results. Taking as an example the group of preterite-present verbs, García Fernández (2018a: 22) includes several tasks within the first main step of her lemmatisation process: listing the preterite-present verbs in Old English and generating an inventory of all attested inflectional forms of the basic preterite-present verbs. Then, García Fernández (2018a: 22-23) retrieves this data for verbal forms from A-H from the DOE and from Old English dictionaries and grammars for forms I-Y, clarifying that the attestations of the inflectional forms of the basic preterite-present verbs are the starting point, upon which preverbal elements are added. Each element of the preverbal list of prefixes and their alternative spellings, she follows, is added to the basic attested forms previously collected in order to produce predictable verbal forms of derived preterite-present verbs.

The next task, García Fernández (2018a: 26) continues, involves the launching of the queries in the lemmatiser *Norna* and the semi-automatic lemmatisation of the resultant hits. As for the second step in this procedure, García Fernández (2018a: 26) distinguishes two ways of carrying out the disambiguation of inflectional forms retrieved from automatic searches. Since the DOE is the main lexicographical source for the checking of forms A-H, García Fernández (2018a: 26) evidences that some of the predicted forms are indeed found in this dictionary and therefore validated while others are not included in this source.

According to García Fernández (2018a: 26), a third group of forms found in DOE but not in the hits from automatic searches suggests the need for further comment. García

Fernández (2018b) finds the unpredictable spellings of these verbal forms, possible recent updates of the corpus and the fact that some of these verbs starting with letters A-H are derived forms of verbs I-Y (which are not listed by DOE yet) as the main reasons for this type of situations. Therefore, the disambiguation of the hits from automatic searches of forms I-Y is expected to entail other sources. García Fernández (2018b) makes use of standard Old English dictionaries to validate these forms, complemented by searches in the YCOE if needed and by the checking of the lexical database *Freya* when facing doubtful cases. The scrutiny of the disambiguation process of this lemmatisation procedure concludes with the closer inspection of specific cases. García Fernández (2018b) turns to the actual citations where doubtful cases appear to study the meaning and the syntax within the actual context in the corpus.

In order to illustrate this lemmatisation procedure, García Fernández (2018a: 26-28) exemplifies the lemmatisation of preterite-present verbs. As starting point, 20 preterite-present verbs are retrieved from the grammars which generate 87 lemmas by adding the list of preverbal elements (41 of them belong to forms A-H and 46 I-Y) and 368 inflectional forms. Then, the comparison with DOE reduces the number of lemmas to 10 validated preterite-presents verbs A-H with 54 inflectional forms found with semi-automatic lemmatisation procedure. García Fernández (2018a: 27) validates with DOE 39 forms and discards the not validated and accounts for 59 inflectional forms A-H which cannot be found with the semi-automatic lemmatisation procedure but are in fact attested by DOE. Overall, García Fernández (2018a: 28) concludes out of the 46 preterite-present verbs I-Y, the checking with the dictionaries, the YCOE and the citations validates 8 lemmas I-Y and 100 inflectional forms for preterite-present verbs I-Y.

Furthermore, García Fernández (2018b) critically analyses the resultant forms of the lemmatisation of class VII strong verbs. Taking Metola Rodríguez (2015) results from automatic searches as the starting point, García Fernández (2018b) then performs a manual revision of the forms following the same steps previously synthesised. The study of the lexicographical and textual sources allows her to provide an exhaustive list of lemmas and inflectional forms for class VII strong verbs, which include new lemmas and inflectional forms not listed in the current dictionaries of Old English. Among these new forms, García Fernández (2018b: 384) lists: *inweaxan* ‘to grow up’ (*inwæxað*), *onāhealdan* ‘to depart’ (*onahyldað*), *onbefeallan* ‘to fall into, fall upon’ (*onbefeallaþ*, *onbefealle*, *onbefeollon*), *onbeflōwan* ‘to flow out’ (*onbeflowe*), *ongēanhlōwan* ‘to resound, reverberate’ (*ongeanhlewþ*, *ongeanhlowð*), *ongēanscēadan* ‘to turn back’



(*ongensceat*), *ongealdan* ‘to observe’ (*ongealde*), *onwealdan* ‘to rule’ (*ongewealde*, *onwealdeð*, *onwealdendum*), *ūtblāwan* ‘to exhale, breathe out’ (*utblawað*), *ūtangan* ‘to go out, depart, leave’ (*utangan*, *utgangende*, *utgangendre*, *utgangendum*, *utgeong*, *utgeongende*) and *wiphealdan* ‘to hold back’ (*wiðheald*, *wiðhealdað*, *wiðheold*). As a result of this procedure, the search algorithm designed by Metola Rodríguez (2015) is refined by García Fernández (2018a) with some improvements in order to gain accuracy in the lemmatisation of class VII strong verbs.

The semi-automatic lemmatisation procedures proposed by Metola Rodríguez (2015, 2017, 2018) and García Fernández (2018a, 2018b, 2018c) for strong, preterite-present, anomalous and contracted verbs in Old English enable the identification of lemmas and the lemmatisation of their inflectional forms in the lemmatiser *Norna*. Their methodology is proven effective since they take into account the morphological features of their verbal classes in order to design the lemmatisation procedures, and they also refine the methods for semi-automatic lemmatisation upon the forms they come across in the analysis, as well as manually revising the resultant hits to disambiguate verbal forms.

The lemmatisation of the weak verbs is the pending task that fulfils the lemmatisation of the Old English verbal lexicon in the lexical database *Nerthus*. The accomplishment of this task is the aim of the research presented in this thesis.

The morphological features of the weak class, as well as the significantly high number of weak verbs in the Old English lexicon inventory, require the design of a specific lemmatisation procedure. The methodology presented in Section 3. 8. aligns with the one by Metola Rodríguez and García Fernández in regard to a two-steps procedure: the launching of automatic searches and the lemma assignment of the potential verbal forms followed by the manual revision of the results.

However, one of the innovations of the lemmatisation procedure for weak verbs involves the generation of ‘non-canonical >>> canonical’ patterns of spelling specific to inflectional endings and stem vowels of weak verbs and the application of these patterns to I-Y forms. Having said that, weak verbs are considered the Old English counterpart of regular verbs in PDE, as opposed to strong verbs as the irregular verbs in PDE. There is not *ablaut* or any attested pattern for vowel changes in the root of weak verbs, as strong verbs contain. As stated before, it is by adding a dental suffix to the root that these verbs form their preterite forms. Coherently, inflectional endings are regarded as key elements in the grammatical inflection of weak verbs, since they are responsible for the majority

of morphological changes within the weak verb paradigm. Thus, this feature is taken into account when designing the methodology for the automatic searches of weak verbs.

In addition, the impossibility of manually revising the vast amount of inflectional forms resultant from the automatic hits requires a different disambiguation step than those proposed by Metola Rodríguez (2015, 2017, 2018) or García Fernández (2018a, 2018b, 2018c).

### **3. 6. Reference lists of weak verbs: headword spelling problem and other issues**

The issue of the choice of headword spelling is a crucial step when building a dictionary. Therefore, lexicographers aiming to build an Old English dictionary need to be aware of the issues concerning the headword spelling, as well as to be able to propose solutions that accommodate variant spellings within the headword entries.

In relation to this, Ellis (1993: 3) insists that the treatment of the spelling variation and the headword spelling influence some of the basic assumptions about the language. When dealing with the Old English language, its headword spelling system is mainly influenced by Sweet's Early West Saxon model. This model prefers the spellings attested in the manuscripts from the reign of King Alfred the Great (the Early West Saxon period). According to Sweet, the language of the Alfredian manuscripts lacks of contamination by dialectal or diachronic influences. However, as Ellis (1993: 3) points out, this model has some limitations, one of which has to do with the fact that it was during the Late West Saxon period when most manuscripts in Old English were written. Therefore, Sweet's model is not based but on a handful of Old English manuscripts.

This tendency to look for the standard spelling of the language in the Old English manuscripts from the Late West Saxon period, Ellis (1993: 4) continues, was the one Bosworth followed in his *Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary* in 1848. Bosworth's method allows variant spellings of the same word form, which leads to the duplication of entries in the dictionary and the impossibility to choose the most standard Old English spelling. In spite of the inconsistencies, Ellis (1993: 4) argues that the Bosworth's method influenced Toller to compose the *Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* in 1898. According to Ellis (1993: 4), Toller took advantage of the philological progresses in the second half of the nineteenth century and [a]s a result, *the Bosworth-Toller dictionary is far superior to Bosworth's earlier work, and together with Toller's 1921 Supplement, this*

*work remains the most comprehensive Old English dictionary currently available* (1993: 4). In this dictionary, the spelling of the headwords is made on the basis of the number of occurrences in the Old English texts. In spite of that, Ellis (1993: 5) finds that this dictionary method for variant spelling is not consistent since variants may appear listed after the headword, as part of the entry or in other unrelated entries of the dictionary.

A different approach to the headword spelling is taken by Sweet in his 1896 *Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*. Ellis (1993: 6) explains that Sweet justifies the choice of applying the Early West Saxon model to the spelling of the headwords with the idea that having a predictable system of headword spelling helps learners of the Old English language.

The method used by Sweet is criticised by Ellis (1993: 6) since it imposed an order based on an idealised standard that would potentially help readers of the dictionary find a word in the place where they expect to find it. Ellis acknowledges that the Early West Saxon language has become the norm in grammar and dictionaries of Old English and is perceived by some as the Standard Old English spelling but the application of this model, in his opinion, tends towards the exclusion of orthographic variants in dictionaries.

Ellis (1993: 7) exemplifies this idea with instances retrieved from Sweet's dictionary to show how the fact that variant spellings are not listed next to the headwords causes the duplication of entries. The information regarding the form 'cold' (both a noun and an adjective) are included in two separate entries in the dictionary, *ceald* and *cield*. Instead of attesting these two words as variant spellings of the same word form, Sweet multiplies the registers by treating them as separate headwords.

Sweet's preference for the early <ie> spelling in contrast with the late <y> or <i> is one of the downsides that Ellis (1993: 7) points out, which potentially leads to the double listing of many words and the inclusion of unattested spellings as headwords that are not attested in any form. As for instance, 'deep' is found under the entries *deop* and *diep*, and 'dear' under *deore* and *diere*. His criticism towards the normalisation of the dictionary headword spellings system based on the Early West Saxon model drives Ellis (1993: 7-8) to state the following *[it] resulted in a degree of artificiality which has tended to weaken the connection between the dictionary and the language it purports to describe*. Ellis (1993: 8) discusses that it is possible to reach a point where a dictionary following Sweet's model, such as Holthausen's etymological dictionary, includes unattested <ie> forms in the dictionary: from Sweet's *cycen* 'chicken', Holthausen attests the spelling *ciecen*.

Nevertheless, Ellis (1993: 8) highlights that *The Dictionary of Old English* by Healey et al. has tackled this issue by preferring the late West-Saxon spelling of the word. The editors of this dictionary have attempted to present words *in their own dress* by reviewing the entire corpus of Old English (in computer-readable form) in order to find the attested spelling variants, as well as their frequencies and distribution among the Old English texts.

Ellis (1993: 9) compares the headword spellings from four Old English traditional dictionaries with the spelling found in the DOE. Figure 47 shows the different spellings in these five sources for the verbs ‘to beckon’, ‘to bend’, ‘to burn’ and ‘to turn’. This comparison includes Bosworth’s (B) *A Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary* (1848), Bosworth-Toller’s (BT) *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (1898), Sweet’s (SW) *The Student’s Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* (1896), Hall and Meritt’s (CH-M) *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (1960) and Healey’s *Dictionary of Old English* (1986-2018).

	<b>B (1848)</b>	<b>B-T (1898)</b>	<b>SW (1896)</b>	<b>H-M (1960)</b>	<b>DOE</b>
‘to beckon’	bicnian/ bycnan	beacnian	biecnan	biecnan	bicnan
‘to bend’	bigan	bugan	biegan	biegan	bigan
‘to burn’	byrnan	beornan	biernan	beirnan	byrnan
‘to turn’	cirran	cyrran	cierran	cierran	cyrran

Figure 47. Different headwords spellings for the same lemma in Ellis (1993: 8-9).

The headword spellings proposed by Bosworth are in most cases correct when comparing them to those in the DOE, Ellis (1993: 10) observes. Thus, this author points out that the establishment of the Late West Saxon model as the model for the headword spelling in the DOE, and the listing of variants including those in Early West Saxon spellings, under the headword revolutionised the field of Old English lexicography. Lexicographers need to be aware, nonetheless, that a specific idealisation when choosing the headword spelling is sometimes needed, Ellis (1993: 10) argues. Namely, the headword choice for the verbs is the infinitive form and some of them are rare or unattested in the Old English texts.

Against this background, the spelling of the reference lists of weak verbs that have been retrieved from the *Nerthus* lexical database mainly follows Hall-Meritt’s spelling

from *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*. Minor issues, however, need to be addressed regarding the spelling of weak verbs.

The letter *ð* is preferred instead of *þ* when it appears both at the beginning of the word and within the root. The vowel length is marked with the vowels *ā, æ, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ* in the lemmas, even though the inflectional forms retrieved from the DOEC do not show this feature in the lemmatiser *Norna* since it is not represented in written Old English texts and long vowels are written as standard *a, æ, e, i, o, u, y*. For instance, *liefde* >>> *līefan(ge)* (1). Even though lemmas from the reference lists do mark the vocalic length, illustrated by the macron over the vowel, it is noteworthy the clarification that this feature is not represented in written Old English texts. Concerning the macron in long vowels, the following clarification by Baker is noteworthy.

Long vowels are always marked with macrons (...) in modern editions for students, and also in some scholarly editions. However, vowels are never so marked in Old English manuscripts. Having said that, the importance of marking the duration of the vowels is undeniable since the macrons that appear in the texts (...) are not there only as guides to pronunciation, but also to help [the readers] decide what words mean. (Baker 2003: 12)

The spelling of the headwords unequivocally has an important impact on the results of the automatic searches, as we will point out later in this chapter. The starting point of the lemmatisation process concerns these lists of Old English weak verbs.

The verbal forms for the initial reference lists have been retrieved from the database *Nerthus*, where 3,961 lemmas are classified as ‘weak verb’. These verbs are arranged according to their subclass in separate lists within the lemmatiser: ‘Weak Verb 1’, ‘Weak Verb 2’ and ‘Weak Verb 3’. The subclass of weak verb is included within brackets following the standard model of cardinal number. Class 1 weak verbs, for instance, add (1) as in *fremman* (1) and similarly, *wisnian* (2) and *secgan(ge)* (3). Simplex and derived verbs are included in the inventory.

There are weak verbs in the *Nerthus* database that do not include the prefix *ge-* within brackets. This means that the prefix is not expected to co-occur with the verb in question, but is only a possible add-on. Nevertheless, we do sometimes find instances of this prefix in unmarked verbs. The verb *līcettan* (1) ‘to feign’, for example, includes among its potential inflectional forms lemmatised in *Norna*: *gelicettan*, *geliccetað*, *gelicetten*,

*geliccette*. In order to adjust the reference lists of verbs to the occurrences we come across during the analysis, this lemma is modified to *licettan(ge)* (1). This type of alteration has been carried out in all verbs with the same situation.

Relevant issues need to be dealt with at this point concerning the reference lists of verbs and before starting the lemmatisation tasks. First, there is a numerous group of 1,166 verbs tagged as ‘weak’ without specification of their subclass in *Nerthus*. This is an effect of the lack of specification by the dictionaries of reference, which led the *Nerthus* database compilers to leave the inflectional morphology section blank.

Aiming at gaining accuracy in the analysis, a revision of this group of verbs is conducted. These lemmas without an assigned class are added to the reference lists of both class 1 and class 2 weak verbs with a question mark after the form, as in *gescyldan?*. The duplication of these verbs in both lists is meant to help the lemmatiser spot the lemma in question when carrying out the semi-automatic lemmatisation task. As will be explained in Section 3. 8., the lemmatisation is first made on the basis of the inflectional endings.

As a way of exemplifying, when the lemmatiser comes across the inflectional form *gescylded* after launching a query in search for the forms with the representative inflectional ending of the past participle of class 1 weak verbs, and goes down the reference list of lemmas for the class 1 weak verbs, the lemma *gescyldan?* is to be spotted and assigned as its potential headword. At the end of the first step of the lemmatisation process, ten inflectional forms (*gescyldd*, *gescylde*, *gescylded*, *gescylden*, *gescyldende*, *gescyldendum*, *gescyldest*, *gescyldeð*, *gescyldeþ*, *gescyldst*) are assigned to the lemma *gescyldan?*

Overall, 1,984 inflectional forms are assigned to 672 different lemmas marked as weak verbs with question mark. It is possible to decide whether a lemma with a question mark belongs to either of the two subclasses by scanning the results of the queries in the lemmatiser. Some cases are more transparent than others. The assignment of the subclass of the weak lemma is carried out when the resultant inflectional forms include the canonical endings of either subclass. To continue with the example above, *gescyldan?* is attested by 10 inflectional forms with representative endings of class 1 weak verb, therefore this lemma is modified to *gescyldan* (1).

However, the majority of cases are not as straightforward. This method cannot identify the subclass of 494 lemmas, which set up the group of undecided verbs. There are many instances where the resultant hits of the semi-automatic lemmatisation process contain

endings both included in the reference list for class 1 and class 2 weak verbs, so the inflectional forms are potentially suitable for both subclasses. If the hits display a fairly representative predominance of either class, although showing potential endings of both classes, the class of the predominant group is assigned.

In relation to the inflectional endings, it needs to be borne in mind that the inflectional endings *-a* (representative of the imperative mood of class 2 weak verbs) and *-e* (representative of the indicative singular mood of class 1 weak verbs) are very recurrent in the database and they are also common in nouns, adjectives and adverbs. For instance, for the lemma *smalian* ‘to become thin’, the potential inflectional forms in the database include *smala* and *smale*. Checking within the textual fragment would potentially help prove the inflectional form to be a verb, a noun, an adjective or any other category. Due to time constraints, however, it is not possible to do this task at this point.

Another interesting issue is that a high number of weak verbs without subclass in *Nerthus* share the same stem with other verbs, such as *sibban?* ‘to rejoice’ and *sibbian(ge)* (2) ‘to bring together’. It is not possible, therefore, to assess which inflectional forms belong to which verb without looking at the textual fragment. Furthermore, some of the verbs in the undecided group are not assigned to any inflectional forms after the analysis, such as *æfian* ‘to be in miserable condition’. None of the inflectional forms in the database seems to fit the standards for their lemmatisation with this lemma, so the assignment of the subclass of weak verb becomes more challenging.

Almost sixty percent of weak verbs without subclass in *Nerthus* has been assigned a class based on the textual occurrences in the corpus. As a second step, the remaining still undecided verbs are assigned a class based on their ending. Verbs ending with *-ian* are added to the class 2 weak verb list of reference since the morphology of this suffix is representative of this subclass. The remaining verbs are assigned the subclass 1 of weak verbs. The resultant lists of verbs are neither closed nor final and although an assessment task has taken place, further refinement of the reference lists is needed.

In addition, 162 entries in *Nerthus* contain verbal predicates without inflectional morphology or subclass. 38 of these entries include a predicate with the ending *-ian* and, therefore, have a high probability of being weak verbs from the second class. Checking these potential class 2 weak verbs against the corpus allows their tagging as weak verbs and the addition to the reference lists: *ærendian*, *ætscēawian*, *āgrimsian*, *forðwīsian*, *fōreætȳwian*, *forewealwian*, *forgitelian*, *forhrepian*, *formogian*, *forwracnian*, *framsīðian*, *tūcian(ge)*, *geedstālian*, *leoðian*, *lissian*, *oferwandian*, *scēaðian*, *sīcian*, *tōfultumian*,

*tōhrician, tōscēacerian, tōweorðian, ðurhgeendian, ðurhswerian, unscēaðian, unswētian, wanian, wīfian, wīglian, wilmian, wordian, wōrian, wrāðian, wunian, wynsumnian, ymbwīcian*. The first weak verbal class, however, shares its infinitive ending with strong verbs so a disambiguation task cannot be based on the same grounds as the second class.

A fourth list of weak verbs called *Weak 1 & 2* is temporarily included in the lemmatiser *Norna*, with 161 verbs classified as both class 1 and class 2 weak verbs in *Nerthus*. This decision was taken to facilitate the lemma assignment of potential forms for these lemmas. Verbs classified as ‘Weak 1 and 2’ by *Nerthus* are provisionally included in this pull down list of lemmas to make the lemmatisation easier. These lemmas will later be split into class 1 and class 2 to present the results of the lemmatisation process. For instance, *tācnian(ge)* ‘to mark, indicate’ is a ‘Weak 1 and 2’ verb according to *Nerthus*. It includes inflectional forms with representative canonical endings of class 1 (*tacnedan*) and class 2 (*tacniap*). This lemma will eventually be listed in the reference list of class 1 weak verbs and in the list of class 2 weak verbs to enable the study of the inflectional forms together with those from ‘Weak Verb 1’ and ‘Weak Verb 2’.

There are two more groups of verbs within *Nerthus* that require comment: ‘Strong verbs with weak forms’ and ‘Weak verbs with strong forms’. These subclasses are not included in the scope of this research since their morphology is expected to combine features of both strong weak verbs, and the lemmatisation process presented in this investigation constraints to weak verbs.

All in all, the initial reference lists of weak verbs are modified and refined on the basis of the inflectional forms found in the analysis. The final reference lists of weak verbs are included in the Appendix. These lists include 1,954 class 1 weak verbs, 1,914 class 2 weak verbs and 35 class 3 weak verbs.

### **3. 7. Aims of the research**

Lemmatisation is a pending task in Old English since there is not to this day a complete inventory of the language lemmatised by dictionary word. As explained before, the DOE does draw on a complete corpus of the language of approximately three million words. However, this dictionary is still in progress and has only published the entries of the first half of the alphabet (forms A-H), so that the lemmatisation of forms I-Y remains unpublished.



The lack of a comprehensive and lemmatised corpus of Old English is the starting point of the lemmatiser *Norna*. This layout is one of the blocks of the lexical database *Nerthus*, where the index of all the inflectional forms retrieved from the DOEC are assigned a headword from the reference lists of lemmas available. The database format has a great advantage over the online corpus because it can search the results of previous searches. *Norna* aims at filling the existing gap in the field with three semi-automatic methods designed to lemmatise the verbal lexicon of the language.

The first method implemented in the lemmatiser was designed by Metola Rodríguez (2015, 2017 and 2018) who targeted the lemmatisation of verbs from the strong class. Then, García Fernández (2018a, 2018b, 2018c) created a method to assign a lemma to the inflectional forms of anomalous, preterite-present and contracted verbs. Finally, the method that identifies and lemmatises the forms of the weak class of verbs is the one proposed in this thesis.

The automatism of the lemmatisation process aims at maximising the resources available in Old English while obtaining reliable results from the analysis. However, due to the dialectal and diachronic variants of the language of study, its morphological peculiarities and the lack of uniformity attested in the available corpora from this period, total automatism of the lemmatisation cannot be achieved and manual revision of the results is required.

Against this context, the main aim of this research is to identify the potential realisations of Old English weak verbs, including canonical and non-canonical spellings, and to lemmatise the attestations of these verbs with a lemma inflected as the infinitive from the reference lists of weak verbs. This aim can be further subdivided into two specific objectives. First, the selection and use of the available sources of data for the study of the Old English language and the validation of the results. Second, the design and sequence of a set of methodological steps and tasks that builds up the lemmatisation procedure of weak verbs. The semi-automatic method proposed in this investigation comprises successive tasks organised in steps in order to refine the searches, compare the results with other lexicographical sources and validate the inflectional forms that result from the lemmatisation method.

The focus of this research is on the three verb classes of weak verbs in Old English, by far the most numerous group of the verbal inventory in number of lemmas and inflectional forms. The scope of the analysis is the index of 190,000 forms generated from the concordance of the entire DOEC in its 2004 version that includes three million words

in token analysis. This index is accessed through the latest version of the lemmatiser *Norna* in the lexical database *Nerthus*.

This research follows a lemmatisation by type. It needs to be borne in mind that in this type of lemmatisation, the lemma assignment constrains to the index of 190,000 types that originates from the concordance with the three million tokens attested in the corpus. Lemmatising by type and not by token entails that the analysis rather than assigning a lemma one by one to the three million inflectional forms in the corpus, lemmatises the index of types that comprehends all the tokens in this corpus.

Two consequences derive from this choice of lemmatisation. First, there is no reference to the specific texts where the types are attested. When a headword is assigned to an inflectional form from the index, as for instance, the infinitive *lufian* ‘to love’ to the inflectional form *lufode*, all the attestations of the inflectional form are acknowledged with this tagging. Therefore, the lemmatisation of this type as part of the verbal paradigm of the lemma *lufian* is done just once, independently of the number of textual occurrences of the form in the corpus. The second consequence of the lemmatisation by type implies that forms are lemmatised without taking into consideration the context where they appear in the textual fragments. The lemmatisation is purely based on the morphology of the form, disregarding the study of the contexts. This task will be addressed in further research. Consequently, the process of lemma assignment presented in this research does not distinguish, for example, the nominative plural of a noun meaning ‘farmers’ *tilian* from a potential realisation the verb *tilian* ‘to aim at’ with the same spelling. It is plausible that when the forms that remain without validation at the end of the analysis of this thesis are checked against their textual fragment, some cases of lemma assignment need to be corrected.

Overall, this research contributes to the field with an inventory of lemmas and inflectional forms of the Old English weak verbs. In particular, the results of the lemmatisation of the verbal lexicon corresponding to the second part of the alphabet (I-Y) contributes to fill in the existing gap in the field, given that such an inventory has not yet been published by the lexicographical sources. The methodological steps and tasks created to fulfil this goal are explained in the next section.

### 3. 8. Methodological steps and tasks

This section describes and exemplifies the method designed for the lemmatisation of Old English weak verbs. This investigation follows a four-step lemmatisation procedure. Each of these steps is further organised in specific sequential tasks whose fulfilment permit to move forward in the lemmatisation procedure. Step 1 involves the lemmatisation with canonical endings of the A-Y forms; Step 2 the validation of A-H forms; Step 3 the expansion of the lemmatisation of I-Y forms with non-canonical spellings; and Step 4 the validation of I-Y forms. The goal of the first step is to lemmatise inflectional forms of weak verbs A-Y by means of the canonical endings of these forms. Step 2 validates the results of the forms A-H and adds inflectional forms to the inventory of with non-canonical spellings. Step 3 expands the lemmatisation of weak verbs taking into account patterns of non-canonical spellings and Step 4 validates the lemmatised forms of the second part of the alphabet. Half of the steps in this procedure aim at lemmatising inflectional forms and the other half at validating the results of the lemmatisation. The description and illustration of each task and step follows.

Step 1 deals with the semi-automatic lemmatisation of all the inflectional forms that are identified in the DOEC as potential realisations of Old English weak verbs. The scope of this first step explores the inflectional forms from the letter A-Y. Four tasks conform this Step 1 where the process of lemma assignment is based on the canonical endings of weak verbs. Lemmatising requires the previous task of finding the relevant forms. Due to the morphological features of weak verbs, explained in detail in the second chapter, changes in the morphology of these verbs usually take place in the suffixal part of the word rather than in the root, as it is the case of strong verbs. Therefore, the identification of a word with any of the typical inflectional endings that weak verbs show denotes a high possibility of that word to be a realisation of a weak verb.

In turn, the first task of Step 1 entails selecting the most representative inflectional endings that Old English weak verbs show, distinguishing those for the first class and those for the second class. The selection of these endings is the result of the comparison and contrast of the verbal paradigms provided by different sources: Campbell (1987), Hogg and Fulk (2011), Sievers (1903) and Stark (1982). The study of these verbal paradigms is done under closer scrutiny and, consequently, this first task culminates in the selection of inflectional endings that are considered as representative of the verbal class they indicate. What is more, each of these inflectional endings also discerns the part

of the paradigm where they tend to appear. As for instance, the inflectional ending *-od* is attested in the grammars as a recurrent ending of class 2 weak verbs and, more specifically, as the inflectional ending of verbs of this subclass in the past participle form.

The compilation of the inventory of representative endings determines the production of the query strings for these endings in the second task of Step 1. Once the canonical inflectional endings are identified, the next task deals with the adjustment of this information to the specific requirements of the database where the lemma assignment process is to be performed. Since *Norna* has been implemented in FileMaker software, the inflectional endings we want to search need to be adjusted to the peculiarities of this software.

As a way of illustration, the canonical ending for the past participle of class 2 weak verbs is *-od* as attested in *lufod* ‘loved’. Thus, the query string to identify all the inflectional forms in the corpus with this ending is `==*od`. The ‘`==*`’ code hints FileMaker to look for the exact alphanumeric combination that follows. Therefore, one query string is generated for each of the canonical endings identified in the previous task.

The third task in Step 1 implies the search of the inflectional endings (codified as query strings compatible with the FileMaker software) against the database *Norna*. One by one, each of the query strings is searched in the lemmatiser. Figure 48 serves as an example of how any query string is keyed into the database.

Occurrences	InflectionalForm	Headword	Weak_Verb_1	Weak_Verb_2	Weak_Verb_3	Weak_Verb_1_2
Q	==*od	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q

Figure 48. Example of inflectional ending codified as query string in *Norna*.

All the results from this particular query are considered potential verbal forms of class 2 weak verbs. The search of the inflectional forms is automatic. The database identifies the inflectional forms in the index that fulfil the requested query string and presents the list of hits. Following with the example above, the query string `==*od` finds the set of matches presented below in Figure 49.

Occurrences	InflectionalForm	Headword	Weak_Verb_1	Weak_Verb_2	Weak_Verb_3	Weak_Verb_1_2
11342	god					
995	mod					
779	heafod					
662	blod					
609	stod					
463	samod					
367	abbod					
331	gebletsod					
288	bebod					
266	gchalgod					

Figure 49. Results of query string in *Norna*.

Once the potential forms of weak verbs are identified, the fourth and last task within this first step proceeds. The fourth task in Step 1 involves the lemma assignment of the inflectional forms that fulfil the requirements to be considered realisations of weak verbs. Only transparent cases are lemmatised in this task. By transparent cases of lemmatisation, we mean inflectional forms that are formed with the same stem as any of the lemmas included in the reference lists plus one of the representative inflectional ending identified for weak verbs.

By way of illustration, the analysis of the inflectional form *bestreowod* follows. This form seems to be made up of the stem *bestreow-* and the ending *-od*. Checking the reference list of lemmas of the second class, we come across the lemma *bestreowian* ‘to bestrew’, with the same stem *bestreow-* than the inflectional form under study and the characteristic ending of the infinitive form *-ian*. Consequently, the lemma is assigned as the headword of this particular inflectional form from the index list.

The information is stored in *Norna* and whenever we run into this form, we will see that the lemma *bestreowian* is assigned as the headword. Figure 50 includes other instances where examples of transparent cases of lemma assignments are identified and lemmatised in the database.

Occurrences	InflectionalForm	Headword	Weak_Verb_1	Weak_Verb_2	Weak_Verb_3
2	gelipegod				
2	gelocod	lócian(ge) (2)		lócian(ge) (2)	
2	gelod				
2	gelofod	lofian(ge) (2)		lofian(ge) (2)	
35	gelogod	lógian(ge) (2)		lógian(ge) (2)	
15	gelufod	lufian(ge) (2)		lufian(ge) (2)	

Figure 50. Lemmatisation of weak verb assignment in *Norna*.

The third task and fourth task of Step 1 are repeated as many times as canonical endings are identified. Each inflectional ending, codified as query string, is individually searched in the database and the hits checked against the pull-down reference lists of verbs of the specific class, in an attempt to find its suitable lemma.

The four tasks in Step 1 are actually attended to in Section 4. 3. in Chapter 4 for the lemmatisation of class 1 weak verbs with the canonical endings. Accordingly, in Section 5. 3. in Chapter 5 these tasks attend to the lemmatisation of class 2 weak verbs and in Section 6. 3. in Chapter 6 to the lemmatisation of class 3 weak verbs.

Step 2 in this lemmatisation procedure involves the validation of the lemmatised forms of the letter A-H. The lexicographical source chosen for the disambiguation of these forms is the DOE. This dictionary draws on a comprehensive corpus of the Old English language and, although they have only published entries between the letters A and H, the information provided there is taken for granted by this investigation due to their philological wealth. Three tasks are performed to validate the lemmatised forms A-H in *Norna* with the study of the entries available in the online version of the dictionary.

The first task in Step 2 consists of looking up each weak lemma in *Norna* with inflectional forms that have been lemmatised in Step 1 in the DOE. The focus in this task is drawn towards the mere presence of the lemma in the dictionary and whether its spelling contrasts with the *Nerthus* spelling. Occasionally, information from different entries in the DOE is grouped when including data for the same lemma. For instance, the dictionary requires three separate entries *herian*, *geherian* and *gehered* (past participle of infinitive *herian*) to present the verbal paradigm of the lemma *herian(ge)* (1) ‘to praise’.

Bearing this in mind, more than one search is expected when looking up weak verbs in the DOE.

Once the entry or entries with attested spellings of a lemma have been identified, the second task in Step 2 aims at comparing the inflectional forms assigned to the headword in *Norna* with the inflectional forms attested by the dictionary for the same lemma. The validation only succeeds when the lemmatised forms are attested for the same verb form. To illustrate the comparison task with the DOE, the following example is provided. The class 2 weak verb *carian* ‘to sorrow’ is the headword of six inflectional forms in *Norna*: *carad̃*, *carian*, *cariað*, *cariende*, *carige* and *carien*. These lemmatised forms in the database are also attested in the entry for *carian* ‘to sorrow, be anxious or troubled’ in the DOE. Therefore, these six inflectional forms are validated as part of the verbal paradigm of the lemma *carian* (2).

The comparison with the dictionary not only validates the results of the canonical lemmatisation but also identifies non-canonical spellings found in the DOE for weak verbs, which is the goal of the third and final task within Step 2. The extra attested spellings of weak verbs found in the DOE are added to the inventory of lemmatised inflectional forms in the database, so these extra forms are transferred to *Norna* and tagged as ‘Source DOE’ to enable the subsequent quantification of the results. Resuming with the example of *carian*, the DOE includes nine extra attestations of this verb, i.e. *chareð*, *cearað*, *cariad*, *cearo*, *ceara*, *ceæra*, *ceæro*, *cearigende* and *ceariendre*, which the lemmatisation tasks included in Step 1 did not find but which, according to the dictionary, are included in the paradigm of this lemma.

Figure 51 shows the verbal paradigm of the verb *blissian* as can be found in the database. The verbal paradigm of this verb combines inflectional forms lemmatised with the lemmatisation with canonical endings (Step 1) and forms retrieved from the comparison with the dictionary (Step 2). Although careful examination of these extra forms is carried out, at first glance it can be spotted that most of them include vowel variation within the stem of the verb and non-canonical endings.

Occurrences	InflectionalForm	Headword	Weak_Verb_1	Weak_Verb_2	Weak_Verb_3	Source_DOE	DOE_headword
20	blissaþ	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)			blissian, bliþsian
20	geblissian	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)			geblissian
19	geblissode	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)			geblissian
18	blissigen	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)			blissian, bliþsian
18	geblissige	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)			geblissian
16	geblissa	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)	x		geblissian
15	blissade	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)	x		blissian, bliþsian
14	blissiendra	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)	x		blissian, bliþsian
11	blission	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)	x		blissian, bliþsian
11	geblissigende	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)	x		geblissian
10	geblissaþ	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)			geblissian
10	geblissast	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)			geblissian
9	blissiaþ	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)	x		blissian, bliþsian
9	geblissodon	blissian(ge) (2)		blissian(ge) (2)			geblissian

Figure 51. Paradigm of verb *blissian* in *Norna* with ‘Source DOE’.

The tasks in Step 2 are actually attended to in Section 4. 4. in Chapter 4 for the validation of A-H class 1 weak verbs; in Section 5. 4. in Chapter 5 for the validation of A-H class 2 weak verbs; and in Section 6. 4. in Chapter 6 for the validation of A-H class 3 weak verbs.

Step 3 aims at expanding the lemmatisation of the weak verbs from the letter I-Y taking into account the non-canonical spellings of weak verbs. This step comprises five successive tasks. These tasks permit the lemmatisation of non-canonical inflectional forms from the lemmas not included in the entries of the DOE with justified patterns of non-canonical spellings.

First, the study of the inflectional forms retrieved from the comparison with the DOE identifies the most recurrent non-canonical spellings of the inflectional endings attested in the weak verbs of the DOE. These non-canonical endings are identified by studying the list of extra inflectional forms retrieved from the DOE. As for instance, in this dictionary, the ending *-ade* is very recurrent in the inflections of weak verbs. This ending is not included in the canonical paradigms of weak verbs provided by the grammars of Old English, so it is added to the list of non-canonical inflectional endings that are suitable for weak verbs.

Once all the non-canonical endings are identified, the second task in Step 3 aims at finding the canonical counterparts of these inflectional endings in order to create patterns for lemmatisation. By finding the canonical pair, we mean to search for the position



within the verbal paradigm of the verb where the endings under scrutiny fit. When the position is identified, the canonical ending that fills that spot is selected as the pair and the pattern generated.

As way of illustration, the following example is presented. According to the forms that appear in the entries of the DOE, the ending *-ade* tends to appear in forms of the second class of weak verbs expressing the preterite tense. Consulting the canonical paradigm of class 2 weak verbs, the canonical ending that conveys the preterite tense is *-ode*. Sometimes, however, the DOE does not specify the position in the paradigm for the attested forms. Facing this issue, the index of secondary sources *Freya* is also consulted in an attempt to find this information. When this information is retrieved, the pattern of normalisation *-ade >>> -ode* can be generated. The information to the left of the angle brackets is the non-canonical ending and the spelling on the right the canonical equivalent for the inflectional ending.

The third task in Step 3 focuses on the identification of the commonest attested vowel alternations that take place in the stem of weak verbs. A different method is followed for the study of these vowel alternations than the method for the inflections. The study of the vowel alternations in the stems of weak verbs does not constrain to the study of the forms in the DOE but makes use of the dictionaries of Old English to study in depth the peculiarities of each lemma. Lemmas from the reference lists in *Norna* include one canonical spelling. However, as the dictionary database *Nerthus* attests, the most relevant dictionaries of Old English provide alternative spellings for the majority of lemmas. Therefore, the third task aims at identifying the commonest stem vowel alternations in each weak verb from I-Y.

To exemplify this task, *Norna* provides the lemma *seomian* in the reference list of class 2 weak verbs, hence the lemmatisation with canonical endings in the first step aims at inflectional forms with the stem *seom-* and the set of inflectional endings. However, *Nerthus* attests the alternative spelling *siomian* for this lemma. Therefore, it is plausible for inflectional forms of *seomian* to include the spelling *siom-* in their stem. The results of this revision are the starting point for the next task.

In the fourth task in Step 3, the patterns for non-canonical lemmatisation on the basis of the stem vowel are generated. Following with the example above, the pattern *-io- >>> -eo-* is created given that this alternation is considered valid for any weak verbs with the same set of vowels in the stem. In fact, *Norna* includes the following lemmas *geleoðuwācian*, *gespeoftian*, *leoðuwācan(ge)*, *leornian(ge)*, *meolcian(ge)*, *oðfeorrian*,

*oferseolfrian, onsceortian, reordan, reordian(ge), seofian, seohhian, seomian, sweotolian(ge), tofenian, teogoðian, teohhian, teoswian, tōgeteohhian, ungeocian, unreordian, unweorðian(ge), weorðian(ge), weormian(ge), weornian(ge), weorpian, weoxian, wiðsceorian, wīnreopan* and *ymbðreodian* which are expected to attest the spelling *-io-* in the stem among the realisations of their forms.

This third task and fourth task are repeated for every lemma in the lists of reference from the letter I-Y in order to generate patterns of stem vowel alternations.

Before the description of the last task in this step towards the lemmatisation of non-canonical forms, the preverbal non-canonical spellings need to be accounted at this point. A list of canonical prefixes with their non-canonical correspondences is already available in *Norna*. This list is based on Kastovsky's (1992) set of canonical prefixes that were completed with their non-canonical correspondences by Metola Rodríguez (2015) and updated by García Fernández (2018b) with the list of cross-references of vocalic and consonantal spelling variants included in Hall-Meritt. Given the wealth of the philological data provided by these authors, this research accepts this list of correspondences for the I-Y prefixes, in Figure 52.

ge-	g- >>>	ge-	nyþer- >>>	niðer-	
	ga- >>>	ge-			
	gæ- >>>	ge-			
	gi- >>>	ge-			
	gy- >>>	ge-			
	i- >>>	ge-			
	ig- >>>	ge-			
in-	ine- >>>	in-	of-	æf- >>>	of-
	inn- >>>	in-			
	yn- >>>	in-			
	yinn- >>>	in-			
mid-	me- >>>	mid-	ofer-	eofer- >>>	ofer-
	met- >>>	mid-			
	mi- >>>	mid-			
	mod- >>>	mid-			
mis-	miss- >>>	mis-	of-	af- >>>	of-
	mus- >>>	mis-			
niðer-	nyðer- >>>	niðer-	off- >>>	off- >>>	of-
			ofer-	eofer- >>>	ofer-
			on-	an- >>>	on-
			onweg-	aweg- >>>	onweg-
			oð-		

	æð- >>> oð- eð- >>> oð- eað- >>> oð- oeð- >>> oð- oep- >>> oð- uð- >>> oð- uþ- >>> oð-	
tō-	te- >>> tō-	
twi-	twig- >>> twi- twy- >>> twi- tui- >>> twi- tuig- >>> twi- twe- >>> twi- tweo- >>> twi- twie- >>> twi-	
ðri-	þry- >>> ðri- þrie- >>> ðri- ðry- >>> ðri- ðrie- >>> ðri- ðreo- >>> ðri-	
ðurh-	þorh- >>> ðurh- ðorh- >>> ðurh-	
un-	vn- >>> un-	
under-		

	u- >>> under- und- >>> under- vnder- >>> under- ynder- >>> under-	
ūp-	upp- >>> ūp- uppe- >>> ūp-	
ūt-	utt- >>> ūt- vt- >>> ūt-	
wið-	wyð- >>> wið- wyþ- >>> wið-	
wiðer-	wiðere- >>> wiðer- wiðyr- >>> wiðer- wiþere- >>> wiðer- wiþyr- >>> wiðer- wiðir- >>> wiðer- wyder- >>> wiðer-	
ymb-	ym- >>> ymb- ymbe- >>> ymb- emb- >>> ymb- embe- >>> ymb- eme- >>> ymb- imb- >>> ymb-	

Figure 52. Patterns of non-canonical prefixes in *Norna*.

The fifth task in Step 3 implies searching the non-canonical lemmatisation patterns generated in the previous tasks among the inflectional forms I-Y, in order to lemmatise all the potential inflectional forms of Old English weak verbs with the attested non-canonical spellings. The search of the non-canonical patterns in *Norna* is expected to add predictable and easy to automate weak verbal forms for I-Y lemmas to the inventory. The lemmatisation patterns are added to *Norna* as pull-down lists that enable the lemmatisation of I-Y weak verbal forms and the tagging of the specific non-canonical pattern that allows its lemmatisation: ‘Ending Normalisation’, ‘Stem Normalisation’ and ‘Preverb Normalisation’, as shown in Figure 53.

Occurrences	InflectionalForm	Headword	Weak_Verb_1	Weak_Verb_2	Weak_Verb_3	Ending_Normalisation	Stem_Normalisation	Preverb_Normalisation
1	ofoerhygdum	oferhygdian (2)		oferhygdian (2)				ofoer- >>> OFER-
1	oferhryfde	oferhrēfan (1)	oferhrēfan (1)				-y- >>> -e-	
1	oferwyrccan	oferwyrccan (1)	oferwyrccan (1)			-can >>> -an		
1	onældan	onealdian (2)		onealdian (2)			-æ- >>> -ea-	
1	oferscædewædc	oferscæwian (2)		oferscæwian (2)		-ædc >>> -ode		
1	onscync	onscunian (2)		onscunian (2)			-y- >>> -u-	
1	onlyst	onliesan (1)	onliesan (1)				-y- >>> -ie-	
1	onlyhtenne	onlihtan (1)	onlihtan (1)				-y- >>> -i-	
1	ontened	ontýnan (1)	ontýnan (1)				-e- >>> -y-	
1	oncyrron	oncierran (1)	oncierran (1)				-y- >>> -ie-	
1	oferscædewædc	oferscæwian (2)		oferscæwian (2)		-ædc >>> -ode		
1	onhagude	onhagian (2)		onhagian (2)		-ude >>> -ede / -ode		
1	oferstælon	oferstelan (IV)	oferstelan (1)			-on >>> -an		
1	oferfelle	oferfyllan (1)	oferfyllan (1)				-e- >>> -y-	
1	onbelæd	onbelædan (1)	onbelædan (1)			-æd >>> -ed / -od		
1	ongeanfier	ongeanfieran (1)	ongeanfieran (1)				-æ- >>> -e-	
1	ofsettet	ofsettān (1)	ofsettān (1)			-et >>> -eð		
1	oferlioræs	oferlēoran (1)	oferlēoran (1)			-æs >>> -að	-io- >>> -eo-	

Figure 53. Patterns of non-canonical lemmatisation in *Norna*.

Taking the last inflectional form from Figure 53 as an example, the form *oferlioræs* is lemmatised as a form of the lemma *oferlēoran* (1) on the grounds of the non-canonical patterns -æs >>> -að for the inflectional ending and -io- >>> -eo- for the stem vowel alternations. The use of these patterns enable the lemmatisation of this inflectional form as a form of a class 1 weak verb expressing the present indicative plural. The tagging of the inflectional forms in *Norna* makes its filter by type of pattern possible, allowing the contrast and comparison of the tagged forms.

The five tasks in Step 3 are actually attended to in Section 4. 5. in Chapter 4 for the lemmatisation of I-Y class 1 weak verbs with non-canonical spellings; in Section 5. 5. in Chapter 5 for the lemmatisation of I-Y class 2 weak verbs with non-canonical spellings; and in Section 6. 5. in Chapter 6 for the lemmatisation of I-Y class 3 weak verbs with non-canonical spellings.

Step 4 deals with the validation of the lemmatised forms of the second part of the alphabet (I-Y) that cannot be done by means of the DOE. Step 4 comprises two tasks. First, the validation of the lemmatised I-Y inflectional forms with the information available in the YCOE, accessed through the field ‘Source YCOE’ in *Norna*. This validation with the YCOE is illustrated in Figure 54, where the majority of the inflectional forms that had been lemmatised for the lemma *rētan* ‘to delight’ are validated as verbal forms.

Occurrences	InflectionalForm	Source_YCOE	Headword	Weak_Verb_1	Weak_Verb_2
4	retan	1	rētan(ge) (1)	rētan(ge) (1)	
2	Retie		rētan(ge) (1)	rētan(ge) (1)	
2	retanne	1	rētan(ge) (1)	rētan(ge) (1)	
2	ret	2	rædan(ge) (Vlle;	rētan(ge) (1)	
1	gereted	1	rētan(ge) (1)	rētan(ge) (1)	
1	retað	1	rētan(ge) (1)	rētan(ge) (1)	
1	rete	1	rētan(ge) (1)	rētan(ge) (1)	
1	retep	1	rētan(ge) (1)	rētan(ge) (1)	

Figure 54. Validation with YCOE in *Norna*.

The forms whose validation cannot be done by means of the YCOE are not discarded but left for validation in the next task. Additionally, the inflectional forms that are tagged as verbs in the YCOE and classified as weak verbs in *Freya* which have not been lemmatised in *Norna* are subject to analysis. For instance, the forms *geihite* and *geith* are identified in the syntactic analysis of the YCOE as past participle forms inflected as nouns. Additionally, these inflectional forms are included in the entry of the class 1 weak verb *geican* ‘to increase’ in *Freya* as a class. However, both these forms are not lemmatised in *Norna*. The further study of the extra forms that are retrieved following this method are examined in detail in this analysis.

The second task in Step 4 aims at the validation of the I-Y forms with the information provided by the secondary sources of Old English, accessed through the database of indexation of secondary sources *Freya*. This database is searched for the lemmatised I-Y forms still without validation as verbs. As for instance, the inflectional form *þancað*, lemmatised as a form of the verb *ðancian(ge)* ‘to thank’, cannot be validated with the YCOE but the search of this form in *Freya* validates it as an inflectional form of the class 2 weak lemma *ðancian* in the present indicative 3<sup>rd</sup> singular.

The two validation tasks in Step 4 are attended to in Section 4. 6. in Chapter 4 for the validation of I-Y class 1 weak verbs; in Section 5. 6. in Chapter 5 for the validation of I-Y class 2 weak verbs; and in Section 6. 6. in Chapter 6 for the validation of I-Y class 3 weak verbs.

### 3. 9. Concluding remarks

This chapter has contextualised the methodology of the lemmatisation procedure of this research. First, the issues of electronic lexicography and corpus analysis have been discussed in relation with the process of building a dictionary, highlighting the impact that corpus-driven researches have upon this process. The lemma selection process has

been explained as one key task. The next two sections have focused on the sources for lemmatisation in Old English and the description of the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus*. Section 3. 5. has examined the existing lemmatisation methods of strong, preterite-present, anomalous and contracted verbs. Then, Section 3. 6. has dealt with the reference lists of weak verbs for this research, emphasising some of the issues that lexicographers have to deal with when facing Old English such the problem of headword spelling, among others. Section 3. 7. has outlined the aims of this research: making use of the available information on Old English verbal morphology in order to identify and lemmatise weak verbs in a lexical database. The methodological steps and tasks designed to achieve this goal are then illustrated and exemplified.

The steps and tasks in the lemmatisation procedure are summarised in Figure 55. Following the steps presented in Section 3. 8. and outlined below culminates in a list of inflectional forms lemmatised as weak verbs.

STEPS	TASKS
1. Lemmatisation with canonical endings of A-Y forms.	1. Selecting the canonical inflectional endings of Old English weak verbs.
	2. Generating the query strings for these endings.
	3. Searching the queries against the database.
	4. Assigning a lemma to transparent cases.
2. Validation of A-H forms.	1. Looking up in the DOE the weak verbs with lemmatised forms in the database.
	2. Validating the lemmatised A-H forms when also attested in the DOE for the same lemma.
	3. Adding the non-canonical spellings of weak verbs found in the DOE to the inventory.
3. Lemmatisation with non-canonical spellings of I-Y forms.	1. Identifying the most recurrent non-canonical inflectional endings in the weak verbs of the DOE.
	2. Pairing the non-canonical ending spellings with their canonical counterparts to generate lemmatisation patterns.
	3. Identifying the commonest stem vowel alternations in the weak verb.
	4. Pairing the non-canonical stem vowels with their canonical counterparts to generate lemmatisation patterns.
	5. Searching the generated patterns of non-canonical spellings in the database.
4. Validation of I-Y forms.	1. Validating the lemmatised I-Y forms in the YCOE.
	2. Validating the lemmatised I-Y forms in the secondary sources of Old English.

Figure 55. Steps and tasks in this lemmatisation procedure for weak verbs.

## **CHAPTER 4. THE LEMMATISATION OF CLASS 1 WEAK VERBS**

### **4. 1. Introduction**

This chapter presents the lemmatisation of the first class of Old English weak verbs. The explanation of the peculiarities of the language and the main features of the verbal forms of class 1 of the weak class has put into context this class of verbs. The methodological procedure implemented to achieve the lemmatisation task is the one presented in the previous chapter, where the steps and tasks have been described and illustrated. In this chapter, Section 4. 2. illustrates the available information of the class of verbs under study as it appears in the database of secondary sources *Freya*. In addition, in this chapter there are several sections that focus on the development of the different steps and tasks in the methodology. Section 4. 3. deals with the first step in the analysis, the lemmatisation with canonical endings of A-Y forms, illustrating the tasks within this step and concluding with the results of the canonical lemmatisation for class 1 weak verbs. Then, Section 4. 4. includes the validation of the lemmatised forms of the first part of the alphabet with the comparison of the forms against the dictionary of reference, as well as the addition of the non-canonical spellings of class 1 weak verbs retrieved from the dictionary. Section 4. 5. follows with the lemmatisation of class 1 weak verbs targeting I-Y forms with non-canonical spellings, addressing the development of patterns for non-canonical lemmatisation based on the inflectional endings of class 1 weak verbs and the stem vowel alternations attested in the whole group of weak verbs. Next, Section 4. 6. focuses on the validation of the lemmatised I-Y forms using the selected sources. These sections lead to Section 4. 7. where the list of class 1 weak verb lemmas and inflectional forms that results from the analysis is presented. This chapter concludes with Section 4. 8. with some concluding remarks.

### **4. 2. Available information on class 1 weak verbs I-Y**

In this section, the available information on class 1 weak verbs from the letter I-Y is presented in relation to the first class of weak verbs. The information is extracted from the database of secondary sources *Freya*, including the headword spelling, alternative spellings, meanings, inflectional forms and the references from which this data was obtained.



Headword: <b>īecan</b>		
Alternative spelling: īcan, īcean, īcean, ūcean, ūcan, ēcan, iecean, iecan, ēcean, īccan, ēcan, ēācan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): increase  Cook (1894): augment, aggravate  Sedgefield (1899): increase, add to  Hargrove (1902): increase  Dodd (1908): add to  Wyatt (1912): increase  Cook (1919): increase  Wright (1925): increase  Krapp (1929): eke out, increase, add to  Hedberg (1945): increase  Mertens-Fonck (1960): add to, increase  Whitelock (1963): add, increase, pile up  Bammesberger (1965): increase, cause grow, add, enlarge, fulfill  Morris (1967): increase, add to  Yerkes (1984): add  Lehmann (1986): increase  Campbell (1987): increase  Scragg (1992): increase, add to  Baker and Lapidge (1995): add to, increase, cause grow  Mitchell (1995): increase, cause grow  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): increase, cause grow  O'Neill (2001): prolong  Marsden (2004): increase, add to  Godden and Irvine (2009): increase, add to</p>	<p>geēcu (pres. ind. 1sg.);  geēceð, īceð, eçþ, yced,  geeeçþ (pres. ind. 3sg.);  geicð, geycð (pres. ind. 3sg.);  ēcð (pres. ind. 3sg.);  geecaþ, ecaþ (pres. pl.);  ŷcað, ēcað (pres. 3pl.);  ŷcað (pres. 3pl.); geece  (pres. subj. sg.); ece (pres. subj. 3sg.); īecte, tehte, ŷhte, ēhte, īecte, -ēcde, īhte, geicte, ēcte, geēcte (pret. 3sg.); āc, geīec (imp.); geic, geŷc (imp. sg.); geecean, ecan, ycan, geīcan (inf.); geēced, geēced, geāced (pa. part.)</p>	<p>von Bahder (1880: 123)  Sievers (1885: §31n, 108.4b, 198.4b, 405.4a, 405n10, 407.2, 407n17, 407n18)  Cook (1894: 301, 324)  Sedgefield (1899: 258)  Hargrove (1902: 89)  Schuldt (1905: §19)  Dodd (1908: 163)  Weick (1911: 42)  Wyatt (1912: 192)  Cook (1919: 196)  Wright (1925: §136, 300, 531, 534)  Krapp (1929: 294, 295)  Hedberg (1945: 138)  Hendrickson (1948: 45)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 100, 101)  Whitelock (1963: 80)  Bammesberger (1965: 84)  Brunner (1965: §31n3, 198.4, 405.4, 405n10, 407.2)  Krahe (1967: 160)  Morris (1967: 292, 308)  Sweet (1967b: 295, 346)  Pilch (1970: 55, 70)  Seebold (1970: 84)  Wenisch (1979: 14, 93, 94, 325)  Yerkes (1984: 124)  Kastovsky (1985: 231, 234)  Lehmann (1986: A232)  Campbell (1987: §429, 749, 751.2)  Kastovsky (1992b: 344, 359)  Scragg (1992: 441)  Voyles (1992: 154)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 450, 471)  Mitchell (1995: 410)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 365)  O'Neill (2001: 291)  Marsden (2004: 515)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 13)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 546, 630)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §7.24)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.83, 6.102)</p>
Headword: <b>ieldan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): defer  Sweet (1967a): delay, be late</p>	<p>∅</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §405n11a)  Schuldt (1905: §107, 153)  Wright (1925: §530)  Brunner (1965: §405n11)  Sweet (1967a: 117)  Heidermanns (1993: 98)</p>

<b>Headword: ierman</b> Alternative spelling: yrman		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): afflict Sedgefield (1899): ill-treat Krapp (1929): render miserable, afflict Hedberg (1945): harm, vex Godden and Irvine (2009): ill-treat	yrmde (pret. ind. 3sg.)	Cook (1894: 301) Sedgefield (1899: 258) Krapp (1929: 294) Hedberg (1945: 227) Godden and Irvine (2009: 631)
<b>Headword: iewan</b> Alternative spelling: ywan, ēawan, eāwan, āwan, ēowan, ēwan, eowian, āwian, ēawian, ēowian, iowan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): show Sedgefield (1899): show, reveal Hargrove (1902): reveal, show, look upon Blackburn (1907): show Dodd (1908): reveal Wyatt (1912): show, display Cook (1919): manifest, reveal Krapp (1929): show, manifest, disclose, reveal Hedberg (1945): show Campbell (1959): be visible, manifest, show Sweet (1967b): reveal Lehmann (1986): despise Campbell (1987): show Karp (1989): show Scragg (1992): show Mitchell and Robinson (1995): disclose, show Marsden (2004): show, display Anlezark (2009): show Godden and Irvine (2009): show, reveal	eoweð (pres. ind. 3sg.); geewð, woeað, ēowað, eowaþ, geeowþ, geewþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ywe, ēowie, geēawe (pres. subj. 3sg.); ætīede, ætēade (pret.); -īede, -ēawade, ēawade, -ēawde, ēawde, ywde (pret. 3sg.); īowedon, īuwedon (pret. 1pl.); ēowdon (pret. 3pl.); īowa, ywe (imp. sg.); geēowian, geāwian, ēowian, ēawian (inf.); ywe (Pres. Part.); geȳwed, geeowad, ēawed, ywed (pa. part.); eowed (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §6n2, 174.3, 174n3, 355n3, 408.2, 408n10) Sedgefield (1899: 234, 258) Hargrove (1902: 89, 97) Schuldt (1905: §72, 103n2, 155, 184n) Blackburn (1907: 154, 234) Dodd (1908: 58, 242) Weick (1911: 42) Wyatt (1912: 193) Cook (1919: 168, 180, 197) Wright (1925: §533) Krapp (1929: 252) Hedberg (1945: 268, 294) Campbell (1959: 116, 125, 137) Brunner (1965: §6n2, 173n1c, 173n2, 176.3, 355n3, 408n13, 408n14, 417n7) Sweet (1967b: 321) Wenisch (1979: 198n714) Mitchell (1985: §3743) Lehmann (1986: A97, A226) Campbell (1987: §120.2, 753.6, 753.6n2, 764) Karp (1989: §9, 23) Scragg (1992: 427) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 333, 365) Niwa (1995: V2) Orel (2003: 28) Marsden (2004: 428) Boutka and Siebinga (2005: 30) Anlezark (2009: 152) Godden and Irvine (2009: 548) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.97, 6.97n1, 6.97n6, 6.103, 6.130) Kroonen (2013: 46)
<b>Headword: inbryrdan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Mertens-Fonck (1960): prick, cause remorse a person Mitchell (1995): inspire, excite	inbryrded (nom. sg. masc. pres. part.); inbryrde (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Mertens-Fonck (1960: 54) Mitchell (1995: 391)
<b>Headword: inlædan</b>		

Alternative spelling: inlædon		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Mitchell and Robinson (1995): bring in Marsden (2004): bring in	ø	Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 333) Marsden (2004: 456)
Headword: <b>inlihtan</b> Alternative spelling: inlëohtan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Campbell (1959): illumine, lighten Mertens-Fonck (1960): shine on, give light, illuminate Scragg (1992): enlighten, illuminate	inlihtes (pres. 2sg.); inlihte (pres. subj. 3sg.); inlihte (pret. ind. 3sg.); inlihtun, inlihton (pret. ind. 3pl.); inliht (imp. sg.); inlihtende (pres. part. nom. sg.); inlihted, inlihte (pa. part.); inlihtan (inf.)	Campbell (1959: 125) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 207) Wenisch (1979: 142, 142n308, 295, 296, 326) Kastovsky (1992b: 345) Scragg (1992: 442) Niwa (1995: V1: 135, 141)
Headword: <b>intimbrian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): instruct	intimbred (pa. part.)	Scragg (1992: 442)
Headword: <b>lāðettan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): hate Marckwardt (1942): abhor, execrate Hedberg (1945): hate Whitelock (1963): hate, loathe Scragg (1992): hate Marsden (2004): loathe, hate Liuzza (2011): hate, loathe	lāðet, laþet (pres. ind. 3sg.); laþette (pret. ind. 3sg.); lāðhetan (inf.)	Dodd (1908: 137) Marckwardt (1942: 276, 280) Hedberg (1945: 102) Whitelock (1963: 81) Krahe (1967: 260) Wenisch (1979: 134) Scragg (1992: 443) Marsden (2004: 458) Liuzza (2011: 265)
Headword: <b>læccan</b> Alternative spelling: læccean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): seize Wright (1925): seize Krapp (1929): seize, grasp Hedberg (1945): seize, grasp Bammesberger (1965): seize, grasp, capture, pick up Campbell (1987): seize Mitchell and Robinson (1995): capture, catch Anlezark (2009): seize, grasp	laht, lahte (pret.); geleahrt, gelahrt (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §407.1, 407n10, 407n19) Schuldt (1905: §155) Weick (1911: 31, 67, 110) Wright (1925: §55) Krapp (1929: 297) Hedberg (1945: 155) Bammesberger (1965: 62) Brunner (1965: §407.1, 407n3, 407n4) Pilch (1970: 64) Lass and Anderson (1975: 100) Wenisch (1979: 94, 325) Campbell (1987: §753.9(b4)) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 334) Krygier (1997: 268) Orel (2003: 234) Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 245) Anlezark (2009: 146) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100e, 6.100n10) Kroonen (2013: 325)

Headword: <b>lædan</b> Alternative spelling: lædan, lēdan, gelædon, lædon		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): lead Cook (1894): lead, bring, take; carry; produce Sedgefield (1899): lead Hargrove (1902): lead, guide Cook (1905): be moved, move Blackburn (1907): lead, bring, guide Dodd (1908): lead, bring, guide; bring forth, produce Wyatt (1912): lead, bring, carry, spread, hold Cook (1919): lead, bring Wright (1925): lead Krapp (1929): lo lead, bring Hedberg (1945): lead Mertens-Fonck (1960): lead, take captive Whitelock (1963): lead, take, carry Bammesberger (1965): lead, bring, guide, carry, confine, put, place, sprout, grow, spread Morris (1967): lead, hring Fry (1974): lead, bring, conduct, take Finnegan (1977): lead Garmonsway (1978): lead, bring Bammesberger (1984): lead Scragg (1984): lead Yerkes (1984): lead Campbell (1987): lead Irvine (1987): lead, take Karp (1989): lead Irvine (1993): lead, take Mitchell (1995): lead, take, carry, lift Mitchell and Robinson (1995): lead, bring, lift O'Neill (2001): carry, lead, bring Magennis (2002): lead Anlezark (2009): lead Godden and Irvine (2009): lead, take Liuzza (2011): lead	læde, læde, læt (pres. ind. 1sg.); lætst, lædest, lædst (pres. 2sg.); lædst, gelēdest, gelāēdes (pres. ind. 2sg.); læt, lætt, lædeþ, gelæt, gelædeð, gelāēded, lædeð, gelædeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); læt (contracted pres. 3sg.); lætt (pres. ind. 3sg.); lædeþ, lædaþ (pres. pl.); lædað (pres. 3pl.); gelæde, læde (pres. subj. sg.); læde (pres. subj. 2sg.); lædon (pres. subj. pl.); gelædan (pres. subj. 3pl.); lædde (pret. ind. sg.); gelæddest, gelēddes, læddest (pret. 2sg.); lædde, lēdde, gelædde (pret. 3sg.); læddem, lædden, læddon, gelæd, lædon (pret. pl.); læddon, læddan, læddun, gelæddon (pret. 3pl.); læd, læt, gelæd (imp. sg.); gelædaþ, lædað (imp. 2pl.); lædan, gelædon, lædon (inf.); tō lædene, lædanne, lædenne (infl. inf.); lædende (pres. part.); gelæded, gelædd, gelæd, gelædedne, kelēd, læded, læd, lædd, ilæd, ilædd, ilædde, ilēdde (pa. part.); læded (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); gelædde, gelēdde (pa. part. pl.); gelædde (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	von Bahder (1880: 122) Sievers (1885: §198.4a, 205b, 405.1b, 406n3) Cook (1894: 301) Sedgefield (1899: 259) Hargrove (1902: 90, 98) Cook (1905: 61) Schuldt (1905: §5) Blackburn (1907: 165, 185) Dodd (1908: 134, 135) Weick (1911: 11, 55, 90) Wyatt (1912: 161) Jensen (1913: 97) Loewe (1913: 60) Cook (1919: 182, 197) Wright (1925: §5, 7, 134, 239, 276, 288, 299, 300, 530, 643) Krapp (1929: 298) Prokosch (1939: §20d, 30) Meroney (1943: 49, 75, 85) Hedberg (1945: 80) Hendrickson (1948: 37, 45) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 189, 190, 191, 192) Whitelock (1963: 81) Pinsker (1969: §11, 25.1) Bammesberger (1965: 12, 28) Brunner (1965: §97n1, 198.4, 224, 229n2, 405.1, 406n3) Morris (1967: 311, 334) Harrison (1970: 20, 24, 27) Pilch (1970: 31, 57, 62, 63, 211) Seebold (1970: 329) Fry (1974: 70) Finnegan (1977: 137) von Schon (1977: §4, 5, 6) Garmonsway (1978: 58) Wenisch (1979: 265) Hiltunen (1983: 195) Bammesberger (1984: 48) Scragg (1984: 98) Yerkes (1984: 136) Kastovsky (1985: 251) Mitchell (1985: §2505) Campbell (1987: §50.6, 197, 643.5d, 751.1, 751.3) Irvine (1987: 467) Karp (1989: §9, 20, 35, 38, 41, 42) Kastovsky (1992b: 404) Irvine (1993: 223) Mitchell (1995: 392) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §133.3; 334) Niwa (1995: V1: 112, 115, 116, 117, 140, 144, 146) Niwa (1995: V2)

		Schwyter (1996: 161n3) O'Neill (2001: 307, 308) Magennis (2002: 238) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 230) Ringe (2006 V1: 222) Elenbaas (2007: 141) Anlezark (2009: 146) Godden and Irvine (2009: 572) Dietz (2010: 584) Liuzza (2011: 265) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.55, 5.79n1, 6.20, 7.19n2, 7.89, 7.89n2, 7.92) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §4.55, 6.13f, 6.93, 6.93n1, 6.103) Fulk (2012: 66) Kroonen (2013: 323)
<b>Headword: læðan</b> Alternative spelling: læðan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Krapp (1929): speak ill of, loathe, detest, hate Hedberg (1945): hate Scragg (1992): revile O'Neill (2001): speak ill of	lāþet (pres. ind. 3sg.); læðdon (pret. 3pl.)	Krapp (1929: 298) Hedberg (1945: 174) Scragg (1992: 443) O'Neill (2001: 308)
<b>Headword: læfan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): leave Sedgefield (1899): leave Dodd (1908): leave, bequeath, spare Wright (1925): leave Krapp (1929): leave; also, remain Hedberg (1945): leave Campbell (1959): leave, grant Bammesberger (1965): leave, bequeath Irvine (1987): leave, leave behind Lehmann (1986): leave behind Karp (1989): leave Scragg (1992): leave, bequeath Irvine (1993): leave, leave behind Mitchell (1995): leave, bequeath O'Neill (2001): leave Marsden (2004): leave, bequeath Godden and Irvine (2009): leave (behind)	læfð (pres. ind. 3sg.); læfað, læfed, læfaþ (pres. ind. pl.); læfað (pres. 3pl.); læfon (pres. subj. 3pl.); læfde (pret. 3sg.); læfden (pret. pl.); læfdon (pret. 1pl.); læfdon (pret. 3pl.); læf (imp. sg.); læfanne (infl. inf.); læfed (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §405n1) Sedgefield (1899: 259) Schuldt (1905: §5, 7) Dodd (1908: 135) Jensen (1913: 67) Wright (1925: §134, 293, 530) Krapp (1929: 298) Meroney (1943: 79) Hedberg (1945: 169) Campbell (1959: 125) Bammesberger (1965: 28) Brunner (1965: §405n1) Seebold (1970: 326) Kastovsky (1985: 250) Lehmann (1986: B55) Irvine (1987: 467) Karp (1989: §64) Scragg (1992: 443) Irvine (1993: 223) Mitchell (1995: 392) O'Neill (2001: 308) Orel (2003: 232) Marsden (2004: 458) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 230) Godden and Irvine (2009: 572) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103) Kroonen (2013: 323)
<b>Headword: lænan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>

<p>Sievers (1885): lend  Sedgefield (1899): lend, grant  Dodd (1908): grant, vouchsafe  Hedberg (1945): lend  Scragg (1992): lend, grant  Godden and Irvine (2009): lend</p>	<p>lænð (pres. ind. 3sg.); læne  (pres. subj. 3sg.); lænde  (pret. 3sg.); gelænde (pa.  part. nom. pl.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §405n1)  Sedgefield (1899: 259)  Schuldt (1905: §71)  Dodd (1908: 135)  Jensen (1913: 63)  Wright (1925: §530)  Hedberg (1945: 228)  Brunner (1965: §405n1)  Kastovsky (1985: 238)  Scragg (1992: 443)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 233)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 243)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 572)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.73)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>læran</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): teach  Cook (1894): teach, direct  Karp (1989): teach  Sedgefield (1899): teach  Hargrove (1902): teach,  instruct, advise  Dodd (1908): teach, instruct,  exhort, enjoin  Wyatt (1912): teach  Cook (1919): teach, instruct,  advise, admonish  Wright (1925): teach  Krapp (1929): teach  Hedberg (1945): teach  Mertens-Fonck (1960): teach a  person, instruct a person in a  subject  Whitelock (1963): teach  Bammesberger (1965): teach,  advise, urge, preach, convert  Leslie (1966): persuade  Needham (1966): teach  Morris (1967): teach, instruct,  advise  Sweet (1967a): teach, educate  Fowler (1972): teach  Finnegan (1977): teach, show,  give  Bammesberger (1984): teach  Scragg (1984): teach, exhort  Yerkes (1984): teach  Lehmann (1986): teach  Bodden (1987): teach  Campbell (1987): teach  Irvine (1987): teach, instruct  Moffat (1987): teach, give  instruction  Irvine (1993): teach, instruct  Wilcox (1994): teach, instruct  Baker and Lapidge (1995):  teach, admonish</p>	<p>lære, lere, læru, lëru (pres.  1sg.); lærst, læres, gelæres  lætst, lërst (pres. 2sg.);  lëred, læred, lærd, lærb,  lærd, læred, gelæred,  gelæreþ, læreþ (pres. ind.  3sg.); lærat, læraþ (pres.  pl.); lærað, lære (pres.  1pl.); lære (pres. 2pl.);  lærað, læraþ (pres. 3pl.);  lære (pres. subj. 1sg.);  lære, lere (pres. subj. 2sg.);  lære, gelære (pres. subj.  3sg.); lærean (pres. subj.  3pl.); gelærde, lærde (pret.  1sg.); gelærde, lærdest,  lærdesd, lërddest, lærdes  (pret. 2sg.); lærde,  gelærde, lærede (pret.  3sg.); lærdon, lærdan (pret.  3pl.); gelærde, lærde (pret.  subj. 3sg.); lærdon (pret.  subj. pl.); lær (imp. sg.);  læran (imp. 3pl.); læran,  gelæran (inf.); tō lærenne,  lërenne, lerrenne, læranne  (infl. inf.); lærende (pres.  part.); læred, gelæred,  ilëred, ilærede (pa. part.);  gelæred (pa. part. nom. sg.  masc.); gelærede, gelærde,  lærde (pa. part. nom. pl.  masc.); gelærde (pa. part.  acc. pl.); gelëredes (pa.  part. gen. sg. neut.);  gelæredra (pa. part. gen.  pl. masc.); gelæredestan  (pa. part. superl. acc. pl.  masc.); lærendum (pa.  part. dat. pl. masc.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §17, 90, 360n1,  405n1, 406n2)  Cook (1894: 301)  Sedgefield (1899: 259)  Hargrove (1902: 90, 98)  Palmgren (1904: 9)  Schuldt (1905: §11, 70)  Dodd (1908: 135)  Weick (1911: 31, 67, 80)  Wyatt (1912: 161)  Jensen (1913: 67)  Cook (1919: 197)  Wright (1925: §134, 252, 279, 288,  530, 643)  Krapp (1929: 298)  Prokosch (1939: §20d, 41f, 54f, 65b)  Hedberg (1945: 218)  Hendrickson (1948: 45)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 192, 193)  Whitelock (1963: 81)  Bammesberger (1965: 29)  Brunner (1965: §17, 97, 97n1, 158,  360n1, 405n1, 406n2)  Leslie (1966: 82)  Needham (1966: 102)  Morris (1967: 312, 334)  Sweet (1967a: 117)  Pinsker (1969: §179.1)  Pilch (1970: 134)  Seebold (1970: 323)  Fowler (1972: 51)  Finnegan (1977: 137)  Wenisch (1979: 150n369, 175n552)  Bammesberger (1984: 42, 69, 73)  Scragg (1984: 98)  Yerkes (1984: 136)  Kastovsky (1985: 238, 240)  Mitchell (1985: §955, 3743, 3749)  Lehmann (1986: L10)  Bodden (1987: 119)  Campbell (1987: §253, 292, 749)  Irvine (1987: 467)</p>

<p>Mitchell (1995): teach, persuade, urge          Mitchell and Robinson (1995): teach, advise          O'Neill (2001): teach, advise, preach, exhort          Pettit (2001): each, instruct          Magennis (2002): teach, train          Marsden (2004): teach, exhort, persuade, instruct, guide, advise          Anlezark (2009): teach          Godden and Irvine (2009): teach          Haselow (2011): teach          Liuzza (2011): teach, advise          Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): instruct, direct          Miller (2012): teach</p>		<p>Moffat (1987: 117)          Karp (1989: §9, 31)          Ogura (1989: 93)          Wollmann (1990: 135)          Heidermanns (1993: 358)          Irvine (1993: 223)          Wilcox (1994: 180)          Baker and Lapidge (1995: 450)          Mitchell (1995: 392)          Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 334)          O'Neill (2001: 308)          Pettit (2001: 240)          Magennis (2002: 238)          Marsden (2004: 458)          Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 228)          Ringe (2006 V1: 155, 217, 222)          Pons-Sanz (2007: 214)          Anlezark (2009: 146)          Godden and Irvine (2009: 572)          Liuzza (2011: 265)          Haselow (2011: 193, 247)          Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.79n1, 5.92n1)          Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §2.83n1, 6.20, 6.103)          Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 94)          Miller (2012: 60)          Kroonen (2013: 325)</p>
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Headword: **læstan**  
 Alternative spelling: lēstan, lāstan

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sedgefield (1899): follow          Wright (1925): follow          Hedberg (1945): follow, help          Bammesberger (1965): follow          Lehmann (1986): follow, carry out, last          Mitchell and Robinson (1995): follow          Anlezark (2009): persist          Godden and Irvine (2009): support</p>	<p>gelēstunne (infl. inf)</p>	<p>Sedgefield (1899: 259)          Schuldt (1905: §70)          Weick (1911: 67, 89, 110, 138)          Jensen (1913: 63)          Wright (1925: §134, 259, 550)          Hedberg (1945: 72)          Pinsker (1969: §179.1)          Bammesberger (1965: 30)          Brunner (1965: §363n2, 405n11)          Harrison (1970: 20)          Pilch (1970: 42)          Lehmann (1986: L11)          Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 335)          Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 228)          Anlezark (2009: 146)          Godden and Irvine (2009: 572)          Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.79n1)          Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)</p>

Headword: **læstan**  
 Alternative spelling: lāstan

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): perform          Cook (1894): carry out, perform, do          Krapp (1929): perform, carry out; avail, do service          Hedberg (1945): perform</p>	<p>lāst (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §363n2, 405n11)          Cook (1894: 302)          Hedberg (1945: 72)          Krapp (1929: 298)          Leslie (1966: 82)          Morris (1967: 335)</p>

Leslie (1966): carry out Morris (1967): perform, accomplish Irvine (1987): do, perform, carry out Irvine (1993): do, perform, carry out		Irvine (1987: 467) Irvine (1993: 224)
Headword: <b>leccan</b> Alternative spelling: leccan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): moisten Sedgefield (1899): wet, moisten Cook (1919): irrigate, water Krapp (1929): moisten Mertens-Fonck (1960): water Bammesberger (1965): moisten, quench, humidify Godden and Irvine (2009): wet, moisten	leccað (pres. ind. pl.); leccaþ (pres. 3pl.); leccende (pres. part. nom. sg.); geleht (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §407.1, 407n9) Sedgefield (1899: 261) Schuldt (1905: §47) Cook (1919: 199) Wright (1925: §534) Krapp (1929: 298) Prokosch (1939: §67c) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 195) Bammesberger (1965: 77) Brunner (1965: §122n6, 407.1, 407n2) Howren (1967: 677n7) Pilch (1970: 64, 135) Godden and Irvine (2009: 573) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100b) Kroonen (2013: 325)
Headword: <b>leggan</b> Alternative spelling: leggean, leçgean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): lay Cook (1894): place, put, set Sedgefield (1899): place, lay Dodd (1908): lay, place, ordain Wyatt (1912): lay Wright (1925): lay Krapp (1929): lay Hedberg (1945): lay Bammesberger (1965): lay, place, order, bury, put, postrate, befall Needham (1966): lay Sweet (1967a): lay Dunning and Bliss (1969): lay Gordon (1979): lay, set Bammesberger (1984): lay Lehmann (1986): lay Bodden (1987): lay, place, bury Campbell (1987): lay Irvine (1987) lay, place, set Moffat (1987): put, place, set Hogg (1992): lay Irvine (1993): lay, place, set Baker and Lapidge (1995): lay Mitchell (1995): lay, go Mitchell and Robinson (1995): lay, place O'Neill (2001): lay Pettit (2001): lay, play	legst (pres. 2sg.); legeþ, legeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); leccað (pres. 2pl.); leccað (pres. 3pl.); lecce, licge (pres. subj. 3sg.); legde, lēgde, lēde, legd, led, lægde (pret. ind. sg.); legde, lege, -lægde, lēde, ileide (pret. 3sg.); lægdun, geleddon, lægdon (pret. pl.); legdon, lēdon, legdun (pret. 3pl.); le (imp. sg.); lecce, leccað (imp. pl.); leggan, leccgan, legan (inf.); gel:ed (pa. part.), legde, lede, legd, led, gelēd, gelegd (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §89.1, 177a, 214.3, 227, 358n5b, 400n1b, 401.2, 407.1, 407n7, 410n2) Cook (1894: 302) Sedgefield (1899: 261) Schuldt (1905: §9) Dodd (1908: 138) Wyatt (1912: 162) Loewe (1913: 57) Wright (1925: §7, 47, 55, 156, 254, 259, 272, 273, 276, 319, 321, 527, 643) Krapp (1929: 299) Prokosch (1939: §54f, 72a) Meroney (1943: 64, 68, 70, 79) Hedberg (1945: 197) Hendrickson (1948: 45) Pinsker (1969) Bammesberger (1965: 50) Needham (1966: 102) Sweet (1967a: 117) Brunner (1965: §96.1, 177.3, 214.3, 227, 358n5b, 400n1b, 407.3, 407n19, 410n2) Krahe (1967: 246) Dunning and Bliss (1969: 135) Harrison (1970: 44, 52) Pilch (1970: 141) Seebold (1970: 325)



<p>Marsden (2004): lay, set, place, apply, go  Anlezark (2009): lay  Godden and Irvine (2009): lay, place  Liuzza (2011): lay</p>		<p>Lass and Anderson (1975: 235, 255n)  Fullerton (1977: 24, 30, 34)  von Schon (1977: §5)  Gordon (1979: 63)  Nielsen (1981: 142, 176)  Hiltunen (1983: 48)  Bammesberger (1984: 44, 48)  Lehmann (1986: L39)  Bodden (1987: 120)  Campbell (1987: §52, 194, 243, 429, 438, 753.9(b7))  Irvine (1987: 467, 468)  Moffat (1987: 117)  Kastovsky (1989b: 116)  Hogg (1992: 159)  Irvine (1993: 223, 224)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 450)  Mitchell (1995: 392)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 335)  Niwa (1995: V1: 121, 122, 123)  Niwa (1995: V2)  Schwyter (1996: 122, 156)  Nielsen (1998: 73, 74, 106, 108)  O'Neill (2001: 308)  Pettit (2001: 240)  Ogura (2002: 115)  Orel (2003: 231)  Marsden (2004: 459)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 226)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 330)  Pons-Sanz (2007: 300n)  Anlezark (2009: 146)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 573)  Liuzza (2011: 265)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §7.71)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.94, 6.101, 6.103)  Kroonen (2013: 322)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>lēðran</b>  Alternative spelling: leþran</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Pettit (2001): work ina lather</p>	<p>ø</p>	<p>Pettit (2001: 241)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.96n3)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>lengan</b>  Alternative spelling: lengean, gelengan</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): lengthen  Blackburn (1907): delay  Wyatt (1912): lengthen, prolong  Hedberg (1945): belong to  Mertens-Fonck (1960): prolong, hence, defer  Malone (1962): stratch, extend  Wilcox (1994): lengthen  Baker and Lapidge (1995): draw out, prolong</p>	<p>lenged (pres. ind. 3sg.);  lengde (pret. 3sg.);  gelenged (pa. part. nom. sg.); gelengdum (pa. part. dat. pl.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §405n2)  Schuldt (1905: §7, 105, 151, 153)  Blackburn (1907: 186)  Wyatt (1912: 162)  Wright (1925: §530)  Hedberg (1945: 147)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 196)  Malone (1962: 122)  Brunner (1965: §405n2)  Heidermanns (1993: 360)  Wilcox (1994: 181)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 450)</p>

		Orel (2003: 236) Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 299) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)
Headword: <b>lēoran</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): go Hedberg (1945): vanish Mertens-Fonck (1960): go, pass Campbell (1987): go Pettit (2001): go, be used up Magennis (2002): depart, die Marsden (2004): pass away, depart	lēoru (pres. ind. 1sg.); lēoreð (pres. ind. 3sg.); lēore, lēorad (pres. ind. 3pl.); learēore (pres. subj. 1sg.); lēore (pres. subj. 3sg.); lēorde (pret. ind. 1sg.); lēorde, hlēorde (pret. ind. 3sg.); lēordun (pret. ind. 1pl.); lēordun, lēordon (pret. ind. 3pl.); hlēorende (pres. part.); lēorendan (pres. part. nom. pl.); gelēorene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); geleorene (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §382n3, 384n3, 406n6, 410n5) Schuldt (1905: §22) Jensen (1913: 129) Weman (1933: 70, 71, 72) Hedberg (1945: 220) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 196, 197, 198) Brunner (1965: §38n2, 78, 384n3, 406n6, 410n5, 417n10) Jordan (1967: 44ff, 119) Morris (1967: 337) Harrison (1970: 20) Seebold (1970: 340) Wenisch (1979: 99, 99n17, 107, 108, 148, 148n348, 149, 150, 150n369, 174, 174n549, 175, 176, 177, 178, 200, 207, 257, 257n1146, 287, 287n78, 287n79, 291, 326) Campbell (1987: §293, 740, 764) Kastovsky (1992b: 342) Pettit (2001: 240) Magennis (2002: 236) Ogura (2002: 30, 64, 105, 115) Marsden (2004: 459) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.50, 6.50n5, 6.130)
Headword: <b>lettan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): distress Krapp (1929): let, hinder, delay, make late Lehmann (1986): hinder Campbell (1987): delay, hinder Karp (1989): hinder Magennis (2002): hinder	lette (pres. subj. 3sg.); lettenne (infl. inf.); gelet (pa. part.)	Dodd (1908: 140) Krapp (1929: 300) Hendrickson (1948: 45) Fullerton (1977: 31) Lehmann (1986: L15) Campbell (1987: §194, 753.1) Karp (1989) Niwa (1995: V1: 100) Magennis (2002: 239)
Headword: <b>licettan</b> Alternative spelling: licettan, licettan, licettan, licettan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): fawn, feign Sedgefield (1899): pretend Dodd (1908): feign Krapp (1929): pretend, insist Marckwardt (1942): feign Hedberg (1945): feign, flatter Campbell (1987): pretend Wilcox (1994): feign O'Neill (2001): feign Godden and Irvine (2009): pretend	licet (pres. ind. 3sg.); licettað, licettaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); liccete (pres. subj. 3sg.); licette (pret. 3sg.); licetende (pres. part. acc. sg. fem.)	Sievers (1885: §230n1, 403n) Sedgefield (1899: 262) Schuldt (1905: §176) Dodd (1908: 141) Wright (1925: §259, 657) Krapp (1929: 300) Marckwardt (1942: 276, 277, 278, 278n12, 280n16) Hedberg (1945: 102) Pinsker (1969: §185.4) Brunner (1965: §229n2, 403n) Kastovsky (1971: 290)

		<p>Voyles (1974: 116)  Lohmander (1981: 62)  Ogura (1989: 94)  Heidermanns (1993: 382)  Wilcox (1994: 181)  Campbell (1987: §753.1)  O'Neill (2001: 309)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 574)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>liesan</b>  Alternative spelling: lȳsan</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): release  Krapp (1929): loose, release, deliver  Hedberg (1945): loose, redeem  Hofmann (1955): loose</p>	<p>∅</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §405.1b)  Schuldt (1905: §121, 153)  Krapp (1929: 300)  Hedberg (1945: 181, 295)  Hofmann (1955: 150, 157)  Krahe (1967: 247)  Heidermanns (1993: 367)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 227)  Kroonen (2013: 329)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>lietan</b>  Alternative spelling: litan</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sedgefield (1899): bend, incline  Krapp (1929): bend, incline (trans.)  Bammesberger (1965): lean, bend  Godden and Irvine (2009): bend, incline</p>	<p>līt (contracted pres. 3sg.)</p>	<p>Sedgefield (1899: 263)  Schuldt (1905: §6, 151)  Krapp (1929: 300, 301)  Bammesberger (1965: 68)  Seebold (1970: 341)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 575)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>lihtan</b>  Alternative spelling: liehtan, lȳhtan, lēhta, liohtan, lēohtan</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): shine, illuminate, lighten, alleviate  Sedgefield (1899): shine  Hargrove (1902): make, light, reflect  Blackburn (1907): shine, dawn  Cook (1919): shine, give light  Wright (1925): give light  Krapp (1929): shine, light, illuminate  Hedberg (1945): lighten, illuminate  Mertens-Fonck (1960): make light, relieve  Finnegan (1977): give light  Scragg (1992): illuminate, shine, brighten, alleviate, lift  Campbell (1987): 'lucere', give light  Godden and Irvine (2009): shine</p>	<p>lȳhst (pres. ind. 2sg.); lyht, līhteð, gelihteð, lȳhteð, liht (pres. ind. 3sg.); lȳhtað (pres. 3pl.); gelihte, lihte (pres. subj. 3sg.); lyhte (pret. 3sg.); lihtad (part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §100.1b, 165.2, 165n2, 405n11b, 406n6, 410n5)  Sedgefield (1899: 263)  Hargrove (1902: 100)  Schuldt (1905: §110)  Blackburn (1907: 189)  Jensen (1913: 124)  Cook (1919: 200, 201)  Wright (1925: §5, 44, 47, 138, 174, 209, 210, 326, 530, 643)  Krapp (1929: 299)  Meroney (1943: 51)  Hedberg (1945: 72)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 206, 207, 208)  Brunner (1965: §107, 119, 119n3, 405n11, 406n6)  Pilch (1970: 44)  Finnegan (1977: 138)  Campbell (1987: §37, 39, 229, 233, 310, 751.1)  Scragg (1992: 444)  Heidermanns (1993: 379)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 575, 576)</p>

		Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.83, 5.95) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.88, 6.93)
Headword: <b>liman</b> Alternative spelling: līman, līmian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): cement, join Hedberg (1945): cement, join together Godden and Irvine (2009): join	gelimð, gelimþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); gelimed (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 263) Jensen (1913: 62) Hedberg (1945: 225) Godden and Irvine (2009: 575)
Headword: <b>līþian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): soften, become gracious	ø	Schuldt (1905: §133) Dodd (1908: 142)
Headword: <b>lixan</b> Alternative spelling: līxan, lixan, līcsan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): illuminate, shine Sedgefield (1899): shine Blackburn (1907): shine, glitter Cook (1919): gleam, shine, glisten Krapp (1929): shine, gleam Hedberg (1945): shine Campbell (1959): shine Lehmann (1986): gleam Campbell (1987): shine Karp (1989): give light Marsden (2004): shine, gleam Anlezark (2009): shine Godden and Irvine (2009): shine	līxeð, lixeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); līxað (pres. 3pl.); līxte (pret. ind. sg.); līxte (pret. 3sg.); līxtan, līxton (pret. 3pl.); līxan (inf.); līxendre (pres. part. nom. sg. neut.)	Sievers (1885: §100n1, 165.2, 405.4c) Sedgefield (1899: 263) Schuldt (1905: §73, 172n) Blackburn (1907: 188) Jensen (1913: 124) Cook (1919: 200) Wright (1925: §531) Krapp (1929: 301) Hedberg (1945: 182) Campbell (1959: 126) Brunner (1965: §119, 119n3, 405.4) Morris (1967: 337) Wenisch (1979: 130, 130n236, 181, 182, 246, 271, 306n191, 326) Lehmann (1986: L52) Campbell (1987: §229, 416, 417n2, 751) Karp (1989: §64) Kastovsky (1992b: 344) Heidermanns (1993: 378) Orel (2003: 242) Marsden (2004: 461) Anlezark (2009: 146) Godden and Irvine (2009: 575) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §7.6, 7.6n2, 7.90) Kroonen (2013: 334)
Headword: <b>lōmlæcan</b> Alternative spelling: gelomlæcan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): be frequent	ø	Schuldt (1905: §185) Scragg (1992: 444)
Headword: <b>lyfan</b> Alternative spelling: līfan, lifan, lēfan, lifan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

ook (1894): allow, permit Sedgefield (1899): allow Blackburn (1907): permit, give Dodd (1908): permit Krapp (1929): allow, permit, give leave Hedberg (1945): allow Lehmann (1986): permit Irvine (1987): allow Scragg (1992): allow Irvine (1993): allow Mitchell (1995): agree, grant, concede Marsden (2004): allow, grant Godden and Irvine (2009): allow	līefað (pres. 1pl.); life (pres. ind. 3sg.); lýfdest (pret. 2sg.); lýfde (pret. 3sg.); ilýfed, lýfed, gelyfed (pa. part.)	von Bahder (1880: 122) Cook (1894: 303) Sedgefield (1899: 262) Schuldt (1905: §72) Blackburn (1907: 165) Dodd (1908: 141) Krapp (1929: 300) Hedberg (1945: 171) Hendrickson (1948: 45) Morris (1967: 338) Wenisch (1979: 159n436, 298, 298n144, 298n145, 299n155) Lehmann (1986: G33) Irvine (1987: 469) Scragg (1992: 445) Irvine (1993: 225) Mitchell (1995: 393) Marsden (2004: 461) Godden and Irvine (2009: 576) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.19, 6.103)
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Headword: **lýfan**

Alternative spelling: lyfan, līefan, līfan, lēfan, lēfen

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): believe Blackburn (1907): believe Cook (1919): believe Hedberg (1945): believe Morris (1967): believe Yerkes (1984): believe Irvine (1987): believe Moffat (1987): believe Scragg (1992): believe Irvine (1993): believe Mitchell (1995): believe	gelýfe, ilýfe, gelīfe, gelefe (pres. 1sg.); ilēfest, ilýfest, gelýfst, gelīfest, gelyfest (pres. 2sg.); gelēfeð, gilēfeð, gelyfæð, ilēfæð, gelyfēþ, gelyfþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ilýfæþ, lýfæð, gelefap, gelyfap, gelyfað (pres. pl.); gelyfað (pres. 1pl.); gelyfð (pres. 3pl.); gelyfe (pres. subj. sg.); ilēfe, ilýfe, gelýfe, gelīfe, gelýfæ (pres. subj. 1sg.); gelyfon (pres. subj. pl.); ilýfdest (pret. 2sg.); gelyfde, ilýfde, lýfde, gelyfd (pret. 3sg.); gelyfon, ilýfdon, lýfdon, gelefdon (pret. pl.); gelyfdun (pret. 1pl.); gelyfden, gelyfdon (pret. 3pl.); gelyf, gelēf (imp.); gelyfe (imp. 3sg.); gelyfan (imp. 1pl.); gelyfap, gelyfað (imp. 2pl.); gelyfan, lýfan, gelīfan, līfan, ilēfan, lēfen, gelīfan, gelēafan (inf.); lýfene, gelyfanne, gelyfenne, lyfenne (infl. inf.)	Hargrove (1902: 90) Blackburn (1907: 165) Cook (1919: 182, 201) Hedberg (1945: 171) Morris (1967: 312, 338) Yerkes (1984: 137) Mitchell (1985: 2032, 3743) Irvine (1987: 468, 469, 470) Moffat (1987: 117) Scragg (1992: 445) Irvine (1993: 224, 225) Mitchell (1995: 384) Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 135) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.19, 6.103)
Headword: <b>lýsan</b> Alternative spelling: liesan, lēsan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Cook (1905): redeem Cook (1919): loose, release Scragg (1984): release, ransom Lehmann (1986): release Scragg (1992): redeem Mitchell (1995): release, redeem, ransom Mitchell and Robinson (1995): release, redeem, ransom Marsden (2004): release, redeem, ransom	lȳsan (inf.); gelysed (pa. part.)	von Bahder (1880: 87) Sievers (1885: §203, 405.1b, 406n6, 406n7, 410n5) Cook (1905: 61) Cook (1919: 201) Wright (1925: §530) Brunner (1965: §203, 203n, 405.1, 406n7, 410n5) Morris (1967: 313) Scragg (1984: 99) Lehmann (1986: L26) Scragg (1992: 445) Mitchell (1995: 393) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 337) Marsden (2004: 462) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)
Headword: <b>lystan</b> Alternative spelling: lustan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): desire Cook (1894): list, like, cause enjoyment Hargrove (1902): please Dodd (1908): please Krapp (1929): fill with desire; please Hedberg (1945): please Lehmann (1986): desire Irvine (1987): please Karp (1989): desire Scragg (1992): please Irvine (1993): please Baker and Lapidge (1995): please O'Neill (2001): desire Marsden (2004): please, desire Godden and Irvine (2009): please	lust, lysteð, lyst, lyste, lystæ, list, lysteþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); lyst (pres. 3pl.); lyste (pres. subj. 3sg.); lyste (pret. 3sg.); lyste (pret. subj. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §405n11) Cook (1894: 303) Sedgefield (1899: 264) Hargrove (1902: 100) Palmgren (1904: 12, 13) Schuldt (1905: §59, 152) Dodd (1908: 144) Wright (1925: §530) Krapp (1929: 301) Hedberg (1945: 78) Brunner (1965: §405n11) Morris (1967: 338) Pilch (1970: 162) Lehmann (1986: L61) Irvine (1987: 469) Karp (1989) Ogura (1989: 95) Scragg (1992: 445) Irvine (1993: 225) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 451) O'Neill (2001: 310) Marsden (2004: 462) Godden and Irvine (2009: 575, 576) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93) Ogura (2013: 29, 31, 32, 60)
Headword: <b>mælan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): speak	mælde, gemælde (pret. 3sg.)	Marsden (2004: 464)
Headword: <b>mældan</b> Alternative spelling: meldan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): announce, declare	meldade (pret. 1sg.)	Wyatt (1912: 163, 164)
Headword: <b>mænan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

<p>Sievers (1885): lament  Sedgefield (1899): mean, allude to  Hargrove (1902): mean, signify  Dodd (1908): mean, signify, declare, proclaim  Wyatt (1912): tell of, relate  Wright (1925): mean  Hedberg (1945): mean, moan  Campbell (1959): complain, bemoan  Malone (1962): say, make known  Bammesberger (1965): mean, signify, intend, mention, explain, tell, speak  Fry (1974): speak about, complain, lament, sorrow  Finnegan (1977): lament, mourn  Moffat (1987): bemoan, complain  Irvine (1987): mean  Scragg (1992): mean, signify, complain  Irvine (1993): mean  Wilcox (1994): lament, bewail  Baker and Lapidge (1995): mean  O'Neill (2001): lament, complain of  Anlezark (2009): mean  Godden and Irvine (2009): mean, bemoan, complain of</p>	<p>māne (pres. 1sg.); mænst (pres. ind. 2sg.); gemæñð, mæneð, mænð, menþ, mænþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); mæne (pres. subj. sg.); mændest (pret. 2sg.); mēnde, mænde (pret. 3sg.); mændon (pret. 3pl.); mænden (pret. subj. 3pl.); mænst (pres. ind. 2sg.); mæneþ, mænet, mænð (pres. ind. 3sg.); mænað (pres. 3pl.); mæne (pres. subj. sg.); mændest (pret. 2sg.); mænde (pret. 3sg.); mændon (pret. 3pl.); gemænden (pret. subj. 3pl.); mænan (inf.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §405n1)  Sedgefield (1899: 265)  Hargrove (1902: 100)  Schuldt (1905: §155)  Dodd (1908: 145)  Weick (1911: 32)  Wyatt (1912: 163)  Wright (1925: §134, 530)  Hedberg (1945: 228)  Hendrickson (1948: 27, 46)  Malone (1962: 123)  Bammesberger (1965: 113)  Brunner (1965: §405n1)  Morris (1967: 339)  Fry (1974: 70)  Finnegan (1977: 138)  Moffat (1987: 118)  Irvine (1987: 470, 471)  Scragg (1992: 446)  Irvine (1993: 225, 226)  Wilcox (1994: 183)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 452)  O'Neill (2001: 310)  Marsden (2004: 464)  Anlezark (2009: 147)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 577)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>mæran</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Wyatt (1912): celebrate  Cook (1919): celebrate, glorify, extol  Krapp (1929): honor, glorify, make famous  Lehmann (1986): announce, praise  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): make famous  Marsden (2004): celebrate, make known, glorify</p>	<p>mæres, mæreþ (pres. ind.); mærað (pres. 3pl.); mære, mæren (pres. subj. 3pl.); mær (imp. 2sg.); gemæred, mæred (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §113, 153)  Wyatt (1912: 163)  Cook (1919: 201)  Wright (1925: §530, 643)  Krapp (1929: 304)  Hallander (1966: 412, 414)  Fullerton (1977: 13, 24, 27 34)  Lehmann (1986: M53)  Heidermanns (1993: 409)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 338)  Orel (2003: 270)  Marsden (2004: 464)  Kroonen (2013: 366)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>mætan</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sedgefield (1899): dream  Blackburn (1907): dream  Hedberg (1945): dream  Godden and Irvine (2009): dream  Liuzza (2011): dream</p>	<p>mæt (pres. ind. sg.); mæteð, mæt (pres. ind. 3sg.); mæte (pres. subj. sg.); gemætte (pret. 3sg.); gemæted (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sedgefield (1899: 265)  Schuldt (1905: §195)  Blackburn (1907: 166)  Hedberg (1945: 65)  Wenisch (1979: 198)  Bammesberger (1984: 54)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 578)  Liuzza (2011: 266)</p>

<b>Headword: mengān</b> Alternative spelling: mengean, maengan, mencgan, māngan, mæncgan, mencgean, mængcan, gemængcan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): mingle Sedgefield (1899): mix Blackburn (1907): mingle, join Cook (1919): pollute, confound, confuse Wright (1925): mix Krapp (1929): mingle, combine Hedberg (1945): mingle Mertens-Fonck (1960): mix Leslie (1966): stir Dunning and Bliss (1969): mix Fowler (1972): mix Finnegan (1977): mingle Yerkes (1984): mix Campbell (1987): mix, mingle Irvine (1987): mix, mingle Moffat (1987): combine, mix Karp (1989): stir Scragg (1992): mix Irvine (1993): mix, mingle Baker and Lapidge (1995): mix O'Neill (2001): mix, combine Pettit (2001): mix, combine Magennis (2002): mingle, mix Anlezark (2009): mix, exchange Godden and Irvine (2009): mix	gemengest (pres. ind. 2sg.); gemengeð, gemengeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); gemengað, mencgað, gemengaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); gemengen (pres. subj. pl.); mengdest, gemengdest (pret. 2sg.); gemengde (pret. 3sg.); mængdon, mengdon (pret. 3pl.); mængc, mænc, mæng, meng, mengc, menge, gemængc, gemæng, gemengc, gemængce, gemengce (imp. sg.); mæncgan, mengān, gemengan, mængan (inf.); imeind, imenged, gemenged, gemænged, gemengeð (pa. part.); gemenged (pa. part. nom. sg. neut.); gemengde (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); gemengde (pa. part. acc. sg. fem.); gemengde (pa. part. wk. acc. sg. neut.)	Sievers (1885: §215n2, 405n2, 406n6) Sedgefield (1899: 267) Schuldt (1905: §47) Blackburn (1907: 166) Weick (1911: 42, 90) Cook (1919: 182, 203) Wright (1925: §60, 289, 530, 643) Krapp (1929: 305) Hedberg (1945: 147) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 214, 215) Brunner (1965: §215n2, 405n2, 406n6) Leslie (1966: 82) Morris (1967: 313, 341) Dunning and Bliss (1969: 135) Fowler (1972: 52) Lass and Anderson (1975: 145, 147) Finnegan (1977: 138) Nielsen (1981: 142) Yerkes (1984: 140) Campbell (1987: §52, 193(d), 429) Irvine (1987: 471) Moffat (1987: 118) Karp (1989: §9, 30) Scragg (1992: 447) Irvine (1993: 226) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 452) Nielsen (1998: 74) O'Neill (2001: 311) Pettit (2001: 242) Magennis (2002: 240) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 269) Anlezark (2009: 147) Godden and Irvine (2009: 577, 578) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103) Kroonen (2013: 353)
<b>Headword: mēsan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): feast, eat	∅	Schuldt (1905: §66) Wyatt (1912: 164)
<b>Headword: mētān</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): meet, find; find out Sedgefield (1899): meet with, find Cook (1919): find, meet with Wright (1925): meet Krapp (1929): meet, find, come across Hedberg (1945): meet	mētst (pres. ind. 2sg.); mētt, gemēt, gemēteð (pres. ind. 3sg.); mētað, gemētað, metap, gemetap (pres. ind. 3pl.); gemoetes, gemotes (pres. ind. 2sg.); gemoeteð, gemoeted, mētt, gemēteð (pres. ind. 3sg.); gemēte	Cook (1894: 305) Sedgefield (1899: 267) Schuldt (1905: §66, 152) Blackburn (1907: 192) Weick (1911: 45, 76, 81, 89, 129, 141) Cook (1919: 182, 203) Wright (1925: §129, 298, 531) Krapp (1929: 305)



Mertens-Fonck (1960): find Bammesberger (1984): meet Campbell (1987): meet Hogg (1992): meet Baker and Lapidge (1995): encounter, find, find out, discover Mitchell (1995): meet, find, encounter Mitchell and Robinson (1995): meet, encounter Marsden (2004): meet, encounter, come upon, find Anlezark (2009): encounter, meet Godden and Irvine (2009): meet, find, encounter	(pres. subj. sg.); mētte, gemette (pret. 1sg.); mētte, gemētte (pret. ind. 3sg.); mētton (pret. 3pl.); mētte (pret. subj. sg.); gemēttan, gemetan (pret. subj. pl.); mētte (pret. ind. sg.); gemētte, gemoette (pret. 1sg.); gemāette, mētte (pret. 3sg.); gemoettun (pret. ind. 1pl.); gemoettun, mētton, gemētton (pret. 3pl.); gemoette (pret. subj. 3sg.); metod (pa. part.); gemoeted (pa. part. nom. sg.); gemoeted (pa. part. nom. pl.) mētanne (infl. inf.); gemēted, mēted (pa. part.)	Hedberg (1945: 66) Morris (1967: 342) Lass and Anderson (1975: 180) Bammesberger (1984: 54, 61, 76, 138) Campbell (1987: §480.1, 749, 751.1, 751.2) Hogg (1992: 85) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 452) Mitchell (1995: 395) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §12; 339) Anlezark (2009: 147) Godden and Irvine (2009: 579) Kroonen (2013: 367) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.11, 7.90, 7.92)
Headword: <b>mishȳran</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): disobey Marsden (2004): not listen to, disobey	mishȳrde (pret. 3sg.); mishȳrdan (pres. 3pl.)	Dodd (1908: 154) Marsden (2004: 467)
Headword: <b>missan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Fowler (1972): miss Lehmann (1986): fail hit or reach, miss Karp (1989): miss	misse (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §13) Fowler (1972: 52) Lehmann (1986: M70) Karp (1989: §64) Heidermanns (1993: 413) Goh (1999: 153) Orel (2003: 272)
Headword: <b>mundbyrdan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): protect, defend	∅	Scragg (1992: 448)
Headword: <b>myltan</b> Alternative spelling: mieltan, mæltan, miltan, gemyltan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): melt Cook (1919): melt Wright (1925): melt Bammesberger (1965): melt, digest Lehmann (1986): dissolve, digest Scragg (1992): digest Pettit (2001): melt; melt dissolve, disintegrate Anlezark (2009): refine by melting	mylteð, myltað (pres. ind. 3sg.); gemylted (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §159.3) Schuldt (1905: §7) Dodd (1908: 156) Cook (1919: 182, 205) Wright (1925: §65) Pinsker (1969: §185.3) Bammesberger (1965: 43) Brunner (1965: §96.4) Seebold (1970: 351) Lehmann (1986: G42) Scragg (1992: 449) Heidermanns (1993: 402) Pettit (2001: 246) Orel (2003: 258) Anlezark (2009: 147)

		Hogg and Fulk (2011: VI: §5.79.2a)
Headword: <b>myntan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): intend Sedgefield (1899): intend Blackburn (1907): plan, design Dodd (1908): purpose, intend Hedberg (1945): mean Finnegan (1977): think, intend Karp (1989): intend Irvine (1987): intend Scragg (1992): intend Irvine (1993): intend Mitchell (1995): intend Mitchell and Robinson (1995): intend, think Marsden (2004): intend, think, suppose Godden and Irvine (2009): intend	myntest (pret. ind. 2sg.); mynte (pret. ind. 3sg.); mynton (pret. 3pl.); gemynted (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §405n11b) Sedgefield (1899: 271) Schuldt (1905: §155) Blackburn (1907: 166) Dodd (1908: 157) Wright (1925: §530) Hedberg (1945: 76) Brunner (1965: §405n11) Morris (1967: 345) Pilch (1970: 214) Finnegan (1977: 139) Mitchell (1985: §3089) Irvine (1987: 472) Karp (1989) Scragg (1992: 449) Irvine (1993: 227) Mitchell (1995: 396) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 340) Marsden (2004: 469) Godden and Irvine (2009: 582) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
Headword: <b>myrgan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
O'Neill (2001): rejoice	myrgað (imp. pl.)	von Bahder (1880: 87) Schuldt (1905: §111) O'Neill (2001: 314)
Headword: <b>myrran</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): hinder, trouble, disturb Godden and Irvine (2009): hinder	myrþ, merþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); myrrað (pres. 3pl.); gemyrran (inf.)	Hargrove (1902: 91, 103) Godden and Irvine (2009: 579, 582) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.92)
Headword: <b>myscean</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
O'Neill (2001): afflict	mysceað (pres. 3pl.)	O'Neill (2001: 314)
Headword: <b>nāgan</b> Alternative spelling: genēgan, nēgan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): approach, address, accost Cook (1919): address, speak to Karp (1989): approach, address Mitchell and Robinson (1995): accost, address	nāgde (pret. 3sg.); genægdon (pret. 3pl.); genēgan, nēgan (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §195) Blackburn (1907: 166, 195) Cook (1919: 183, 206) Karp (1989: §9, 16) Heidermanns (1993: 424) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 341) Hogg and Fulk (2011: VI: §2.71)
Headword: <b>nāetan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): annoy Wyatt (1912): afflict, oppress Hedberg (1945): annoy	nāete (pres. 1sg.); genæt (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §405n8b) Schuldt (1905: §155) Wyatt (1912: 166)

Scragg (1992): afflict O'Neill (2001): mistreat		Wright (1925: §531) Hedberg (1945: 65) Brunner (1965: §405n8) Hofstetter (1987: 598) Hofstetter (1988: 149) Scragg (1992: 449) O'Neill (2001: 314) Orel (2003: 280) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
<b>Headword: nēalāecan</b> Alternative spelling: nēalāecan, nēolāecan, nēolāeca, nīolāeca, niolāecan, nēolāecan, nēolēca, nēolēcan, nēolica, nēolicigan, nīalāecan, nīalāecan, nīalāeca, nēalican, nēalica, nēhlāecan, nēhlāeca, nēleccan, nēlecca, nēalēcan, neahlāecan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): approach Cook (1894): approach Sedgefield (1899): approach Hargrove (1902): grow near Dodd (1908): approach Krapp (1929): approach Whitelock (1963): approach Campbell (1987): approach Irvine (1987): approach Irvine (1993): approach O'Neill (2001): approach, come near	genēhlāecu, genēalēce (pres. ind. 1sg.); genealāecð, nealāecð, nealāecþ, nealāecþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); genealāecað (pres. 3pl.); genealāece, nealāece (pres. subj. 3sg.); genēolēcte, genēolēcde (pret. ind. sg.); nealāehte (pret. 3sg.); neahlāecedon, nealāhton (pret. pl.); genēalāehð (pres. ind. 3sg.); genēolēcde, nēalāehte, neahlāechede (pret. 3sg.); genealāecað (imp. pl.); genēalāeht (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §150n2, 165n3, 222n1, 405n7, 407n16, 407n17, 407n18) Cook (1894: 306) Sedgefield (1899: 272) Hargrove (1902: 91) Dodd (1908: 159) Weick (1911: 33, 69) Wright (1925: §329, 534, 658) Krapp (1929: 309) Whitelock (1963: 82) Brunner (1965: §86.4, 119n2, 218n2, 405n10, 407n9, 407n10, 407n11) Morris (1967: 347) Pilch (1970: 131, 143) Voyles (1974: 119) Campbell (1987: §38, 151, 152, 230, 749, 751.2) Irvine (1987: 472) Irvine (1993: 227) Krygier (1997: 269) Nielsen (1998: 139) O'Neill (2001: 315) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.38, 6.102)
<b>Headword: nēdan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Mertens-Fonck (1960): force Godden and Irvine (2009): compel	genedest (pres. 2sg.); net, ned (pres. ind. 3sg.); nede (pres. subj. sg.); nēddun (pret. ind. 3pl.); nidde, nedde (pret. subj. sg.); gened, geneded (pa. part.); nēdded (pa. part. nom. sg.); nēdde (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Mertens-Fonck (1960: 225) Godden and Irvine (2009: 583)
<b>Headword: nēðan</b> Alternative spelling: nēþan, neðan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): venture Sedgefield (1899): venture on Blackburn (1907): venture, risk Wyatt (1912): venture	nēþað, geneðeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); geneðdon (pret. 3pl.); nēþeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); nēðde (pret. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §50) Sievers (1885: §405n5) Sedgefield (1899: 272) Blackburn (1907: 166)

<p>Wright (1925): venture on Hedberg (1945): venture on, risk Bammesberger (1965): dare Lehmann (1986): dare, strive Campbell (1987): venture Karp (1989): act boldly Marsden (2004): venture, dare Anlezark (2009): venture, go boldly</p>		<p>Wyatt (1912: 166) Wright (1925: §62, 530) Hedberg (1945: 174) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Bammesberger (1965: 44) Brunner (1965: § 405n5) Wenisch (1979: 195n675) Lehmann (1986: A149) Campbell (1987: §197) Hofstetter (1987: 598) Hofstetter (1988: 145) Karp (1989: §10, 27, 31a, 57) Goh (1999: 153) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 277) Marsden (2004: 471) Anlezark (2009: 147) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.95) Kroonen (2013: 383)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>nemnan</b> Alternative spelling: nemman, nemnan, genæmnan, genæmnan, genemnan</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): name Cook (1894): mean (lit. name) Sedgefield (1899): name, mention Hargrove (1902): name, mention Blackburn (1907): name, call Dodd (1908): name Wyatt (1912): name, call Cook (1919): name, call by name Wright (1925): name Krapp (1929): name Hedberg (1945): name Campbell (1959): name Malone (1962): name, mention Sweet (1967a): name, call Finnegan (1977): name, call Cross and Hill (1982): name, call Lehmann (1986): name, call Campbell (1987): name Karp (1989): name Scragg (1992): name, enumerate, call Baker and Lapidge (1995): call, give a name to Mitchell (1995): call, name Mitchell and Robinson (1995): call, name O'Neill (2001): name Pettit (2001): name Marsden (2004): call, name, appoint Anlezark (2009): name Godden and Irvine (2009): name, call, mention Bator (2010): name</p>	<p>nemne (pres. 1sg.); nemst, nemþ, nemnest, menst (pres. ind. 2sg.); nemst, nemþ, nemneþ, nemneð, nemð (pres. ind. 3sg.); nemnað, nemnaþ (pres. 1pl.); nemnað, nemnaþ (pres. 3pl.); nemne (pres. subj. sg.); nemne (pres. subj. pl.); nemde (pret. 1sg.); nemdest (pret. 2sg.); nemde, nemnde, nemnede, genemde (pret. ind. 3sg.); nemdon (pret. ind. 1pl.); nemdon (pret. 3pl.); genemde (pret. subj. sg.); nemne (imp. sg.); nemn (imp. 2sg.); nemnað (imp. pl.); genemned, nemned (pa. part.); genemnede, genemde (pa. part. pl.); genemde (pa. part. nom. pl.); nemde (pa. part. str. nom. pl. fem.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §358n4, 404n1a, 406, 406n4, 406n6) Cook (1894: 307) Sedgefield (1899: 272) Hargrove (1902: 103) Schuldt (1905: §47, 152) Blackburn (1907: 196) Dodd (1908: 158, 159) Weick (1911: 77, 81, 129) Wyatt (1912: 166) Cook (1919: 183, 206) Wright (1925: §60, 287, 530, 643) Krapp (1929: 272, 309) Hedberg (1945: 276) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Campbell (1959: 128) Malone (1962: 123) Brunner (1965: §358n4, 404n1a, 406, 406n4, 406n6) Morris (1967: 314, 348) Sweet (1967a: 120) Pilch (1970: 172) Finnegan (1977: 139) Cross and Hill (1982: 174) Lehmann (1986: N4) Campbell (1987: §477.5, 477.5n5, 753.4) Karp (1989: §64) Ogura (1989: 96) Scragg (1992: 450) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 454) Mitchell (1995: 396, 397) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 341) O'Neill (2001: 315) Pettit (2001: 246) Orel (2003: 280) Marsden (2004: 471) Ringe (2006 V1: 165)</p>

		Anlezark (2009: 147) Godden and Irvine (2009: 583) Bator (2010: 174) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §7.85) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.81n1, 6.91, 6.103) Kroonen (2013: 383)
Headword: <b>nēosan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): come to, seek, visit Cook (1919): go to, visit Krapp (1929): visit Campbell (1959): visit	nēosan (inf.)	Blackburn (1907: 196) Cook (1919: 206) Krapp (1929: 309) Campbell (1959: 128)
Headword: <b>nerian</b> Alternative spelling: nerigan, nergian, nerigean, nergan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): save Sedgefield (1899): save, protect Blackburn (1907): rescue, save, protect Dodd (1908): defend Wyatt (1912): save Cook (1919): save Wright (1925): save Krapp (1929): save, rescue Bammesberger (1965): save, protect, free, defend Morris (1967): save, preserve, deliver Sweet (1967a): save Finnegan (1977): save Lehmann (1986): heal, save; protect Campbell (1987): save Karp (1989): spare Hogg (1992): save O'Neill (2001): deliver Magennis (2002): preserve, save Godden and Irvine (2009): save, protect	nerie (pres. ind. 1sg.); generige (pres. 1sg.); nerest, generest (pres. ind. 2sg.); nered, genyreb (pres. ind. 3sg.); neriad (pres. ind. pl.); nerede, generedne (pret. ind. sg.); nerede (pret. ind. 1sg.); neredest, generedest (pret. ind. 2sg.); nerede, generede (pret. ind. 3sg.); nerode, generede, nerede (pret. 3sg.); neredon, neredun (pret. ind. pl.); generedon (pret. 3pl.); generige (pres. subj. sg.); nerie (pres. subj. 1sg.); nerie (pres. subj. 2sg.); nerie (pres. subj. 3sg.); nerie (pres. subj. pl.); nerede (pret. subj. 1sg.); nerede (pret. subj. 2sg.); nerede (pret. subj. 3sg.); nereden (pret. subj. ol.); nere, nerie (imp. sg.); genere (imp. 2sg.); neriad (imp. pl.); nergenne (infl. inf.); neriende, nergende, genered (pres. part.); neriende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); nergende, nergendne (pres. part. acc. sg. msc.); nered, genered (pa. part.); generede (pa. part. instr. sg. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §44n1, 89.1, 133c, 136, 175.1, 175.2, 176, 181.2, 227, 306, 306n1, 355, 372, 400.1, 400n1, 400n3, 401.2, 402.1, 409, 409n1, 410.1, 410.3, 410n5) Sedgefield (1899: 272) Schuldt (1905: §9) Blackburn (1907: 166, 196) Dodd (1908: 95, 160) Wyatt (1912: 166) Loewe (1913: 60, 74, 150) Cook (1919: 183, 206) Wright (1925: §10, 55, 211, 212, 214, 217, 218, 221, 239, 252, 254, 271, 273, 279, 527, 539, 643) Krapp (1929: 309) Prokosch (1939: §20d, 30, 33a, 41f, 49g, 54f, 67d, 68) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Campbell (1959: 128) Pinsker (1969: §21.1, 76.2, 137, 138A, 139B, 162A, 182.1, 185.3) Bammesberger (1965: 51) Brunner (1965: § 44n6, 83n, 96.1, 147c, 175.1, 176.2, 181.2, 227, 306, 306n1, 355, 356, 358.1, 360.1, 361, 363.1, 363.3, 365, 365n3, 366.1, 400.1, 400n3, 401.2, 402.1, 409, 409n1, 410.1, 410.3, 410n5) Krahe (1967: 246) Morris (1967: 314) Sweet (1967a: 120) Pilch (1970: 134, 138) Seebold (1970: 360) Lass and Anderson (1975: 63, 66n, 85, 130, 230, 258, 266) Finnegan (1977: 140) Fullerton (1977: 15, 19, 24) Nielsen (1981: 173) Bammesberger (1984: 42, 83) Kastovsky (1985: 251, 252)

		<p>Lehmann (1986: G52, N7)  Campbell (1987: §45, 139n3, 194, 345, 351, 370, 404, 405, 407, 749, 751, 752)  Karp (1989: §9, 25)  Kastovsky (1989a: 174)  Kastovsky (1989b: 118)  Hogg (1992: 103, 114, 161, 162)  Kastovsky (1992a: 425)  Voyles (1992: 144, 145, 146, 153)  Möhlig (2001: 202n8)  O'Neill (2001: 315)  Orel (2003: 281)  Magennis (2002: 243)  Ringe (2006 V1: 217)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 237)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 584)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §4.12, 4.15, 5.14, 5.16n2, 5.80.1, 5.85.8, 6.17, 6.18, 6.19, 6.44)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.67, 6.80, 6.82, 6.103, 6.106)  Kroonen (2013: 385)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>nȳdan</b>  Alternative spelling: nĕdan, nīdan, nydan</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): force  Sedgefield (1899): compel  Blackburn (1907): press on, hasten, force, urge  Dodd (1908): drive out, force, compel  Wyatt (1912): compel, drive  Wright (1925): compel  Krapp (1929): force, constrain, compel  Hedberg (1945): compel  Yerkes (1984): compel  Lehmann (1986): force, compel  Haselow (2011): force, compel</p>	<p>genedest (pres. ind. 2sg.); nȳdeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ned (pres. ind. 3sg.); nydað (pres. ind. 1pl.); nede (pres. subj. sg.); nydde (pret. 3sg.); genyddon (pret. 3pl.); nedde (pret. subj. sg.); nydendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); geneded, gened (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §405n3)  Sedgefield (1899: 272)  Schuldt (1905: §72, 152)  Blackburn (1907: 166, 197)  Dodd (1908: 95, 161)  Weick (1911: 34)  Wyatt (1912: 167)  Wright (1925: §136, 530)  Krapp (1929: 310)  Hedberg (1945: 88)  Hendrickson (1948: 46)  Brunner (1965: §405n3)  Morris (1967: 313)  Voyles (1974: 109)  Wenisch (1979: 195n675)  Yerkes (1984: 144)  Kastovsky (1985: 243)  Mitchell (1985: §872, 3743)  Lehmann (1986: N13)  Campbell (1987: §200.5n2)  Schwyter (1996: 175n13)  Orel (2003: 283)  Haselow (2011: 102)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)  Kroonen (2013: 385)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>nyrwan</b>  Alternative spelling: nierwan, nyrwian, nerwan, nerwian</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): distress  Hedberg (1945): constrain  Whitelock (1963): narrow, restrict</p>	<p>genyrwde (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.); genyrwð (pres. ind. 3sg.); genyrwde (pret. 3sg.); generwed (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §174n1, 408.1, 408n6)  Schuldt (1905: §107, 153)  Wright (1925: §264, 266, 533)  Hedberg (1945: 269)</p>

Campbell (1987): constrain Marsden (2004): narrow, restrict Godden and Irvine (2009): narrow, limit		Whitelock (1963: 83) Brunner (1965: §408n6) Krahe (1967: 176) Campbell (1987: §753.5) Marsden (2004: 472) Godden and Irvine (2009: 584) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §4.8) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.97)
Headword: <b>oðfæstan</b> Alternative spelling: oþfæstan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): entrust, commit Cook (1919): inflict Krapp (1929): commit or set at Finnegan (1977): fasten on Mitchell (1995): set to Mitchell and Robinson (1995): set (a task) Marsden (2004): set Godden and Irvine (2009): commit, entrust	oðfæstan (inf.); oðfæsted (pa. part.); oðfæste (pa. part. nom. pl.); oðfæste (strong nom. pl. pa. part.); oðfæste (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Sedgefield (1899: 279) Lüngen (1911: 78) Cook (1919: 171, 210) Wright (1925: §655) Krapp (1929: 317) Finnegan (1977: 141) Mitchell (1995: 398) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 344) Marsden (2004: 476) Godden and Irvine (2009: 589)
Headword: <b>oðfergan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): carry off	ø	Wyatt (1912: 169)
Headword: <b>oðlædan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): lead away, rescue	oðlæded (pa. part.)	Lüngen (1911: 76)
Headword: <b>ofalædan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): lead away	ø	Scragg (1992: 451)
Headword: <b>ofðencan</b> Alternative spelling: ofþencan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): think of, remember	ø	Scragg (1992: 452) Krygier (1997: 269)
Headword: <b>ofðryccan</b> Alternative spelling: ofðryccean, ofþryccan, ofþryccan, ofðriccan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): oppress, overwhelm Dodd (1908): thrust Irvine (1987): press, oppress Scragg (1992): oppress, afflict Irvine (1993): press, oppress O'Neill (2001): oppress Godden and Irvine (2009): afflict, overwhelm Liuzza (2011): press, squeeze, oppress Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): squeeze, crush	ofðrect (pres. ind. 3sg.); ofþrycce (pres. subj. sg.); ofðryhte, ofðrihte, ofþrihte (pret. 3sg.); ofþryccend, ofðrycced, ofþrycced, ofþrycte (pa. part.); ofðrycte (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Sedgefield (1899: 276) Dodd (1908: 164) Wenisch (1979: 287, 288, 288n81, 288n82, 288n84) Campbell (1987: §481.8) Scragg (1992: 452) Irvine (1987: 474) Irvine (1993: 228) O'Neill (2001: 317) Godden and Irvine (2009: 586) Liuzza (2011: 268) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 96)

Headword: <b>oföylman</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): choke, suffocate	oföylmed (pa. part.)	Scragg (1992: 452)
Headword: <b>oferan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): march, go	oferan (inf.)	Blackburn (1907: 197)
Headword: <b>ofercīdan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): rebuke sharply	ofercīdað (pres. pl.)	Röhling (1914: 52) Goh (1999: 153) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 96)
Headword: <b>oferdrencan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): intoxicate O'Neill (2001): inebriate Marsden (2004): drench, make drunk Godden and Irvine (2009): drink excessively	oferdrenced, oferdrenct (pa. part.); oferdrencte (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Sedgefield (1899: 274) Röhling (1914: 57) Hendrickson (1948: 44, 61) Ogura (1989: 96) O'Neill (2001: 316) Marsden (2004: 473) Godden and Irvine (2009: 585)
Headword: <b>oferdrencan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): intoxicate O'Neill (2001): inebriate Marsden (2004): drench, make drunk Godden and Irvine (2009): drink excessively	oferdrenced, oferdrenct (pa. part.); oferdrencte (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Sedgefield (1899: 274) Röhling (1914: 57) Hendrickson (1948: 44, 61) Ogura (1989: 96) O'Neill (2001: 316) Marsden (2004: 473) Godden and Irvine (2009: 585)
Headword: <b>oferfæðman</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): embrace, cover, overspread	oferfæðmde (pret. 3sg.)	Blackburn (1907: 198)
Headword: <b>oferferan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): cross, pass through Mitchell (1995): traverse, cross Magennis (2002): cross	oferfērde (pret. ind. 1sg.)	Dodd (1908: 162) Hendrickson (1948: 44, 61) Mitchell (1995: 397) Magennis (2002: 244) Ogura (2002: 6, 16, 101)
Headword: <b>ofergīman</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Finnegan (1977): neglect, disregard	ofergyndon (pret. ind. 2pl.)	Röhling (1914: 52) Finnegan (1977: 140)
Headword: <b>oferhīeran</b> Alternative spelling: ofreheoran		



Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): not listen to, disregard Dodd (1908): hear Godden and Irvine (2009): disobey, disregard	oferheorð, oferheorþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); oferhyrdan (pret. 2pl.)	Sedgefield (1899): not listen to, disregard Dodd (1908): hear Godden and Irvine (2009): disobey, disregard
Headword: <b>oferhlæstan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): overload	ø	Röhling (1914: 58) Krapp (1929: 312) Hendrickson (1948: 45, 62)
Headword: <b>oferlihtan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Magennis (2002): shine on, illuminate Godden and Irvine (2009): outshine	oferliht (pres. ind. 3sg.); oferlihte (pret. subj. 3sg.)	Röhling (1914: 46) Magennis (2002: 244) Godden and Irvine (2009: 585)
Headword: <b>oferreccan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): confute Godden and Irvine (2009): confute, rebut	oferreahne (pa. part. acc. sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 275) Röhling (1914: 46) Krygier (1997: 270) Godden and Irvine (2009: 586)
Headword: <b>ofersēcan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): overtax, test too severely	ø	Röhling (1914: 59) Krapp (1929: 313)
Headword: <b>oferstredan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Yerkes (1984): sprinkle over	oferstredde (pa. part. acc. pl.)	Yerkes (1984: 144)
Headword: <b>oferswīðan</b> Alternative spelling: oferswīþan, oferswīþan, oferswiðan, oferswīðan, oferswīþan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): overcome Cook (1894): overcome, conquer Sedgefield (1899): overcome Hargrove (1902): conquer Dodd (1908): overcome, conquer Wyatt (1912): overcome Cook (1919): overcome Wright (1925): overcome Mertens-Fonck (1960): prove stronger or superior another, overcome, surpass Morris (1967): overcome, vanquish Bodden (1987): overpower Irvine (1987): overpower, overcome Scragg (1992): overcome	oferswīþe (pres. 1sg.); oferswīðest, oferswīðdest, oferswīðesð, oferswīþest (pres. 2sg.); oferswīð, oferswyð, oferswīþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); oferswīðe (pres. subj. 1sg.); oferswīþdest (pret. 2sg.); oferswīþde, oferswād, oferswīðde, oferswīþde, oferswīþde, oferswīþe (pret. 3sg.); oferswīðan, oferswīþan, oferswīþon (inf.); oferswīðed, oferswīðd, oferswīþed, oferswīþed (pa. part.); oferswīðed (pa. part. nom. sg.); oferswīðde, oferswīþede, oferswīþde (pa. part. nom.	Sievers (1885: §382n2, 405n5) Cook (1894: 307) Sedgefield (1899: 275) Hargrove (1902: 104) Dodd (1908: 163) Wyatt (1912: 167) Röhling (1914: 48) Cook (1919: 207, 222) Wright (1925: §14, 530) Krapp (1929: 313) Hendrickson (1948: 47, 62) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 311) Brunner (1965: §382n2, 405n5) Morris (1967: 350) Seebold (1970: 494) Bodden (1987: 121) Irvine (1987: 474) Scragg (1992: 452) Irvine (1993: 228)

Irvine (1993): overpower, overcome Baker and Lapidge (1995): overpower Mitchell (1995): over-power, conquer O'Neill (2001): overcome Blake (2009): overcome, overpower Godden and Irvine (2009): overcome Liuzza (2011): overpower, conquer	pl.); oferswīðedne (pa. part. acc. sg. masc.); oferswīðum (pa. part. dat. pl. fem.)	Baker and Lapidge (1995: 455) Mitchell (1995: 397) Ogura (1995: 91) O'Neill (2001: 316) Blake (2009: 160) Godden and Irvine (2009: 586) Liuzza (2011: 267) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.43, 6.95) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 96)
<b>Headword: ofertælan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Dodd (1908): confute	oferstælon (pres. subj. 3pl.); oferstælon (pret. 3pl.)	Dodd (1908: 163)
<b>Headword: oferwintran</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Garmonsway (1978): get through the winter	ø	Garmonsway (1978: 59)
<b>Headword: oferwyrcean</b> Alternative spelling: oferwyrcean		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Needham (1966): cover with a greystone Morris (1967): overlay, cover Anlezark (2009): cover, overlay	oferworhte (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Röhling (1914: 30) Hendrickson (1948: 42, 48, 62) Needham (1966: 105) Morris (1967: 350) Anlezark (2009: 148)
<b>Headword: ofsettan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Krapp (1929): beset, oppress, weary Yerkes (1984): afflict, possess Irvine (1993): afflict, oppress Marsden (2004): beset, oppress Liuzza (2011): beset, oppress	ofsettan (pret. pl.); ofsett, ofset (pa. part.); ofsette (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); ofsettum (pa. part. dat. pl.)	Krapp (1929: 313) Yerkes (1984: 144, 151) Ogura (1989: 97) Irvine (1993: 228) Niwa (1995: V1: 163) Goh (1999: 154) Marsden (2004: 473) Liuzza (2011: 267)
<b>Headword: ofþyncan</b> Alternative spelling: ofðincan, ofðyncan, ofþincan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): be displeased Dodd (1908): recall Krapp (1929): regret; cause displeasure or offence Finnegan (1977): dislike, displease, be an offence to Campbell (1987): displease O'Neill (2001): grieve Godden and Irvine (2009): be displeased or envious	ofðincð, ofþynceþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); onþince (pres. subj. 3sg.); ofþuhte (pret. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 276) Dodd (1908: 164) Krapp (1929: 313) Hendrickson (1948: 48, 61) Morris (1967: 351) Pilch (1970: 181) de la Cruz (1975: 60, 76) Mitchell (1985: 3413, 3808) Campbell (1987: §73) Krygier (1997: 269) Goh (1999: 153)

Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): cause regret		O'Neill (2001: 317) Godden and Irvine (2009: 586) Dietz (2010: 565) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.88) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 96) Molineaux (2012: 428) Ogura (2013: 29, 32, 119)
<b>Headword: ofþyrstan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
O'Neill (2001): be thirsty	ofþyrst (pres. ind. 3sg.)	O'Neill (2001: 317)
<b>Headword: ðleccean</b> Alternative spelling: ðleccean, ðliccean, ðliccan, ðlæccean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): flatter Sedgefield (1899): propitiate, flatter Dodd (1908): gratify Cook (1919): please Scragg (1992): indulge, please Godden and Irvine (2009): flatter	ðlecð, ðlecþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ðleccað, ðleccaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); ðlecce (pres. subj. sg.); ðleccean, ðleccean (pres. subj. pl.); ðlecte, ðlehte (pret. ind.); ðlyhte (pret. 3sg.); ðlehtan (pret. 3pl.); geðlectan, geðlettan (pret. pl.); ðliccan (inf.)	Sievers (1885: §407n16, 407n17) Sedgefield (1899: 276) Schuldt (1905: §195) Dodd (1908: 164) Cook (1919: 208) Wright (1925: §534) Brunner (1965: §407n9, 407n10) Campbell (1987: §751.2) Scragg (1992: 452) Voyles (1992: 271) Godden and Irvine (2009: 586) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.102)
<b>Headword: onælan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): inflame Sedgefield (1899): inflame, inspire Blackburn (1907): set fire to, burn Dodd (1908): set ablaze Cook (1919): kindle, inflame Krapp (1929): kindle, set on fire Hedberg (1945): set fire to, inspire Sweet (1967a): kindle, light Finnegan (1977): kindle, burn, heat Yerkes (1984): kindle, inflame Campbell (1987): kindle Scragg (1992): burn, kindle Mitchell (1995): burn Mitchell and Robinson (1995): kindle O'Neill (2001): ignite Magennis (2002): inflame, set on fire Marsden (2004): kindle, enflame Blake (2009): set light to, illuminate Anlezark (2009): set fire to, inflame Godden and Irvine (2009): inflame	onælest (pres. 2sg.); onælið (pres. ind. 3sg.); onælde (pret. 3sg.); onælied, onæled (pa. part.); onælde (pa. part. pl.)	Cook (1894: 308) Sedgefield (1899: 277) Blackburn (1907: 199) Dodd (1908: 165) Cook (1919: 152, 208) Krapp (1929: 314) Hedberg (1945: 212) Krahe (1967: 175) Sweet (1967a: 120) Finnegan (1977: 140) Yerkes (1984: 144) Kastovsky (1985: 250) Campbell (1987: §76) Scragg (1992: 452) Mitchell (1995: 398) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343) O'Neill (2001: 317) Magennis (2002: 244) Marsden (2004: 474) Blake (2009: 160) Anlezark (2009: 148) Godden and Irvine (2009: 587) Dietz (2010: 572)

Headword: <b>onasendan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): send against Goh (1999): send into	∅	Scragg (1992: 452)
Headword: <b>onasettan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): sit down	∅	Scragg (1992: 452)
Headword: <b>onbærnan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): kindle, inflame, hence, inspire, incite Scragg (1992): burn Mitchell and Robinson (1995): kindle, inspire Marsden (2004): fire, inspire	onbærnde (pret. 3sg.); onbærned (pa. part.); onbærnde, onbærned (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Lüngen (1911: 41) Krapp (1929: 314) Hendrickson (1948: 33, 41, 43, 62) Morris (1967: 351) Hiltunen (1983: 50) Kastovsky (1985: 245) Scragg (1992: 452) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343) Ogura (1995: 81) Marsden (2004: 474) Elenbaas (2007: 121)
Headword: <b>onbebringan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): inflict upon	∅	Scragg (1992: 452) Sauer (2013: 260, 261, 264)
Headword: <b>onbelædan</b> Alternative spelling: onbelæden		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): bring on, inflict Garmonsway (1978): inflict upon Yerkes (1984): inflict Marsden (2004): inflict upon	onbelæt (pres. ind. 3sg.); onbelæden (inf.)	Krapp (1929: 314) Voyles (1974: 127) Garmonsway (1978: 59) Yerkes (1984: 116, 136, 144) Marsden (2004: 474)
Headword: <b>onbryrdan</b> Alternative spelling: onbrirdan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): incite Sedgefield (1899): inspire, incite Hargrove (1902): inspire, incite Dodd (1908): incite, inspire Cook (1919): elate, inspire Irvine (1987): inspire Scragg (1992): incite Marsden (2004): excite, inspire Godden and Irvine (2009): inspire	onbrirde (pres. subj. 3sg.); onbyrde, onbryrde (pret. 3sg.); onbryrded, inbryrded (pa. part.); onbryrde (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Sievers (1885: §180, 405n11a) Sedgefield (1899: 277) Hargrove (1902: 104) Dodd (1908: 165) Lüngen (1911: 42) Cook (1919: 161, 197, 208) Wright (1925: §530) Brunner (1965: §180, 405n11) Morris (1967: 351) Campbell (1987: §76, 475) Scragg (1992: 452) Marsden (2004: 474) Elenbaas (2007: 121) Godden and Irvine (2009: 587) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
Headword: <b>onbyrhtan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Dodd (1908): illuminate Scragg (1992): illuminate	onbyrhte (pret. 3sg.)	Dodd (1908: 165) Lüngen (1911: 46) Morris (1967: 351) Wenisch (1979: 131) Scragg (1992: 452)
<b>Headword: onbyrgan</b> Alternative spelling: onbyrian, onbyrgan, onbyrian, onbyrgean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): taste Cook (1905): taste Krapp (1929): taste of Yerkes (1984): taste, eat Scragg (1992): taste Mitchell and Robinson (1995): taste Pettit (2001): taste, eat Marsden (2004): taste Anlezark (2009): taste, eat Godden and Irvine (2009): taste	onbyrgeð, onbirigð, onbirigþ, onbyrgeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); onbyrigde, onbyrigde (pret. 3sg.); onberede (pret. subj. sg.); onbyrgan, onbyrgean (inf.)	Sedgefield (1899: 277) Cook (1905: 62) Lüngen (1911: 51) Krapp (1929: 314) Yerkes (1984: 144) Scragg (1992: 452) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343) Pettit (2001: 249) Marsden (2004: 474) Anlezark (2009: 148) Godden and Irvine (2009: 587) Sauer (2013: 261)
<b>Headword: oncyrran</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): turn back Cook (1919): change Morris (1967): turn, reverse Gordon (1979): change (direction), turn aside Scragg (1992): move, turn, disturb, alter Mitchell (1995): turn Marsden (2004): turn away, change	oncyrreð (pres. ind. 3sg.); oncyrran (pres. subj. pl.); oncyrde (pret. 3sg.); oncyrron (imp. 3pl.); oncyrran (inf.); oncærrende (pres. part.); oncyrde, oncyrred (pa. part.); oncyrde (strong nom. pl. masc. pa. part.)	Blackburn (1907: 199) Cook (1919: 164, 208) Morris (1967: 351) Gordon (1979: 65) Ogura (1989: 97) Scragg (1992: 452) Mitchell (1995: 398) Marsden (2004: 474) Hogg and Fulk (2011: VI: §5.189)
<b>Headword: ondetan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Finnegan (1977): confess	∅	Finnegan (1977: 140)
<b>Headword: onēgan</b> Alternative spelling: onoegan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): fear, dread Bammesberger (1965): be afraid	onegdon (pret. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §66) Blackburn (1907: 199) Bammesberger (1965: 60) Seebold (1970: 362) Orel (2003: 290) Kroonen (2013: 394)
<b>Headword: ðonettan</b> Alternative spelling: onettan, onetan, onnettān		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): incite Cook (1894): hasten, hurry Sedgefield (1899): hasten Dodd (1908): hasten Wyatt (1912): hurry Cook (1919): hasten Karp (1989): hasten	ðonetteð, onet (pres. ind. 3sg.); ðonet, onetteþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ðonettað, onnetāþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); ðonettae (pret. ind. sg.); ðonette, ðonetteð, onnette (pret.	Sievers (1885: §43n4, 218n1, 403n) Cook (1894: 308) Sedgefield (1899: 277) Schuldt (1905: §71n3, 178n3) Dodd (1908: 165) Lüngen (1911: 65) Wyatt (1912: 168)

Hedberg (1945): hasten, be busy, seize Gordon (1979): hasten on, quickens Yerkes (1984): hasten Campbell (1987): hasten, hurry Scragg (1992): hasten Mitchell and Robinson (1995): hasten on, be active Marsden (2004): hurry onward, be busy Anlezark (2009): hasten Godden and Irvine (2009): hasten	3sg.); ðnettān (pret. 3pl.); ðnette (pret. subj. sg.)	Cook (1919: 170, 208) Wright (1925: §325) Hedberg (1945: 102) Pinsker (1969: §32.1) Brunner (1965: §43n4, 218n1, 229n2, 403n) Morris (1967: 352) Gordon (1979: 65) Yerkes (1984: 145) Campbell (1987: §77n2, 241.2, 372, 455, 468, 753.1) Karp (1989: §65) Scragg (1992: 452) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343) Marsden (2004: 474) Anlezark (2009: 148) Godden and Irvine (2009: 587) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.82, 2.913, 5.5, 5.124, 5.127, 7.79n1) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
Headword: <b>onfyllan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Moffat (1987): fill up, sate	onfulled (pa. part.)	Moffat (1987: 119)
Headword: <b>ongebringan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Morris (1967): bring upon Scragg (1992): stimulate	ø	Lüngen (1911: 70) Morris (1967: 352) Scragg (1992: 453)
Headword: <b>ongyrwan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1905): unclothe, strip Mitchell (1995): unclothe, strip Mitchell and Robinson (1995): unclothe, strip Magennis (2002): take off, unclothe Marsden (2004): unclothe, strip	ondgeredæ (pret. ind. sg.); ongyrede (pret. ind. 3sg.); ongyrede (pret. 3sg.)	Cook (1905: 62) Lüngen (1911: 34) Mitchell (1995: 398) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343) Magennis (2002: 245) Marsden (2004: 475) Hogg and Fulk (2011: VI: §6.53)
Headword: <b>onhætan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): heat Cook (1919): ignite Marsden (2004): heat, inflame Anlezark (2009): heat	onhætan (inf.); onhæted (pa. part.); onhæted (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.)	Blackburn (1907: 200) Lüngen (1911: 56) Cook (1919: 190, 209) Heidermanns (1993: 271) Marsden (2004: 475) Anlezark (2009: 148) Dietz (2010: 572)
Headword: <b>onhrēran</b> Alternative spelling: onhrōēran, onhrāran		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): stir up, agitate Sedgefield (1899): stir up, agitate Blackburn (1907): move, disturb	onhrereð, onhrereþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); onhrerað, onhreraþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); onhrēred, onrered (pa. part.)	Cook (1894: 308) Sedgefield (1899: 278) Blackburn (1907: 200) Dodd (1908: 166) Krapp (1929: 315)

Dodd (1908): move violently, agitate Krapp (1929): arouse, stir up Gordon (1979): stir, move Scragg (1992): disturb, move Mitchell (1995): move, disturb Mitchell and Robinson (1995): stir, move Marsden (2004): stir up, disturb, move Godden and Irvine (2009): agitate, disturb		Morris (1967: 353) Gordon (1979: 65) Campbell (1987: §198) Scragg (1992: 453) Mitchell (1995: 398) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343) Marsden (2004: 475) Godden and Irvine (2009: 588) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.77n1)
Headword: <b>onhwyrfan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): turn round Mitchell and Robinson (1995): turn around	onhwyrfdon (pret. 3pl.); onhwyrfed (pa. part.)	Lüngen (1911: 58) Wyatt (1912: 168) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343)
Headword: <b>onhyldan</b> Alternative spelling: onhieldan, onheldan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): bend down, incline Cook (1919): bow Krapp (1929): incline, bend down, bow Scragg (1992): turn Mitchell and Robinson (1995): lower, incline O'Neill (2001): bend down, incline Marsden (2004): bend, incline Godden and Irvine (2009): bend, incline	onhylde (pres. 1sg.); onhylde (pret. 3sg.); onhyldan (pret. 3pl.); onhyld (imp. sg.); onhelded (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 278) Cook (1919: 196, 209) Wright (1925: §530) Krapp (1929: 315) Ogura (1989: 99) Scragg (1992: 453) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343) O'Neill (2001: 317) Marsden (2004: 475) Godden and Irvine (2009: 588) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
Headword: <b>onhyrdan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): strengthen, encourage Mitchell (1995): harden	onhyrded (pa. part.)	Lüngen (1911: 47) Cook (1919: 196, 209) Mitchell (1995: 398)
Headword: <b>onhyrian</b> Alternative spelling: onhyrigan, onhyrgan, onhirian, onherian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): emulate Sedgefield (1899): imitate Dodd (1908): imitate Wyatt (1912): imitate, emulate Morris (1967): imitate Campbell (1987): emulate Scragg (1992): imitate O'Neill (2001): emulate, imitate Godden and Irvine (2009): imitate Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): emulate	onhyrge (pres. 1sg.); onhyreð, onhyred, onhyreþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); onhyriað, onhyriaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); onherie, onhere, onhyrige (pres. subj. sg.); onherien, onhyrgen (pres. subj. pl.); onhyrigdon (pret. ind. pl.); onhyredon (pret. subj. 3pl.); onhyre (imp. sg.); onhyriað (imp. pl.); onhyrgean (imp. 1pl.); onhyrian, onhirian (inf.);	Sievers (1885: §400n1) Sedgefield (1899: 278) Dodd (1908: 166) Lüngen (1911: 66) Wyatt (1912: 168) Wright (1925: §525) Brunner (1965: §400n1) Morris (1967: 351, 353) Campbell (1987: §749) Scragg (1992: 453) Goh (1999: 153) O'Neill (2001: 317) Godden and Irvine (2009: 588) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1)

	onhyrgende (pres. part. nom. sg. fem.)	Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 96)
Headword: <b>onhyscan</b> Alternative spelling: onhiscan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): vilify, detest	onhisce, onhesce (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Dodd (1908: 166) Lüngen (1911: 59)
Headword: <b>onlænan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): lend, grant Dodd (1908): grant, vouchsafe Godden and Irvine (2009): lend	onlænð, onlænþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); onlænde (pret. 3sg.); onland, onlænd (pa. part.); onlænde (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Sedgefield (1899: 278) Dodd (1908: 166) Lüngen (1911: 31, 59) Godden and Irvine (2009: 588)
Headword: <b>onliesan</b> Alternative spelling: onlȳsan, onlēsan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): release Sedgefield (1899): unloosen, deliver Krapp (1929): loose, release Scragg (1992): release Godden and Irvine (2009): release	onlēseð (pres. ind. 3sg.); onlesað (pres. ind. 1pl.); onlēse (pres. subj. 3sg.); onlēsde (pret. ind. 1sg.); onlēsde (pret. ind. 3sg.); onlēsed, onliesed (pa. part.)	Cook (1894: 308) Sedgefield (1899: 278) Krapp (1929: 315) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 199) Scragg (1992: 453) Godden and Irvine (2009: 588)
Headword: <b>onlihtan</b> Alternative spelling: onlyhtan, onlȳhtan, ongelīhtan, onlihtan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): enlighten, illuminate Campbell (1959): illumine, light up Needham (1966): restore sight Yerkes (1984): restore sight Bodden (1987): give light to, enlighten Irvine (1987): illumine, make bright Scragg (1992): elighten, illuminate Irvine (1993): illumine, make bright O'Neill (2001): enlighten, light up Magennis (2002): light up, enlighten Marsden (2004): illuminate, give light to Blake (2009): illuminate Godden and Irvine (2009): illuminate	onliht, onlȳht, onlēoht, onlihteþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); onlihtæð, onlihtaþ, onlyhtaþ (pres. pl.); onlȳhte, ongelīhte (pres. subj. 3sg.); onlihte, onlichte, onlyhte (pret. 3sg.); onlihton (pret. 3pl.); onliht, onlyht (imp. sg.); anlyhtanne (dat. inf.); onlyhtenne (infl. inf.); onlyhtende (pres. part.); onliht, onlihte, onlihtod (pa. part.); onlihte, onlyhte (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Hargrove (1902: 104, 105) Campbell (1959: 129) Needham (1966: 105) Morris (1967: 353) Wenisch (1979: 295, 296, 296n125, 296n126) Yerkes (1984: 145) Bodden (1987: 122) Irvine (1987: 474) Scragg (1992: 453) Irvine (1993: 229) O'Neill (2001: 318) Magennis (2002: 245) Marsden (2004: 475) Blake (2009: 161) Godden and Irvine (2009: 588)
Headword: <b>onlȳsan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1905): redeem Campbell (1959): release, loose	onlȳseð (pres. ind. 3sg.); onlȳsdest (pret. 2sg.);	Cook (1905: 62) Lüngen (1911: 31, 59)



Mitchell and Robinson (1995): liberate, redeem Marsden (2004): free, redeem	onlysde (pret. 3sg.); onlysed (pa. part.); onlysede, onlysde (pa. part. nom. pl.); onlysde (pa. part. acc. pl.)	Campbell (1959: 129) Morris (1967: 353) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343) Marsden (2004: 475)
Headword: <b>onmælan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): announce	onmælde (pret. 3sg.)	Blackburn (1907: 200)
Headword: <b>onmēdan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): presume, take upon oneself	onwēde (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §64) Wyatt (1912: 168)
Headword: <b>onōrettan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): struggle on, accomplish Marckwardt (1942): perform with difficulty Malone (1962): win, achieve (by fighting)	onōrette (pret. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §71n3, 178n3) Blackburn (1907: 200) Lüngen (1911: 53) Marckwardt (1942: 276, 277, 280) Malone (1962: 124)
Headword: <b>onsælan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): unbind, unloose	onsælap (imp. 2pl.); onsæled (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §71n3, 178n3) Blackburn (1907: 200) Lüngen (1911: 53) Marckwardt (1942: 276, 277, 280) Malone (1962: 124)
Headword: <b>onsælan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): unbind, unloose	onsælap (imp. 2pl.); onsæled (pa. part.)	Blackburn (1907: 200) Lüngen (1911: 33) Wright (1925: §654) Morris (1967: 353)
Headword: <b>onsendan</b> Alternative spelling: onseḡndan, ansendan, onsændan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): send Sedgefield (1899): send Hargrove (1902): send Cook (1905): give up, yield up Blackburn (1907): send Dodd (1908): send forth Cook (1919): send, yield up, offer Krapp (1929): send, transmit Campbell (1959): send Mertens-Fonck (1960): send forth or out Dunning and Bliss (1969): dispatch Scragg (1992): send, give up Mitchell (1995): send out/forth, yield up	onsendeð, onsende, onsent (pres. ind. 3sg.); onsende (pres. subj. 2sg.); onsende (pres. subj. 3sg.); onsende, ansænde (pret. 3sg.); onsendan (pret. pl.); onsendan (pret. 3pl.); onsend (imp. sg.); onsended, onsended (pa. part.); onsended (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.)	Cook (1894: 308) Sedgefield (1899: 278) Hargrove (1902: 105) Cook (1905: 62) Blackburn (1907: 200) Dodd (1908: 15) Lüngen (1911: 32) Cook (1919: 209, 215) Krapp (1929: 315) Meroney (1943: 50) Hendrickson (1948: 46, 63) Campbell (1959: 129) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 268, 269) Morris (1967: 354) Sweet (1967b: 300) Dunning and Bliss (1969: 136) Pilch (1970: 127)

Mitchell and Robinson (1995): send, send forth O'Neill (2001): send (forth) Pettit (2001): send forth Marsden (2004): send forth, yield up Anlezark (2009): send out Godden and Irvine (2009): send Karasawa (2015): send out, send forth		Hiltunen (1983: 50) Scragg (1992: 453) Mitchell (1995: 398) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 344) O'Neill (2001: 318) Pettit (2001: 250) Marsden (2004: 475) Anlezark (2009: 148) Godden and Irvine (2009: 527) Sauer (2013: 261) Karasawa (2015: 207)
Headword: <b>onslæpan</b> Alternative spelling: onslēpan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Mitchell (1995): go sleep Mitchell and Robinson (1995): fall asleep Marsden (2004): fall asleep	onslēpte, onslep (pret. 3sg.)	Morris (1967: 354) Mitchell (1995: 398) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 344) Marsden (2004: 475)
Headword: <b>onstellan</b> Alternative spelling: anstiellan, anstyllan, onsteallan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Palmgren (1904): put in stall Blackburn (1907): put, place Dodd (1908): establish Wyatt (1912): bring about, devise Krapp (1929): place, establish, create Morris (1967): set Finnegan (1977): institute, be the author of Irvine (1987): institute, set Scragg (1992): exemplify, take example Irvine (1993): institute, set Mitchell (1995): create, establish Mitchell and Robinson (1995): institute, set the example for, establish Marsden (2004): establish, institute, set the example of	anstelle, onstelle (pres. 1sg.); onstellan (pres. subj. pl.); onstealde, anstealde, onstalde (pret. 3sg.); onstaldon (pret. 2pl.); onstealdon (pret. 3pl.); onstællan, onsteallan (inf.); onsteled (pa. part.)	Palmgren (1904: 8) Schuldt (1905: §49) Blackburn (1907: 200) Dodd (1908: 15) Lüngen (1911: 63) Wyatt (1912: 130) Krapp (1929: 315) Morris (1967: 354) Finnegan (1977: 141) Campbell (1987: §753(a)) Irvine (1987: 474) Ogura (1989: 99) Scragg (1992: 453) Irvine (1993: 229) Mitchell (1995: 398) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 344) Krygier (1997: 270) Marsden (2004: 475)
Headword: <b>onstyrian</b> Alternative spelling: astyrian, instyrian, astyrgan, iondstyrian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): move Sedgefield (1899): disturb, affect Krapp (1929): stir up, excite, move Sweet (1967a): stir, move Finnegan (1977): stir up Scragg (1992): agitate, disturb, stir up O'Neill (2001): move, agitate Pettit (2001): stir up, agitate	onstyreð, onstyrep (pres. ind. 3sg.); onstyred (pa. part.); onstyrede (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Cook (1894: 308) Sedgefield (1899: 278) Lüngen (1911: 43) Krapp (1929: 315) Hendrickson (1948: 47, 63) Morris (1967: 354) Sweet (1967a: 121) Finnegan (1977: 141) Wenisch (1979: 296, 326) Ogura (1989: 99) Scragg (1992: 453) O'Neill (2001: 318)

Schreiber (2003): move, stir, excite Marsden (2004): stir up, move, rouse Godden and Irvine (2009): disturb, afflict		Pettit (2001: 239) Schreiber (2003: 15) Marsden (2004: 475) Godden and Irvine (2009: 588)
<b>Headword: ontendan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Bammesberger (1965): kindle Lehmann (1986): kindle Irvine (1987): set fire to Irvine (1993): set fire to Mitchell and Robinson (1995): kindle, burn Blake (2009): set fire to	ontent (pres. ind. 3sg.); ontende (pret. 3sg.); ontend (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.)	Lüngen (1911: 44) Wright (1925: §530) Bammesberger (1965: 100) Seebold (1970: 502) Lehmann (1986: T14) Irvine (1987: 474) Ogura (1989: 99) Irvine (1993: 229) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 344) Blake (2009: 161) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93) Kroonen (2013: 508)
<b>Headword: ontrowan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Blackburn (1907): trust, believe	ontrowde (pret. 3sg.)	Blackburn (1907: 200) Lüngen (1911: 73)
<b>Headword: ontȳnan</b> Alternative spelling: ontēnan, untynan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): open Cook (1894): open Hargrove (1902): open Dodd (1908): open Wyatt (1912): uncover, open Cook (1919): open, reveal Wright (1925): open Krapp (1929): open up; reveal Campbell (1959): unlock, open, reveal Mertens-Fonck (1960): open Finnegan (1977): disclose, reveal Yerkes (1984): open, unfasten Campbell (1987): open Scragg (1992): open, reveal O'Neill (2001): open, reveal, display Marsden (2004): open	ontynu, ontyne (pres. ind. 1sg.); ontynes, untȳnst (pres. 2sg.); ontȳneð, ontynð, ontyneþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ontēnð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ontynað (pres. ind. 3pl.); ontȳne (pres. subj. 3sg.); ontȳnde (pret. 1sg.); untynde, ontȳnde (pret. 3sg.); ontynndon (pret. ind. 3pl.); ontȳne, untyn, ontyn (imp. sg.); ontynað (imp. pl.); ontȳnan (inf.); ontynendum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.); ontȳned, onteneð (pa. part.); ontyned (pa. part. nom. sg.); ontynde, ontynede (pa. part. nom. pl.); untynede (pa. part. acc. sg. fem.)	Sievers (1885: §96a, 154) Cook (1894: 308) Hargrove (1902: 115) Dodd (1908: 167, 220) Wyatt (1912: 168) Cook (1919: 209, 224) Wright (1925: §132, 190, 654) Krapp (1929: 316) Campbell (1959: 129) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 319, 320) Brunner (1965: §103) Morris (1967: 354) Pilch (1970: 43) Finnegan (1977: 141) Wenisch (1979: 240n1031) Yerkes (1984: 145, 160) Kastovsky (1985: 245) Campbell (1987: §288) Scragg (1992: 453) O'Neill (2001: 318) Magennis (2002: 256) Marsden (2004: 475) Dietz (2010: 573)
<b>Headword: onwæcan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Marsden (2004): weaken, soften	onwæcen (pres subj. 1pl.)	Lüngen (1911: 47) Heidermanns (1993: 644) Marsden (2004: 475)

Headword: <b>onwendan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): change Wyatt (1912): change Cook (1919): change Mertens-Fonck (1960): turn away, give a wrong direction, overthrow, do away with Leslie (1966): change Dunning and Bliss (1969): change (for the worse) Scragg (1992): turn, change Mitchell and Robinson (1995): change O'Neill (2001): change Marsden (2004): change, overturn, upset, reverse, pervert, transgress against Godden and Irvine (2009): change Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): vary, change	onwendes (pres. ind. 2sg.); onwendeð, onwent (pres. ind. 3sg.); onwendað, onwendap̄ (pres. ind. pl.); onwende (pres. subj. 3sg.); onwendan (pres. subj. 1pl.); onwendon (pres. subj. 3pl.); onwendest (pret. 2sg.); onwende (pret. 3sg.); onwendan, onwendun (pret. 3pl.); onwend (imp. sg.); onwended, onwend (pa. part.); onwenda, onwende (pa. part. pl.)	Sedgefield (1899: 278) Lüngen (1911: 23, 30, 64) Wyatt (1912: 168) Cook (1919 209, 232) Wright (1925: §654) Weman (1933: 147, 148) Hendrickson (1948: 48, 63) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 338, 339) Leslie (1966: 83) Dunning and Bliss (1969: 136) de la Cruz (1975: 61) Hiltunen (1983: 50) Ogura (1989: 99) Kastovsky (1992b: 337) Scragg (1992: 454) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 344) O'Neill (2001: 318) Marsden (2004: 475) Godden and Irvine (2009: 589) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 96)
Headword: <b>onywan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Yerkes (1984): show, reveal, manifest	onyw̄p̄ (pres. ind. 3sg.); onywde (pret. 3sg.); anywanne (infl. inf.)	Lüngen (1911: 67) Yerkes (1984: 112, 114, 145)
Headword: <b>ōrettan</b> Alternative spelling: orettan, orrettan, ōrrettan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): fight, battle Blackburn (1907): struggle, hasten Wright (1925): fight Hedberg (1945): disgrace Campbell (1987): fight, disgrace	orette (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §43n4, 218n1, 403n) Blackburn (1907: 201) Wright (1925: §14) Prokosch (1939: §67a) Marckwardt (1942: 276, 277) Hedberg (1945: 102) Pinsker (1969: §186.1a) Brunner (1965: §43n4, 28n1, 403n) Campbell (1987: §77, 241.3, 287, 372, 455, 468) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.127, 7.79) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
Headword: <b>oþiewan</b> Alternative spelling: at̄ywan, oð̄ywan, oðēawan, oþewan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): show, appear Cook (1919): appear, be manifest, display, show Mitchell (1995): appear, show itself O'Neill (2001): show oneself Godden and Irvine (2009): show, reveal, appear Liuzza (2011): appear	oð̄ywe (pres. 1sg.); oteweð, oteweþ̄ (pres. ind. 3sg.); oðewe, oþewe (pres. subj. sg.); oþiewde, oðeowde, oð̄ywe, oþeowde (pret. 3sg.); oðewed, oðēawed, oþewed (pa. part.); at̄ywede (pa. part. acc. sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 279) Cook (1919: 168, 209, 210, 239) Mitchell (1995: 398) O'Neill (2001: 318) Godden and Irvine (2009: 589) Liuzza (2011: 255)

<b>Headword: pyngan</b> Alternative spelling: pingan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hedberg (1945): prick Campbell (1987): prick Baker and Lapidge (1995): prick	pingð (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §188) Hedberg (1945: 150) Campbell (1987: §528, 532) Wollmann (1990: 166) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 456) Durkin (2014: 113, 140)
<b>Headword: rācan</b> Alternative spelling: rācean, rācan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): reach Blackburn (1907): reach, present, give Wyatt (1912): reach, extend Wright (1925): reach Krapp (1929): reach Hedberg (1945): reach Ure (1957:): give, bestow Bammesberger (1965): stretch out, reach out, offer, give, bring, grant Sweet (1967a): reach Finnegan (1977): reach Campbell (1987): reach Karp (1989): reach (out) Mitchell and Robinson (1995): reach (out) Anlezark (2009): reach	rāce (pres. 1sg.); rāhte (pret. ind. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §206n5, 407.1, 407n11) Schuldt (1905: §155) Blackburn (1907: 202) Weick (1911: 34, 69) Wyatt (1912: 169) Wright (1925: §134, 534) Krapp (1929: 318) Prokosch (1939: §67c) Meroney (1943: 49) Hedberg (1945: 134) Ure (1957: 140) Bammesberger (1965: 108) Sweet (1967a: 121) Brunner (1965: §407.1, 407n4) Howren (1967: 677n7) Finnegan (1977: 141) Campbell (1987: §233, 751.2, 753.9(b2)) Karp (1989: §10, 16) Ogura (1989: 100) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 344) Krygier (1997: 270) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 317) Anlezark (2009: 148) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100f)
<b>Headword: rādan</b> Alternative spelling: rēdan, rādan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): advise, read, counsel Hargrove (1902): decree, determine, read, explain Blackburn (1907): rule, direct Wyatt (1912): read, explain, solve Wright (1925): advise Hedberg (1945): read Bammesberger (1965): advise, convince, plan, decide Needham (1966): read Fowler (1972): decide Bammesberger (1984): guess Scragg (1984): instruct Lehmann (1986): advise	rāde (pres. ind. 1sg.); rēdst, gerēdst (pres. 2sg.); rāet, rādeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); rādað, rādaþ, rāde (pres. ind. 1pl.); rādað (pres. ind. 3pl.); rāde (pres. subj. 3sg.); rāden (pres. subj. pl.); rādde, rēd, reord (pret.); rādde (pret. sg.); gerādest (pret. 2sg.); gerādde, reord (pret. 3sg.); reordon (pret. 3pl.); rādde (pret. subj. sg.); rāð (imp. 2sg.); rāde (imp. pl.); rāddan, rāddon,	Sievers (1885: §57.2, 57n2, 181.1, 359.2, 394.1, 394n2, 395.2a, 395.3, 405n3) Hargrove (1902: 105) Schuldt (1905: §22, 62) Blackburn (1907: 202) Dodd (1908: 170) Wyatt (1912: 169) Wright (1925: §119, 125, 162, 278, 511, 513) Prokosch (1939: §62a, 62g) Hedberg (1945: 81) Pinsker (1969) Bammesberger (1965: 18, 30, 31) Brunner (1965: §62, 181.1, 359.2, 394.1, 394n1, 395.2a, 395n2, 405n3)

Campbell (1987): advise Irvine (1987): advise Irvine (1993): advise Wilcox (1994): read, read out Baker and Lapidge (1995): read Mitchell (1995): advise, design O'Neill (2001): govern Magennis (2002): guide, advise Marsden (2004): advise, guide, decree, determine Anlezark (2009): advice, direct Godden and Irvine (2009): control, govern Bator (2010): rule, govern, guide; advise, counsel	rædan (inf.); rēded, rēden (pa. part.)	Needham (1966: 106) Krahe (1967: 211) Pilch (1970: 93, 132, 149, 153, 211) Fowler (1972: 53) Nielsen (1981: 229) Scragg (1984: 101) Mitchell (1985: §3667) Lehmann (1986: G57) Campbell (1987: §747) Irvine (1987: 475) Irvine (1993: 229) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 457) Mitchell (1995: 385) Goh (1999: 153) O'Neill (2001: 319) Magennis (2002: 230) Marsden (2004: 477) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 314) Anlezark (2009: 148) Godden and Irvine (2009: 590) Bator (2010: 99) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §7.89) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.71, 6.71n1, 6.75-6, 6.75n1, 6.93) Kroonen (2013: 402, 408)
Headword: <b>ræfnan</b> Alternative spelling: refnan, ræfnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): perform Cook (1919): suffer Hedberg (1945): perform, undergo Finnegan (1977): carry out, brin pass Campbell (1987): perform Hogg (1992): perform Scragg (1992): undergo, suffer Marsden (2004): do, perform	ræfndon (pret. 3pl.); ræfnan, hrefnan (inf.)	Sievers (1885: §193n, 404n1b) Schuldt (1905: §155) Cook (1919: 210) Wright (1925: §532) Hedberg (1945: 276) Brunner (1965: §193n1, 404n1b) Finnegan (1977: 141) Campbell (1987: §73n2) Hogg (1992: 97) Scragg (1992: 454) Marsden (2004: 477) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.82) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.96)
Headword: <b>ræpan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): bind, fetter Krapp (1929): rope; bind, tie (with a rope) Mitchell (1995): bind, capture, enslave Godden and Irvine (2009): bind, tie up	ræpton (pret. 3pl.); geræped (pa. part.); geræpte (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Sedgefield (1899: 280) Schuldt (1905: §70) Jensen (1913: 63) Krapp (1929: 318) Krahe (1967: 209) Kastovsky (1985: 243, 244) Mitchell (1995: 399) Orel (2003: 296) Godden and Irvine (2009: 590)
Headword: <b>ræran</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): raise, rear Dodd (1908): establish Wyatt (1912): raise	ræreð (pres. ind. 3sg.); rære (pres. subj. 3sg.); rærde (pret. 3sg.); rærdon	Schuldt (1905: §5) Blackburn (1907: 202) Dodd (1908: 171)

<p>Cook (1919): raise, stir up  Wright (1925): raise  Krapp (1929): raise, rear, exalt  Hedberg (1945): raise  Whitelock (1963): rear, set up, begin  Bammesberger (1965): lift up, rise up, promote, raise, build, establish, begin, do, perpetrate, arouse  Bammesberger (1984): rear  Mitchell (1995): raise up  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): lift up, offer up  Marsden (2004): lift up, promote, commit  Miller (2012): raise  Karasawa (2015): raise, lift up</p>	<p>(pret. 3pl.); rærde (pret. subj. 3pl.); ræran (inf.); rære (imp. 2sg.)</p>	<p>Wyatt (1912: 169)  Jensen (1913: 67)  Cook (1919: 210)  Wright (1925: §134, 239, 530, 643)  Krapp (1929: 318)  Meroney (1943: 47)  Hedberg (1945: 219)  Hendrickson (1948: 46)  Whitelock (1963: 83)  Pinsker (1969)  Bammesberger (1965: 31)  Morris (1967: 356)  Harrison (1970: 47)  Pilch (1970: 130)  Seebold (1970: 372)  Bammesberger (1984: 39, 42, 48)  Campbell (1987: §14n2)  Kastovsky (1989a: 163)  Kastovsky (1989b: 116)  Kastovsky (1992a: 419)  Kastovsky (1992b: 361)  Mitchell (1995: 399)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §107fn; 345)  Orel (2003: 296)  Marsden (2004: 477)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)  Miller (2012: 115)  Kroonen (2013: 403)  Durkin (2014: 191, 196)  Karasawa (2015: 207)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>ræsan</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): storm  Sedgefield (1899): rush  Wyatt (1912): rush (upon)  Krapp (1929): rush, race  Hedberg (1945): rush  Campbell (1987): rush  Karp (1989): rush (upon)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): rush  O'Neill (2001): attack  Marsden (2004): rush (upon), attack  Godden and Irvine (2009): rush</p>	<p>ræseð, ræst (pres. ind. 3sg.); ræse, ræst (pret. ind. 3sg.); ræse (pret. 3sg.); ræsdon (pret. ind. pl.); ræs (imp. sg.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §203, 405n1)  Sedgefield (1899: 280)  Schuldt (1905: §62)  Wyatt (1912: 169)  Wright (1925: §531)  Krapp (1929: 318)  Meroney (1943: 49)  Hedberg (1945: 179)  Brunner (1965: §203, 203n, 405n1)  Morris (1967: 356)  Harrison (1970: 20)  Campbell (1987: §50.1, 444)  Karp (1989: §9, 16)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 345)  Niwa (1995: V2)  O'Neill (2001: 319)  Ogura (2002)  Orel (2003: 304)  Marsden (2004: 477)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 590)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.83, 6.103)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>ræswan</b>  Alternative spelling: ræswian, ræswan, ræswian</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>

Sievers (1885): conjecture Sedgefield (1899): conjecture Mertens-Fonck (1960): suspect, conjecture, apprehend Campbell (1987): think O'Neill (2001): suppose Godden and Irvine (2009): conjetur	ræsweð, hræsweð, ræsweþ, hræsweþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ræsweðest (pret. 2sg.); ræswodan (pret. pl.); rēsenðe (pres. part. nom. sg.)	Sievers (1885: §408n8) Sedgefield (1899: 280) Schuldt (1905: §62) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 245) Brunner (1965: §408n9) Campbell (1987: §753(5)) O'Neill (2001: 319) Godden and Irvine (2009: 567, 590) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.97, 6.97n8)
Headword: <b>rāsettān</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): rage (of fire) Marckwardt (1942): rage Godden and Irvine (2009): blaze, rage	∅	Sedgefield (1899: 280) Schuldt (1905: §176) Marckwardt (1942: 276, 279) Godden and Irvine (2009: 590)
Headword: <b>reccan</b> Alternative spelling: reccean, rēcan, rēcean, rēccan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): care, reck Sedgefield (1899): care for, reck Hargrove (1902): care, reck Blackburn (1907): reck, care Dodd (1908): care Wyatt (1912): reck, care for Cook (1919): report, explain, expound Krapp (1929): reck, care Hedberg (1945): care for, direct Mertens-Fonck (1960): rule, direct, guide Whitelock (1963): reck, care Bammesberger (1965): care, care about Needham (1966): reck, care about Sweet (1967a): reck, care Garmonsway (1978): reck, care (for) Scragg (1984): care about Yerkes (1984): recount, recite, instruct, tend, direct Campbell (1987): care Karp (1989): take account of Scragg (1992): care about, desire Wilcox (1994): care for, be interested in Mitchell (1995): care Mitchell and Robinson (1995): care about, care O'Neill (2001): care Magennis (2002): recount, relate, direct Marsden (2004): care about, care for, be interested in Blake (2009): care for, be interested in	recce (pres. 1sg.); reces, recst, recstu, gereces (pres. ind. 2sg.); recceð, recð, recþ, receð, gereceð, receþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); rēce wē (pres. pl. in inversion); rēce, recce (pres. 1pl.); reccað (pres. ind. 2pl.); reccað, reccaþ (pres. 3pl.); recce, gerece, recce (pres. subj. sg.); reccean, reccan (pres. subj. 3pl.); rehte, ræhte, rehton, rōhte (pret.); rōhte, gerehte, rehte (pret. 1sg.); rōhte, reahte, rehte, gerehte (pret. 3sg.); rōhton (pret. pl.); rōhton (pret. 2pl.); rōhton, rōhtan, rehton (pret. 3pl.); rohte (pret. subj. 3sg.); rece, gerece (imp. sg.); reccean, gereccan, reccan (inf.); recceanne, reccenne, gereccenne (infl. inf.); reccende, gereht (pres. part.); geræht, gereht (pa. part. nom. sg.); gereht (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Sievers (1885: §230n1, 407n12) Sedgefield (1899: 281) Schuldt (1905: §66n) Blackburn (1907: 202) Dodd (1908: 171) Bergsten (1911: 29) Wyatt (1912: 170) Cook (1919: 183, 210) Krapp (1929: 319, 320) Hedberg (1945: 155) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 242, 243) Whitelock (1963: 83) Bammesberger (1965: 58, 59) Brunner (1965: §119n5, 122n6, 138.3, 227, 229n2, 407.1, 407n2, 407n3, 410n5) Needham (1966: 106) Morris (1967: 356) Sweet (1967a: 121) Harrison (1970: 14, 26, 34) von Schon (1977: §4) Wenisch (1979: 154n390) Scragg (1984: 101) Yerkes (1984: 146) Campbell (1987: §287, 287n1, 438, 753.9(b4)) Hofstetter (1987: 599) Hofstetter (1988: 149) Karp (1989) Ogura (1989: 100) Scragg (1992: 455) Wilcox (1994: 187, 188) Mitchell (1995: 399) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §122; 345) Niwa (1995: V2) Krygier (1997: 270) O'Neill (2001: 319, 320) Magennis (2002: 246)



Godden and Irvine (2009): care (for, about)		Marsden (2004: 477) Blake (2009: 161) Godden and Irvine (2009: 526, 591) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.200n3) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100c)
<b>Headword: reccan</b> Alternative spelling: reccean, reccēan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): narrate Cook (1894): relate, narrate; expound Sedgefield (1899): explain, prove, narrate, reckon Hargrove (1902): expound, explain, rule, direct Blackburn (1907): relate, explain, interpret Wyatt (1912): tell, declare Krapp (1929): narrate, tell, interpret Campbell (1959): interpret Morris (1967): tell, declare, explain, relate Sweet (1967a): tell, narrate Campbell (1987): narrate, direct Irvine (1987): explain, expound Karp (1989): narrate Irvine (1993): explain, expound Wilcox (1994): tell, recount Baker and Lapidge (1995): tell, recount Mitchell (1995): tell, narrate Mitchell and Robinson (1995): explain, relate O'Neill (2001): explain, direct Godden and Irvine (2009): explain, interpret, narrate, account, affirm Haselow (2011): narrate, tell, say	recce, gerecce (pres. ind. 1sg.); recst (pres. 2sg.); recð, gerecð, recþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); reccaþ, reccað (pres. pl.); reccað (pres. 2pl.); recce, gerecce (pres. subj. sg.); reccað (pres. 3pl.); reahte, rehte, gerehte (pret. 1sg.); reahtes, gerehtes, gerehtest, reahhest, reahte, rehtest, reahtest (pret. 2sg.); reahte, rehte, ræhte (pret. ind. sg.); rehte, reahte, gerehte, ræahte (pret. 3sg.); rehton, gerehton, rehtan, gerihton, reahton, gereahnton (pret. pl.); rehton, reahton, gereahnton (pret. 3pl.); gereahte (pret. subj. sg.); rece, gerece (imp. sg.); gerece (imp. 2sg.); reccan, gereccan, recan, gerecan (infl.); recenne, gereccanne, gereccanne, recenne, gereccanne (infl. inf.); gereahnt, gereht, gerihte (pa. part.); gereahntne (pa. part. acc. sg.)	Sievers (1885: §162n3, 206.3b, 227, 407.1, 407n9, 410n5) Cook (1894: 309) Sedgefield (1899: 280) Hargrove (1902: 91, 105) Schuldt (1905: §47n1, 152, 155) Blackburn (1907: 202) Wyatt (1912: 170) Krapp (1929: 319) Prokosch (1939: §67c) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Campbell (1959: 121) Morris (1967: 315, 356) Sweet (1967a: 121) Pilch (1970: 135) Seebold (1970: 373) Campbell (1987: §223, 753.9(b1)) Irvine (1987: 475) Karp (1989: §64) Ogura (1989: 100) Irvine (1993: 229) Wilcox (1994: 187, 188) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 457) Mitchell (1995: 399) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §122; 345) Krygier (1997: 270) O'Neill (2001: 319) Godden and Irvine (2009: 591) Haselow (2011: 171) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.66, 5.85.8, 5.98n2, 5.120, 5.121) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.88, 6.100b)
<b>Headword: reccean</b> Alternative spelling: reccan, ræccean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): reach Wyatt (1912): stretch Bammesberger (1965): reach, reach out Morris (1967): reach Lehmann (1986): stretch out, rule	ræhte (pret.); gereahnte (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Sievers (1885: §407.1) Wyatt (1912: 170) Pinsker (1969: §166B5) Bammesberger (1965: 51, 52, 53) Morris (1967: 315) Harrison (1970: 14) Lehmann (1986: R21) Kroonen (2013: 403)
<b>Headword: restan</b> Alternative spelling: ræstan, resten		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

<p>Sievers (1885): rest  Cook (1894): rest  Cook (1905): rest, repose  Blackburn (1907): rest, remain  Dodd (1908): rest  Wyatt (1912): rest, tarry  Cook (1919): rest  Wright (1925): rest  Krapp (1929): rest, remain  Hedberg (1945): rest  Cross and Hill (1982): rest, remain  Yerkes (1984): rest  Irvine (1987): rest  Bodden (1987): rest  Moffat (1987): rest, repose  Karp (1989): rest  Irvine (1993): rest  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): rest, lie, remain  O'Neill (2001): be resting, rest  Pettit (2001): rest, lie down  Magennis (2002): rest  Marsden (2004): rest  Anlezark (2009): rest  Haselow (2011): rest  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): rest, go bed  Karasawa (2015): rest</p>	<p>reste, gereste (pres. 1sg.);  resteð, rest, gerest,  geresteð (pres. ind. 3sg.);  restað, restaþ (pres. 3pl.);  reste, ræste (pres. subj.  sg.); reste (pres. subj.  3sg.); reste (pret. ind.  1sg.); reste, gereste (pret.  3sg.); reston (pret. 3pl.);  restan, resten, geresta  (inf.); gerestenne (infl.  inf.); restende (pres. part.);  restende (pres. part. nom.  sg. neut.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §44n1, 89n2, 359.7, 359n8, 405n11)  Cook (1894: 309)  Cook (1905: 63)  Schuldt (1905: §48)  Blackburn (1907: 203)  Dodd (1908: 172)  Weick (1911: 35)  Wyatt (1912: 170)  Cook (1919: 184, 210, 211)  Wright (1925: §56, 259, 298, 306, 530)  Krapp (1929: 319)  Hedberg (1945: 77)  Hendrickson (1948: 46)  Brunner (1965: §44n6, 96.2, 359.7, 359n8, 405n11)  Morris (1967: 315, 356)  Cross and Hill (1982: 176)  Yerkes (1984: 147)  Kastovsky (1985: 252, 253)  Bodden (1987: 122)  Irvine (1987: 475)  Moffat (1987: 120)  Karp (1989)  Ogura (1989: 100)  Irvine (1993: 229)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 345)  Niwa (1995: V1: 114, 116, 123)  Niwa (1995: V2)  O'Neill (2001: 319)  Pettit (2001: 252)  Magennis (2002: 246)  Marsden (2004: 478)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 318)  Anlezark (2009: 148)  Haselow (2011: 67)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.80n3)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93, 6.103)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 97)  Karasawa (2015: 207)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>rētan</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): rejoice  Sedgefield (1899): cheer, comfort  Hedberg (1945): cheer  Scragg (1992): comfort  Godden and Irvine (2009): comfort</p>	<p>rēt, retaþ, reteþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); rete (pret. 3sg.); gerētne (pa. part. acc. sg.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §405n8b)  Sedgefield (1899: 281)  Schuldt (1905: §116, 153)  Wright (1925: §531)  Hedberg (1945: 67)  Hendrickson (1948: 46)  Brunner (1965: §405n8)  Morris (1967: 356)  Scragg (1992: 455)  Heidermanns (1993: 453)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 591)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>rihtan</b>  Alternative spelling: ryhtan, reihtan, rehtan, gerihtan</p>		

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): direct Sedgefield (1899): guide, control Dodd (1908): set right Wright (1925): set straight Hedberg (1945): make straight Needham (1966): right, restore health Morris (1967): correct, direct Lehmann (1986): direct, rule, lead Scragg (1992): set straight Baker and Lapidge (1995): govern, direct, correct O'Neill (2001): direct Godden and Irvine (2009): guide, correct	riht, geriht, reht (pres. ind. 3sg.); rihtap (pres. ind. pl.); rihte (pres. subj. 3sg.); rihtan (pres. subj. 3pl.); rihte (pret. sg.); gerihte (pret. 3sg.); geriht (imp. sg.); rehtanne (infl. inf.); riht (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §100n1, 108n1, 164.2, 405n11b, 406n6, 410n5) Sedgefield (1899: 282) Schuldt (1905: §109) Dodd (1908: 173) Wright (1925: §99, 530) Hedberg (1945: 73) Brunner (1965: §119, 120n7, 405n11, 406n6, 410n5) Needham (1966: 106) Morris (1967: 357) Lehmann (1986: R5) Hofstetter (1987: 599) Hofstetter (1988: 149) Scragg (1992: 455) Heidermanns (1993: 442) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 457) O'Neill (2001: 319) Orel (2003: 301) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 322) Godden and Irvine (2009: 591, 592) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.94, 5.94n1) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93) Kroonen (2013: 408)
Headword: <b>rihtlæcan</b> Alternative spelling: rihtlæcean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): justify Dodd (1908): reform	rihtlæce (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §407n17) Schuldt (1905: §185) Dodd (1908: 173) Wright (1925: §658) Brunner (1965: §407n10) Krygier (1997: 270)
Headword: <b>rīman</b> Alternative spelling: rīman, arīman		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): enumerate, count Cook (1919): account, esteem as Krapp (1929): count, number Hedberg (1945): count Mertens-Fonck (1960): count, number Fry (1974): count, number, reckon, tell, esteem as Lehmann (1986): count, number Scragg (1992): count, enumerate Baker and Lapidge (1995): count O'Neill (2001): number	rimu (pres. ind. 1sg.); rimeð, rimeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); gerimdon (pret. 3pl.); rīmanne, rīmande (infl. inf.); gerīmed (pa. part.); rīmde (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Hargrove (1902: 106) Schuldt (1905: §65) Cook (1919: 211) Krapp (1929: 320) Hedberg (1945: 225) Hendrickson (1948: 26, 46) Fry (1974: 65, 72) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 246, 247) Morris (1967: 357) Lehmann (1986: R9) Scragg (1992: 412) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 458) O'Neill (2001: 320)
Headword: <b>rīnan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Sievers (1885): rain Cook (1894): rain Palmgren (1904): rain Dodd (1908): rain Wright (1925): rain Krapp (1929): rain Hedberg (1945): rain Mertens-Fonck (1960): rain, cause fall like rain Sweet (1967a): rain Campbell (1987): rain Scragg (1992): rain Mitchell (1995): rain Mitchell and Robinson (1995): rain Anlezark (2009): rain	rīneð, rineþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); rinað (pres. ind. 3pl.); regnaþ (pres.); rīne (pres. subj. 3sg.); rān (pret. sg.); rinde (pret. ind. 3sg.); rān (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §92, 213, 382n2) Cook (1894: 309) Palmgren (1904: 11) Dodd (1908: 174) Wright (1925: §96, 321) Krapp (1929: 320) Hedberg (1945: 230) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 247) Brunner (1965: §99, 213, 214.3, 382n2) Morris (1967: 357) Sweet (1967a: 121) Seebold (1970: 370) Nielsen (1981: 137) Ogura (1986: 305) Campbell (1987: §112, 267) Scragg (1992: 455) Mitchell (1995: 399) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 345) Anlezark (2009: 148) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §3.6, 7.16n8, 7.70) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.5n1, 6.43)
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Headword: **rȳman**

Alternative spelling: rūmian, ryman, geryman

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): vacate Sedgefield (1899): clear, evacuate Blackburn (1907): move aside, put out of the way, make room for, set free Dodd (1908): enlarge, clear, aid, enrich Wyatt (1912): make room, clear the way Cook (1919): extend Wright (1925): make room Krapp (1929): enlarge, make spacious Palmgren (1904): make room, enlarge, retire Hedberg (1945): yield, open up Needham (1966): enlarge Scragg (1992): extend, enlarge Mitchell (1995): sweep away Mitchell and Robinson (1995): extend Anlezark (2009): make spacious Godden and Irvine (2009): open up	ryme (pres. 1sg.); rȳmeð, gerymeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); rymað (pres. 3pl.); rȳmde, gerȳmde (pret. 3sg.); rȳmdon (pret. 3pl.); gerymdon (pret. subj. pl.); gerȳmed (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §405n1) Sedgefield (1899: 283) Palmgren (1904: 13, 14) Schuldt (1905: §118, 153) Blackburn (1907: 167) Dodd (1908: 174) Weick (1911: 69) Wyatt (1912: 170) Cook (1919: 184, 212) Wright (1925: §132, 530, 643) Krapp (1929: 320) Hedberg (1945: 225) Brunner (1965: §405n1) Needham (1966: 106) Morris (1967: 315) Pilch (1970: 55) von Schon (1977: §6) Kastovsky (1985: 241) Scragg (1992: 456) Heidermanns (1993: 456) Mitchell (1995: 399) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 346) Anlezark (2009: 148) Godden and Irvine (2009: 593) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103, 6.130)

Headword: **rȳpan**

Alternative spelling: rēpan, rīpan

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
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Dodd (1908): pillage Krapp (1929): plunder, spoil Hedberg (1945): spoil Whitelock (1963): plunder, rob Bammesberger (1965): plunder, tussle, loot Mitchell and Robinson (1995): plunder Marsden (2004): plunder, rob Haselow (2011): spoil, plunder	rȳpāþ, rypað (pres. 3pl.); rypað (pres. subj. 3sg.); rȳpton (pret. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §155) Dodd (1908: 174) Krapp (1929: 320) Hedberg (1945: 129) Whitelock (1963: 83) Bammesberger (1965: 96) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 346) Marsden (2004: 479) Pons-Sanz (2007: 165) Haselow (2011: 117) Kroonen (2013: 406)
Headword: <b>sægan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): cause set	sæged (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §5) Jensen (1913: 67) Cook (1919: 212) Wright (1925: §530, 643) Seebold (1970: 389)
Headword: <b>sælan</b> Alternative spelling: sælan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): happen, fall the lot of Cook (1919): bind, tie, make fast with ropes Krapp (1929): fasten, bind (with a cord); twist, interweave Dunning and Bliss (1969): seal, bind Lehmann (1986): make ropes, bind with rope; bridle a horse Karp (1989): fasten Lehmann (1986): take place Mitchell (1995): fasten, moor Mitchell and Robinson (1995): bind, fasten Marsden (2004): bind, fetter, secure	sælaþ (pres. 3pl.); sælde, gesælde (pret. 3sg.); sældon (pret. 3pl.); gesæled (pa. part.); sælde (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); gesælede (pa. part. acc. sg. fem.)	Schuldt (1905: §70) Blackburn (1907: 167) Jensen (1913: 63) Cook (1919: 184, 212) Wright (1925: §530, 643) Krapp (1929: 322) Morris (1967: 315) Dunning and Bliss (1969: 137) Lehmann (1986: I22, S43) Karp (1989: §9, 30) Heidermanns (1993: 476) Mitchell (1995: 400) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 346) Marsden (2004: 480)
Headword: <b>sārian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): be sad Marsden (2004): grieve, be sad	sārigende (pres. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §411n5) Schuldt (1905: §143, 150, 153) Wright (1925: §536) Marsden (2004: 480)
Headword: <b>scaðian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): harm	∅	Scragg (1992: 456)
Headword: <b>scændan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Fowler (1972): scorn	scænde (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Fowler (1972: 53)
Headword: <b>scencan</b> Alternative spelling: scencan, scencean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Sievers (1885): pour out Cook (1894): pour out, give drink Dodd (1908): give drink to Hedberg (1945): pour out Bammesberger (1965): pour Campbell (1987): pour Irvine (1987): give drink, pour out drink Karp (1989): pour out Irvine (1993): give drink, pour out drink	scencte (pret. 3sg.); scenton (pret. 1pl.); scencton (pret. 2pl.)	Sievers (1885: §76n3, 198.4b, 405.4a, 405n8c, 406) Cook (1894: 311) Schuldt (1905: §47) Dodd (1908: 177) Wright (1925: §531) Prokosch (1939: §67c) Hedberg (1945: 139) Pinsker (1969: §137) Bammesberger (1965: 109) Brunner (1965: §92.2e, 198.4, 405.4, 406) Campbell (1987: §184) Irvine (1987: 477) Karp (1989: §64) Heidermanns (1993: 485) Irvine (1993: 231) Orel (2003: 334) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.57) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.83)
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Headword: **scendan**  
Alternative spelling: sciendan, scindan, scyndan

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): disgrace, abuse Sedgefield (1899): put shame Dodd (1908): disgrace, insult, abuse Krapp (1929): shame, insult, injure Hedberg (1945): shame, disgrace Whitelock (1963): insult Campbell (1987): hurt Scragg (1992): put shame O'Neill (2001): confound Marsden (2004): shame, insult Godden and Irvine (2009): corrupt Karasawa (2015): hurry, hasten	gescent, scynde (pres. ind. 3sg.); scendað (pres. 3pl.); gescended, gescent (pret.); gescende (pret. 3sg.); scendende, scyndende (pres. part.); gescyndend (pres. part. as adj.); gescended, gescynded (pa. part.); gescynd (pa. part. as adj.);	Sievers (1885: §76n3, 405n11a, 406n3, 406n6) Sedgefield (1899: 285) Schuldt (1905: §47) scencean Wright (1925: §530, 643) Krapp (1929: 323) Hedberg (1945: 98) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Whitelock (1963: 84) Brunner (1965: §92.2e, 405n11, 406n3, 406n6) Morris (1967: 316, 359, 360) Kastovsky (1985: 234) Campbell (1987: §184, 751.3) Scragg (1992: 457) O'Neill (2001: 322) Schreiber (2003: 12) Marsden (2004: 481) Dietz (2007: 140) Godden and Irvine (2009: 595) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.57) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93) Karasawa (2015: 208)

Headword: **sceþþan**  
Alternative spelling: scieþþan, scyþþan, sceððan, scyððan, sceaðan, scieððan, sceaððan

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): injure Cook (1905): do harm to, injure Blackburn (1907): harm, injure, ruin, destroy Wyatt (1912): injure Cook (1919): harm, molest, plague, injure Wright (1925): injure	sceþþe, sceððu (pres. ind. 1sg.); sceðeð, sceð, sceþeð, sceðþeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); sceaðeð (pres. pl.); -sceðed (pret.); sceōd, scōd (pret. 1sg.); gescōd, gesceod, sceod, sceþede (pret. 3sg.); sceōdon (pret.	Sievers (1885: §75n2, 199.2, 227, 372, 392.2, 392.4, 392n6, 400n1b, 401.2, 401n1) Cook (1905: 63) Schuldt (1905: §22) Blackburn (1907: 168, 205) Wyatt (1912: 172) Cook (1919: 184, 213)

<p>Krapp (1929): scathe, harm, injure  Hedberg (1945): scathe  Mertens-Fonck (1960): do harm, inflict injury, hurt  Morris (1967): harm, injure  Finnegan (1977): hurt, harm  Campbell (1987): injure  Karp (1989): injure  Scragg (1992): harm  Mitchell (1995): hurt, injure  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): injure  Anlezark (2009): harm, injure  Liuzza (2011): injure  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): harm, render culpable</p>	<p>2pl.); gescōdan, gesceodon (pret. 3pl.); gesceode (pret. subj. 3sg.); sceþe (imp.); sceððende (pres. part. nom. pl.); sceððendan (pres. part. acc. pl.); scaðen, -sceðed (pa. part.); sceððan, sceþþan (inf.)</p>	<p>Wright (1925: §233, 254, 258, 301, 510, 526)  Krapp (1929: 323)  Prokosch (1939: §54c)  Hedberg (1945: 196)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 256, 257)  Brunner (1965: §91n2, 199.2, 227, 372, 392.4, 392n8, 400n1b, 401.2, 401n1)  Jordan (1967: 64)  Morris (1967: 359)  Pilch (1970: 58, 61, 152, 153)  Seebold (1970: 408)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 256)  Finnegan (1977: 142)  Wenisch (1979: 105, 106, 125, 125n183, 141, 142, 144, 164, 167, 199, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 326)  Kastovsky (1985: 247)  Ogura (1986: 305)  Campbell (1987: §51, 188, 188n3, 744, 749, 752)  Karp (1989: §9, 30, 31a)  Bammesberger (1990: 179)  Scragg (1992: 457)  Mitchell (1995: 400)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 347)  Schwyter (1996: 37n46)  Orel (2003: 336)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 135)  Anlezark (2009: 148)  Liuzza (2011: 269)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.59, 5.50n1, 5.80.1, 7.67.)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.65, 6.67, 6.67n3, 6.67n5, 6.103)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 97)  Kroonen (2013: 441)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>sciftan</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Scragg (1992): arrange, distribute</p>	<p>∅</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §186)  Meroney (1943: 51)  Scragg (1992: 457)  Nielsen (1998: 207)  Orel (2003: 340)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 349, 350)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>scīran</b>  Alternative spelling: scȳran</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Cook (1919): determine, appoint  Hedberg (1945): make clear  Lehmann (1986): explain</p>	<p>scīred (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §115)  Jensen (1913: 65)  Cook (1919: 213)  Hedberg (1945: 220)  Lehmann (1986: S86)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>scirpan</b>  Alternative spelling: scierpan</p>		

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): clothe Schuldt (1905): dress, equip	scirpton (pret. 3pl.)	Sievers (1885: §405n8a) Schuldt (1905: §53) Dodd (1908: 178) Wright (1925: §531, 643) Brunner (1965: §405n8) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.83)
Headword: <b>scrifan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): adjudge	∅	Dodd (1908: 178)
Headword: <b>scrydan</b> Alternative spelling: scrēdan, scrydan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): clothe Cook (1894): clothe, array Palmgren (1904): dress (oneself), clothe Dodd (1908): clothe Wright (1925): dress Krapp (1929): clothe, dress Hedberg (1945): clothe Hofmann (1955): clothe Morris (1967): clothe Garmonsway (1978): clothe, dress Yerkes (1984): clothe, cover Irvine (1987): clothe Scragg (1992): clothe Irvine (1993): clothe Mitchell (1995): clothe, dress Mitchell and Robinson (1995): clothe Marsden (2004): dress, clothe	scrȳtt (pres. ind. 3sg.); scrȳdæn (pres. subj. pl.); scrīdde, scrydde (pret. 3sg.); scryddon (pret. 2pl.); scrȳddon (pret. 3pl.); gescrȳd (pa. part.); scrȳdað (imp. pl.); scrydende (pres. part.)	Sievers (1885: §405n3) Cook (1894: 311) Palmgren (1904: 14) Schuldt (1905: §69) Dodd (1908: 178) Weick (1911: 69) Wright (1925: §132, 530, 643) Krapp (1929: 324) Hedberg (1945: 86) Hofmann (1955: 68, 69, 108) Brunner (1965: §405n3) Morris (1967: 360) Garmonsway (1978: 60) Wenisch (1979: 258n1158, 289, 290, 292, 292n107) Yerkes (1984: 149) Irvine (1987: 477) Kastovsky (1992b: 395, 396) Scragg (1992: 457) Irvine (1993: 231) Mitchell (1995: 400) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §136; 347) Kastovsky (2002: 103, 104) Orel (2003: 345) Marsden (2004: 482)
Headword: <b>scyldan</b> Alternative spelling: scioldan, scildan, sceldan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): shield Sedgefield (1899): protect Hargrove (1902): shield Blackburn (1907): shield, protect Dodd (1908): shield, guard Wyatt (1912): shield, protect Cook (1919): defend, protect Krapp (1929): shield Hedberg (1945): shield Morris (1967): shield Sweet (1967a): protect Karp (1989): protect Irvine (1987): shield, protect	scyldest, gescyldst (pres. ind. 2sg.); gesceldeþ, gescylt (pres. ind. 3sg.); scyldæþ, scyldað, gescyldaþ, sceldað (pres. pl.); scilde, gescylde, scyldde (pres. subj. sg.); gescyldan, scyldan (pres. subj. pl.); scyldest, gescyldst (pret. 2sg.); scilde, gescylde, scylde (pret. ind. 3sg.); sceldun (pret. pl.); gescylde (pret. subj. 3sg.); scylt (imp. sg.);	von Bahder (1880: 123) Sievers (1885: §358n1, 405n11a, 406n6) Sedgefield (1899: 285) Schuldt (1905: §54) Blackburn (1907: 168, 206) Dodd (1908: 179) Wyatt (1912: 172) Cook (1919: 184, 213) Wright (1925: §530) Krapp (1929: 324) Hedberg (1945: 94) Hendrickson (1948: 46)



Scragg (1992): shield Irvine (1993): shield, protect Baker and Lapidge (1995): shield, protect O'Neill (2001): defend, protect Pettit (2001): shield, protect, defend Godden and Irvine (2009): protect Liuzza (2011): protect, shield Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): protect	scildon (pret. 3pl.); scyldað (imp. pl.); gescylded (pa. part.); gesceldode (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Brunner (1965: §358n1, 405n11, 406n6) Morris (1967: 316, 359, 360) Sweet (1967a: 122) Harrison (1970: 25) Irvine (1987: 477) Karp (1989: §64) Ogura (1989: 102) Scragg (1992: 457) Irvine (1993: 231) Schwyter (1996: 156) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 459) O'Neill (2001: 322) Pettit (2001: 223) Orel (2003: 337, 345) Godden and Irvine (2009: 595, 596) Liuzza (2011: 269) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 97)
<b>Headword: scyndan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): hasten Blackburn (1907): hurry Cook (1919): hurry, hasten Bammesberger (1965): hurry, chase, allure, urge O'Neill (2001): move	scynde (pret. 3sg.); scūdan (pres. part.); scynd, scynded (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §76.2) Schuldt (1905: §155) Blackburn (1907: 206) Cook (1919: 214) Bammesberger (1965: 122) Lohmander (1981: 77) O'Neill (2001: 322) Ogura (2002: 86) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.57) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
<b>Headword: scyran</b> Alternative spelling: scȳran		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Fry (1974): make clear, declare, arrange, decide, decree, settle Karp (1989): clear up	scȳran (inf.)	Fry (1974: 73) Karp (1989: §64)
<b>Headword: scyrdan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Dodd (1908): injure	∅	Dodd (1908: 180)
<b>Headword: scyrian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Blackburn (1907): allot, assign Scragg (1992:) appoint, assign, give up to, condemn	scure (pres. subj. sg.); scyrede (pret. 3sg.)	Blackburn (1907: 206) Scragg (1992: 457)
<b>Headword: scyrpan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Scragg (1992): dress	∅	Scragg (1992: 457)
<b>Headword: scyrtan</b> Alternative spelling: scyrta		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): shorten Dodd (1908): shorten	scyrte (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §405n10, 405n11b, 406n2)

Hedberg (1945): shorten		Schuldt (1905: §190) Dodd (1908: 180) Weick (1911: 42) Wright (1925: §530) Hedberg (1945: 76) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Brunner (1965: §405n10, 405n11, 406n2) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93) Durkin (2014: 191, 193)
<b>Headword: <i>sēcan</i></b> Alternative spelling: <i>sēcean, sōeca, sōecan, secan, gesēcean, gesēcan</i>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): seek Cook (1894): seek; seek out; visit Sedgefield (1899): seek Hargrove (1902): seek, search for, follow after Cook (1905): seek, visit Blackburn (1907): seek, visit, inquire Dodd (1908): seek, inquire, search for, visit, require of Wyatt (1912): seek, visit Cook (1919): seek, visit, repair to, search for, ask, inquire, question, report to, favor, approve, rush to Wright (1925): seek Krapp (1929): seek, strive; come back Hedberg (1945): seek Campbell (1959): seek Mertens-Fonck (1960): seek Malone (1962): seek out, seek Bammesberger (1965): seek, search, search after, quest, request, expect, attend, advance, go Leslie (1966): seek Needham (1966): seek, search Morris (1967): seek, visit Sweet (1967a): seek; visit, come to, go to; attack Dunning and Bliss (1969): seek, look for Fry (1974): seek, search for, try get, desire, inquire, try, visit, approach, attack, proceed Finnegan (1977): seek, go, proceed Garmonsway (1978): seek Gordon (1979): wither, fade Bammesberger (1984): seek Scragg (1984): seek, flee to Yerkes (1984): seek, search for Lehmann (1986): seek Campbell (1987): seek	<i>sēce, soecu</i> (pres. ind. 1sg.); <i>gesēces, sēcst, soeces, secestu</i> (pres. 2sg.); <i>sēcð, sēceð, sēceþ, sēcþ, sēhþ, sēceð, sēcð, sēceþ, gesēceð, sēhð, soeceð, geseceþ</i> (pres. ind. 3sg.); <i>secaþ, seceap</i> (pres. pl.); <i>sēcan, sēcað</i> (pres. 1pl.); <i>sēcað, soecað</i> (pres. 2pl.); <i>gesēcað, sēcað, sēcheþ, seceað, soecað, soecad, sēcaþ</i> (pres. 3pl.); <i>gesēce</i> (pres. subj. 1sg.); <i>sece</i> (pres. subj. 2sg.); <i>gesēce, sēce, soece</i> (pres. subj. 3sg.); <i>sēcea, secan</i> (pres. subj. pl.); <i>gesācen, secan, soecen, sēcen</i> (pres. subj. 3pl.); <i>sōhta</i> (pret.); <i>sōhte</i> (pret. ind. sg.); <i>gesōhte, sōhte, sōuhte</i> (pret. 1sg.); <i>sōhtest</i> (pret. 2sg.); <i>sōhte, gesāhte, gesōhte</i> (pret. 3sg.); <i>sōhton, sohtan, gesōhtun, sohtun, gesohtan</i> (pret. 3pl.); <i>sēc, gesēce, sēc, soec, sece</i> (imp. sg.); <i>sec</i> (imp. 2sg.); <i>sēcaþ, soecað</i> (imp. pl.); <i>secað, seceað</i> (imp. 2pl.); <i>sēcan, sēchon, sēcean, gesēcan</i> (inf.); <i>gesēcenne, sēcenne, sēcanne</i> (infl. inf.); <i>sēcende</i> (pres. part.); <i>soecende</i> (pres. part. nom. sg.); <i>sēcende, soecende</i> (pres. part. nom. pl. masc.); <i>soecendan</i> (pres. part. acc. pl.); <i>soecendra</i> (pres. part. gen. pl.); <i>soecendum</i> (pres. part. dat. pl.); <i>gesōht</i> (pa. part.); <i>soht</i> (pa. part. nom. sg.); <i>sohte</i> (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Sievers (1885: §94a, 125, 206.3b, 221n1, 355n3, 357n2, 359.5, 407.1, 407n13, 409n1) Cook (1894: 311) Sedgefield (1899: 287) Hargrove (1902: 92, 107) Cook (1905: 63) Schuldt (1905: §10) Blackburn (1907: 208) Dodd (1908: 181) Weick (1911: 14, 55, 113) Wyatt (1912: 150, 173) Loewe (1913: 158) Cook (1919: 184, 215) Wright (1925: §47, 128, 129, 163, 215, 272, 273, 306, 309, 311, 326, 534) Krapp (1929: 325) Prokosch (1939: §67a) Meroney (1943: 49) Hedberg (1945: 135) Hendrickson (1948: 24, 28, 35, 40, 46) Campbell (1959: 121) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 287, 288) Malone (1962: 121, 124) Pinsker (1969) Bammesberger (1965: 57, 131) Brunner (1965: §95n10, 101, 138.4, 147c, 206.7c, 221n1, 355n3, 357n3, 359.5, 407.1, 407n5) Leslie (1966: 84) Needham (1966: 107) Howren (1967: 676, 677, 680) Morris (1967: 316, 317, 361, 364) Sweet (1967a: 122) Dunning and Bliss (1969: 137) Harrison (1970: 22, 44) Pilch (1970: 25, 86, 134, 143, 144, 212) Seebold (1970: 384) Fry (1974: 73) Lass and Anderson (1975: 100, 265, 267) Finnegan (1977: 142) von Schon (1977: §4, 6)

<p>Irvine (1987): seek, visit  Moffat (1987): seek, look for  Karp (1989): seek  Hogg (1992): seek  Scragg (1992): seek  Irvine (1993): seek, visit  Baker and Lapidge (1995): seek, look for  Mitchell (1995): seek, ask/look for, pursue, visit  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): seek, search for, visit  O'Neill (2001): seek, search for  Pettit (2001): seek, approach, reach  Magennis (2002): seek  Marsden (2004): seek, seek out, approach, make for, visit, reach by seeking  Anlezark (2009): seek, seek out, visit  Godden and Irvine (2009): seek, look for  Liuzza (2011): seek  Haselow (2011): search  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): seek (out), enquire, visit  Miller (2012): seek  Karasawa (2015): seek, desire</p>		<p>Garmonsway (1978: 61)  Gordon (1979: 66)  Nielsen (1981: 89, 217)  Scragg (1984: 102)  Bammesberger (1984: 83)  Yerkes (1984: 149, 151)  Kastovsky (1985: 237)  Mitchell (1985: §1122)  Lehmann (1986: S116)  Campbell (1987: §45, 398.4, 429, 433, 438, 464, 483, 753.9(b3))  Irvine (1987: 476, 478)  Moffat (1987: 120, 121)  Karp (1989: §9, 31)  Hogg (1992: 112, 159)  Scragg (1992: 458)  Voyles (1992: 154, 262)  Irvine (1993: 230, 231)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 459)  Mitchell (1995: 401, 402)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §122, 123; 348)  Niwa (1995: V1: 47, 49, 50, 90, 95, 97)  Niwa (1995: V2)  Krygier (1997: 271)  Nielsen (1998: 126n47)  O'Neill (2001: 323)  Pettit (2001: 254)  Magennis (2002: 231, 248)  Ogura (2002: 39, 82, 90)  Orel (2003: 360)  Marsden (2004: 483)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 50, 330)  Ringe (2006 V1: 115, 119, 131, 164)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 244)  Anlezark (2009: 149)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 596)  Liuzza (2011: 269)  Haselow (2011: 136)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.22, 2.68, 4.6, 5.59, 6.9, 7.15, 7.15n3, 7.16, 7.21, 7.25, 7.30, 7.30n2, 7.36, 7.41.2, 7.41n4, 7.42)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100d, 6.103, 6.124)  Fulk (2012: 66)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 97)  Miller (2012: 60, 61, 123)  Durkin (2014: 115)  Kroonen (2013: 464)  Karasawa (2015: 208)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>sēḍan</b>  Alternative spelling: sēḅan</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): affirm  Sedgefield (1899): prove</p>	<p>sēḍan, gesēḍan (inf.);  geseḍed (pa. part.);</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §405n5)  Sedgefield (1899: 289)  Schuldt (1905: §108, 153)</p>

Blackburn (1907): prove true, fulfil Cook (1919): prove, verify Hedberg (1945): affirm Fry (1974): declare, affirm, testify, prove, decide, settle Karp (1989): declare Scragg (1992): show, prove Baker and Lapidge (1995): affirm, verify	geseðed (pa. part. nom. sg. neut.)	Blackburn (1907: 168) Cook (1919: 184, 215) Wright (1925: §530) Hedberg (1945: 174) Brunner (1965: §405n5) Fry (1974: 73) Karp (1989) Scragg (1992: 458) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 459) Orel (2003: 318) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.95)
Headword: <b>seglan</b> Alternative spelling: seglin, siglan, segelan, sigelan, seglian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): sail Krapp (1929): sail Campbell (1987): sail Scragg (1992): sail Mitchell and Robinson (1995): sail	sigldon (pret. 3pl.); seglede (pret.); seglde, sigelede (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §404n1b) Palmgren (1904: 10,11) Schuldt (1905: §51) Wright (1925: §532) Krapp (1929: 326) Brunner (1965: §404n1b) von Schon (1977: §4, 5, 6) Campbell (1987: §364n2, 753.3) Scragg (1992: 458) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 349) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.96, 6.96n2) Sauer (2013: 250, 272) Durkin (2014: 113)
Headword: <b>sehtan</b> Alternative spelling: sehtian, sehtlian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): pacify, reconcile, settle Hofmann (1955): reconcile Fry (1974): settle, adjust Peters (1981): reconcile	sehte (pres. subj. 3sg.); sehte (pres. subj. 3pl.); sehtan (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §48) Dodd (1908: 182) Hofmann (1955: 164, 186, 254) Fry (1974: 73) Peters (1981: 91) Kastovsky (1992b: 333) Pons-Sanz (2007: 62, 244n)
Headword: <b>sellan</b> Alternative spelling: syllan, sillan, sealla, seollan, siollan, seolla, gesyllan, sellan, siellan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): give Sedgefield (1899): give Blackburn (1907): give, deliver Dodd (1908): give, give up, sell Wyatt (1912): give, endow Cook (1919): pay, give, grant Wright (1925): sell Whitelock (1963): sell, give Bammesberger (1965): give, deliver to, borrow, resign, bequeath, reveal, hide, sell, promise Garmonsway (1978): sell Scragg (1984): give, give up Yerkes (1984): give, grant, sell Bodden (1987): give	selo, silo, sila, selle, gesylle (pres. ind. 1sg.); selest, sellest (pres. ind. 2sg.); seleþ, selþ, sileð, selleþ, selles, silið, selest, silþ, syleð, sylþ, seleð, selð, geselð, gesælð, geselþ, gesælþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); syllað, sellað, gesellaþ, sellaþ (pres. 3pl.); selle, geselle, gesille, gesylle, sylle (pres. subj. 3sg.); sellen, sellan (pres. subj. pl.); syllon (pres. subj. 3pl.); sealde, gesealde (pret. 1sg.);	Sievers (1885: §44n1, 80n2, 124.3, 158.2, 159.3, 177a, 183.1, 227, 356n1, 358n1, 358n5c, 358n7, 360n1, 360n3, 407.1, 407n3, 410n3, 410n5) Sedgefield (1899: 288) Palmgren (1904: 7) Schuldt (1905: §47) Blackburn (1907: 168, 209) Dodd (1908: 101) Wyatt (1912: 174) Cook (1919: 184, 185, 215) Wright (1925: §55, 254, 276, 534) Prokosch (1939: §67c) Whitelock (1963: 85) Pinsker (1969)

<p>Lehmann (1986): hand over, deliver  Campbell (1987): give  Hogg (1992): give  Mitchell (1995): give, deliver to  O'Neill (2001): give over  Marsden (2004): give, gipe up, surrender, supply, sell, restore  Godden and Irvine (2009): give  Liuzza (2011): give  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): give, sell</p>	<p>sealdest, gesealdest (pret. 2sg.); gesealde, sealde, gesælde (pret. 3sg.); sealdan, gesealdon, sealdon (pret. 3pl.); sealde (pret. subj. 3sg.); mascsyllan, sylle (imp.); sele, selle (imp. sg.); sellan, gesyllan (inf.); sellanne, syllane, siollanne, sellanne, sellenne, sylle (infl. inf.); sellende (pres. part.); gesæld, seald, geseald (pa. part.); geseald (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); geselad (pa. part. nom. sg. neut.); gesealde (pa. part. nom. pl.); gesealde (nom. pl. masc.); gesealdne (pa. part. acc. sg.); sellende (pres. part. acc. sg. masc.); gesealdan (pa. part. wk. acc. sg. fem.)</p>	<p>Bammesberger (1965: 97)  Brunner (1965: §44n6, 83n, 85n4, 110n2, 124, 124n1, 177.3, 227, 356n2, 358n1, 358n5c, 358n7, 360n1, 360n4, 407.3, 407n15, 410n3, 410n5)  Jordan (1967: 50)  Harrison (1970: 20)  Pilch (1970: 24, 57, 64, 144, 155)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 206, 207, 222, 257, 271, 272)  Garmonsway (1978: 62)  Wenisch (1979: 104, 105, 106, 106n58, 167n501, 255, 257n1140)  Scragg (1984: 102, 103)  Yerkes (1984: 149, 150)  Kastovsky (1985: 249)  Mitchell (1985: §1210, 2948)  Lehmann (1986: S19)  Bodden (1987: 122)  Campbell (1987: §139n3, 207n2, 211, 211n3, 325, 326, 369, 407, 751.1, 752, 753.9(a))  Ogura (1989: 102)  Wollmann (1990: 136)  Hogg (1992: 103, 114)  Kastovsky (1992b: 341, 342)  Mitchell (1995: 385)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §4, 122)  Schwyter (1996: 103)  Krygier (1997: 271)  Dollinger (2001: 21)  O'Neill (2001: 329)  Marsden (2004: 484)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 331)  Ringe (2006 V1: (222))  Godden and Irvine (2009: 594, 596, 597, 605)  Liuzza (2011: 269, 270)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 97, 98)  Kroonen (2013: 424)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>sēman</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Krapp (1929): reconcile, bring together  Morris (1967): settle  Fowler (1972): reconcile  Fry (1974): settle, adjust  Marsden (2004): reconcile, bring an agreement, arbitrate between  Anlezark (2009): satisfy</p>	<p>sēman (pres. subj. 3pl.); sēmdan (pret. 3pl.); sēman (inf.); gesemde (pa. part. nom. pl.)</p>	<p>Krapp (1929: 275)  Morris (1967: 316)  Fowler (1972: 53)  Fry (1974: 73)  Marsden (2004: 484)  Anlezark (2009: 149)  Durkin (2014: 208, 209)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>sencan</b>  Alternative spelling: sencean</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): sink</p>	<p>∅</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §405n8, 406n2)  Schuldt (1905: §7)</p>

<p>Krapp (1929): sink (trans.), flood  Hedberg (1945): submerge  Bammesberger (1965): sink, drown  Scragg (1992:): drown</p>		<p>Wright (1925: §531, 643)  Krapp (1929: 326)  Prokosch (1939: §67c)  Hedberg (1945: 138)  Bammesberger (1965: 45)  Brunner (1965: §405n8, 406n2)  Scragg (1992: 458)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.83)  Kroonen (2013: 426)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>sendan</b>  Alternative spelling: sændan, sęndan, seondan, senden, sęndan, sendon</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): send  Cook (1894): send; hurl  Sedgefield (1899): send  Hargrove (1902): send, dispatch  Blackburn (1907): send, put  Dodd (1908): send  Wyatt (1912): send  Cook (1919): send  Wright (1925): send  Hedberg (1945): send  Campbell (1959): send  Mertens-Fonck (1960): send  Bammesberger (1965): send, impel, throw, dart, put, place, sacrifice  Needham (1966): send  Morris (1967): send, cast  Sweet (1967a): send  Dunning and Bliss (1969): send  Cross and Hill (1982): send  Bammesberger (1984): send  Scragg (1984): send  Yerkes (1984): send  Lehmann (1986): send  Bodden (1987): send  Irvine (1987): send  Moffat (1987): send  Karp (1989): send  Hogg (1992): send  Scragg (1992): send, cast lots  Irvine (1993): send  Wilcox (1994): send  Baker and Lapidge (1995): send, deliver (a message)  Mitchell (1995): send (forth), impel, throw, put  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): send  O'Neill (2001): send, address, emit  Pettit (2001): send  Magennis (2002): send, put  Marsden (2004): send, cast  Anlezark (2009): send  Godden and Irvine (2009): send  Liuzza (2011): send</p>	<p>sende, send, sænde (pres. 1sg.); sændest (pres. 2sg.); sent, sendeð, send, sendeþ, sent, sænd (pres. ind. 3sg.); sendon, sendað, sendaþ (pres. 3pl.); sende (pres. subj. 3sg.); sendan (pres. subj. pl.); sende (pret. ind. sg.); sende (pret. 1sg.); sendest, sendes (pret. 2sg.); sende, sendde, sænde (pret. 3sg.); syndon (pret. 1pl.); sendan, sendon, sændan (pret. 3pl.); sende (pret. subj. 1sg.); sende (pret. subj. 3sg.); seondon (pres. subj. pl.); sendan (pret. subj. 3pl.); send, sende (imp. sg.); send, sænd (imp. 2sg.); sendan, senden (infl.); sendenne (infl. inf.); sendende (pres. part.); gesend, gesended, send, -sendeno, -sended, gesende, gesend, -ne, isend, isende, sended (pa. part.); sende (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); sende (pa. part. nom. sg. neut.); sende (pa. part. nom. pl.); sende (pa. part. acc. pl.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §89.4, 89n5, 124, 198.5, 359.3, 405.5, 406, 406n3, 406n6, 406n7, 410n5)  Cook (1894: 312)  Sedgefield (1899: 288)  Hargrove (1902: 108)  Schuldt (1905: §7)  Blackburn (1907: 209)  Dodd (1908: 182)  Weick (1911: 45, 77, 81, 130)  Wyatt (1912: 174)  Cook (1919: 215)  Wright (1925: §47, 60, 156, 259, 285, 288, 528, 530)  Meroney (1943: 51)  Hedberg (1945: 97)  Hendrickson (1948: 31, 38, 46)  Campbell (1959: 131)  Pinsker (1969)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 268, 269)  Bammesberger (1965: 98)  Brunner (1965: §96.5, 96n8, 198.5, 224, 405.5, 406, 406n3, 406n6, 406n7, 410n5)  Needham (1966: 108)  Howren (1967: 681, 683)  Krahe (1967: 246)  Morris (1967: 316, 358, 362)  Sweet (1967a: 122)  Dunning and Bliss (1969: 137)  Harrison (1970: 14, 22, 25, 39)  Pilch (1970: 46, 57, 63, 134)  Seebold (1970: 395)  Voyles (1974: 107)  de la Cruz (1975: 76)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 65, 67, 72, 130, 265, 265)  von Schon (1977: §4, 5, 6)  Peters (1981: 122)  Cross and Hill (1982: 177)  Hiltunen (1983: 66, 163, 192)  Bammesberger (1984: 83)  Scragg (1984: 102)  Yerkes (1984: 150)  Kastovsky (1985: 249, 250)  Mitchell (1985: §1210 and fn. 279, 2948)</p>

<p>Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): send, spill, ejaculate Karasawa (2015): send</p>		<p>Lehmann (1986: S25) Bodden (1987: 122) Campbell (1987: §284, 351n2, 476, 751.2,3, 752) Irvine (1987: 478) Moffat (1987: 121) Karp (1989: §64) Ogura (1989: 103) Hogg (1992: 113) Kastovsky (1992b: 404) Scragg (1992: 458) Irvine (1993: 231) Wilcox (1994: 189) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 459) Mitchell (1995: 400, 401) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §116, 121; 349) Niwa (1995: V1: 60, 62, 63, 64, 67, 140, 145, 146, 202, 203, 204) Niwa (1995: V2) O'Neill (2001: 323) Pettit (2001: 252) Magennis (2002: 248) Orel (2003: 318) Marsden (2004: 484) Ringe (2006 V1: 217) Niwa (2008: 16) Anlezark (2009: 149) Godden and Irvine (2009: 597) Liuzza (2011: 270) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §4.11, 5.78.1, 5.205, 6.19, 6.20, 6.24.2, 7.80) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.85, 6.86, 6.87, 6.93, 6.93n1, 6.103) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 98) Kroonen (2013: 426) Karasawa (2015: 208)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>sengan</b> Alternative spelling: sengan</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): singe Krapp (1929): singe, scorch Hedberg (1945): singe Bammesberger (1965): singe Campbell (1987): singe Hogg (1992): singe</p>	<p>ø</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §206n5) Schuldt (1905: §7) Wright (1925: §289, 317, 530, 643) Krapp (1929: 326) Hedberg (1945: 147) Pinsker (1969) Bammesberger (1965: 110) Pilch (1970: 58, 130) Lass and Anderson (1975: 145, 217, 225) Campbell (1987: §429, 438, 749) Hogg (1992: 93, 107) Voyles (1992: 150) Nielsen (1998: 106, 108) Orel (2003: 318) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.67, 7.24, 7.33)</p>

<b>Headword: sēowan</b> Alternative spelling: sēowian, sīowian, sīowan, seowian, siowian, siwian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): sew Yerkes (1984): sew Lehmann (1986): sew Campbell (1987): sew Karp (1989): sew Godden and Irvine (2009): sew	siouu (pres. ind. 1sg.); seowede (pret. 3sg.); gesiwed, bisiudi, gesiowid, gesīuwid, seowed (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §73n3, 408n15) Wright (1925: §533) Pinsker (1969) Brunner (1965: §78, 88n2, 89, 125n2, 173n1d, 173n2, 408n13, 408n15) Yerkes (1984: 150) Lehmann (1986: S70) Campbell (1987: §120.2n6, 154.2, 275, 753.6, 753.6n4) Karp (1989: §39, 40, 64) Orel (2003: 329) Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 313) Godden and Irvine (2009: 599) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §3.18n3, 5.24) Kroonen (2013: 437)
<b>Headword: seppan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Blackburn (1907): teach Cook (1919): teach, instruct	septe (pret. 3sg.)	Blackburn (1907: 209) Cook (1919: 215)
<b>Headword: serwan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Finnegan (1977): plan, devise, plot against	serede (pret. ind. 3sg.); seredon (pret. ind. 3pl.)	Finnegan (1977: 143)
<b>Headword: setlan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Krapp (1929): settle, seat, rest	ø	Weick (1911: 15, 56, 81, 116) Krapp (1929: 327) Kastovsky (1985: 242)
<b>Headword: settan</b> Alternative spelling: gesettan, gesetton		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): set Sedgefield (1899): place, set, appoint, establish Hargrove (1902): build Palmgren (1904): settle, alight Cook (1905): place, establish Blackburn (1907): set, place, put Dodd (1908): put, place, establish, institute Wyatt (1912): set, establish, put Cook (1919): place, establish, set Wright (1925): set Hedberg (1945): set Campbell (1959): ordain, establish, create Mertens-Fonck (1960): set, establish	sette, settu, setto, gesette (pres. ind. 1sg.); -rets, gesetest, gesetst, gesettest, setes (pres. 2sg.); seteð, setteð, set, sett, sæt, geset (pres. ind. 3sg.); settað, gesettað (pres. pl.); settað (pres. 1pl.); settað, settaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); sete (pres. subj. 2sg.); sette, gesette (pres. subj. 3sg.); settan, setton, setten (pres. subj. pl.); sette, gesette (pret. 1sg.); settes, settest, gesettest, setst (pret. 2sg.); gesette, gesætte, geset, sette, sete (pret. 3sg.); setton, seton, setten, settun, gesetton (pret. pl.);	Sievers (1885: §19.2, 89.1, 122, 177a, 195, 227, 358n5a, 400.2, 400n1c, 401.1, 402.2, 406n3, 406n7, 407.1, 407n6, 410n5) Sedgefield (1899: 289) Hargrove (1902: 108) Palmgren (1904: 30) Cook (1905: 59) Schuldt (1905: §9) Blackburn (1907: 168) Dodd (1908: 183) Wyatt (1912: 150, 174) Cook (1919: 184, 216) Wright (1925: §55, 215, 254, 258, 272, 273, 298, 523, 524, 643) Prokosch (1939: §41f, 67c) Meroney (1943: 52, 64, 68, 71, 78, 79) Hedberg (1945: 107)



<p>Bammesberger (1965): set, place, lay, plant, establish, assign, order, make, fabricate, compose, write, translate, arrange, settle, diminish  Leslie (1966): set  Needham (1966): set, put, set up, set down, appoint  Morris (1967): set, place, appoint, ordain, found, set up, establish  Finnegan (1977): set up, establish, fix, trace, travel  Garmonsway (1978): set  Cross and Hill (1982): establish, make, set up  Yerkes (1984): set, put, place, establish, situate, plant  Lehmann (1986): set  Bodden (1987): set  Irvine (1987): set, put, set down, appoint  Moffat (1987): occupy, set, fix  Scragg (1992): place, set, establish, furnish  Irvine (1993): set, put, set down, appoint  Wilcox (1994): set, place, set down, appoint  Baker and Lapidge (1995): place, put in position, establish, make up, constitute  Mitchell (1995): establish, compose, arrange, place  O'Neill (2001): set, place  Pettit (2001): set, place  Magennis (2002): set, situate, place  Marsden (2004): set, set up, set out, set down, put, place, settle, arrange, establish, make, compose  Anlezark (2009): set, place  Godden and Irvine (2009): set, place, set down, establish  Bator (2010): set  Liuzza (2011): set, establish</p>	<p>sæton, sēton, setton, settan (pret. ind. pl.); setton (pret. 1pl.); setton (pret. 2pl.); (ge)settan, gesetton, setton (pret. 3pl.); sette, gesette (pret. subj. 3sg.); setten, gesetton (pret. subj. 3pl.); sette, sete, gesete (imp. sg.); sete (imp. 2sg.); settað (imp. pl.); settan, gesettan (infl. inf.); sættenne (infl. inf.); settende (pres. part.); gesettet, geseted, gesett, geseteno, gesetted, geseted, seted, gesette, gesett, sette, sett, gesattedo, iset, isett, isette, geset, gesēt, gesæt, set (pa. part.); geseted (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); geseted (pa. part. nom. sg. neut.); gesette (pa. part. nom. pl.); gesette (pa. part. acc.); geset (pa. part. acc. sg. neut.); gesettan (pa. part. dat. sg. masc. wk.); gesette (pa. part. dat. sg. fem.); gesettum (pa. part. dat. pl. fem.)</p>	<p>Campbell (1959: 131)  Pinsker (1969)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277)  Bammesberger (1965: 53)  Brunner (1965: §19.2, 96.1, 177.3, 195, 227, 358n5a, 400.2, 400n1c, 402.2, 406n3, 406n7, 407.3, 407n18, 410n5)  Leslie (1966: 84)  Needham (1966: 108)  Morris (1967: 316, 362)  Harrison (1970: 13, 17, 24, 35, 36, 39)  Pilch (1970: 62, 73, 130, 138, 172, 214)  Voyles (1974: 107, 109)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 235, 255, 265, 268)  Finnegan (1977: 143)  Fullerton (1977: 30, 31)  von Schon (1977: §5, 6, 7)  Garmonsway (1978: 61)  Wenisch (1979: 296)  Cross and Hill (1982: 177)  Yerkes (1984: 151)  Lehmann (1986: S27)  Bodden (1987: 123)  Irvine (1987: 476, 478)  Moffat (1987: 121)  Scragg (1992: 458)  Hogg (1992: 89, 159)  Kastovsky (1992a: 419)  Kastovsky (1992b: 360)  Irvine (1993: 230, 232)  Ono (1993: 281)  Wilcox (1994: 189, 190)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 459)  Mitchell (1995: 401)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 349)  Niwa (1995: V1: 77, 84, 85, 183, 188, 190, 193, 197, 198, 201, 203, 204)  Niwa (1995: V2)  Mitchell (1995: 385)  Nielsen (1998: 73, 104, 108)  Goh (1999: 154)  Nielsen (1998: 103)  Dollinger (2001: 5)  O'Neill (2001: 324)  Pettit (2001: 255)  Magennis (2002: 248)  Orel (2003: 319)  Marsden (2004: 484)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 237)  Anlezark (2009: 149)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 598)  Bator (2010: 152)  Liuzza (2011: 269, 270)</p>
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		Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.49, 3.24, 7.65) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.17, 6.78, 6.87, 6.88n2, 6.90, 6.93, 6.93n2, 6.94, 6.101, 6.103) Kroonen (2013: 427)
Headword: <b>siftan</b> Alternative spelling: seftan, syftan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): sift Sedgefield (1899): sift Hedberg (1945): sift Pettit (2001): sift, sieve Godden and Irvine (2009): sift	seft, sift (pres. ind. 3sg.); gesyft (imp. sg.); gesyft (pa. part. acc. sg. neut.)	Sievers (1885: §193.1, 199n1, 357n1) Sedgefield (1899: 289) Schuldt (1905: §155) Hedberg (1945: 73) Brunner (1965: §193.1, 199n1, 357n2) Pettit (2001: 260) Godden and Irvine (2009: 597, 598)
Headword: <b>sleccan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Campbell (1959): weaken, enfeeble	geslæhte (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Schuldt (1905: §106, 153) Campbell (1959: 121)
Headword: <b>slepan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Godden and Irvine (2009): slip or put (something) on	slepte (pret. 3sg.)	Godden and Irvine (2009: 599)
Headword: <b>smēagan</b> Alternative spelling: smēagean, smēgan, smēga, smēan, smēgean, scmēgan, smyagan, smean, smēagian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): investigate Cook (1894): consider, inquire into Sedgefield (1899): investigate, examine, reflect Hargrove (1902): think on, examine, scrutinize Dodd (1908): consider, reflect Cook (1919): consider, reflect Krapp (1929): think, reflect upon, consider, ponder Mertens-Fonck (1960): consider, meditate Whitelock (1963): think, examine, meditate Needham (1966): think, consider Morris (1967): inquire, search, ponder, consider Sweet (1967a): consider, think Garmonsway (1978): deliberate, examine Yerkes (1984): think, ponder, deliberate, intend Campbell (1987): consider, think	smēgu (pres. ind. 1sg.); smeast (pres. 2sg.); smēađ, smeađ, smeap (pres. ind. 3sg.); smēganne, smēaganne, smyagenne, smēgeanne (infl. inf.); smēgu (pres. ind. 1sg.); smēagiaþ, smēagađ, smēageađ (pres. pl.); smēgađ (pres. ind. 1pl.); smēas (pres. ind. pl.); smeagađ (pres. 2pl.); smeagađ, smeageađ, smegađ (pres. 3pl.); scmēgende, smēande, smeagende (pres. part.); smēagende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); smēade (pret. ind. 1sg.); smēade (pret. 3sg.); smēadan, smēadon, smēadun (pret. pl.); smēadon (pret. 3pl.); smēge (pres. subj. 1sg.); smēge, smēage (pres. subj. 3sg.); smēagen, smeagean, smēan (pres. subj. pl.); smēage, smēoge, smēa	von Bahder (1880: 159) Sievers (1885: §150n3, 210.1, 416.1, 416n5) Cook (1894: 312) Sedgefield (1899: 290) Hargrove (1902: 108) Schuldt (1905: §149) Dodd (1908: 185) Cook (1919: 217) Wright (1925: §537) Krapp (1929: 329) Meroney (1943: 79) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 284, 285) Whitelock (1963: 84) Pinsker (1969: §137) Brunner (1965: §76n, 121n3, 177n1, 210.1, 415d) Needham (1966: 108) Morris (1967: 363) Sweet (1967a: 123) Harrison (1970: 22, 55, 56) Pilch (1970: 98, 130, 143) Seebold (1970: 440) Voyles (1974: 109) Garmonsway (1978: 61) Wenisch (1979: 95, 325) Yerkes (1984: 151)

Irvine (1987): consider, meditate, inquire, deliberate Scragg (1992): think Irvine (1993): consider, meditate, inquire, deliberate Baker and Lapidge (1995): think about, consider Mitchell and Robinson (1995): contrive, reflect, investigate O'Neill (2001): meditate (on), consider Magennis (2002): consider, think Marsden (2004): ponder, think, meditate on, examine Godden and Irvine (2009): ponder, consider, investigate, examine	(imp.); smēage, smēoge, smea (imp. sg.); smēageað, smēagð, smeagaþ, smeageaþ (imp. pl.); smeagean (imp. 1pl.); smēan (subj. pl.); smægenne (dat. inf.); smēigan, smeagan, smeagean (inf.); smeagenne (infl. inf.); smēagende (pres. part.); smēgende, smeagende (pres. part. nom. sg.); smēgende (pres. part. nom. pl.); smēad (pa. part. nom. sg.)	Mitchell (1985: §2056) Campbell (1987: §235.2, 238.2, 238.2n1, 298, 314n4, 758, 759, 760) Irvine (1987: 479) Ogura (1989: 104) Kastovsky (1992b: 344) Scragg (1992: 459) Irvine (1993: 232) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 460) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 350) O'Neill (2001: 325) Magennis (2002: 249) Orel (2003. p.353) Marsden (2004: 486) Godden and Irvine (2009: 599) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.119, 5.119n1, 5.120, 5.141, 7.49, 7.87n1) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.116, 6.117, 6.118)
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Headword: **smirwan**

Alternative spelling: smyrwan, smyrwian, smeorwan, smearwa, smirian, smiran, smierwan, smierwian, smerwan, smyrian, smerian, smiria, smira

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): anoint Wright (1925): anoint, smear Morris (1967): anoint Lehmann (1986): smear Campbell (1987): smear, anoint Irvine (1987): smear, anoint Scragg (1992): anoint Irvine (1993): smear, anoint Baker and Lapidge (1995): anoint O'Neill (2001): anoint Pettit (2001): smear, anoint Marsden (2004): smear, anoint	smyreð (pres. ind. 3sg.); smyrigende (infl. inf.); gesmyredest (pret. 2sg.); smirede, smirode, gesmyrede, smerede, smyrede (pret. 3sg.); gesmirwid, ismirode, gesmerede (pa. part.); gesmyredan (pa. part. acc. sg. masc.); gesmyredan (pa. part. gen. sg. masc.); gesmyredan (pa. part. dat. sg. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §159n1, 408.1, 408n1, 408n2, 408n5, 409n1) Schuldt (1905: §53) Dodd (1908: 185) Wright (1925: §99, 264, 266, 533) Brunner (1965: §83n, 107n2, 408.1, 408n4, 408n5, 409n1) Morris (1967: 317, 363, 364) Kastovsky (1985: 236, 245) Lehmann (1986: S104) Campbell (1987: §154.3, 154.3n4, 201.1, 300, 753.5) Irvine (1987: 479) Scragg (1992: 459) Irvine (1993: 232) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 460) O'Neill (2001: 325) Pettit (2001: 256) Kastovsky (2002: 103) Orel (2003: 354) Marsden (2004: 486) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §4.8, 5.24) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.97) Kroonen (2013: 458)

Headword: **snedan**

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Karp (1989): cut (food)	∅	Karp (1989: §33, 40)

Headword: **snīwan**

Alternative spelling: sniwan

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wright (1925): snow Krapp (1929): snow Hedberg (1945): snow	snīwde, bisnīwod (pret. 3sg.); snīwe (pres. subj. 3sg.);	Sievers (1885: §199n1) Palmgren (1904: 56, 67) Schuldt (1905: §155, 184n)

Sweet (1967a): snow Gordon (1979): snow Lehmann (1986): snow Mitchell (1995): snow Mitchell and Robinson (1995): snow Marsden (2004): snow		Wright (1925: §237, 241, 264) Krapp (1929: 329) Hedberg (1945: 266) Bammesberger (1965: 146, 146n1) Brunner (1965: §199n1) Sweet (1967a: 123) Pilch (1970: 23, 133) Gordon (1979: 66) Lehmann (1986: S110) Ogura (1986: 305) Bammesberger (1990: 27) Mitchell (1995: 402) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 350) Orel (2003: 358) Marsden (2004: 486) Kroonen (2013: 462)
Headword: <b>snyrgan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): sail, scud	ø	Cook (1919: 218)
Headword: <b>snyrian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): hasten Karp (1989): hasten	ø	Sievers (1885: §400n1) Wright (1925: §525) Brunner (1965: §400n1) Lass and Anderson (1975: 258) Karp (1989: §65) Heidermanns (1993: 522) Ogura (2002) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)
Headword: <b>spætan</b> Alternative spelling: spætan, spittan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): spit Skeat (1911): spit Wyatt (1912): spit Bammesberger (1965): spit Campbell (1987): spit Irvine (1987): spit Irvine (1993): sprit Mitchell and Robinson (1995): spit	spæte (pres. 1sg.); sætte (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §405n8) Schuldt (1905: §11n1) Skeat (1911: 72) Wyatt (1912: 175) Wright (1925: §531) Bammesberger (1965: 12, 111) Brunner (1965: §394n2, 405n8) Pilch (1970: 132, 133) Seebold (1970: 448) Wenisch (1979: 228, 228n954) Campbell (1987: §747) Irvine (1987: 479) Kastovsky (1992b: 342) Irvine (1993: 232) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 350) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 363) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
Headword: <b>spēdan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): speed, i.e., succeed, prosper Scragg (1984): be prosperous, be wealthy	spēdað (pres. 2pl.); spēdaþ, spēdað (pres. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §67) Weick (1911: 71, 118) Krapp (1929: 330) Scragg (1984: 102)

Mitchell and Robinson (1995): be prosperous, be wealthy Marsden (2004): be prosperous, be wealthy		Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 350) Marsden (2004: 487)
Headword: <b>spigettan</b> Alternative spelling: spīgettān		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): spit Marckwardt (1942): spit Godden and Irvine (2009): spit	∅	Sedgefield (1899: 291) Marckwardt (1942: 276, 279) Harrison (1970: 31) Seebold (1970: 451) Godden and Irvine (2009: 600)
Headword: <b>spillan</b> Alternative spelling: spildan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): destroy Blackburn (1907): destroy Krapp (1929): destroy Scragg (1984): destroy Mitchell and Robinson (1995): destroy Marsden (2004): destroy, kill	∅	Sievers (1885: §357n2, 405n6) Schuldt (1905: §55) Blackburn (1907: 212) Weick (1911: 36, 75, 81) Wright (1925: §530) Krapp (1929: 330) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Brunner (1965: §229n2, 357n3, 405n6) Scragg (1984: 102) Ogura (1989: 104) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 350) Marsden (2004: 487) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.92)
Headword: <b>spiwan</b> Alternative spelling: speowian, spioſian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): spew Lehmann (1986): spew Pettit (2001): spit out, vomit Liuzza (2011): vomit	spiwe (pres. subj. sg.); spēowdon, spīowdon, spiwedon (pret. pl.); spiwan (inf.)	Sievers (1885: §408n15) Wright (1925: §533) Brunner (1965: §78, 88n2, 173n2, 408n13, 408n15) Lehmann (1986: S122) Campbell (1987: §120.2n6, 753.6) Kastovsky (1992b: 342, 359) Pettit (2001: 257) Liuzza (2011: 270) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6-97, 6.97n5)
Headword: <b>sprengan</b> Alternative spelling: sprengēan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): sprinkle Krapp (1929): cause spring; scatter, burst, fly pieces Hedberg (1945): sprinkle Bammesberger (1965): dissipate, blast out, sow, jump, break, cause burst, split Sweet (1967a): (scatter), sow	sprenst, sprængst (pres. ind. 2sg.); sprenst (pres. 2sg.); sprengde, sprencde (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §405n2) Schuldt (1905: §7) Wright (1925: §530) Krapp (1929: 330) Hedberg (1945: 147) Bammesberger (1965: 46) Brunner (1965: §405n2) Sweet (1967a: 123)

Scragg (1984): break, shiver, spin Yerkes (1984): sprinkle Mitchell and Robinson (1995): break, cause spring or quiver Marsden (2004): spring, flex, split		Seebold (1970: 457) de la Cruz (1975: 65, 66) Lass and Anderson (1975: 235, 239, 240, 241) Hiltunen (1983: 48) Scragg (1984: 102) Yerkes (1984: 152) Campbell (1987: §751.1) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 351) Orel (2003: 366) Marsden (2004: 488) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 364) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.13e, 6.103) Kroonen (2013: 469)
Headword: <b>spyrian</b> Alternative spelling: spyrigean, spirigan, spurian, spirian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): inquire Sedgefield (1899): follow up, investigate Hargrove (1902): search after, pursue Dodd (1908): inquire, search after Wyatt (1912): make a track, trace Krapp (1929): trace, follow up; hence, inquire after, search Kastovsky (1992b): investigate Baker and Lapidge (1995): investigate Mitchell (1995): travel, make a track, follow (in the footsteps of) Ogura (2002): make a track Marsden (2004): make a track, track, travel Godden and Irvine (2009): seek (for), inquire (after) Bator (2010): put a question or questions; make inquiries; ask	sprast, spyrest, spurast (pres. ind. 2sg.); spyreð, spyraþ, spyrçþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); spyriaþ, spyrigaþ, spiriaþ (pres. pl.); spyriað, spiriað (pres. ind. 3pl.); spyrie, spurige, spyrige (pres. subj. 3sg.); spyrien, spyrigen, gespyrigen, spirien (pres. subj. pl.); spyredon (pret. 1sg.); spyrede, spiredede (pret. 3sg.); spyredon, spiredon (pret. 3pl.); spura (imp.); spyriað (imp. pl.); spurian (inf.)	Sievers (1885: §400n1) si Sedgefield (1899: 291) Hargrove (1902: 109) Schuldt (1905: §88n1) si Dodd (1908: 187) Wyatt (1912: 176) Wright (1925: §525) si Krapp (1929: 330) si Brunner (1965: §401n1) si von Schon (1977: §4, 5, 6) si Kastovsky (1992b: 315) si Baker and Lapidge (1995: 460) Mitchell (1995: 402) si Ogura (2002) si Orel (2003: 367) Marsden (2004: 488) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 363) Godden and Irvine (2009: 600) Bator (2010: 97) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103) Kroonen (2013: 471)
Headword: <b>stæððan</b> Alternative spelling: tæpþan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): support, fix Schnepper (1908): fix, support Wyatt (1912): stay, hold in Bammesberger (1965): support Campbell (1987): stay	stæðþe (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §89n1, 227) Schuldt (1905: §46) Schnepper (1908: 79) Wyatt (1912: 176) Bammesberger (1965: 117) Brunner (1965: §96.3b, 227) Seebold (1970: 461) Campbell (1987: §194) Orel (2003: 373)
Headword: <b>stælan</b> Alternative spelling: stælan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Sievers (1885): found Dodd (1908): accuse of Hedberg (1945): accuse Finnegan (1977): lay one's charge, accuse of, reproach, taunt with Karp (1989): impugn Scragg (1992): lay charge against, impute, stand charge? Mitchell and Robinson (1995): avenge O'Neill (2001): impute a crime Marsden (2004): accuse of, charge with	stæleð (pres. ind. 3pl.); stæle (pres. 1sg.); stældon (pret. 3pl.); gestæled (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §201n1) Schuldt (1905: §62) Dodd (1908: 187) Hedberg (1945: 214) Seebold (1970: 469) Finnegan (1977: 143) Karp (1989: §9, 26) Scragg (1992: 460) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 351) O'Neill (2001: 326) Marsden (2004: 488) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §7.10)
Headword: <b>stellan</b> Alternative spelling: styltan, styllan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): place Krapp (1929): place, establish Hedberg (1945): place, set (an example) Lehmann (1986): place Campbell (1987): place Mitchell (1995): place, set	stelidæ (pret. 3sg.); stellende (pres. part.); steled (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §407.1, 407n4) Wright (1925: §534) Krapp (1929: 331) Prokosch (1939: §67c) Hedberg (1945: 241) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Brunner (1965: §407.3, 407n16) Jordan (1967: 26) Pilch (1970: 57, 135) Wenisch (1979: 229, 229n9636, 326) Lehmann (1986: A177) Campbell (1987: §753.9(a)) Hogg (1992: 160) Heidermanns (1993: 544) Mitchell (1995: 402) Krygier (1997: 271) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 367) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.82, 6.100a) Kroonen (2013: 473)
Headword: <b>stemnettan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): resist, stand firm Marckwardt (1942): stand firm Scragg (1984): stand firm Mitchell and Robinson (1995): stand firm Marsden (2004): stand firm	stemnetton (pret. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §176) Krapp (1929: 331) Marckwardt (1942: 276, 280, 280n16) Scragg (1984: 103) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 351) Marsden (2004: 489)
Headword: <b>stenan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Palmgren (1904): groan O'Neill (2001): groan	stene (pres. 1sg.); stæn (pret. 1sg.)	Palmgren (1904: 26) Krahe (1967: 262) Seebold (1970: 469) Bammesberger (1990: 58) O'Neill (2001: 326)
Headword: <b>stēpan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Blackburn (1907): erect, build up, elevate, honor Wyatt (1912): exalt Karp (1989): raise Mitchell and Robinson (1995): exalt Godden and Irvine (2009): honour, exalt	stēpeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); stepte (pret. sg.); stepton (pret. 3pl.); gestepte (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Schuldt (1905: §10) Blackburn (1907: 169, 213) Wyatt (1912: 176) Bammesberger (1965: 137) Karp (1989: §22) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 351) Godden and Irvine (2009: 600)
Headword: <b>stīeman</b> Alternative spelling: stēman, stȳman		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): fume, reek Hedberg (1945): steam Yerkes (1984): steam, emit odour	stȳmeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); stemende (pres. part.)	Palmgren (1904: 7, 15) Schuldt (1905: §72) Cook (1919: 219, 220) Hedberg (1945: 227) Yerkes (1984: 152)
Headword: <b>stīeran</b> Alternative spelling: gestūreð (pres. ind. 3sg.); gestȳrde (pret. 3sg.)		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sweet (1967a): restrain Marsden (2004): control, restrain, prevent		Sweet (1967a: 123) Marsden (2004: 489)
Headword: <b>stīhtan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): arrange, regulate Dodd (1908): instigate Wright (1925): arrange, regulate Krapp (1929): incite, direct Hedberg (1945): direct Scragg (1984): direct, command, exhort Scragg (1992): encourage, instigate Mitchell and Robinson (1995): direct, command, exhort Marsden (2004): direct, exhort Godden and Irvine (2009): arrange	stīhtest (pres. ind. 2sg.); stīhte (pret. 1sg.); stīhte (pret. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 293) Dodd (1908: 185) Wright (1925: §98) Krapp (1929: 331) Hedberg (1945: 74) Seebold (1970: 468) von Schon (1977: §6) Scragg (1984: 103) Scragg (1992: 460) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 351) Niwa (1995: V2) Marsden (2004: 489) Godden and Irvine (2009: 600)
Headword: <b>stillan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): still Sedgefield (1899): cease from motion, become still Blackburn (1907): still, make quiet Hedberg (1945): still Cross and Hill (1982): appease Yerkes (1984): become still Scragg (1992): restrain Pettit (2001): relieve, stop Godden and Irvine (2009): be or become still, cease	stilleð, stilþ, gestilde, gestilleþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); gestildon (pres. 3pl.); gestilde (pret. sg.); gestildon (pret. pl.); gestilde (pret. subj. 3sg.); gestillan (inf.); gestilled (pa. part.); gestilde (pa. part. nom. pl. fem.)	Sievers (1885: §405n6) Sedgefield (1899: 293) Schuldt (1905: §109) Blackburn (1907: 169) Wright (1925: §530) Hedberg (1945: 216) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Brunner (1965: §405n6) Morris (1967: 317) Cross and Hill (1982: 177) Yerkes (1984: 152) Scragg (1992: 460) Godden and Irvine (2009: 600) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.92)



<p>Headword: <b>streccan</b>  Alternative spelling: streccean</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): stretch  Krapp (1929): stretch  Hedberg (1945): stretch  Bammesberger (1965): stretch, spread, reach, crush down  Campbell (1987): stretch  Moffat (1987): stretch out, lay postrate  Hogg (1992): stretch  Liuzza (2011): straighten, extend</p>	<p>strehte, streahte (pret.);  streahtum, gestreht, istreihht (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §407.1, 407n9)  Schuldt (1905: §106)  Wright (1925: §311, 534)  Krapp (1929: 332)  Prokosch (1939: §67c)  Hedberg (1945: 157)  Bammesberger (1965: 53)  Brunner (1965: §122n6, 407.1, 407n2)  Pilch (1970: 134)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 145, 147)  Kastovsky (1985: 245)  Campbell (1987: §51, 52, 429, 433, 753.9(b1))  Moffat (1987: 121)  Hogg (1992: 93)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §122)  Krygier (1997: 268)  Orel (2003: 380)  Liuzza (2011: 271)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §7.17.3, 7.24, 7.33)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100b, 6.100n6)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>strēgan</b>  Alternative spelling: stregdan, strēdan</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): dissipate, scatter, strew  Wright (1925): strew  Krapp (1929): strew, sprinkle  Hedberg (1945): disperse, spread  Mertens-Fonck (1960): strew  Sweet (1967a): strew, scatter, sow  Campbell (1987): strew  Hogg (1992): strew  Pettit (2001): strew, sprinkle  Anlezark (2009): strew, scatter</p>	<p>strigdeð (pres. ind. 3sg.);  straides (pres. ind. sg.);  strægd (pret. 1sg.);  strugde, stægde (pret. 3sg.);  strugdon (pret. 2pl.);  stregdende (pres. part. nom. sg.);  strogden, strōden, strōden stred, strēd (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §214.3, 214n8, 359n3, 371n6, 389, 389n1)  Schuldt (1905: §22)  Wright (1925: §80, 146, 321, 502)  Krapp (1929: 332)  Prokosch (1939: §58c)  Hedberg (1945: 89)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 301, 302)  Brunner (1965: §126.2, 214.3, 214n9, 359n3, 371n6, 389.1, 389n1)  Morris (1967: 366)  Sweet (1967a: 123)  Seebold (1970: 474)  Campbell (1987: §243, 243n2, 736(b), 741)  Hogg (1992: 156)  Kastovsky (1992b: 314)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §95)  Niwa (1995: V2)  Pettit (2001: 258)  Ringe (2006 V1: 226)  Anlezark (2009: 150)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.133n2, 7.71, 7.71n3)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.56, 6.57a, 6.57n2, 6.57n7)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>strȳnan</b></p>		

Alternative spelling: strīenan, strīnan, streonan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): obtain, gain  Cook (1894): win over, gain over, convert  Sedgefield (1899): aquire  Hargrove (1902): acquire  Dodd (1908): beget, acquire  Cook (1919): gain, secure  Hedberg (1945): gain, acquire  Scragg (1992): amass, augment, increase, bear children  Irvine (1993): gain, acquire  Godden and Irvine (2009): produce, beget (children)  Liuzza (2011): acquire, beget</p>	<p>strynest (pres. 2sg.); strynð (pres. ind. 3sg.); strenap (pres. ind. pl.); gestrynap (pres. 3pl.); istreone, stryne (pres. subj. sg.); gestreonde (pret. 3sg.); strynað (imp. pl.); strīnan (inf.); strīnend (pres. part.); gestrionde, -strēonde, gestrīned, gestrīned (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §100.1b, 405n1)  Cook (1894: 314)  Sedgefield (1899: 293)  Hargrove (1902: 109)  Schuldt (1905: §75)  Dodd (1908: 190)  Cook (1919: 185, 220)  Wright (1925: §530)  Hedberg (1945: 232)  Hendrickson (1948: 41)  Brunner (1965: §107, 405n1, 417n16)  Morris (1967: 317, 366)  Irvine (1987: 480)  Scragg (1992: 460)  Irvine (1993: 233)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 602)  Liuzza (2011: 271)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>stīran</b>  Alternative spelling: stēoran, sīran, stīeran, stīoran, stēora, stīora, stīera, stieran, steoran, stēoran, stiran</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): steer  Sedgefield (1899): guide, wield, govern  Hargrove (1902): govern  Blackburn (1907): check, restrain  Dodd (1908): correct, rebuke, check  Wyatt (1912): govern  Wright (1925): steer  Mertens-Fonck (1960): rule  Bammesberger (1965): restrain  Needham (1966): restrain, reprove, punish  Morris (1967): steer, rule, restrain, control, chastise, rebuke  Fry (1974): steer, direct, rule, correct, restrain  Gordon (1979): steer, control  Yerkes (1984): steer  Lehmann (1986): steer  Irvine (1987): steer, guide, reprove  Scragg (1992): guide  Irvine (1993): steer, guide, reprove  Godden and Irvine (2009): steer, rule, govern, restrain</p>	<p>styrest (pres. ind. 2sg.); stēorað, stýreð, stioreð, stīorð, steoreð, stiorþ, stioreþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); styrað (pres. ind. 3pl.); styre (pres. subj. 3sg.); stýrde, styrode (pret.); steordes (pret. ind. 2sg.); stýrde, stiorde (pret. 3sg.); gestirdon, styrdou (pret. pl.); gestirden (pret. subj. pl.); stēoran, stīran, stioran, stiran, stieran, gesteoran, gestiran, gestioran (inf.); steorende (pres. part.); istēoredæ, istýrede, gestioed, gestyred (pa. part.)</p>	<p>von Bahder (1880: 87)  Sievers (1885: §40.1, 100.2, 159.5, 405n1)  Sedgefield (1899: 292)  Hargrove (1902: 109)  Blackburn (1907: 213)  Dodd (1908: 190)  Schnepper (1908: 71)  Wyatt (1912: 177)  Wright (1925: §138, 530)  Kluge (1926: §16)  Hendrickson (1948: 47)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 296)  Bammesberger (1965: 127)  Brunner (1965: §40, 78, 107, 405n1)  Needham (1966: 109)  Morris (1967: 366)  Fry (1974: 74)  Gordon (1979: 67)  Yerkes (1984: 152)  Kastovsky (1985: 251)  Lehmann (1986: S149)  Campbell (1987: §202)  Irvine (1987: 479, 480)  Scragg (1992: 460)  Irvine (1993: 233)  Ogura (2002: 35, 37)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 373)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 602)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.83, 5.84, 5.84n2, 5.165)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)  Kroonen (2013: 479)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>styrian</b></p>		

Alternative spelling: styrigan, styrgan, stirian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): stir  Cook (1894): move; flow, roll  Sedgefield (1899): move, stir  Köhler (1906): rouse  Dodd (1908): stir, move, stir up  Wyatt (1912): stir, agitate  Bammesberger (1965): stir up, move, agitate, trouble, push, cause, tell  Fry (1974): stir up, disturb, incite, excite, exhort, rouse, cause, tell  Karp (1989): stir up  Scragg (1992): stir, move  Baker and Lapidge (1995): agitate, stir up  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): stir up  O'Neill (2001): move, agitate  Pettit (2001): stir  Magennis (2002): move, stir  Marsden (2004): stir up, urge  Anlezark (2009): stir  Godden and Irvine (2009): stir, move  Liuzza (2011): stir, move</p>	<p>styrge (pres. 1sg.); styreþ, stireð (pres. ind. 3sg.); styriað, styriaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); styrien (pres. subj. 3pl.); styrede, styrode (pret. 3sg.); styredan (pret. pl.); styredon (pret. 3pl.); stirian (inf.); styrigende, styriende (pres. part.); styriendan (pres. part. nom. pl. wk.); styrgendum (pres. part. dat. pl. neut.); styrede (pa. part. nom. pl.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §400n1, 409n1)  Cook (1894: 314)  Sedgefield (1899: 293)  Schuldt (1905: §155)  Köhler (1906: 83)  Dodd (1908: 190)  Weick (1911: 42, 75, 81)  Wyatt (1912: 177)  Wright (1925: §525)  Hendrickson (1948: 47)  Bammesberger (1965: 127)  Brunner (1965: §165a, 400n1, 409n1)  Morris (1967: 366)  Fry (1974: 74)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 206, 258)  Karp (1989: §64, 65)  Kastovsky (1989a: 174)  Kastovsky (1989b: 118)  Ogura (1989: 104)  Kastovsky (1992a: 425)  Scragg (1992: 461)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 461)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 352)  Niwa (1995: V2)  O'Neill (2001: 327)  Pettit (2001: 258)  Magennis (2002: 250)  Orel (2003: 384)  Marsden (2004: 489)  Anlezark (2009: 150)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 602)  Liuzza (2011: 271)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)  Kroonen (2013: 476)</p>
<b>Headword: styrman</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Cook (1894): storm  Sedgefield (1899): be stormy  Palmgren (1904): storm  Wyatt (1912): storm, make a noise, cry aloud  Krapp (1929): storm  Karp (1989): storm, shout  Mitchell (1995): storm  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): storm  Marsden (2004): storm, rage, bellow  Godden and Irvine (2009): be stormy</p>	<p>styrmdde (pret. 3sg.); styrmdon (pret. 3pl.); styrme (pres. subj. 3sg.); styrmendan (pres. part. acc. sg. fem. wk.); styrmendum (pres. part. dat. pl.)</p>	<p>Cook (1894: 314)  Sedgefield (1899: 293)  Palmgren (1904: 12)  Schuldt (1905: §57)  Wyatt (1912: 177)  Krapp (1929: 332)  Ogura (1986: 305)  Karp (1989: §64)  Mitchell (1995: 402)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 352)  Orel (2003: 384)  Marsden (2004: 489)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 602)  Kroonen (2013: 488)</p>
<b>Headword: swælan</b>		
Alternative spelling: swæleþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); swælende (pres. pa. acc. sg. neut.)		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Dodd (1908): burn  Hedberg (1945): burn</p>	<p>∅</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §406n2)  Schuldt (1905: §21)</p>

Bammesberger (1965): burn Godden and Irvine (2009): burn		Dodd (1908: 192) Hedberg (1945: 215) Bammesberger (1965: 133) Orel (2003: 396) Godden and Irvine (2009: 604)
Headword: <b>swāetan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): sweat Cook (1905): bleed Wyatt (1912): sweat Hedberg (1945): sweat Bammesberger (1965): sweat, bleed, trouble, aggrieve, bond Dodd (1908): sweat Scragg (1992): sweat Mitchell (1995): bleed, sweat Mitchell and Robinson (1995): bleed Pettit (2001): sweat Marsden (2004): bleed	swāetað (pres. 3pl.); swāetan (inf.)	Sievers (1885: §405n8b) Palmgren (1904: 10) Cook (1905: 64) Schuldt (1905: §70) Dodd (1908: 192) Wyatt (1912: 178) Jensen (1913: 63) Wright (1925: §531, 643) Hedberg (1945: 66) Bammesberger (1965: 100) Brunner (1965: §405n8) Scragg (1992: 461) Mitchell (1995: 403) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 352) Pettit (2001: 259) Orel (2003: 390) Marsden (2004: 490) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93) Kroonen (2013: 494)
Headword: <b>swebban</b> Alternative spelling: swefian, swefan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): put sleep, hence, kill Bammesberger (1965): kill, put down Bammesberger (1984): sleep Campbell (1987): kill Karp (1989): put sleep Bator (2010): put sleep	swefed (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §400n1b, 400.2, 401.2, 402.1, 410n2) Schuldt (1905: §36n) Wright (1925: §254, 643) Krapp (1929: 333) Pinsker (1969: §137, 138A, 166A, 185.3) Bammesberger (1965: 54) Brunner (1965: §400n1b, 400n2, 401.2, 402.1, 410n2) Pilch (1970: 130, 141) Seebold (1970: 483) Lass and Anderson (1975: 256) Bammesberger (1984: 48) Campbell (1987: §749) Karp (1989) Kastovsky (1989b: 116) Orel (2003: 389) Ringe (2006 V1: 217) Bator (2010: 83) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.53) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.88n2, 6.90, 6.103) Kroonen (2013: 494)
Headword: <b>swēgan</b> Alternative spelling: swēgean, swōgan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Sievers (1885): resound Padelford (1899): sound melodiously, sound Dodd (1908): sound Hedberg (1945): sound Bammesberger (1965): make noise, sound, crack Lehmann (1986): resound Campbell (1987): sound Baker and Lapidge (1995): sound Marsden (2004): make a noise, sound	swæið (pres. ind. 3sg.); swegað, swēgaþ (pres. 3pl.); swēgende (pres. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §405n2) Padelford (1899: 102) Schuldt (1905: §67) Dodd (1908: 192) Wright (1925: §530) Hedberg (1945: 184) Bammesberger (1965: 81) Brunner (1965: §126.2, 405n2) Kastovsky (1985: 251) Lehmann (1986: S178) Campbell (1987: §266, 266n1) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 461) Orel (2003: 397) Marsden (2004: 491) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §7.19) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.102)
Headword: <b>swencan</b> Alternative spelling: swencean, swæncan, geswencan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): plague Sedgefield (1899): afflict, torment Dodd (1908): afflict, oppress Krapp (1929): trouble, afflict Mertens-Fonck (1960): afflict, distress, harass, torture Bammesberger (1965): afflict, torture, harm, oppress Needham (1966): afflict Morris (1967): trouble, afflict, vex Irvine (1987): afflict, oppress Scragg (1992): afflict, oppress Irvine (1993): afflict, oppress Baker and Lapidge (1995): trouble, afflict O'Neill (2001): trouble, afflict Pettit (2001): afflict, trouble Magennis (2002): afflict, tire out Anlezark (2009): rment Godden and Irvine (2009): afflict, oprpress Liuzza (2011): afflict, trouble	swencu (pres. ind. 1sg.); swenceð, swencð, swencþ, swenceþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); sweltað (pres. ind. 2pl.); swencað, geswencaþ (pres. 3pl.); swence, geswence (pres. subj. sg.); swentest, swentes (pret. 2sg.); swence (pres. subj. 3sg.); swencton, swenctun (pret. ind. 3pl.); swenc (imp. sg.); geswencan, geswæncan (inf.); swencende (pres. part. nom. sg.); swencende (pres. part. nom. pl.); swencende, swencendan (pres. part. acc. pl.); swencendes (pres. part. gen. sg.); swencendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); geswenct, geswenced, geswenct, iswenced (pa. part.); geswencte (pa. part. pl.); geswenced (pa. part. nom. sg.); geswente, geswencede (pa. part. nom. pl.); geswengtan (pa. part. acc. sg. fem.); geswencte (pa. part. acc. pl.); geswenctum (pa. part. dat. sg. masc.); geswencedre (pa. part. dat. sg. fem.)	Sievers (1885: §405n8c, 405n10, 406n2) Sedgefield (1899: 295) Schuldt (1905: §7) Dodd (1908: 192) Wright (1925: §531, 643) Krapp (1929: 334) Prokosch (1939: §67c) Campbell (1959: 121) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 306, 307, 308) Bammesberger (1965: 73) Brunner (1965: §405n8, 405n10, 406n2) Needham (1966: 109) Morris (1967: 317, 367) Pilch (1970: 138) Seebold (1970: 493) Irvine (1987: 480, 481) Ogura (1989: 104) Scragg (1992: 461) Irvine (1993: 233) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 461) O'Neill (2001: 327) Pettit (2001: 259) Magennis (2002: 250) Anlezark (2009: 150) Godden and Irvine (2009: 604) Liuzza (2011: 271) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.82n1, 6.83)
Headword: <b>swētan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hedberg (1945): sweeten Pettit (2001): sweeten	gesweted (pa. part.); swetedne (pa. part. acc. sg. masc.); geswet, gesweted (pal. part. acc. sg. neut.);	Schuldt (1905: §117, 153) Hedberg (1945: 68) Heidermanns (1993: 585) Pettit (2001: 259)

	geswettes (pa. part. gen. sg. neut.); geswetum, eswettan (pa. part. dat. sg. neut.)	
<b>Headword: swīðan</b> Alternative spelling: swīþan, swiðan, swiþan, geswīðan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Blackburn (1907): strengthen Hedberg (1945): strengthen, overcome Finnegan (1977): strengthen Lehmann (1986): strengthen Marsden (2004): strengthen, fortify Anlezark (2009): force, fortify	swāð, geswīðde (pret. 3sg.); swiðed, geswiðed (pa. part); swiðed (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); geswiðde (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Schuldt (1905: §110) Blackburn (1907: 169, 215) Schrader (1914: 43) Hedberg (1945: 175) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Harrison (1970: 33, 36) Finnegan (1977: 133) Lehmann (1986: S188) Heidermanns (1993: 577) Niwa (1995: V1: 192, 196, 198, 199) Niwa (1995: V2) Orel (2003: 395) Marsden (2004: 492) Anlezark (2009: 150) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.5n1)
<b>Headword: swirman</b> Alternative spelling: swierman		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Krapp (1929): swarm Hedberg (1945): swarm	swirman (pres. subj. pl.)	Krapp (1929: 335) Hedberg (1945: 227)
<b>Headword: sworettan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Krapp (1929): sigh Marckwardt (1942): sigh, pant Hedberg (1945): pant Scragg (1992): sigh, moan Magennis (2002): sigh	sworettan (pret. ind. pl.); swōrettan (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §155) Wright (1925: §657) Krapp (1929: 335) Marckwardt (1942: 276, 278, 279, 280n16) Hedberg (1945: 102) Morris (1967: 368) Wenisch (1979: 258, 258n1152) Scragg (1992: 461) Magennis (2002: 251)
<b>Headword: swyðan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Fry (1974): strengthen, establish, support, use force against, affirm	swyðan (inf.)	Fry (1974: 75)
<b>Headword: sylian</b> Alternative spelling: selian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): stain, pollute Lehmann (1986): soil Godden and Irvine (2009): soil, stain	selede (pret. ind. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §400n1a, 400n2) Sedgefield (1899: 296) Wright (1925: §526) Brunner (1965: §400n1a, 400n2) Lehmann (1986: B67) Heidermanns (1993: 567) Godden and Irvine (2009: 597)

		Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)
Headword: <b>syllan</b> Alternative spelling: sellan, siollan, sillan, sællan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): give Cook (1894): give; give be; sell Hargrove (1902): give, grant Blackburn (1907): give, deliver, grant Dodd (1908): give, sell Wyatt (1912): give Krapp (1929): give, yield, sell Hedberg (1945): sell, give Campbell (1959): give Mertens-Fonck (1960): give, put in the possession of a person, supply with Malone (1962): give Needham (1966): give Morris (1967): give Fowler (1972): give Finnegan (1977): give Garmonsway (1978): sell Cross and Hill (1982): give Scragg (1984): give, pay, inflict Irvine (1987): give, sell Moffat (1987): give, deliver Karp (1989): give Scragg (1992): give Irvine (1993): give, sell Wilcox (1994): give Baker and Lapidge (1995): give Mitchell (1995): give, betray, deliver to Mitchell and Robinson (1995): give, sell O'Neill (2001): give, grant, lend Pettit (2001): give, grant Magennis (2002): give Anlezark (2009): give Liuzza (2011): give, sell</p>	<p>syлле, selle, sellu, sille (pres. ind. 1sg.); selst, silst, sylst, sillest, sylest, seles, selest (pres. 2sg.); selleþ, sylþ, syleð, sylð, seleð, selð, silð, syleþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); syllap (pres. pl.); sæleð, selþ, silð, sylð, seleð, gesealde (pres. ind. 3sg.); syllað, sellað (pres. 3pl.); syllon (subj. 1pl.); sealde, salde (subj. 3sg.); sylle, selle (pres. subj. 2sg.); sille, sylle, selle (pres. subj. 3sg.); syllon, sellon (pres. subj. pl.); sealde, salde, sælde, sylede (pret. ind. sg.); sealde (pret. 1sg.); saldes, sealdest, sealdes, sealest, sealdeste (pret. 2sg.); sealde, salde (pret. 3sg.); sealden, sealdon (pret. pl.); sealdon, saldun (pret. 3pl.); gesealde (pret. subj. sg.); salde (pret. subj. 1sg.); sealde (pret. subj. 3sg.); sealdon (pret. subj. 3pl.); syle, sele, sel, selle, sile (imp. sg.); syle (imp. 2sg.); sylle, selle (imp. 3sg.); sellað (imp. pl.); syllap (imp. 2pl.); syllan, sellan, gesyllan (inf.); syllanne, syl lenne, sellenne (infl. inf.); sellende (pres. part. nom. sg.); syllendan (pres. part. acc. pl. masc. wk.); sellendum (pres. part. dat. sg.); geseald, gesæld, sealde, seald, sald, isold (pa. part.); sald (pa. part. nom. sg.); sald, gesealde (pa. part. nom. pl.)</p>	<p>von Bahder (1880: 106) Sievers (1885: §124.3) Cook (1894: 311) Hargrove (1902: 108) Schuldt (1905: §57, 152) Blackburn (1907: 169, 215) Dodd (1908: 195) Skeat (1911: 72) Weick (1911: 45, 76, 130) Wyatt (1912: 179) Krapp (1929: 326) Meroney (1943: 61) Hedberg (1945: 239, 296) Hendrickson (1948: 24, 29, 42, 46) Campbell (1959: 131, 132) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 264, 265, 266, 267, 268) Malone (1962: 124, 125) Pinsker (1969) Needham (1966: 110) Howren (1967: 677, 680, 684) Morris (1967: 316, 361, 368) Lindemann (1970: 42) Harrison (1970: 20, 54) Fowler (1972: 53) Finnegan (1977: 144) Fullerton (1977: 31) von Schon (1977: §4, 6) Garmonsway (1978: 62) Wenisch (1979: 199, 199n732) Cross and Hill (1982: 178) Scragg (1984: 102, 103) Kastovsky (1985: 237, 247) Irvine (1987: 477, 481) Moffat (1987: 121) Karp (1989: §9, 23, 31a) Hogg (1992: 103, 114, 160) Scragg (1992: 462) Irvine (1993: 231, 234) Wilcox (1994: 188, 189, 192) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 459, 462) Crouch (1995: 167, 171) Mitchell (1995: 399, 400, 401) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 348) Niwa (1995: V1: 127) Niwa (1995: V2) Ogura (1995: 77, 84) Schwyter (1996: 103) Nielsen (1998: 124) O'Neill (2001: 323, 328) Pettit (2001: 260) Magennis (2002: 251) Anlezark (2009: 149) Liuzza (2011: 272)</p>

		Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.73, 5.15, 5.16n2, 5.32.3, 5.171n2, 5.189) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §4.53n1, 6.86, 6.90, 6.100a, 6.103)
Headword: <b>symlan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): feast Campbell (1987): feast Marsden (2004): feast, banquet	symlað (pres. 3pl.); symlæde (pret. ind. sg.)	Sievers (1885: §404.1c) Schuldt (1905: §192) Wright (1925: §532) Brunner (1965: §404n1c) Campbell (1987: §753.2) Marsden (2004: 493) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §6.19n2) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.96n3)
Headword: <b>syrwan</b> Alternative spelling: sierwan, sirwan, syrian, syrwan, sierwian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): deceive Sedgefield (1899): plot Dodd (1908): scheme agaisnst, entrap Krapp (1929): plot, scheme Lehmann (1986): arm, wait for, plan Campbell (1987): devise Karp (1989): plot Mitchell and Robinson (1995): contrive, plot Magennis (2002): plot, deceive Marsden (2004): plot Godden and Irvine (2009): plot, conspire	beseode (pret.); sierwst (pres. 2sg.); sierwe, syrwe (pres. subj. 3sg.); -sierað (pres. pl.); gesiereð, sierede, gesirede, sirede (pret. 3sg.); syrwodon, sieredon, siredon, syredon (pret. pl.); sieredon, siredon, syredon (pret. ind. pl.); syrwiende (pres. part.); syrwienda (pres. pa. nom. sg. masc. wk.); gesyrwed (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §174n1, 408.1, 408n4, 413n5) Sedgefield (1899: 289) Schuldt (1905: §49, 152) Dodd (1908: 197) Wright (1925: §264, 266, 533) Krapp (1929: 327) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Brunner (1965: §408.1, 408n4, 413n5) Lehmann (1986: S26) Campbell (1987: §753.5) Karp (1989) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 349) Magennis (2002: 251) Marsden (2004: 485) Godden and Irvine (2009: 598, 599) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §4.8) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.97) Kroonen (2013: 427)
Headword: <b>tæcan</b> Alternative spelling: tæcean, tæcan, getæcan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): teach Cook (1894): teach Sedgefield (1899): point out, show Hargrove (1902): teach, instruct, show, demonstrate Blackburn (1907): teach Dodd (1908): teach, instruct, direct, how, point out, prescribe Cook (1919): reveal, point out Krapp (1929): teach, show, indicate Hedberg (1945): show Whitelock (1963): teach, direct, prescribe Bammesberger (1965): show Morris (1967): teach	tæce, tæche, getæce (pres. 1sg.); tæhst, getæcst, getestc, tæcst, tæst (pres. ind. 2sg.); tæcð, -tæhcð, -tæchð, tæcþ, tæhð, tæcæð, tæcheþ, getæcð, getæcd, getæceð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tæcað tæcaþ (pres. 3pl.); getæce (pres. subj. sg.); tæce, getæce (pres. subj. 2sg.); tæce, getæce, getæce (pres. subj. 3sg.); tæcan, tæcon (pres. subj. pl.); tæcan, tæcon (pres. subj. 3pl.); tæhte, tæhte, tahte (pret. ind. sg.); tæhte (pret. 1sg.); tæhtest, tæhtest,	Sievers (1885: §206n5, 210.2, 221n1, 359.5, 407.1, 407n11) Cook (1894: 315) Sedgefield (1899: 297) Hargrove (1902: 92, 111) Schuldt (1905: §70) Blackburn (1907: 215) Dodd (1908: 197) Cook (1919: 185, 223) Wright (1925: §311, 534) Krapp (1929: 336) Prokosch (1939: §67c) Hedberg (1945: 134) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Whitelock (1963: 85) Pinsker (1969) Bammesberger (1965: 17)



<p>Fowler (1972): teach  Finnegan (1977): show  Garmonsway (1978): teach  Bammesberger (1984): teach  Scragg (1984): show, direct  Yerkes (1984): teach, show, assign  Bodden (1987): teach, show  Campbell (1987): teach  Irvine (1987): show, direct, teach  Moffat (1987): prescribe, direct  Hogg (1992): teach  Scragg (1992): teach  Irvine (1993): show, direct, teach  Wilcox (1994): teach, instruct  Baker and Lapidge (1995): teach, say by way of teaching  Mitchell (1995): teach  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): teach, show, direct  O'Neill (2001): direct, show  Marsden (2004): teach, instruct, show, interpret, direct  Blake (2009): teach, show  Godden and Irvine (2009): teach, explain, show  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): instruct  Karasawa (2015): teach, show, instruct</p>	<p>tæhst, getæhtesð (pret. 2sg.); -tæhte, tæhte, getēhte, tēhte, getæhte (pret. 3sg.); getæhton (pret. pl.); tæhton (pret. 3pl.); getæhte, tæhte (pret. subj. 3sg.); tæc (imp.); getæc (imp. sg.); tæcan (imp. 3pl.); getēcan, gætēcan, getēcen, tæcan, tēcan (inf.); tæcanne (infl. inf.); getāht, getæht (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Brunner (1965: §210.2, 221n1,359.5, 407.1, 407n4)  Morris (1967: 369)  Pilch (1970: 134)  Fowler (1972: 54)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 100, 142)  Finnegan (1977: 144)  Garmonsway (1978: 62)  Wenisch (1979: 201n755)  Bammesberger (1984: 58)  Scragg (1984: 103)  Yerkes (1984: 154)  Mitchell (1985: §955, 1210n, 279, 3748)  Bodden (1987: 123)  Campbell (1987: §483, 753.9(b2))  Irvine (1987: 482)  Moffat (1987: 122)  Hogg (1992: 159)  Scragg (1992: 463)  Irvine (1993: 234)  Wilcox (1994: 192)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 463)  Mitchell (1995: 404)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §121.4, 122fn; 354)  Krygier (1997: 272)  Nielsen (1998: 124)  O'Neill (2001: 329)  Marsden (2004: 493)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 245, 247, 295)  Blake (2009: 163)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 606)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.85.5)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.13d, 6.100f, 6.100n13, 6.102, 6.103)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 99)  Kroonen (2013: 505)  Karasawa (2015: 208)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>tæcnan</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Wyatt (1912): show, indicate  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): point out, signify, direct</p>	<p>tæcneð (pres. ind. 3sg.)</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §70, 152)  Wyatt (1912: 179)  Kastovsky (1985: 239)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354)  Orel (2003: 399)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>tælan</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): persecute  Cook (1894): blame, censure  Sedgefield (1899): blame  Dodd (1908): slander, mock, censure  Hedberg (1945): blame  Whitelock (1963): blame, reproach</p>	<p>tælst (pres. 2sg.); tæleð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tældon (pret. ind. pl.); tælað, tælaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); tæle (pres. subj. 3sg.); tældest (pret. 2sg.); tælde (pret. 3sg.); tældon (pret. 3pl.); tælan (inf.); tælenne (infl. inf.); tælende (pres. part.);</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §405n1)  Cook (1894: 315)  Sedgefield (1899: 297)  Schuldt (1905: §62)  Dodd (1908: 197)  Weick (1911: 38)  Wright (1925: §530)  Hedberg (1945: 214)  Whitelock (1963: 85)</p>

Bammesberger (1965): criticize, scold, accuse, calumniate, deride Needham (1966): disparage Yerkes (1984): censure, deride Scragg (1992): deride Wilcox (1994): blame, censure, reproach O'Neill (2001): rebuke Marsden (2004): slander, wrong Godden and Irvine (2009): blame, rebuke	tælende (pres. pa. nom. pl. masc.); tælendan (pres. part. nom. pl. wk.)	Bammesberger (1965: 128) Brunner (1965: §405n1) Needham (1966: 110) Morris (1967: 369) Wenisch (1979: 96, 325) Yerkes (1984: 154) Hogg (1992: 70) Kastovsky (1992b: 344) Scragg (1992: 463) Wilcox (1994: 192) O'Neill (2001: 329) Marsden (2004: 494) Godden and Irvine (2009: 606) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)
Headword: <b>tæsan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): tear Krapp (1929): pierce, tear, wound Bammesberger (1965): tear apart, comb, injure, offend, attack Scragg (1984): lacerate, tear Mitchell and Robinson (1995): lacerate, tear apart Marsden (2004): lacerate, tear	tæsde (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §405n1) Schuldt (1905: §155) Wright (1925: §530) Krapp (1929: 336) Bammesberger (1965: 85) Brunner (1965: §405n1) Seebold (1970: 498) Scragg (1984: 103) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354) Orel (2003: 400) Marsden (2004: 494) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103) Kroonen (2013: 507)
Headword: <b>tellan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): tell, count Sedgefield (1899): reckon, reckon up, account, consider Blackburn (1907): tell off, count Dodd (1908): account, consider Cook (1919): count Wright (1925): count, tell Krapp (1929): count, reckon, tell Hedberg (1945): count, relate Mertens-Fonck (1960): consider Bammesberger (1965): count, reckon Sweet (1967a): count, account Bammesberger (1984): tell Yerkes (1984): count, impute Lehmann (1986): (re)count, tell Bodden (1987): tell Campbell (1987): tell Irvine (1987): count, reckon Karp (1989): account Hogg (1992): tell Scragg (1992): reckon, calculate, charge, consider, assign Irvine (1993): count, reckon Wilcox (1994): esteem	telle (pres. ind. 1sg.); getelest, getælest (pres. ind. 2sg.); geteleð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tellað, tellaþ (pres. 2pl.); telip (pres. ind. 3sg.); telle (pres. subj. sg.); tealde, talde (pret. ind. sg.); tealde, getalde (pret. 1sg.); telest (pret. 2sg.); tealde (pret. 3sg.); tealdan, tealdon, getealdon (pret. pl.); tealdon (pret. 1pl.); tealdon, getealdon (pret. 3pl.); tele, tel, telle (imp.); tel, tell, tele (imp. sg.); tellene, tellanne (infl. inf.); tellende (pres. part.); geteald, geteled (pa. part.); getald (pa. part. nom. sg.); getalde (pa. part. nom. pl.); geteled (pa. part. acc. pl. neut.)	Sievers (1885: §80n2, 89.1, 183.1, 407.1, 407n5, 410n4, 416n9) Sedgefield (1899: 297) Palmgren (1904: 7) Blackburn (1907: 169) Dodd (1908: 198) Weick (1911: 72, 91, 130) Cook (1919: 185, 223) Wright (1925: §55, 64, 276, 298, 534) Krapp (1929: 336) Prokosch (1939: §49g, 67c) Hedberg (1945: 241) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Pinsker (1969) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 314, 315) Bammesberger (1965: 15) Brunner (1965: §83n, 85n4, 96.1, 407.3, 407n17, 410n4, 417n7) Krahe (1967: 225) Morris (1967: 318, 370) Sweet (1967a: 124) Pilch (1970: 133, 135) Lass and Anderson (1975: 85, 257, 271) Fullerton (1977: 30) von Schon (1977: §4)

<p>Baker and Lapidge (1995): count, relate, tell Mitchell (1995): assign, attribute Mitchell and Robinson (1995): account, reckon, consider O'Neill (2001): recount Magennis (2002): tell, count, fathom Godden and Irvine (2009): reckon, consider Miller (2012): tell</p>		<p>Bammesberger (1984: 85) Yerkes (1984: 154) Kastovsky (1985: 250) Mitchell (1985: §3743) Lehmann (1986: T13) Bodden (1987: 123) Campbell (1987: §51, 52, 139n3, 753.9(a), 752, 763n4) Irvine (1987: 482) Karp (1989) Bammesberger (1990: 108) Hogg (1992: 94, 159) Scragg (1992: 463) Voyles (1992: 143, 146, 147, 148, 153, 158) Irvine (1993: 234) Wilcox (1994: 192) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 463) Mitchell (1995: 404) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354) Niwa (1995: V2) Krygier (1997: 272) Nielsen (1998: 124) O'Neill (2001: 329) Magennis (2002: 252) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 391) Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 247) Godden and Irvine (2009: 606) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.15) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.86, 6.100a, 6.100n3, 6.129) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 99) Miller (2012: 60) Kroonen (2013: 508)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>temman</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): tame Sedgefield (1899): tame Bammesberger (1965): tame, subdue Garmonsway (1978): tame Mitchell and Robinson (1995): tame Godden and Irvine (2009): tame Liuzza (2011): tame, subdue</p>	<p>temedon (pret. ind. 3pl.); temian, tymian (inf.); getemedan (pa. part. acc. pl. masc.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §400n1a, 400n2) Sedgefield (1899: 297) Schuldt (1905: §11n2, 105) Wright (1925: §526) Bammesberger (1965: 100) Brunner (1965: §400n1, 400n2) Garmonsway (1978: 62) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354) Orel (2003: 401) Godden and Irvine (2009: 606) Liuzza (2011: 272, 273) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103) Kroonen (2013: 508)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>pawenian</b> Alternative spelling: ðawenian</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sedgefield (1899): moisten Godden and Irvine (2009): moisten</p>	<p>geðawened, gepawened (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sedgefield (1899: 302) Schuldt (1905: §170) Godden and Irvine (2009: 610)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>peccan</b> Alternative spelling: þeccan, ðeccan, ðeccan</p>		

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): cover Sedgefield (1899): cover Blackburn (1907): cover Wyatt (1912): cover Cook (1919): enfold, invest, overspread, deck Krapp (1929): cover Hedberg (1945): cover Mertens-Fonck (1960): cover Bammesberger (1965): cover, hide Campbell (1987): cover Karp (1989): cover Mitchell and Robinson (1995): cover Godden and Irvine (2009): cover Bator (2010): cover, cover an object with something Miller (2012): cover	ðececð, þececð (pres. ind. 3sg.); þeccað (pres. 3pl.); þecce (pres. subj. 3sg.); þeccen, ðeccen (pres. subj. pl.); þececð (pres. ind. 3sg.); þeahte (pret. sg.); ðeahte, þeahte (pret. 3sg.); þeahton (pret. 3pl.); ðeaht (pa. part.)	von Bahder (1880: 87) Sievers (1885: §207, 407.1, 407n9) Sedgefield (1899: 302) Schuldt (1905: §46, 152) Blackburn (1907: 219) Wyatt (1912: 181) Cook (1919: 225) Wright (1925: §301, 309, 534) Krapp (1929: 340) Prokosch (1939: §67c) Hedberg (1945: 156) Pinsker (1969) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 321) Bammesberger (1965: 101) Brunner (1965: §207, 407.1, 407n2) Pilch (1970: 135) Campbell (1987: §436n5, 753.9b1) Karp (1989) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 356) Orel (2003: 415) Godden and Irvine (2009: 611) Bator (2010: 60) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.66) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100b) Miller (2012: 123) Kroonen (2013: 532)

Headword: **þencan**

Alternative spelling: þencean, ðencean, ðencan, ðencean, ðæncean, ðæncan, geðencean, ðęncan

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): think Sedgefield (1899): think, think of Hargrove (1902): think, recollect, conceive, consider, reflect Cook (1905): think, propose Dodd (1908): think, consider, reflect, purpose Blackburn (1907): think of, plan, think Cook (1919): think, intend, purpose, reflect Wright (1925): think Hedberg (1945): think Mertens-Fonck (1960): think Whitelock (1963): think, intend, purpose Bammesberger (1965): think, reflect, consider, remember, plan, wish, intend Needham (1966): think Morris (1967): think, consider, remember Fry (1974): think, imagine, consider, remember, intend, learn, desire Finnegan (1977): think, consider, mean, intend	ðengð, ðenð (pres.); ðence, ðencu, ðenco, þence (pres. ind. 1sg.); geðencst, geðengst (pres. 2sg.); þancþ, þenceð, ðencð, geðencean, ðencþ, ðenceð, geþencð, þencþ, þenceþ, geþencþ, þenceþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ðencþ, þencað, þenceaþ, ðencað (pres. pl.); þencaþ (pres. 2pl.); ðencað, þencaþ, þencað, þenceað (pres. 3pl.); þence (pres. subj. sg.); þencen, geþencean, þencan (pres. subj. pl.); þöhte, ðöhte (pret. ind. sg.); þöhte, ðöhte (pret. 1sg.); þohtest, geþohtest (pret. 2sg.); þöhte, geþöhte, ðöhte (pret. 3sg.); þohtan, þohton (pret. pl.); þöhton, þöntan, ðohton, ðohtun (pret. 3pl.); ðöhte, þöhte (pret. subj. sg.); þenc, geðenc, þence, geþenc, geðence, ðenc, iþenc (imp. sg.); geðenc, geþenc (imp. 2sg.); geþencaþ (imp. pl.);	Sievers (1885: §67, 89n5, 125, 184n, 206.3b, 215n1, 221.1, 407.1) Sedgefield (1899: 302) Hargrove (1902: 93, 112) Cook (1905: 64) Schuldt (1905: §47n3, 152, 155, 182n1) Blackburn (1907: 170, 219) Dodd (1908: 206) Loewe (1913: 19) Cook (1919: 185, 225) Wright (1925: §5, 7, 40, 60, 117, 165, 231, 245, 289, 301, 309, 311, 326, 534, 539) Prokosch (1939: §29c, 67a) Meroney (1943: 51) Hedberg (1945: 139) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 322, 323) Whitelock (1963: 86) Pinsker (1969) Bammesberger (1965: 102, 122) Brunner (1965: §80n1, 96n8, 138.4, 184n, 206.7c, 215n1, 221.1, 407.1, 407n5) Needham (1966: 112) Morris (1967: 320, 388, 390) Harrison (1970: 18) Pich (1970: 134, 135, 137, 161, 177, 214)

<p>Garmonsway (1978): think  Gordon (1979): think  Bammesberger (1984): think  Scragg (1984): think, intend  Yerkes (1984): think, consider, realize  Lehmann (1986): think  Bodden (1987): think  Campbell (1987): think  Irvine (1987): think of, consider, mean, intend  Hogg (1992): think  Irvine (1993): think of, consider, think, mean, intend  Wilcox (1994): think, consider  Baker and Lapidge (1995): consider, remember  O'Neill (2001): think, consider, devise  Magennis (2002): think  Marsden (2004): think, think of, consider, reflect, remember, intend, desire  Godden and Irvine (2009): think, think about, intend, consider, imagine, devise  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): consider</p>	<p>geþencean, geþencan, þencan (imp. 1pl.); þæncap, geþenceap (imp. 2pl.); geþencean (imp. 3pl.); þencan, þæncan, geþencan, geþencean, þencean, geþencan, geþencean, ðencean (inf.); ðencenne, þencenne, geþencenne, geþencanne (infl. inf.); þencende (pres. part.); þencende (pres. part. dat. sg. fem.); þencendum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.); geþoht, geðoht (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Fry (1974: 76)  Finnegan (1977: 145)  Garmonsway (1978: 63)  Gordon (1979: 68)  Wenisch (1979: 124)  Bammesberger (1984: 44)  Scragg (1984: 104)  Yerkes (1984: 157, 158)  Lehmann (1986: þ2)  Bodden (1987: 124)  Campbell (1987: §45, 119, 429, 438, 753.9b5)  Irvine (1987: 485)  Ogura (1989: 107)  Wollmann (1990: 131)  Hogg (1992: 159)  Voyles (1992: 61)  Irvine (1993: 237)  Wilcox (1994: 194, 195)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 465)  Niwa (1995: V2)  Krygier (1997: 272)  O'Neill (2001: 333, 334)  Magennis (2002: 253)  Orel (2003: 416)  Marsden (2004: 498)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 395)  Ringe (2006 V1: 99, 115)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 611)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.68, 3.13, 3.22, 5.85.8, 7.7.41n4)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.86, 6.100i)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 99, 100)  Kroonen (2013: 533)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>þennan</b>  Alternative spelling: þænan, þenian, ðenian, ðennan</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): stretch  Cook (1905): be stretched, strained, extended, stretch  Hedberg (1945): stretch out  Mertens-Fonck (1960): stretch forth (one's hands)  Bammesberger (1965): stretch out, lengthen, strain, crush down, boast, make an effort  Campbell (1987): stretch  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): stretch out  Pettit (2001): stretch out  Magennis (2002): exert oneself  Marsden (2004): stretch out, rack</p>	<p>ðeneð, þeneþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ðenede (pret. ind. 1sg.); ðenedon (pret. ind. 3pl.); ðene (imp. sg.); þenian (inf.); þenigende (pres. part.); ðennende (pres. part. nom. sg.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §175n, 176n2, 358n5c, 400n1a, 400n2, 401.2, 410n5)  Cook (1905: 64)  Schuldt (1905: §8, 8n1)  Weick (1911: 39)  Wright (1925: §254, 258, 285, 526)  Hedberg (1945: 251, 294)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 323)  Pinsker (1969: §138A)  Bammesberger (1965: 102)  Brunner (1965: §175n, 176n2, 358n5c, 400n1a, 400n2, 401.2, 410n5, 413n3)  Harrison (1970: 47)  Mitchell (1985: §849)  Campbell (1987: §407, 749, 751.1)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 356)  Pettit (2001: 262)  Magennis (2002: 253)  Orel (2003: 416)</p>

		Marsden (2004: 498) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.88, 6.103) Kroonen (2013: 533)
Headword: <b>þēowan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Mitchell and Robinson (1995): serve Marsden (2004): serve	þēodde (pret. 1sg.); þēode (pret. 3sg.)	Bammesberger (1965: 112) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 356) Marsden (2004: 498)
Headword: <b>þicgan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Pettit (2001): eat, drink, consume	þyge, þige (imp. sg.); þicgaen (inf.); þicgane (infl. inf.)	Pettit (2001: 254)
Headword: <b>þoddettan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): strike	þoddetton (pret. ind. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §176) Dodd (1908: 211)
Headword: <b>þrægan</b> Alternative spelling: ðrægan, ðrægan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): run Wyatt (1912): run, rush Cook (1919): run Bammesberger (1965): run Lehmann (1986): run Godden and Irvine (2009): run, proceed	ðrægeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); þrægeþ (pres. pl.); ðrægde (pret. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 304) Schuldt (1905: §70) Wyatt (1912: 182) Cook (1919: 227) Bammesberger (1965: 136) Lehmann (1986: þ50) Orel (2003: 44) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 78) Godden and Irvine (2009: 613) Kroonen (2013: 544)
Headword: <b>þræstan</b> Alternative spelling: þræstan, ðræstan, þrestan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hedberg (1945): force, harass, writhe Mertens-Fonck (1960): crush, distress, afflict Lehmann (1986): turn, twist, press, torture, compel Irvine (1987): torment, afflict Irvine (1993): torment, afflict O'Neill (2001): afflict Magennis (2002): writhe, torment	geþræste (pres. subj. 3sg.); þræscende (pres. part.); iþreste, geþræst, geþræsted (pa. part.); geðræste (pa. part. pl.); geðreste (pa. part. acc. pl.)	von Bahder (1880: 123) Schuldt (1905: §70, 155) Hedberg (1945: 72) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 326, 327) Lehmann (1986: þ53) Hofstetter (1987: 599) Irvine (1987: 485) Hofstetter (1988: 149) Irvine (1993: 237) O'Neill (2001: 334) Magennis (2002: 254)
Headword: <b>þryccean</b> Alternative spelling: ðryccean, ðryccean, þryccean, þrycan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): oppress Sedgefield (1899): trample Krapp (1929): press, oppress, crush Hedberg (1945): oppress	ofðrect (pres. ind. 3sg.); þrycaþ, þriccaþ (pres. pl.); ðrycað, ðriccað (pres. ind. 3pl.); þrycce (pres. subj. sg.); ðryccte, þrihte (pret.);	von Bahder (1880: 123) Sievers (1885: §221n1, 358n5a, 359.5, 359n9, 407n16, 407n17, 407n18) Sedgefield (1899: 305)

Bammesberger (1965): oppress, afflict, trouble, plague Mitchell and Robinson (1995): oppress Marsden (2004):oppress, crush Godden and Irvine (2009): trample	brycte (pret. 3sg.); brycced (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §59) Wright (1925: §534) Krapp (1929: 342) Hedberg (1945: 157) Bammesberger (1965: 129) Brunner (1965: §358n5a, 359.5, 359n9, 407n9, 407n10, 407n11) Morris (1967: 391) Pilch (1970: 70, 141) Wenisch (1979: 287, 287n80) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 357) Orel (2003: 427) Marsden (2004: 500) Godden and Irvine (2009: 613) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.83, 6.92, 6.102)
Headword: <b>þwǣnan</b> Alternative spelling: ðwǣnan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): moisten Hedberg (1945): soften Bammesberger (1965): weaken, alleviate Godden and Irvine (2009): moisten	geðwǣnde, geþwǣnde (pret. ind. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 306) Schuldt (1905: §195) Hedberg (1945: 229) Bammesberger (1965: 66) Godden and Irvine (2009: 614)
Headword: <b>þwǣrlæcan</b> Alternative spelling: geþwǣrlæcan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Needham (1966): give assent, be a party Baker and Lapidge (1995): agree, act in concert	∅	Needham (1966: 113) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 467)
Headword: <b>þyncan</b> Alternative spelling: þyncean, ðyncean, ðyncan, ðincean, ðincan, þincan, þincan, þincean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): seem Cook (1894): seem Sedgefield (1899): seem, seem good Hargrove (1902): seem, appear Cook (1905): seem, appear Blackburn (1907): seem Dodd (1908): appear, seem Wyatt (1912): seem, appear Cook (1919): seem, appear Wright (1925): seem Krapp (1929): seem, appear Hedberg (1945): appear, seem Whitelock (1963): seem, appear Bammesberger (1965): seem Needham (1966): think, seem Sweet (1967a): seem Dunning and Bliss (1969): seem Irving (1970): seem, appear Finnegan (1977): seem, appear Garmonsway (1978): appear, seem	ðingð (pres.); þincð (pres. 2sg.); þinceð, þincð, þingð, ðyncð, þynceð, þince, þincð, þing, þunch, þunchþ, ðynceð, ðinceð, ðincð, þincþ, þyncþ, þinceþ, þynceþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); þincað, ðyncað, ðincað, þyncaþ, þincaþ, þencaþ (pres. 3pl.); þince, þynce, ðynce, ðince, geþince (pres. subj. sg.); þincæ, þince, þynce, ðince (pres. subj. sg.); ðyncen, þyncen (pres. subj. pl.); þūhte, ðūhte (pret. ind. sg.); þūhte, þūþte, ðuhte (pret. 3sg.); þuðten (pret. pl.); ðūhton, ðuhte, þūhton (pret. 3pl.); þuhte, ðuhte (pret. subj. sg.); þincan (inf.); geþūht, geþūht (pa.	Sievers (1885: §31n, 186n4, 215n1, 221.1, 407.1, 407n13) Cook (1894: 319) Sedgefield (1899: 306) Hargrove (1902: 113) Cook (1905: 65) Schuldt (1905: §155, 182n1) Blackburn (1907: 221) Dodd (1908: 210) Weick (1911: 73, 90) Wyatt (1912: 182, 183) Cook (1919: 226, 228) Wright (1925: §5, 43, 47, 112, 131, 157, 240, 289, 301, 311, 534) Krapp (1929: 343) Prokosch (1939: §29c, 67a) Hedberg (1945: 142) Hendrickson (1948: 24, 48) Whitelock (1963: 86) Bammesberger (1965: 122) Needham (1966: 112)

<p>Scragg (1984): seem  Yerkes (1984): seem, appear  Lehmann (1986): seem, believe  Campbell (1987): seem  Irvine (1987): seem to  Moffat (1987): appear, seem  Karp (1989): seem  Hogg (1992): seem  Irvine (1993): seem to  Wilcox (1994): seem  Baker and Lapidge (1995): seem  Mitchell (1995): seem  O'Neill (2001): seem  Magennis (2002): seem  Marsden (2004): seem, appear, think  Blake (2009): seem  Anlezark (2009): seem  Godden and Irvine (2009): seem  Liuzza (2011): seem  Haselow (2011): think  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): seem</p>	<p>part.); geðühte (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)</p>	<p>Brunner (1965: §31n2, 71, 186n4, 215n1, 407.1, 407n6)  Howren (1967: 677n7)  Morris (1967: 388, 390, 391, 392)  Sweet (1967a: 126)  Dunning and Bliss (1969: 138)  Pinsker (1969)  Harrison (1970: 28, 29)  Irving (1970: 162)  Pilch (1970: 88, 134, 161, 172, 177, 181)  de la Cruz (1975: 60, 76)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 99, 100)  Finnegan (1977: 146)  Garmonsway (1978: 63)  Wenisch (1979: 303)  Scragg (1984: 104)  Yerkes (1984: 158, 159)  Lehmann (1986: b59)  Ogura (1986: 305)  Campbell (1987: §36, 119, 315, 429, 438, 753.9b5)  Irvine (1987: 485, 486)  Moffat (1987: 123)  Karp (1989)  Hogg (1992: 159)  Voyles (1992: 140)  Irvine (1993: 237, 238)  Wilcox (1994: 195)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 466)  Mitchell (1995: 386, 405, 406)  Niwa (1995: V1: 176, 178, 179)  Niwa (1995: V2)  Krygier (1997: 272)  Nielsen (1998: 124)  O'Neill (2001: 335)  Magennis (2002: 254)  Orel (2003: 429)  Marsden (2004: 501)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 395)  Ringe (2006 V1: 115, 120, 216)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 245)  Blake (2009: 164)  Anlezark (2009: 151)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 612, 615)  Liuzza (2011: 273)  Haselow (2011: 68)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §3.13, 7.30n2, 7.42, 7.67)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100i, 6.103)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 100)  Kroonen (2013: 551)  Ogura (2013: 33, 34, 35, 48, 112, 1123, 114, 115, 116, 119, 124, 125)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>pyrran</b>  Alternative spelling: ðyrran</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Wyatt (1912): dry</p>	<p>pyrred (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §111)</p>



Lehmann (1986): dry up, dry out		Wyatt (1912: 183) Lehmann (1986: p25)
Headword: <b>þyrstan</b> Alternative spelling: ðyrstan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): thirst Cook (1894): thirst Sedgefield (1899): be thirsty Dodd (1908): thirst Wright (1925): thirst Hedberg (1945): thirst Mertens-Fonck (1960): be thirsty Needham (1966): thirst Morris (1967): thirst Lehmann (1986): be thirsty Baker and Lapidge (1995): be thirsty O'Neill (2001): thirsty Godden and Irvine (2009): feel thirsty	þyrst, ðyrsteð (pres. ind. 3sg.); þyrste (pres. subj. sg.); ðyrste (pres. subj. 3sg.); þyrste (pret. ind. 3sg.); ðyrstende (pres. part. nom. pl.)	Sievers (1885: §405.5) Cook (1894: 319) Sedgefield (1899: 306) Palmgren (1904: 15) Schuldt (1905: §59) Dodd (1908: 214) Wright (1925: §112, 306, 530) Hedberg (1945: 79) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 331) Brunner (1965: §405.5) Morris (1967: 392) Pilch (1970: 161) Voyles (1974: 109) Lehmann (1986: p24) Ogura (1986: 305) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 467) Niwa (1995: V2) O'Neill (2001: 335) Orel (2003: 430) Godden and Irvine (2009: 615) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93) çKroonen (2013: 553)
Headword: <b>þýwan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Garmonsway (1978): urge, drive Mitchell and Robinson (1995): drive, urge, goad Marsden (2004): urge, drive	þýwende (pret. pres. nom. sg. masc.)	Garmonsway (1978: 63) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 357) Marsden (2004: 501)
Headword: <b>tīdan</b> Alternative spelling: tidan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): happen Hedberg (1945): happen Godden and Irvine (2009): happen	getīdeð, getideþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); getýdde (pret. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 298) Palmgren (1904: 5) Schuldt (1905: §65) Hedberg (1945: 85) Peters (1981: 119) Goh (1999: 153) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 408) Godden and Irvine (2009: 606) Kroonen (2013: 516)
Headword: <b>tīgan</b> Alternative spelling: tīegan, tīgean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): tie Hedberg (1945): tie Needham (1966): tie Lehmann (1986): tie Mitchell and Robinson (1995): tie, fasten	tīgdon (pret. 3pl.)	Sievers (1885: §31n) Schuldt (1905: §72, 152) Jensen (1913: 125) Hedberg (1945: 185) Bammesberger (1965: 140) Brunner (1965: §31n3)

		Needham (1966: 110) Lehmann (1986: T30) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354)
Headword: <b>timbran</b> Alternative spelling: timbrian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): build Cook (1894): build, construct Sedgefield (1899): build Hargrove (1902): build, erect, construct Wyatt (1912): build Cook (1919): build, erect, construct Wright (1925): build Krapp (1929): build Hedberg (1945): build Morris (1967): build Campbell (1987): build Karp (1989): build Irvine (1987): build Irvine (1993): build O'Neill (2001): build, construct	getimbrast (pres. 2sg.); timbreð, getimbreð (pres. ind. 3sg.); timberde (pret.); timbrede, timberde (pret. ind. sg.); timbrede, tiberde, timbrade, getimbrede (pret. 3sg.); getimbredon (pret. pl.); timbrode, timbrede, getimbrede (pret. subj. 3sg.); timbrian, timbran (inf.); timbred, getimbred (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §358n4) Cook (1894: 316) Sedgefield (1899: 298) Hargrove (1902: 92, 111) Schuldt (1905: §55) Weick (1911: 38, 72) Wyatt (1912: 180) Cook (1919: 185, 223) Wright (1925: §221) Krapp (1929: 337) Hedberg (1945: 277) Hendrickson (1948: 28, 47) Howren (1967: 677n7, 681) Krahe (1967: 211) Morris (1967: 318) Harrison (1970: 29, 30) Voyles (1974: 107) Kastovsky (1985: 242) Campbell (1987: §364n2, 753.2) Irvine (1987: 482) Karp (1989: §40, 64) Kastovsky (1992b: 313) Irvine (1993: 235) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §6, 124) Niwa (1995: V1: 74, 83, 85) Niwa (1995: V2) O'Neill (2001: 330) Orel (2003: 404) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 409) Ringe (2006 V1: 222) Dietz (2010: 586)
Headword: <b>tōætȳcan</b> Alternative spelling: tōætīecan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): add Mitchell and Robinson (1995): add	tōætȳhte (pret. 3sg.)	Krapp (1929: 337) Wenisch (1979: 304, 305, 326) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354)
Headword: <b>tōbædan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Baker and Lapidge (1995): exalt	tōbæd (pa. part.)	Baker and Lapidge (1995: 463)
Headword: <b>tōbrædan</b> Alternative spelling: tōbrēdan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): extend, spread Dodd (1908): spread abroad Scragg (1992): spread	tōbrædest, tobrædst (pres. ind. 2sg.); tobrædeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tobrædað (pres. ind. 3pl.); tōbrædan (pres. subj. pl.); tobrædde (pret.	Sedgefield (1899: 299) Dodd (1908: 199) Scragg (1992: 463) Möhlig (2001: 222) O'Neill (2001: 330)

Möhlig (2001): dilate; open, disperse, scatter, spread abroad, extend, multiply O'Neill (2001): spread abroad Anlezark (2009): open Godden and Irvine (2009): spread, extend	3sg.); tobrædan, tobredan (inf.); tobræd (pa. part.)	Anlezark (2009: 150) Godden and Irvine (2009: 607)
<b>Headword: tobringan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Mertens-Fonck (1960): bring unto, offer, yield Yerkes (1984): bring to	tobringeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tobrohete (pret. 3sg.); tobringað (imp. pl.); bringende (pres. part. nom. sg.); tobroht (pa. part.); tobroht (pret. part. nom. pl.)	Mertens-Fonck (1960: 53, 54) Yerkes (1984: 118, 155) Ogura (1995: 87) Elenbaas (2007: 214)
<b>Headword: tōdælan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Cook (1894): divide, part asunder, separate, disperse Sedgefield (1899): divide, distribute Dodd (1908): separate, divide, scatter, destroy, distribute Wright (1925): divide Krapp (1929): divide, separate Mertens-Fonck (1960): divide, share, distribute, scatter, disperse Leslie (1966): part Sweet (1967a): separate, divide Cross and Hill (1982): divide Yerkes (1984): divide, distribute Irvine (1987): distribute, divide Moffat (1987): separate, divide Scragg (1992): divide Irvine (1993): distribute, divide Baker and Lapidge (1995): divide inparts, separate Mitchell (1995): divide Mitchell and Robinson (1995): part, separate O'Neill (2001): divide Marsden (2004): part, separate, share out Blake (2009): divide, separate Godden and Irvine (2009): divide, distribute Liuzza (2011): divide, separate	todaelu, todelu (pres. ind. 1sg.); todælp (pres. ind. 3sg.); tōdælað, todælaþ (pres. 1pl.); tōdæleð, tōdæld, todæld (pres. ind. 3sg.); tōdælað, tōdæleþ, todæleþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); tōdæle (pres. subj. 3sg.); tōdælen (pres. subj. pl.); todælde (pret. 1sg.); tōdældest, tōdældes (pret. 2sg.); tōdælde, todældon (pret. 3sg.); todaeldun, todeldun (pret. ind. 3pl.); tōdælden (pret. subj. 3pl.); todael (imp. sg.); todaelað (imp. pl.); todaelan (inf.); tedælenne (infl. inf.); tōdæled, todæleð (pa. part.); todaeled (pa. part. nom. sg.); tōdælede, tōdælde (pa. part. nom. pl.); tōdælede, tōdælde (pa. part. str. nom. pl. fem.)	Cook (1894: 316) Sedgefield (1899: 299) Dodd (1908: 200) Wright (1925: §14, 656) Krapp (1929: 337) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 77, 78) Leslie (1966: 84) Morris (1967: 371) Sweet (1967a: 125) Pilch (1970: 42) Cross and Hill (1982: 179) Yerkes (1984: 155) Kastovsky (1985: 252) Mitchell (1985: §3723, 3743) Irvine (1987: 483) Moffat (1987: 122) Scragg (1992: 464) Irvine (1993: 235) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 463) Mitchell (1995: 404) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354) O'Neill (2001: 330) Marsden (2004: 495) Blake (2009: 163) Godden and Irvine (2009: 606, 607) Liuzza (2011: 272)
<b>Headword: tōdræfan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Cook (1894): drive away Krapp (1929): scatter, drive in all directions Blake (2009): scatter, disperse	tōdræfð (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Cook (1894: 316) Wright (1925: §656) Krapp (1929: 337) Blake (2009: 163)

<b>Headword: tōfæran</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Kastovsky (1968): going away, departure, decease Moffat (1987): depart, go	tōferde (pret. 1sg.)	Kastovsky (1968: 202, 369, 628) Wenisch (1979: 322) Moffat (1987: 122)
<b>Headword: tōferan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Dodd (1908): disperse Krapp (1929): go in different directions, scatter Bodden (1987): set forth, depart, go away Marsden (2004): be scattered, disperse	tōferde (pret. 3sg.); tōferdon, toferdan (pret. 3pl.)	Dodd (1908: 200) Wright (1925: §656) Krapp (1929: 337) Bodden (1987: 124) Weman (1933: 50, 51) Marsden (2004: 495)
<b>Headword: tōgeīecan</b> Alternative spelling: tōīecan, togehȳhte, togeīcan, togeycan, tōgeēcan, tōgeīcean		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Cook (1894): add Mertens-Fonck (1960): add, increase Garmonsway (1978): add Scragg (1992): increase Baker and Lapidge (1995): add Magennis (2002): add to Mitchell and Robinson (1995): increase, add to	tōgeēces (pres. ind. 2sg.); tōgeēce (pres. subj. 3sg.); togeihhte (pret. ind. 3sg.); tōgeīeced, togeiht (pa. part.); togehȳhte (pa. part. pl.); tōgeīhte (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Cook (1894: 316) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 100, 101) Pilch (1970: 126) Garmonsway (1978: 62) Wenisch (1979: 304) Scragg (1992: 464) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 464) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354) Magennis (2002: 252)
<b>Headword: tōgelædan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Cook (1894): bring Mertens-Fonck (1960): bring (a place) Garmonsway (1978): bring, transport	tōgelāēdeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tōgelāēdað (pres. ind. 3pl.); tōgelāēdde (pret. ind. 3sg.); tōgelāēddon (pret. ind. 3pl.); tōgelāēded (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Cook (1894: 316) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 189, 190, 191, 192) Garmonsway (1978: 62) Dietz (2010: 585)
<b>Headword: togenealæcan</b> Alternative spelling: tonealæcan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
O'Neill (2001): approach	togenealæhton (pret. 3pl.)	O'Neill (2001: 330) Ogura (2002: 54, 58)
<b>Headword: tōgenȳdan</b> Alternative spelling: tōgenīedan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Krapp (1929): force, compel Garmonsway (1978): compel Marsden (2004): compel	tōgenȳdd	Krapp (1929: 337) Garmonsway (1978: 62) Marsden (2004: 495)
<b>Headword: togesettan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Scragg (1992): place before	∅	Scragg (1992: 464)
<b>Headword: tōgeþeodan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>

Krapp (1929): join Mitchell (1995): add Mitchell and Robinson (1995): add Marsden (2004): add	tōgeþēodde (pret. 3sg.)	Krapp (1929: 337) Mitchell (1995: 404) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354) Marsden (2004: 495)
Headword: <b>tohælan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): weaken	∅	Scragg (1992: 464)
Headword: <b>tohlýstan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): weaken	∅	Scragg (1992: 464)
Headword: <b>tohreran</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
O'Neill (2001): shake apart	tohrered (pa. part.)	O'Neill (2001: 331)
Headword: <b>tōnemnan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): distinguish, separate verbally Godden and Irvine (2009): distinguish by name	tōnemned (pa. part.); tōnemde (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.)	Sedgefield (1899: 299) Hendrickson (1948: 63) Godden and Irvine (2009: 608)
Headword: <b>tōrenden</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Moffat (1987): rend apart, tear in pieces	tōrenden (inf.)	Moffat (1987: 122) Molineaux (2012: 449)
Headword: <b>tōrypan</b> Alternative spelling: tōrīepan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Bammesberger (1965): scratch Mitchell (1995): scratch Marsden (2004): scratch	tōrypte (pret. 3sg.)	Bammesberger (1965: 96) Mitchell (1995: 404) Marsden (2004: 495)
Headword: <b>tosælan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): happen amiss, fail	tōsæleþ (pres.)	Wyatt (1912: 180) Goh (1999: 153)
Headword: <b>tosælan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): happen amiss, fail	tōsæleþ (pres.)	Wyatt (1912: 180) Goh (1999: 153)
Headword: <b>toscyran</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): allot, assign or separate, segregate	∅	Scragg (1992: 464)
Headword: <b>tōsencan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): submerge, drown	tosecþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); tōsencende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.)	Morris (1967: 371) Marsden (2004: 495)

Headword: <b>tōsniþan</b> Alternative spelling: tosnīðan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Morris (1967): cut asunder, cut up Scragg (1992): cut up	tosnað (pret. ind. 3sg.)	Wright (1925: §656) Morris (1967: 371) Scragg (1992: 464)
Headword: <b>tōspræðan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Baker and Lapidge (1995): spread Liuzza (2011): spread out	tōspræt (pres. ind. 3sg.); tōspræðum (pa. part. dat. pl.)	Baker and Lapidge (1995: 464) Liuzza (2011: 272)
Headword: <b>tōstencan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): disperse, destroy Krapp (1929): scatter, disperse O'Neill (2001): scatter Godden and Irvine (2009): scatter, divide	tostencð (pres. ind. 3sg.); testente (pret. sg.); tostenctest (pret. 2sg.); tōstencete (pret. ind. 3sg.); tostence (imp. sg.); tōstenced, tostenged (pa. part.); tōstencete (pa. part. nom. pl. fem.)	Sedgefield (1899: 300) Krapp (1929: 338) Campbell (1959: 133) O'Neill (2001: 331) Godden and Irvine (2009: 608)
Headword: <b>toswendan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): cause disappear, destroy	toswende (pret. 3sg.)	Blackburn (1907: 216)
Headword: <b>toswengan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): put out, extinguish	toswende (pret. 3sg.)	Blackburn (1907: 216)
Headword: <b>tōtellan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): separate, distinguish Godden and Irvine (2009): distinguish	tōtældes (pret. ind. 2sg.); tōteled (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 300) Godden and Irvine (2009: 608)
Headword: <b>tōtwæman</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): divide; interrupt Dodd (1908): part company, separate Krapp (1929): separate Hedberg (1945): divide, separate Scragg (1984): divide, break up Scragg (1992): separate, divide Baker and Lapidge (1995): separate, divide, scatter Mitchell and Robinson (1995): divide, break up Marsden (2004): divide, break up	totwæmað (prese. ind. 3pl.); tōtwæmed (pa. part.); tōtwæmed (pa. part. nom. sg. neut.)	Cook (1894: 316) Dodd (1908: 200, 202) Wright (1925: §656) Krapp (1929: 338) Hedberg (1945: 224) Scragg (1984: 103) Scragg (1992: 464) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 464) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354) Marsden (2004: 495)

Headword: <b>tōwrecan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): scatter Cook (1919): drive apart, scatter Krapp (1929): scatter, disperse	tōwrecen (pa. part.); tōwrecene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Blackburn (1907: 216) Cook (1919: 224, 237) Krapp (1929: 338) Campbell (1959: 133)
Headword: <b>trendan</b> Alternative spelling: trenddan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): roll Hedberg (1945): revolve Bammesberger (1965): turn, roll	∅	Schuldt (1905: §7) Krapp (1929: 338) Hedberg (1945: 98) Bammesberger (1965: 112) Heidermanns (1993: 603)
Headword: <b>trēowan</b> Alternative spelling: trewan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Karp (1989): trust Godden and Irvine (2009): trust, conspire	trewaþ (pres. pl.); getreowedon (pret. pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §7) Krapp (1929: 338) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Bammesberger (1965: 112) Karp (1989) Heidermanns (1993: 604) Niwa (1995: V1: 147) Niwa (1995: V2) Godden and Irvine (2009: 608)
Headword: <b>trymman</b> Alternative spelling: trymian, getrymian, getrimigan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): confirm Cook (1894): confirm, establish, strengthen Sedgefield (1899): encourage Hargrove (1902): strengthen Blackburn (1907): be strong, make strong, strengthen Dodd (1908): strengthen, confirm Cook (1919): strengthen Wright (1925): make strong Krapp (1929): strengthen; exhort, confirm Hedberg (1945): strengthen Morris (1967): strengthen, confirm, fortify Sweet (1967a): strengthen Scragg (1984): array, draw up, encourage Yerkes (1984): strenghten, exhort Bodden (1987): strenghten, confirm Campbell (1987): arrange, strengthen	trymme, getrymmu (pres. ind. 1sg.); trymest (pres. ind. 2sg.); trymeð, trymeþ, trymeð, trymp, getrimaþ, getrimeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); getrymð (pres. ind. 3sg.); trymmað (pres. pl.); getrymme, trymme (pres. subj. 3sg.); getrymen (pres. subj. 3pl.); trymede, getrymede (pret. ind. 1sg.); trymedest, getrymedest, getrymedes (pret. ind. 2sg.); getrymde, getrymede, trymede, getrymmede, getrymode, trymode, getrymade, trymade, trymede, getremede (pret. 3sg.); trymedon, trymedun (pret. ind. pl.); trymedon (pret. 3pl.); trymme (pres. subj. 1sg.); trymme (pres. subj. 2sg.); trymme, getrymie (pres. subj. 3sg.); trymmen (pres. subj. pl.); trymede	Sievers (1885: §400n1a, 400n2, 400n4, 410n5) Cook (1894: 316) Sedgefield (1899: 300) Hargrove (1902: 92, 111) Schuldt (1905: §111, 153) Blackburn (1907: 217) Dodd (1908: 201) Weick (1911: 72) Cook (1919: 224) Royster (1922: 331) Wright (1925: §112, 526) Krapp (1929: 338) Hedberg (1945: 250) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 318) Brunner (1965: §400n1a, 400n2, 400n4, 410n5, 413n7) Morris (1967: 318, 371, 372) Sweet (1967a: 125) Lass and Anderson (1975: 227, 229, 256, 257) Scragg (1984: 103, 104) Yerkes (1984: 155) Bodden (1987: 124)

<p>Irvine (1987): confirm, strengthen  Hogg (1992): strengthen  Scragg (1992): strengthen  Irvine (1993): confirm, strengthen  Mitchell (1995): prepare, strengthen, fortify, arm, encourage  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): array, draw up, encourage  O'Neill (2001): establish, strengthen  Magennis (2002): strengthen  Marsden (2004): arrange, draw up, exhort  Godden and Irvine (2009): strengthen</p>	<p>(pret. subj. 1sg.); trymede (pret. subj. 2sg.); trymede, tremede (pret. subj. 3sg.); trymeden, trymedan (pret. subj. pl.); tryme, getryme, getryme (imp. sg.); trymmað (imp. pl.); trymmende (pres. part.); getrymmed, getrymed, rymed, itrymede (pa. part.); getrymed (pa. part. nom. sg.); getrymed, getrymede, getremede (pa. part. nom. pl.); getrymede (pa. part. acc. sg. fem.); getrymede (pa. part. pl.); trymman, getrymman (inf.); tō trymmanne (infl. inf.)</p>	<p>Campbell (1987: §643.5d, 749, 751.1)  Irvine (1987: 483)  Kastovsky (1989a: 171, 173, 174)  Kastovsky (1989b: 114, 118)  Hogg (1992: 113, 114, 157, 158, 15, 1619)  Kastovsky (1992a: 423, 425)  Kastovsky (1992b: 382, 383)  Scragg (1992: 464)  Heidermanns (1993: 605)  Irvine (1993: 235)  Mitchell (1995: 404)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 355)  Nielsen (1998: 123)  O'Neill (2001: 331)  Magennis (2002: 231)  Marsden (2004: 496)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 609)  Haselow (2011: 232)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.70, 5.74, 5.75, 5.174)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.4n1, 6.82n1, 6.85, 6.88, 6.88n1, 6.90, 6.103)  Kroonen (2013: 524)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>twæman</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Dodd (1908): separate  Hedberg (1945): divide, separate  Baker and Lapidge (1995): distinguish</p>	<p>∅</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §123)  Dodd (1908: 202)  Hedberg (1945: 224)  Hendrickson (1948: 47)  Niwa (1995: V2)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 464)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>twēogan</b>  Alternative spelling: twēogean, twīogean, twīogan, twīgan, twīga, twēon, twīn, twan</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): doubt  Sedgefield (1899): doubt  Hargrove (1902): doubt  Wright (1925): doubt  Krapp (1929): doubt; also, cause doubt or perplexity  Morris (1967): doubt  Yerkes (1984): doubt  Lehmann (1986): doubt  Campbell (1987): doubt  Irvine (1987): doubt  Irvine (1992): doubt  Godden and Irvine (2009): doubt  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): seem doubtful</p>	<p>getwēoge, twēoge, twæoge (pres. 1sg.); twēost, twæost (pres. ind. 2sg.); twēoð, twēoþ, twīas, twīoð, twioþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); twēoð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tweogeaþ, tweogaþ (pres. pl.); twēoge, twege (pres. subj. 1sg.); twēoge (pres. subj. 3sg.); twīode, twīade (pret.); twīade (pret. ind. sg.); twēode (pret. 1sg.); getwīodestu, twēodest, twēodast (pret. 2sg.); twīade, twēode (pret. 3sg.); twīodun, twīedon (pret. ind. pl.); twīodun (pret. pl.); twēodon (pret. 3pl.); tweoge (imp. 3sg.); twēogan, tweogean,</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §114.3, 166n4, 414n5b)  Sedgefield (1899: 301)  Hargrove (1902: 93, 112)  Schuldt (1905: §56)  Dodd (1908: 202)  Weick (1911: 39)  Wright (1925: §98, 537)  Krapp (1929: 338)  Pinsker (1969: §140)  Brunner (1965: §130.2, 177n1, 415b)  Morris (1967: 372)  Pilch (1970: 130)  Yerkes (1984: 156)  Lehmann (1986: T42)  Campbell (1987: §235.2, 238.2, 757n2, 761)  Irvine (1993: 235)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 609)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.137, 5.145, 5.146n4)</p>



	twiogān, twiogean (inf.); twigendi (pres. part.)	Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §3.111, 6.117) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 99)
Headword: <b>twysehtan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): doubt Sedgefield (1899): doubt Hargrove (1902): doubt Wright (1925): doubt Krapp (1929): doubt; also, cause doubt or perplexity Morris (1967): doubt Yerkes (1984): doubt Lehmann (1986): doubt Campbell (1987): doubt Irvine (1987): doubt Irvine (1992): doubt Godden and Irvine (2009): doubt Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): seem doubtful	getwēoge, twēoge, twæoge (pres. 1sg.); twēost, twæost (pres. ind. 2sg.); twēoð, twēoþ, twīas, twīoð, twioþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); twēoð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tweogeaþ, tweogaþ (pres. pl.); twēoge, twege (pres. subj. 1sg.); twēoge (pres. subj. 3sg.); twīode, twīade (pret.); twīade (pret. ind. sg.); twēode (pret. 1sg.); getwīodestu, twēodest, twēodast (pret. 2sg.); twīade, twēode (pret. 3sg.); twīodun, twīedon (pret. ind. pl.); twīodun (pret. pl.); twēodon (pret. 3pl.); twege (imp. 3sg.); twēogan, tweogean, twiogān, twiogean (inf.); twigendi (pres. part.)	Sievers (1885: §114.3, 166n4, 414n5b) Sedgefield (1899: 301) Hargrove (1902: 93, 112) Schuldt (1905: §56) Dodd (1908: 202) Weick (1911: 39) Wright (1925: §98, 537) Krapp (1929: 338) Pinsker (1969: §140) Brunner (1965: §130.2, 177n1, 415b) Morris (1967: 372) Pilch (1970: 130) Yerkes (1984: 156) Lehmann (1986: T42) Campbell (1987: §235.2, 238.2, 757n2, 761) Irvine (1993: 235) Godden and Irvine (2009: 609) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.137, 5.145, 5.146n4) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §3.111, 6.117) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 99)
Headword: <b>týdran</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): bring forth, engender Wyatt (1912): increase, be prolific Hedberg (1945): engendre O'Neill (2001): propagate Marsden (2004): beget offspring, propagate Anlezark (2009): bring forth, propagate Godden and Irvine (2009): bring forth, foster	týdreð, tidreð, tydreþ, tidreþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); tydre, tydrige (pres. subj. sg.); tydrede (pret. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 301) Wyatt (1912: 180) Hedberg (1945: 275) Hendrickson (1948: 47) O'Neill (2001: 332) Marsden (2004: 496) Anlezark (2009: 150) Godden and Irvine (2009: 606, 609)
Headword: <b>tyhtan</b> Alternative spelling: tihtan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): incite Sedgefield (1899): incite, persuade Hargrove (1902): incite Dodd (1908): urge, allure; teach, urge; instruct, exhort Cook (1919): incite, spur on Krapp (1929): urge, incite, instigate Hedberg (1945): persuade, entice	tiht (pres. ind. 3sg.); tyhtaþ (pres. 3pl.); tihte (pres. subj. 3sg.); tuhte, getihte (pret. 3sg.); tihton (pret. pl.); tihtende (pres. part.)	von Bahder (1880: 87) Sievers (1885: §405n11b) Sedgefield (1899: 301) Hargrove (1902: 111) Schuldt (1905: §60) Dodd (1908: 102, 198, 203) Jensen (1913: 125) Schrader (1914: 35) Cook (1919: 224) Royster (1922: 355) Wright (1925: §530)

Garmonsway (1978): intice, entice Irvine (1987): stretch, draw out Moffat (1987): draw, pull, seduce Scragg (1992): exhort, provoke, persuade, seduce Irvine (1993): stretch, draw out Magennis (2002): incite, provoke Anlezark (2009): lead astray Godden and Irvine (2009): incite, urge		Krapp (1929: 339) Hedberg (1945: 74) Brunner (1965: §405n11) Morris (1967: 372) Garmonsway (1978: 62) Wenisch (1979: 201n755) Irvine (1987: 482) Moffat (1987: 122) Ogura (1989: 107) Scragg (1992: 465) Irvine (1993: 235) Magennis (2002: 252) Anlezark (2009: 150) Godden and Irvine (2009: 606, 609) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
Headword: <b>tyllan</b> Alternative spelling: tillan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hedberg (1945): touch Yerkes (1984): uch, reach Lehmann (1986): seduce	getilde (pret. 3sg.)	Schrader (1914: 35) Hedberg (1945: 215) Bammesberger (1965: 128) Yerkes (1984: 155) Lehmann (1986: T13)
Headword: <b>tȳman</b> Alternative spelling: tīeman, tīman, tēman		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): bring forth, have offspring Krapp (1929): teem, have offspring Hedberg (1945): bring forth, engendre Irvine (1987): resort to, appeal to Moffat (1987): bring forth, engender Scragg (1992): beget Irvine (1993): resort to, appeal to Wilcox (1994): beget, bring forth, engender Mitchell and Robinson (1995): propagate, beget offspring Marsden (2004): beget offspring, propagate	tȳmað (pres. ind. 3pl.); tȳmde (pret. 3sg.); tēmdon (pret. pl.); tēman (inf.); tȳmende (pres. pa. nom. pl. masc.)	Palmgren (1904: 7) Schuldt (1905: §72) Dodd (1908: 203) Weick (1911: 42) Jensen (1913: 125) Krapp (1929: 339) Hedberg (1945: 226) Irvine (1987: 482) Moffat (1987: 122) Scragg (1992: 465) Irvine (1993: 234) Wilcox (1994: 193) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 355) Schwyter (1996: 105) Marsden (2004: 496)
Headword: <b>tȳnan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (190): vex, frieve Cook (1919): shut in Hedberg (1945): shut Campbell (1987): close Irvine (1987): vex, irritate Irvine (1993): vex, irritate	tȳnð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tȳne (pres. subj. 3sg.); tȳnan (pres. subj. pl.); getȳnde (pret. 3sg.); getȳned (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §69) Dodd (1908: 203) Weick (1911: 39) Cook (1919: 185, 224) Hedberg (1945: 232) Morris (1967: 372) Wenisch (1979: 239, 240, 325) Lohmander (1981: 65) Kastovsky (1985: 245) Campbell (1987: §740, 749)

		Irvine (1987: 482, 484) Irvine (1993: 236) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 392)
Headword: <b>tyran</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Pettit (2001): run withwater (of the eyes)	tyran (pres. subj. pl.); yrendum (pres. part. dat. pl. neut.)	
Headword: <b>tyrnan</b> Alternative spelling: turnian, turnan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): revolve Hedberg (1945): turn Campbell (1987): turn Irvine (1987): turn Irvine (1993): turn Baker and Lapidge (1995): turn, revolve Blake (2009): turn, revolve	tyrnð (pres. ind. 3sg.); iturnd (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §406n2) Cook (1894: 317) Schuldt (1905: §188) Hedberg (1945: 238) Brunner (1965: §195) Campbell (1987: §528) Irvine (1987: 483) Irvine (1993: 235) Kastovsky (1992b: 303) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 465) Nielsen (1998: 143) Feulner (2000: 383, 483) Ogura (2002) Blake (2009: 164) Durkin (2014: 114)
Headword: <b>tyrwian</b> Alternative spelling: tyrian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): harass, vex	tyrewiað (pres. ind. 2pl.); tyrie (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Dodd (1908: 203)
Headword: <b>underþeodan</b> Alternative spelling: underþiēdan, underðeodan, underþeodan, underþiodan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): subdue Hargrove (1902): subject Krapp (1929): subject, submit Mertens-Fonck (1960): subdue, subject Garmonsway (1978): subject, addicted Yerkes (1984): devote Campbell (1987): subject Mitchell (1995): subjugate, subject Mitchell and Robinson (1995): subject, devote O'Neill (2001): subjugate, subject Magennis (2002): subject, subjugate Marsden (2004): subject, devote Godden and Irvine (2009): subject, subordinate	underþeodaþ, underþiodaþ (pres. pl.); underþiēddan (pres. 1pl.); underþeode, underþiede (pres. subj. sg.); underþeodde, underþiodde (pret. sg.); underþydes, underðeoddes, underðeodes, underdeoddes, underdeodes (pret. 2sg.); underþeōdde, underðeodde, underðiodde (pret. 3sg.); underþiodden (pret. subj. pl.); underðeōddon (pret. subj. 3pl.); underþeōdan (inf.); underðeodende (pres. part. nom. sg.); underþeōded, underþeōdd, underðeod, underþæd, underþeod, underþieded, underþyded	Sievers (1885: §405n3) Hargrove (1902: 114) Krapp (1929: 345) Hendrickson (1948: 41, 47, 64) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 324, 325) Morris (1967: 373) Garmonsway (1978: 63) Yerkes (1984: 157, 159) Campbell (1987: §81) Ogura (1989: 108) Irvine (1993: 238) Mitchell (1995: 406) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 358) Niwa (1995: V2) O'Neill (2001: 336) Magennis (2002: 255) Godden and Irvine (2009: 616) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 100)

	(pa. part.); underðyðde (pa. part. pl.); underþyð, underdeoded, underdioded (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); underþeodde (nom. pl.); underþeodde, underðeoded, underðiodde (pa. part. acc. pl. masc.)	
Headword: <b>underwreþþan</b> Alternative spelling: underwriðan, underwriðian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Campbell (1987): support Baker and Lapidge (1995): support	underwreþþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); underwriðað (pres. pl.); underwreþod, underwreðod, underwreðed, underwryðed (pa. part.); underwriðode (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Morris (1967: 373) Campbell (1987: §211) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 467) Hogg and Fulk (2011: VI: §5.105n3)
Headword: <b>unkýðan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Baker and Lapidge (1995): make known	unkýðde (pa. part.)	Baker and Lapidge (1995: 467)
Headword: <b>unscennan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Garmonsway (1978): unyoke	ø	Garmonsway (1978: 63)
Headword: <b>unscryðan</b> Alternative spelling: unscrydan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): divest Yerkes (1984): take off, undress Marsden (2004): undress, strip	unscryðde (pret. 3sg.); unscryðdon (pret. 3pl.)	Cook (1894: 320) Lüngen (1911: 33) Yerkes (1984: 149, 160) Ogura (1989: 108) Kastovsky (2002: 104) Marsden (2004: 503)
Headword: <b>untígan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Liuzza (2011): untie	untíede (pa. part. pl.)	Bammesberger (1965) Liuzza (2011: 274)
Headword: <b>untynan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): open	untyned (pa. part.)	Dodd (1908: 220) Wenisch (1979: 240n1031) Hiltunen (1983: 54n2)
Headword: <b>upáspryttan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Baker and Lapidge (1995): sprout	ø	Baker and Lapidge (1995: 468)
Headword: <b>úpræran</b> Alternative spelling: upparæran		

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wright (1925): raise up Mertens-Fonck (1960): raise, lift up Yerkes (1984): raise up Baker and Lapidge (1995): raise up O'Neill (2001): raise up	upparærð (pres. ind. 3sg.); uparærde, upparærde, upræhte (pret. 3sg.); ūprærende (pres. part. nom. sg.)	Wright (1925: §14) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 241) Morris (1967: 375) Yerkes (1984: 114, 160) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 468) O'Neill (2001: 338)
<b>Headword: ūtamæran</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): drive out, depopulate	ūtamærede (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	von Schon (1977: §6) Marsden (2004: 504)
<b>Headword: utanedan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Yerkes (1984): drive out, expel	utanedde (pret. 3sg.)	Yerkes (1984: 160)
<b>Headword: ūtferan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): go out	ūtferdon (pret. 3pl.); utferdon (pret. subj. pl.)	Morris (1967: 376) Marsden (2004: 504)
<b>Headword: ūtlædan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Mertens-Fonck (1960): bring forth Morris (1967): bring out Marsden (2004): bring out	ūtlædde (pret. 3sg.); ūtlædende (pres. part. nom. sg.)	Mertens-Fonck (1960: 189, 190, 191, 192) Morris (1967: 376) Schwyter (1996: 43, 44, 46, 47, 88, 94, 100, 101, 105, 135, 152, 161, 166, 170) Marsden (2004: 504)
<b>Headword: wagian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): move, sway Wyatt (1912): shake, temble Lehmann (1986): shake, wag Campbell (1987): wag Godden and Irvine (2009): move Bator (2010): oscillate, shake	weagat (pres. ind. 3sg.); wagiað (pres. 3pl.); wagode (pret. ind. 3sg.); wagendan (pret. 3pl.); wagende (pres. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 313) Schuldt (1905: §29, 151) Wyatt (1912: 185) Krahe (1967: p.241) Seebold (1970: p.543) Lehmann (1986: G81) Campbell (1987: §207, 259n1, 757) Orel (2003: p.439) Godden and Irvine (2009: 620) Bator (2010: p.104) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.106a) Kroonen (2013: p.568)
<b>Headword: wæcan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): weaken Wyatt (1912): weaken Hedberg (1945): weaken Campbell (1987): weaken	wæced (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 312) Schuldt (1905: §119, 153) Wyatt (1912: 184) Jensen (1913: 65) Hedberg (1945: 135) Campbell (1987: §751.2) Heidermanns (1993: 644) Orel (2003: 440)

<b>Headword: wæccan</b> Alternative spelling: wæccēan, wæccea, wæcca		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): watch, keep awake Krapp (1929): watch, wake Irving (1970): watch, be awake Yerkes (1984): wake Karp (1989): watch, be awake Mitchell (1995): be awake, watch Mitchell and Robinson (1995): keep awake, watch Marsden (2004): be awake, watch	wæccende (pres. part.); wæccende (pres. part. nom. sg. fem.); waccende (pres. part. nom. pl. masc.); wæccendum (pres. part. dat. pl. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §89.1, 162n3, 356n2, 407.1, 407n9) Schuldt (1905: §17, 150) Blackburn (1907: 223) Wright (1925: §401) Krapp (1929: 348) Brunner (1965: §407n2, 417n8) Wenisch (1979: 119n148, 126, 127n201, 129, 129n226, 180, 200, 204n787, 247, 248, 305, 326) Bammesberger (1984: 147) Yerkes (1984: 161) Karp (1989: §57, 65) Kastovsky (1992b: 344) Mitchell (1995: 407) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 359) Krygier (1997: 268, 273) Marsden (2004: 504) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100n4)
<b>Headword: wæcnan</b> Alternative spelling: wæcnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): awake, grow up Hedberg (1945): awake Malone (1962): wake, come Bammesberger (1965): wake up, be born, arise Lehmann (1986): waken, be born Campbell (1987): wake Karp (1989): waken, be born Hogg (1992): wake	wōc (pret. 1sg.); wōc, wæcnede (pret. 3sg.); wōcon (pret. 2pl.); -wæcnedon (pret. pl.); wōcon (pret. 3pl.); wæpned, wæcned (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §392n2) Wright (1925: §536) Hedberg (1945: 276) Hendrickson (1948: 48) Malone (1962: 125) Pinsker (1969) Bammesberger (1965: 123) Brunner (1965: §228n2, 392n2) Howren (1967: 677n7) Pilch (1970: 131) Seebold (1970: 535) Fullerton (1977: 75) Lehmann (1986: W23) Campbell (1987: §428, 736k, 744) Karp (1989: §64) Bammesberger (1990: 248) Hogg (1992: 155) Voyles (1992: 260) Orel (2003: 442) Ringe (2006 V1: 114, 177, 248, 259) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.3, 6.65, 6.65n1)
<b>Headword: wædan</b> Alternative spelling: wēdan, wōedan, wedan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): clothe, rage Sedgefield (1899): be mad Blackburn (1907): hunt, sweep along Cook (1919): rage Krapp (1929): be mad or crazy; rage	wēdde, wæðde (pret. 3sg.); wēdan (inf.); wēdende (pres. part.); wēdendan (pres. part. wk.dat.); gewōedad (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §405n3, 406n6) Sedgefield (1899: 314) Blackburn (1907: 224) Cook (1919: 231) Wright (1925: §530) Krapp (1929: 350) Hedberg (1945: 84)

Hedberg (1945): become mad Irving (1970): rage, be furious Yerkes (1984): rave Marsden (2004): become mad, rage Liuzza (2011): rage, attack, rampage		Hendrickson (1948: 31, 48) Brunner (1965: §405n3, 406n6) Irving (1970: 127) Yerkes (1984: 161) Marsden (2004: 506) Liuzza (2011: 275) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
Headword: <b>wægan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): afflict Bammesberger (1965): afflict, trouble, deceive, counterfeit, ensnare Irvine (1987): harass, afflict Irvine (1993): harass, afflict Magennis (2002): falsify, deceive Godden and Irvine (2009): afflict	wæge (pres. subj. 1sg.); iwæged, gewæged (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 312) Bammesberger (1965: 67) Irvine (1987: 488) Irvine (1993: 239) Magennis (2002: 257) Mailhammer (2007: 136) Godden and Irvine (2009: 620)
Headword: <b>wætān</b> Alternative spelling: wetan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): wet Wyatt (1912): wet, soak Hedberg (1945): wet Mertens-Fonck (1960): wet, moisten Mitchell (1995): wet, moisten O'Neill (2001): wet	wæte, wetu (pres. 1sg.); wæteð (pres. ind. 3sg.); wætte (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §405n8b) Schuldt (1905: §113, 153) Wyatt (1912: 185) Wright (1925: §531) Hedberg (1945: 65) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 348) Brunner (1965: §405n8) Voyles (1974: 109) Mitchell (1995: 408) O'Neill (2001: 339) Orel (2003: 462) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
Headword: <b>wæðan</b> Alternative spelling: wæþan, wæðan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): hunt Wyatt (1912): wander, hunt Cook (1919): roam, pass Irving (1970): hunt Mitchell (1995): hunt Marsden (2004): wander, hunt Godden and Irvine (2009): hunt	wæpeð, wædeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); wæðde (pret. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 313) Schuldt (1905: §70) Wyatt (1912: 185) Cook (1919: 230) Irving (1970: 126) Mitchell (1995: 408) Ogura (2002) Marsden (2004: 505) Godden and Irvine (2009: 621)
Headword: <b>weccan</b> Alternative spelling: weccēan, woecce, weccēan, wæccan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): wake Cook (1894): wake Blackburn (1907): awake, arouse Wright (1925): awake Wyatt (1912): watch, wake	auæcceð, weceð (pres. ind. 3sg.); woeca (pres. ind. pl.); weccað, weccaþ (pres. 3pl.); wōc, wæhte, wehte, woehhte (pret.); awæcce	Sievers (1885: §407.1) Cook (1894: 321) Schuldt (1905: §17, 151) Blackburn (1907: 225) Wyatt (1912: 185) Cook (1919: 231, 237)

<p>Cook (1919): awake, arouse  Cook (1919): waken, kindle  Krapp (1929): wake, arouse;  kindle (a fire)  Hedberg (1945): awaken, wake  up  Bammesberger (1965): wake,  arouse, exhort, move, kindle  Sweet (1967a): wake  Bammesberger (1984): wake  Lehmann (1986): cause wake up  Campbell (1987): awake  Karp (1989): wake  Mitchell (1995): kindle  Anlezark (2009): awaken,  arouse</p>	<p>(subj. sg.); wreccan (inf.);  wæccende (pres. part.)</p>	<p>Wright (1925: §55, 311, 534)  Krapp (1929: 350)  Prokosch (1939: §67c)  Hedberg (1945: 156)  Bammesberger (1965: 123)  Brunner (1965: §96.1, 119n5e,  356n2, 407.1, 407n2)  Morris (1967: 378)  Sweet (1967a: 127)  Pilch (1970: 134)  Seebold (1970: 535)  de la Cruz (1975: 76)  Wenisch (1979: 248)  Bammesberger (1984: 43)  Lehmann (1986: W23)  Campbell (1987: §223, 224, 407,  753b1, 764n1)  Karp (1989: §64)  Ogura (1989: 109)  Mitchell (1995: 408)  Nielsen (1998: 106)  Orel (2003: 442)  Ringe (2006 V1: 114, 231)  Anlezark (2009: 151)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.178n1)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100,  6.100n4)  Kroonen (2013: 568)</p>
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Headword: **wecgan**  
Alternative spelling: wecgean

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): agitate  Sedgefield (1899): move  van Zandt (1906): move  Blackburn (1907): agitate,  move, stir  Wyatt (1912): move, bear,  carry, bring  Hedberg (1945): wag  Bammesberger (1965): move,  drive  Lehmann (1986): move  Campbell (1987): move  O'Neill (2001): shake  Godden and Irvine (2009):  move, shake</p>	<p>wegeð (pres. ind. 3sg.);  wecge (pres. ind. 1sg.);  wecggaþ (pres. pl.);  wecggað, wecgað,  wecggað (pres. ind. 3pl.);  wecge (pres. subj. sg.);  wegede (pret. ind. sg.);  wegede (pret. 3sg.);  wegdan (pret. ind. pl.);  wegedon (pret. 3pl.);  wegdan (pret. pl.); weged  (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §400n1b, 401.2,  401n1)  Sedgefield (1899: 314)  Schuldt (1905: §9, 151)  van Zandt (1906: 80)  Blackburn (1907: 225)  Wyatt (1912: 186)  Wright (1925: §526)  Hedberg (1945: 198)  Bammesberger (1965: 56)  Brunner (1965: §400n1b, 401.2,  401n1)  Seebold (1970: 543)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 256)  Fullerton (1977: 31)  Lehmann (1986: W6)  Campbell (1987: §749, 749n2, 752)  O'Neill (2001: 339)  Orel (2003: 438)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 622)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.80.1,  7.24, 7.42)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.82n1,  6.88n2, 6.90, 6.103, 6.130)  Kroonen (2013: 565)</p>

Headword: **wēdan**

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
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Sievers (1885): rage Blackburn (1907): be mad, rage Dodd (1908): rage, rave Irvine (1987): rage Irvine (1993): rage Mitchell (1995): rage, become mad Mitchell and Robinson (1995): be insane, rave Godden and Irvine (2009): be mad, rage	wedeð, wett (pres. ind. 3sg.); wēdde (pret. 3sg.); wedanne (infl. inf.); wedend- (pres. part.); wedende (pa. part. acc. pl. masc.)	Sievers (1885: 405n3) Schuldt (1905: §16, 153) Blackburn (1907: 225) Dodd (1908: 225) Brunner (1965: §405n3) Irvine (1987: 488) Heidermanns (1993: 686) Irvine (1993: 239) Mitchell (1995: 408) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 360) Godden and Irvine (2009: 622) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93) Izdebska (2015: 233)
Headword: <b>wederian</b> Alternative spelling: wedrian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blake (2009): turn out, change (of weather)	wedrian (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §83) Orel (2003: 452) Blake (2009: 165)
Headword: <b>welwan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Whitelock (1963): roll, join, huddle together Marsden (2004): roll, huddle	gewelede (pa. part. acc. pl. masc.)	Whitelock (1963: 88) von Schon (1977: §6) Marsden (2004: 507)
Headword: <b>wēman</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): persuade Cook (1919): persuade Krapp (1929): persuade, allure, entice Marsden (2004): win over, entice	wēmað (pres. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §63) Dodd (1908: 226) Cook (1919: 231) Krapp (1929: 350) Orel (2003: 470) Marsden (2004: 507)
Headword: <b>wemman</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): defile Palmgren (1904): defile Hedberg (1945): defile Yerkes (1984): besmirch, corrupt Lehmann (1986): desecrate, disgrace O'Neill (2001): corrupt	gewemmed (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §405.3) Palmgren (1904: 9) Schuldt (1905: §47) Wright (1925: §530) Hedberg (1945: 227) Brunner (1965: §405n3) Yerkes (1984: 162) Lehmann (1986: W29) Heidermanns (1993: 652) O'Neill (2001: 339) Orel (2003: 445) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.92)
Headword: <b>wēnan</b> Alternative spelling: wōenan, wenan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): ween, think, expect Cook (1894): expect, look for; think, suppose, imagine	wēne, wēn (pres. 1sg.); wēnst, wenest, wānst, wensþ, wenstu (pres. 2sg.); wēnð, wenþ, weneþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wēne, wenap,	Sievers (1885: §355n4, 356n3, 358n1, 405.1a) Cook (1894: 321) Sedgefield (1899: 315) Hargrove (1902: 116)

<p>Sedgefield (1899): hope for, expect, think, believe  Hargrove (1902): suppose, believe, ween  Cook (1905): look for, expect  Blackburn (1907): think  Dodd (1908): think, believe, expect  Wyatt (1912): ween, believe, suppose, expect  Cook (1919): expect, hope, imagine, think  Wright (1925): hope  Krapp (1929): hope for, expect  Hedberg (1945): believe, think  Campbell (1959): expect, hope for, think  Mertens-Fonck (1960): think, suppose  Whitelock (1963): ween, think, imagine  Needham (1966): think  Morris (1967): ween, think  Sweet (1967a): think, expect  Finnegan (1977): ween, suppose, imagine, believe, hope or look for, expect  Scragg (1984): think, believe  Yerkes (1984): believe  Lehmann (1986): think, hope, ween  Bodden (1987): think, believe, imagine  Irvine (1987): think, believe  Karp (1989): ween, expect  Irvine (1993): think, believe  Wilcox (1994): 197)  Baker and Lapidge (1995): believe, hold as an opinion  Mitchell (1995): think  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): think, expect  O'Neill (2001): think  Magennis (2002): think  Marsden (2004): think, believe, imagine, expect, suspect, hope  Blake (2009): believe  Anlezark (2009): expect, believe  Godden and Irvine (2009): think, believe, expect  Liuzza (2011): imagine, believe, expect  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): suppose</p>	<p>wænaþ (pres. pl.);  wēnað (pres. 1pl.); wene,  wenað (pres. 2pl.); wēnaþ,  wēnað (pres. 3pl.); wēnan,  wēne (pres. subj. sg.);  wene (pres. subj. 2sg.);  wēne, wæne (pres. subj. 3sg.); wēnen, wenan (pres. subj. pl.); wēnde, gewoende, gewoendes (pret. 1sg.); wēndest, wēndes (pret. 2sg.); wēnde (pret. 3sg.); wendon (pret. ind. 3pl.); wēndon, wēnon (pret. 3pl.); wende (pret. subj. sg.); wenden (pret. subj. 3pl.); wēn (imp. sg.); wēnan (inf.); wēnanne (infl. inf.)</p>	<p>Cook (1905: 65)  Schuldt (1905: §63)  Blackburn (1907: 225)  Dodd (1908: 226)  Wyatt (1912: 186)  Cook (1919: 232)  Wright (1925: §47, 122, 163, 285, 530)  Krapp (1929: 350)  Hedberg (1945: 229)  Hendrickson (1948: 35)  Campbell (1959: 135)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 354)  Whitelock (1963: 88)  Pinsker (1969: §25.1)  Brunner (1965: §101n1, 229n2, 355n4, 356n3, 358n1, 405.1)  Needham (1966: 114)  Morris (1967: 378)  Sweet (1967a: 127)  Pilch (1970: 128, 179, 214)  Finnegan (1977: 147)  Scragg (1984: 105)  Yerkes (1984: 162)  Kastovsky (1985: 247)  Mitchell (1985: §1690, 1953, 1983, 1986, 2020, 2032, 2056, 2066, 2100, 2777, 3351, 3685, 3743)  Lehmann (1986: W55)  Bodden (1987: 125)  Campbell (1987: §484)  Irvine (1987: 489)  Karp (1989: §6)  Ono (1989: 198)  Irvine (1993: 240)  Wilcox (1994: 197)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 469)  Mitchell (1995: 408)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 360)  O'Neill (2001: 339)  Magennis (2002: 257)  Orel (2003: 461)  Marsden (2004: 507)  Blake (2009: 165)  Anlezark (2009: 151)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 622)  Liuzza (2011: 275)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.14)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 101)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>wendan</b>  Alternative spelling: woenda, givoenda, gewendan</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>

<p>Cook (1894): turn; return, translate  Sievers (1885): turn  Sedgefield (1899): turn, direct  Hargrove (1902): turn  Cook (1905): alter, change, vary  Blackburn (1907): change, alter  Dodd (1908): turn, translate, change  Wyatt (1912): turn  Cook (1919): turn, depart, change  Wright (1925): turn  Krapp (1929): wend one's way, go, turn; change, translate  Hedberg (1945): turn  Bammesberger (1965): turn, go, return, direct, translate  Needham (1966): wend, turn  Yerkes (1984): go  Scragg (1984): turn, go (away)  Lehmann (1986): wend, turn  Bodden (1987): turn, go  Campbell (1987): go, turn  Irvine (1987): take (one's) way, go, turn  Karp (1989): turn  Irvine (1993): take (one's) way, go, turn  Baker and Lapidge (1995): turn, turn away  Mitchell (1995): turn, go, change, translate  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): wend one's way, go, turn, translate, change  O'Neill (2001): turn  Pettit (2001): turn, stir  Magennis (2002): perhaps, perchance  Marsden (2004): turn, turn away, go, change, translate  Blake (2009): turn, go, proceed  Anlezark (2009): turn, change  Godden and Irvine (2009): turn, move, go  Liuzza (2011): turn</p>	<p>wende (pres. ind. 1sg.); wendst (pres. 2sg.); went, wendeþ, wendeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); wendaþ, gewendað, wendað, wendaþ (pres. pl.); wendað (pres. 3pl.); wende (pres. subj. 1sg.); gewende (pres. subj. 3sg.); wenden (pres. subj. 1pl.); wende (pres. subj. 3sg.); wendon (pres. subj. 2pl.); wenden (pres. subj. 3pl.); gewende (pret. sg.); wende (pret. 1sg.); wænde, wende, gewænde, gewende (pret. 3sg.); wændan, wendon, wendan (pret. pl.); wendon (pret. 3pl.); wende (pret. subj. sg.); wenden (pret. subj. pl.); wend (imp. sg.); wendaþ (imp. 2pl.); wendan, wændan, gewendan (inf.); wændenne (infl. infl); wendende (pres. part.); wended, gewended, gewende, āwoendad, gewoendet, wendad, gewend, gewended (pa. part.); wendan (inf.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §156.1b, 405n11a, 406n3, 406n6, 410n5)  Cook (1894: 321)  Sedgefield (1899: 315)  Hargrove (1902: 116)  Cook (1905: 65)  Schuldt (1905: §7, 151, 187)  Blackburn (1907: 225)  Dodd (1908: 227)  Wyatt (1912: 186)  Cook (1919: 186, 232)  Wright (1925: §60, 259, 530, 638)  Krapp (1929: 350)  Weman (1933: 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146)  Meroney (1943: 51)  Hedberg (1945: 98)  Hendrickson (1948: 28, 29, 32, 48)  Hofmann (1955: 62)  Bammesberger (1965: 48)  Brunner (1965: §115, 224, 405n11, 406n3, 406n6, 410n5)  Needham (1966: 115)  Morris (1967: 319)  Morris (1967: 378)  Harrison (1970: 30, 31, 40)  Seebold (1970: 555)  Pilch (1970: 62)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 235)  von Schon (1977: §5, 7)  Wenisch (1979: 175, 251)  Hiltunen (1983: 194)  Scragg (1984: 105)  Yerkes (1984: 161, 162)  Mitchell (1985: §775n195, 2948)  Lehmann (1986: W30)  Campbell (1987: §319, 480n3, 749)  Bodden (1987: 125)  Irvine (1987: 489)  Karp (1989: §10, 16)  Ogura (1989: 109)  Irvine (1993: 240)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 469)  Mitchell (1995: 408)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 360)  Niwa (1995: V1: 46, 49, 50, 140, 145, 146)  Niwa (1995: V2)  Möhlige (2001: 203)  O'Neill (2001: 339)  Pettit (2001: 267)  Magennis (2002: 257)  Ogura (2002: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 34, 37, 38, 41, 55, 68, 69, 73, 75, 78, 87, 106, 107)  Orel (2003: 446)  Marsden (2004: 507)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 438)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 234)  Blake (2009: 165)</p>
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		Anlezark (2009: 151) Godden and Irvine (2009: 622) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.178) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.88, 6.93, 6.103) Liuzza (2011: 275) Kroonen (2013: 573)
Headword: <b>wennan</b> Alternative spelling: wenian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): accustom Fry (1974): accustom, inure, train, entertrain, treat, tame, wean Campbell (1987): accustom Karp (1989): accustom	wenede (pret. subj. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §400n1a) Schuldt (1905: §105) Wright (1925: §526) Brunner (1965: §400n1a) Fry (1974: 78) Lass and Anderson (1975: 256) Campbell (1987: §749) Karp (1989) Bammesberger (1990: 113) Heidermanns (1993: 654) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)
Headword: <b>werian</b> Alternative spelling: werigan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): defend Dodd (1908): protect, defend Cook (1919): clothe, apparel Bammesberger (1965): wear, dress, cover Lehmann (1986): hinder, forbid; clothe Miller (2012): cover, clothe	werie (pres. subj. 3sg.); werie (pres. subj. 3pl.); weorode, werode (pret. 3sg.); weriað (imp. pl.); gewerede, werede (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §176, 227, 400n1, 409n1) Schuldt (1905: §29n1) Dodd (1908: 229) Cook (1919: 186, 232) Wright (1925: §271, 525) Bammesberger (1965: 103) Brunner (1965: §176.2, 227, 400n1) Pilch (1970: 65) Lehmann (1986: W35, W38) Hogg (1992: 161) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §4.15, 5.80.1, 6.44) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103) Miller (2012: 66)
Headword: <b>wesan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Pettit (2001): soak, macerate, steep	wes, wese (imp. sg.)	Pettit (2001: 268)
Headword: <b>wēstan</b> Alternative spelling: wōestan, westan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): lay waste, devastate Hedberg (1945): lay waste Haselow (2011): lay waste	weste (pa. part.)	von Bahder (1880: 123) Schuldt (1905: §117) Dodd (1908: 229) Weick (1911: 42, 124) Hedberg (1945: 72) Brunner (1965: §406n3) Heidermanns (1993: 688) Haselow (2011: 127, 128)

Headword: <b>wiðhycgan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): scorn, loathe	wiðhycge (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Hohenstein (1912: 39, 52) Cook (1919: 196, 235) Pilch (1970: 127)
Headword: <b>wieltan</b> Alternative spelling: wæltan, wæлта, wyltan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): roll Wyatt (1912): roll, turn Hedberg (1945): roll Bammesberger (1965): roll, turn over Lehmann (1986): turn over, roll	gewælteno, wylted (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §405n11b, 406n7) Wyatt (1912: 192) Hedberg (1945: 76) Bammesberger (1965: 103, 104) Brunner (1965: §405n11, 406n7) Seebold (1970: 554) Hiltunen (1983: 81) Lehmann (1986: W26) Orel (2003: 444) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.87, 6.93)
Headword: <b>wierdan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): injure Hedberg (1945): spoil Sweet (1967a): injure, damage	wyrdað (pres. ind. 3pl.)	Sedgefield (1899: 317) Hedberg (1945: 101) Sweet (1967a: 128) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 431)
Headword: <b>wiergan</b> Alternative spelling: wiergean, wyrigan, wyrgan, wyrrian, wirigan, wirgan, wirian, wergan, woergan, wærgan, wergan, wyrigan, warigan, wyrgean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): curse Dodd (1908): abuse, curse, despise Cook (1919): curse, revile Förster (1921): condemn Krapp (1929): curse Mertens-Fonck (1960): do evil Bammesberger (1965): scold, curse, condemn, expulse Needham (1966): curse Irving (1970): defend, protect Yerkes (1984): curse, damn Lehmann (1986): curse Irvine (1987): curse Irvine (1993): curse O'Neill (2001): course Anlezark (2009): condemn, outlaw	wergðu, wyrigeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); wyrgeað (pres. 3pl.); āwoergede (pret. sg.); wyrde (pret. 3sg.); āwoerigdon, warigedon (pret. pl.); wergdon (pret. 2pl.); wergan (inf.); wyriende (pres. pa. nom. sg. masc.); wergende (pres. part. nom. sg.); wergende (pres. part. acc. pl.); wergendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); wyrgiende, wyrgende (pres. part.); warigede (pa. part.)	von Bahder (1880: 159) Sievers (1885: §159.2, 162n5, 213n, 214n11, 405n2, 406n1, 406n6) Jordan (1902: 65) Schuldt (1905: §49, 107) Dodd (1908: 240) Cook (1919: 232) Förster (1921: 42, 42n2, 43) Krapp (1929: 354) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 347) Bammesberger (1965: 130) Brunner (1965: §96.4, 113n2, 164, 165a, 213n2, 214n12, 405n2, 406n1, 406n6) Needham (1966: 117) Krahe (1967: 248) Irving (1970: 127) Yerkes (1984: 165) Lehmann (1986: G77) Campbell (1987: §193a) Irvine (1987: 488) Irvine (1993: 239) O'Neill (2001: 344) Orel (2003: 448) Anlezark (2009: 151) Kroonen (2013: 600)

Headword: <b>wincettan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
O'Neill (2001): wink	wincettað (pres. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §176) Marckwardt (1942: 276) O'Neill (2001: 341)
Headword: <b>winterlæcan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blake (2009): grow wintry	winterlæcð (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §185) Wright (1925: §658) Pilch (1970: 131) Voyles (1974: 119) Blake (2009: 165)
Headword: <b>wītan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): upbraid with, reproach for	wite (pret. subj. 3sg.)	Cook (1919: 235)
Headword: <b>wleccan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): warm Campbell (1987): warm Marsden (2004): make tepid, warm	wlece (imp. 2sg.)	Sievers (1885: §407n16, 407n17) Schuldt (1905: §106, 153) Wright (1925: §534) Brunner (1965: §407n9) Campbell (1987: §751.2) Heidermanns (1993: 683) Krygier (1997: 274) Marsden (2004: 511) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.100b, 6.100n5, 6.102)
Headword: <b>wlencan</b> Alternative spelling: wlencean, wlenkan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): make proud Cook (1919): adorn, bedeck	gewlenced (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §405n8c) Schuldt (1905: §105, 153) Cook (1919: 186, 235) Prokosch (1939: §67c) Brunner (1965: §405n8) Voyles (1974: 109) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.83) Kroonen (2013: 591)
Headword: <b>wrāsnan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): change	wrāsnæ (pres. 1sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §62n3) Wyatt (1912: 190)
Headword: <b>wreccan</b> Alternative spelling: wreccean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): awaken Hedberg (1945): awake Bammesberger (1965): wake, cast out Lehmann (1986): waken, drive away	wrehð (pres. ind. 3sg.); gewræht (pres. pa.)	Sievers (1885: §89.1, 162n3, 356n2, 407.1, 407n9) Schuldt (1905: §9, 151) Hedberg (1945: 157) Bammesberger (1965: 56) Brunner (1965: §407n2)

Campbell (1987): awaken Pettit (2001): sprain or torment		Nielsen (1981: 157) Lehmann (1986: W93) Campbell (1987: 753.a) Krygier (1997: 274) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.13i, 6.100)
Headword: <b>wrēgan</b> Alternative spelling: wrēgean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): censure Sedgefield (1899): accuse Hargrove (1902): accuse Dodd (1908): accuse, denounce Wyatt (1912): rouse, excite Hedberg (1945): accuse Lehmann (1986): accuse Campbell (1987): accuse Hogg (1992): accuse Wilcox (1994): accuse Mitchell and Robinson (1995): accuse Marsden (2004): accuse Godden and Irvine (2009): accuse	wrēge (pres. 1sg.); wrēhð (pres. ind. 3sg.); wrēge (pres. subj. sg.); wrēg, wrēi (imp.); wrēgað, wrēgeað (pres. 3pl.); wrēgdon (pret. 3pl.); gewrēged (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §405n2) Sedgefield (1899: 322) Hargrove (1902: 119) Schuldt (1905: §66) Dodd (1908: 237) Weick (1911: 43) Wyatt (1912: 191) Wright (1925: §530) Hedberg (1945: 184) Brunner (1965: §126.2, 405n2) Kastovsky (1985: 240) Lehmann (1986: W96) Campbell (1987: §266, 439) Hogg (1992: 87) Wilcox (1994: 199) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 364) Orel (2003: 473) Marsden (2004: 513) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 459) Godden and Irvine (2009: 628) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.102) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.39, 7.19, 7.29)
Headword: <b>wrixlan</b> Alternative spelling: wixlan, wixla, wīxlan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): exchange, change Wyatt (1912): change Cook (1919): trill, warble, carol, change, variegate Krapp (1929): change, alter Campbell (1987): exchanging, exchange Karp (1989): change Mitchell and Robinson (1995): change, exchange, vary	wrixle (pres. 1sg.); wrixleð (pres. ind. 3sg.); wrixlede (pret. ind. sg.)	Sievers (1885: §100n1, 164.2, 180, 221.2, 404.1c) Schuldt (1905: §55) Wyatt (1912: 191) Cook (1919: 237) Wright (1925: §327, 532) Krapp (1929: 357) Brunner (1965: §119, 180, 221.2, 404n1c) Campbell (1987: §228, 417, 753.2) Karp (1989: §64) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 364) Goh (1999: 153) Orel (2003: 462) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 450, 454) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §6.19n2, 7.6) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.96n3)
Headword: <b>wyldan</b> Alternative spelling: wieldan, gewyldan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Sievers (1885): rule Bammesberger (1965): command, rule, subject, tame, capture, force Needham (1966): wield, subdue	ø	Sievers (1885: §405n11a) Wright (1925: §530) Hendrickson (1948: 48) Bammesberger (1965: 85) Brunner (1965: §405n11) Needham (1966: 116) Pilch (1970: 134) Ono (1993: 281) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
Headword: <b>wyllan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Pettit (2001): boil Marsden (2004): boil	wylle (pres. subj. sg.); wyll, wel, wylle, wyl (imp. sg.); gewylledre (pres. part. dat. sg. fem.)	Pettit (2001: 271) Marsden (2004: 514)
Headword: <b>wyrcean</b> Alternative spelling: wyrcean, wircan, wircean, wyricean, wyrican, wircan, wirkan, wyrkan, wyrca, weorcan, wercan, wyrcen, wurcan, wyricean, wercean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): act, make, frame, work Cook (1894): work; do; construct, make, build; yield Sedgefield (1899): make, construct, cause, do Hargrove (1902): work, perform, make Blackburn (1907): work, make, do, commit, earn Dodd (1908): work, do, perform, cause, devise, build Wyatt (1912): work, make, construct Cook (1919): make, build, construct, do, work, create Wright (1925): work Krapp (1929): work, make, perform Hedberg (1945): work Campbell (1959): make, create Malone (1962): work, earn Whitelock (1963): make, do, commit Bammesberger (1965): look, cause, do, make, perform, aspire, hold, add up to, acquire, deserve, gain Needham (1966): work, perform, make, build Morris (1967): work, make, commit Irving (1970): work, make Finnegan (1977): make, build, accomplish, attain Garmonsway (1978): work, do, make Cross and Hill (1982): make, build	wyrce, wyrcest (pres. 1sg.); wyrcest, wyrcest, wercest, wurcæst (pres. 2sg.); werceþ, wyrceð, wyrceð, wyrceað, wirceð, wirceð, wyrcað, wurcað, wyrcað, gewyrcað, wurcð, wyrceþ, gewyrceð, wirceþ, wyrceþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wyrceað, wurcað, wyrceaþ, wyrcaþ, gewyrcaþ, geweceaþ (pres. ind. pl.); wircað (pres. ind. 2pl.); wercaþ, wircað, wyrcað, gewercað, gewyrcað, wyrceað, wyrcaþ (pres. 3pl.); worhte (subj. 1sg.); wyrce, gewirce, gewyrce (pres. subj. 3sg.); wuce, wyrce (pres. subj. sg.); wurcean, wurchen (pres. subj. pl.); gewyrceþ (pres. subj. 1pl.); wyrceþ, gewyrceþ (pres. subj. 3pl.); worhte, wrohte, -wyrhte, warhte, geworhte (pret. 1sg.); worhte, wrohte, worohte, warhte (pret. ind. sg.); worhtes, worhtest, wrohtest, geworhtest, gewortest, geworhte, gewordte (pret. 2sg.); worhte, geworhte, weorhte, wrouhte, wrohte, iwrohtæ, iwrouhte (pret. 3sg.); worhton (pret. 1pl.); worhton, worhtan, wrohton, geworhton, wrohtan, gewrohtan (pret. 3pl.); worhtun, worohton	Sievers (1885: §164.2, 356n1, 358n1, 360n3, 407.1, 407n14) Cook (1894: 324) Sedgefield (1899: 323) Hargrove (1902: 93, 119) Palmgren (1904: 11, 17) Cook (1905: 66) Schuldt (1905: §53n2) Blackburn (1907: 170, 233) Dodd (1908: 239) Weick (1911: 19, 58, 127) Wyatt (1912: 192) Loewe (1913: 151) Cook (1919: 186, 238) Royster (1922: 354, 355) Wright (1925: §43, 99, 106, 112, 220, 240, 263, 534) Krapp (1929: 356, 358) Prokosch (1939: §67a) Meroney (1943: 79) Hedberg (1945: 144) Hendrickson (1948: 28, 48) Campbell (1959: 137) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 352) Malone (1962: 126) Whitelock (1963: 88) Pinsker (1969) Bammesberger (1965: 123, 124) Brunner (1965: §59n1, 107n2, 113n2, 114n3, 165a, 165b, 166, 356n2, 358n1, 360n4, 407.1, 407n7) Needham (1966: 117) Howren (1967: 677n7) Morris (1967: 319, 320, 379) Sweet (1967a: 128) Harrison (1970: 31, 36, 40, 55) Irving (1970: 129) Pilch (1970: 70, 134, 143, 146) Voyles (1974: 108)



<p>Bammesberger (1984): work  Scragg (1984): make, form  Yerkes (1984): work, do, make  Lehmann (1986): weave, sew; work  Bodden (1987): perform, make, commit, make  Campbell (1987): work  Irvine (1987): work, do, perform, make  Moffat (1987): work on, make, create  Karp (1989): work  Irvine (1993): work, do, perform, make  Wilcox (1994): work, perform, make, create  Baker and Lapidge (1995): make, produce, bring about  Mitchell (1995): do, perform, build, construct  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): make, form, produce  O'Neill (2001): do, work, effect, form, make  Pettit (2001): make  Magennis (2002): perform, do, work  Gretsch (2003): work  Marsden (2004): do, make, prepare, perform, carry out, cause, wreak, bring about, achieve  Anlezark (2009): work, make, do  Godden and Irvine (2009): make, produce  Haselow (2011): work  Liuzza (2011): work, prepare, make  Karasawa (2015): make, build, perform, do</p>	<p>(pret. ind. pl.); wrohten, wrohton, geworhtan (pret. pl.); wrohte (pret. subj. sg.); wirc, wyrce, weorc, wyrce (imp. sg.); wercan, gewyrcean, wyrcean, wircan, gewyrcean (inf.); wyrceanne, wyrceanne, wyrceanne (infl. inf.); wircende, wyrcente (pres. part.); wircende, wyrcente (pres. part. nom. sg.); wircende (pres. part. nom. pl.); wircendra (pres. part. gen. pl.); wyrcelandum (pres. pa. dat. sg. masc.); wircendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); wyrceanne (pres. part. dat. sg.); wyrcelandum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.); wyrcelandum (pres. part. dat. pl.); gewarht, geworhte, geworht, -wyrht, worhte, warhte, wyrcente, wyrcelandum (pa. part.); geworhtne (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); geworhte (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); geworht (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.); geworhtan (pa. part. acc. pl.); geworhtes (pa. part. gen. sg.); geworhtra (pa. part. gen. pl.); wyrcean (inf.); wyrceanne, wyrceanne, wyrceanne (infl. inf.); wyrce (imp. sg.)</p>	<p>Finnegan (1977: 149)  Fullerton (1977: 5, 7, 27)  von Schon (1977: §4)  Garmonsway (1978: 64)  Nielsen (1981: 140)  Cross and Hill (1982: 172, 182)  Hiltunen (1983: 85)  Bammesberger (1984: 71, 78)  Scragg (1984: 107)  Yerkes (1984: 164)  Kastovsky (1985: 231, 232, 248, 251)  Lehmann (1986: W41)  Bodden (1987: 126)  Irvine (1987: 491, 492)  Campbell (1987: §24n3, 150, 154n3, 154.3n3, 154.3n4, 156, 316, 361, 429, 433, 438, 459.3, 459.3n2, 753.9(b6))  Moffat (1987: 124)  Karp (1989: §6, 27)  Ogura (1989: 112)  Bammesberger (1990: 141)  Hogg (1992: 159)  Kastovsky (1992b: 358)  Irvine (1993: 241, 242)  Voyles (1992: 153)  Wilcox (1994: 198, 199)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 471)  Mitchell (1995: 410)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §122, 123.3; 362, 363 365)  Niwa (1995: V1: 90, 95, 96, 172, 173, 174)  Niwa (1995: V2)  Krygier (1997: 274)  Nielsen (1998: 124)  O'Neill (2001: 342, 344)  Pettit (2001: 271)  Magennis (2002: 259)  Gretsch (2003: 50)  Orel (2003: 457, 476)  Marsden (2004: 510, 512, 513, 514)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 442)  Ringe (2006 V1: 114, 120, 131, 164)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 245)  Anlezark (2009: 152)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 623, 627, 629)  Liuzza (2011: 277)  Haselow (2011: 45, 92, 206)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.68, 5.31, 6.19n3, 7.95)  Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §4.53n1, 6.100g, 6.103, 6.124, 6.153n3)  Kroonen (2013: 600)  Karasawa (2015: 210)</p>
Headword: <b>wyrdan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Dodd (1908): corrupt, injure Wyatt (1912): destroy, injure Cook (1919): inflict damage, do harm, destroy Karp (1989): injure Marsden (2004): injure, spoil Anlezark (2009): injure, spoil Godden and Irvine (2009): injure	wyrt, wyrdeð (pres. 3sg); werdaþ, wyrdaþ (pres. pl.); wyrdað (pres. 3pl.); gewyrdan (inf.)	Dodd (1908: 240) Wyatt (1912: 192) Cook (1919: 186, 238) Karp (1989) Marsden (2004: 514) Anlezark (2009: 152) Godden and Irvine (2009: 623, 629)
Headword: <b>wyrman</b> Alternative spelling: wærman, wærma, wierman		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): warm Wright (1925): warm Krapp (1929): warm Hedberg (1945): warm Sweet (1967a): warm Lehmann (1986): warm Pettit (2001): warm	wyrmeð (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §107, 153) Wyatt (1912: 192) Royster (1922: 330) Wright (1925: §67) Krapp (1929: 358) Hedberg (1945: 228) Brunner (1965: §96.4) Sweet (1967a: 128) Lehmann (1986: W36) Campbell (1987: §193a) Heidermanns (1993: 660) Pettit (2001: 272) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.79.2b)
Headword: <b>wyrnan</b> Alternative spelling: wiernan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): refuse Sedgefield (1899): reject, refuse Blackburn (1907): refuse Wyatt (1912): refuse Krapp (1929): refuse, deny, withhold Hedberg (1945): prevent Bammesberger (1965): refuse, prevent, clog Irving (1970): prevent Scragg (1984): withhold Campbell (1987): refuse Mitchell (1995): refuse Mitchell and Robinson (1995): withhold Marsden (2004): withhold, be sparing of Anlezark (2009): refuse Godden and Irvine (2009): prevent, refuse	wyrneð, wernð, wyrnþ, wernþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wyrnde (pret. 3sg.); wyrndon (pret. 3pl.); wyrnan (inf.)	Sievers (1885: §405n1) Sedgefield (1899: 317) Schuldt (1905: §49) Blackburn (1907: 233) Wyatt (1912: 192) Wright (1925: §67, 530) Krapp (1929: 353) Hedberg (1945: 237) Hendrickson (1948: 48) Bammesberger (1965: 17) Brunner (1965: §405n1) Irving (1970: 129) Wenisch (1979: 106) Scragg (1984: 107) Campbell (1987: §300) Mitchell (1995: 410) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 365) Marsden (2004: 515) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 439) Anlezark (2009: 152) Godden and Irvine (2009: 624, 629) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.103)
Headword: <b>wyrpan</b> Alternative spelling: wierpan, wurpan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): throw oneself Blackburn (1907): recover, rest Wright (1925): throw	geuærpte (pret. ind. sg.); wyrpte, wurpte, gewurpte (pret. 3sg.); wyrpton (pret. 3pl.)	Sievers (1885: §405n8a) Blackburn (1907: 233) Wright (1925: §94, 531) Bammesberger (1965: 75)

Bammesberger (1965): recover, get better, restore Irving (1970): restore (oneself), recover Irvine (1987): recover from illness, get better Irvine (1993): recover from illness		Brunner (1965: §405n8) Irving (1970: 129) Irvine (1987: 491, 492) Irvine (1993: 242) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §5.79.2b, 5.185) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.83)
<b>Headword: wýscan</b> Alternative spelling: wýscean, wīscan, wīscean, wyscan, gewiscan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): wish Cook (1894): wish Hargrove (1902): wish Wright (1925): wish Krapp (1929): wish Hedberg (1945): wish Mertens-Fonck (1960): wish for Needham (1966): wish Bammesberger (1984): wish Lehmann (1986): wish Campbell (1987): wish Karp (1989): wish Mitchell and Robinson (1995): wish, desire O'Neill (2001): desire Pettit (2001): ask, implore Marsden (2004): wish Anlezark (2009): long for	wisce (pres. ind. 1sg.); wýsceað (pres. ind. pl.); wīste (pret. ind. sg.); wýscte, wīscte, wīste (pret. 3sg.); wīsceton, wysctun (pret. 3pl.); wýsctun (pret. ind. pl.); wīscan (inf.)	Sievers (1885: §186.1b, 405.4a, 405n8) Cook (1894: 324) Hargrove (1902: 118) Palmgren (1904: 15) Schuldt (1905: §61) Wright (1925: §5, 114, 286, 312, 531) Krapp (1929: 358) Prokosch (1939: §29c, 67c) Hedberg (1945: 138) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 363) Brunner (1965: §31n2, 186.1, 405, 405n8) Needham (1966: 115) Krahe (1967: 257) Pinsker (1969) Bammesberger (1984: 85) Kastovsky (1985: 247) Lehmann (1986: U40) Campbell (1987: §199, 204.1, 316, 440, 751.2, 753.9b6n1) Karp (1989: §65) Ogura (1989: 113) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 362) Nielsen (1998: 14) O'Neill (2001: 341) Pettit (2001: 268) Orel (2003: 475) Marsden (2004: 515) Anlezark (2009: 152) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V1: §2.68, 7.17.4) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.3, 6.83, 6.91) Kroonen (2013: 599)
<b>Headword: yldan</b> Alternative spelling: ieldan, eldan, ildian, ældan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): hesitate, delay Hedberg (1945): delay Mertens-Fonck (1960): put off, delay Cross and Hill (1982): delay Karp (1989): delay Mitchell and Robinson (1995): delay	yldest, yldestu (pres. ind. 2sg.); aeldes (pret. ind. 2sg.); aelde (pret. ind. 3sg.); yldon (pret. 3pl.); yld (imp. sg.)	Schrader (1914: 26) Krapp (1929: 294) Hedberg (1945: 93) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 25, 26) Morris (1967: 386) Cross and Hill (1982: 181) Karp (1989: §65) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 365)

O'Neill (2001): delay		O'Neill (2001: 345) Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.93)
<b>Headword: ymbærnan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sweet (1967a): travel around, circumnavigate	ø	Sweet (1967a: 129)
<b>Headword: ymbclyppan</b> Alternative spelling: ymbeclyppan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): embrace Sedgefield (1899): embrace Cook (1905): embrace, clasp Wyatt (1912): embrace Mertens-Fonck (1960): entwine, encircle Baker and Lapidge (1995): surround Mitchell (1995): embrace, clasp Mitchell and Robinson (1995): embrace Marsden (2004): embrace Godden and Irvine (2009): embrace	ymbclyppe (pres. 1sg.); ymbclyppeð, ymbclyppeþ, ymbeclypð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ymbclyppað, ymbclyppað (pres. ind. 3pl.); ymbclypte (pret. 3sg.); ymbeclyppende (pres. part.); ymbclyppende (pres. part. nom. pl.)	Cook (1894: 324) Sedgefield (1899: 324) Cook (1905: 66) Wyatt (1912: 192) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 66) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 472) Mitchell (1995: 411) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 365) Marsden (2004: 515) Godden and Irvine (2009: 630)
<b>Headword: ymbgyrdan</b> Alternative spelling: embgyrdan, ymbgyrdan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): engirdle Yerkes (1984): gird about, engird Baker and Lapidge (1995): clothe Godden and Irvine (2009): gird, fasten around	embegyrt (pres. ind. 3sg.); embgyrd (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 324) Brunner (1965: §406n7) Yerkes (1984: 125) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 472) Godden and Irvine (2009: 630)
<b>Headword: ymbhringean</b> Alternative spelling: ymbhringan, ymbhringian, ymbhringdan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): enring O'Neill (2001): surround, encompass	ymbhringde (pret. 3sg.); ymbhringdon (pret. 3pl.); ymbhringde (pa. part. pl.)	Sievers (1885: §405n2) Schuldt (1905: §85, 152) Brunner (1965: §405n2) Wenisch (1979: 258n1158) O'Neill (2001: 345)
<b>Headword: ymbscrýdan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): clothe	ymbscrýd	Marsden (2004: 515)
<b>Headword: ymbseġllan</b> Alternative spelling: ymbseġllan, embsellan, embesellan, ymbseyllan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): envelop; beset Dodd (1908): encompass Cook (1919): compass, surround Krapp (1929): surround, encompass	ymbseleþ, ymbseled, ymbseleð, embseleþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ymbsalde, embsæt, ymbsealde (pret. ind. 3sg.); embsealdon (pret. pl.); ymbsealdun,	Cook (1894: 324) Dodd (1908: 56) Cook (1919: 215, 239) Krapp (1929: 359) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 264, 265, 266, 267, 268)

Mertens-Fonck (1960): surround Yerkes (1984): surround, enclose Pettit (2001): encompass, surround Magennis (2002): enclose, surround, protect	yombsaldon (pret. ind. 3pl.); yombsellað (imp. pl.); yombsellende (pres. part. nom. pl.); yombsellendes (pres. part. gen. sg.); yombsellendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); ymbseald, embseald (pa. part.); embeseald (pa. part. nom. sg. fem.); ymbsealde (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Morris (1967: 294, 386) Wenisch (1979: 107, 107n67, 108, 110, 117, 148, 155n403, 174, 183, 204, 241, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 326) Yerkes (1984: 125, 150) Pettit (2001: 272) Magennis (2002: 260)
<b>Headword: ymbsettan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Cook (1919): encompass, surround Krapp (1929): set about, surround Mitchell and Robinson (1995): surround	ymbseted (pa. part.); ymbsette (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Cook (1919: 216, 239) Krapp (1929: 359) Morris (1967: 386) Wenisch (1979: 257n1140) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 365) Goh (1999: 154)
<b>Headword: ymbtrymman</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Dodd (1908): encompass	ymbtrymð, embtrymmað (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Dodd (1908: 56, 242)
<b>Headword: ymbtrynan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Blake (2009): turn round	ymbtrynd (pa. part.)	Brunner (1965: §406n2) Blake (2009: 166)
<b>Headword: ymbðencan</b> Alternative spelling: ymbþencan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): reflect upon Godden and Irvine (2009): reflect on	ymbþeðohte, ymbþeðohte (pret. subj. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 325) Godden and Irvine (2009: 631)
<b>Headword: yppan</b> Alternative spelling: eppan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): open, reveal Wright (1925): open Krapp (1929): disclose, reveal Hedberg (1945): reveal Mertens-Fonck (1960): rise Garmonsway (1978): reveal, betray Marsden (2004): reveal, betray Anlezark (2009): reveal Liuzza (2011): reveal, be manifest Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): disclose	geypt, ypeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); yppe (pres. subj. sg.); geyped, ypped (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §154, 359.1, 359n9, 405.4a, 406n2) Wright (1925: §112, 259, 531) Krapp (1929: 359) Hedberg (1945: 151) Hendrickson (1948: 48) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 365) Brunner (1965: §359.1, 359n9, 405.4, 406n2) Garmonsway (1978: 64) Wenisch (1979: 198) Niwa (1995: V1: 112, 115, 116) Niwa (1995: V2) Orel (2003: 435) Marsden (2004: 515) Anlezark (2009: 152) Liuzza (2011: 277)

		Hogg and Fulk (2011: V2: §6.13, 6.92) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 102)
Headword: <b>yrgan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Whitelock (1963): dishearten Marsden (2004): dishearten, demoralise	geyrigde (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Whitelock (1963: 89) Marsden (2004: 515)
Headword: <b>ȳpan</b> Alternative spelling: yðan, ēðan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): lay wast Wyatt (1912): devastate, ravage Krapp (1929): lay waste, destroy Dunning and Bliss (1969): lay waste Karp (1989): destroy Mitchell and Robinson (1995): lay waste, destroy Marsden (2004): lay, waste	ȳþde (pret. 3sg.); ēðan (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §61, 152) Blackburn (1907: 154) Wyatt (1912: 193) Krapp (1929: 359) Dunning and Bliss (1969: 140) Karp (1989: §64) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 365) Marsden (2004: 516)

#### 4. 3. Step 1: Lemmatisation of class 1 weak verbs with canonical endings

The description of Step 1 in the lemmatisation procedure is presented in this section. In this first step, the procedure entails the lemma assignment of the inflectional forms A-Y that belong to the first class of weak verbs on the basis of the canonical inflectional endings of the verbs from this class.

The first task in the method involves the selection of the representative inflectional endings of this verbal class. The canonical paradigms of class 1 weak verbs are studied as they appear in the main grammars of the language Campbell (1987), Hogg and Fulk (2011), Sievers (1903) and Stark (1982). These grammars of Old English exemplify the typical morphological realisations of this verbal subclass with figures illustrating the conjugation of the representative verbs that show the commonest features of the subclass. In relation to this, there is a tendency among grammars to coincide in the selection of the same verbs as representatives.

The selection of canonical endings comprises the finite forms of the verb (present and preterite tense, indicative, subjunctive and imperative mood and singular and plural number) and the non-finite forms (infinitive, inflected infinitive, present participle and past participle).

In Old English, we can come across present and past participle forms inflected as adjectives but functioning as verbs. For instance, the form *wuniendo* inflected as an adjective in the nominative feminine singular is attested functioning as the present participle of the class 2 verb *wunian* ‘to inhabit’. Thereby, this research also includes within the sets of canonical endings, the endings of the participle forms when inflected as adjective, both in the present and the preterite tense. According to Brunner (1965: 244), the declension of the present participles is based upon the *jo*-declension of adjectives and can be slightly inflected. Similarly, past participle forms are inflected as ordinary adjectives both in the strong and weak declension (Brunner 1965: 245). Thus, the inflected past participle of class 1 weak verbs has the inflectional ending of *-ed* plus the inflection of the adjectives.

A review of the state-of-the-art grammars yields an inventory of 39 canonical inflectional endings of weak verbs of the first class. These endings are presented in Figure 56.

		<u>Present</u>	<u>Preterite</u>			
<b>Indicative</b>	1 Sg.	-e; -ie	-ede; -de	<b>Imperative</b>	2 Sg.	-e; $\emptyset$
	2 Sg.	-st; -est	-edest; -dest		2 Pl.	-a $\ddot{a}$ ; -a $\beta$
	3 Sg.	-e $\ddot{d}$ ; -e $\beta$	-ede; -de			
	Pl.	-a $\ddot{a}$ ; -a $\beta$	-edon; -don			
<b>Subjunctive</b>	1 Sg.	-e	-ede; -de	<b>Infinitive</b>		-an
	2 Sg.	-e	-ede; -de	<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>		-enne
	3 Sg.	-e	-ede; -de	<b>Present Participle</b>		-ende; -iende
	Pl.	-en	-ede; -den	<b>Past Participle</b>		-ed
<b>Present participle inflected as adjective</b>						-enda; -ende; -endes; -endne; -endo; -endra; -endre; -endrum; -endu; -endum
<b>Past participle inflected as adjective</b>			Strong declension			-ede; edne; -edes; -edum; -edu; -edre; -edra; -eda
			Weak declension			-eda; -ede; -edan; -edra; -edena; -edum

Figure 56. Canonical endings of class 1 weak verbs.

Some issues need to be pointed out at this point. There are shared endings within the paradigm presented above. As seen in Figure 56, the inflectional ending *-ede* is representative of both the preterite indicative first and third person singular as well as the past subjunctive first person singular. Moreover, there are some endings which allow two different spellings to indicate the same letter: the eth (*ð*) and the thorn (*þ*). Therefore, both spellings need to be added to the inventory of endings. The choice between the letter *ð* and the *þ* depends on the preferences of the authors but is often used interchangeably.

Once the canonical endings of class 1 verbs are identified, the next task gives rise to 39 different query strings for these endings, shown below in Figure 57.

==\*an; ==\*að; ==\*ap; ==\*de; ==\*den; ==\*dest; ==\*don; ==\*e; ==\*ed;  
 ==\*eda; ==\*edan; ==\*ede; ==\*edena; ==\*edes; ==\*edest; ==\*edne; =  
 ==\*edon; ==\*edra; ==\*edre; ==\*edu; ==\*edum; ==\*en; ==\*enda; =  
 ==\*ende; ==\*endes; ==\*endne; ==\*endo; ==\*endra; ==\*endre; =  
 ==\*endrum; ==\*endu; ==\*endum; ==\*enne; ==\*est; ==\*eð; ==\*ep; ==\*ie;  
 ==\*iende; ==\*st.

Figure 57. Query strings for inflectional endings of class 1 weak verbs.

One by one, these queries are keyed into the search mode in the lemmatiser *Norma*, as illustrated in the previous section. The hits of the searches are listed automatically by the database. Once all the potential forms suitable for lemmatisation are identified, the manual revision of the hits follows. In order to illustrate the amount of manual work put into this task, Figure 58 presents the number of hits for each of the queries that have been revised in order to lemmatise the verbal forms.

Query	Hits
==*an	15,780
==*að	5,529
==*ap	1,634
==*de	13,463
==*den	1,035
==*dest	907
==*don	2,891
==*e	53,313

==*ed	4,415
==*eda	178
==*edan	484
==*ede	1,613
==*edena	11
==*edes	227
==*edest	118
==*edne	151
==*edon	725

==*edra	81
==*edre	139
==*edu	86
==*edum	346
==*en	5,414
==*enda	188
==*ende	3,086
==*endes	245
==*endne	158



==*endo	143	==*endum	1,029	==*ie	934
==*endra	446	==*enne	1,292	==*iende	540
==*endre	221	==*est	1,595	==*st	3,765
==*endrum	10	==*eð	4,415		
==*endu	33	==*eþ	886		

Figure 58. Hits in the index of inflectional forms for the queries of class 1 endings.

The searching of the queries in the database requires precision and attention to detail since unexpected spellings are listed among the resultant inflectional forms. In particular, the vast amount of hits of the query string ==\*e (53,313) motivates the need to come up with a second filter to narrow the potential forms suitable for lemmatisation. The solution proposed is listing all the stems of the class 1 weak verbs and add them as a second set of query strings in this search. As for instance, the lemma *ābāēdan* (1) is introduced as the query string ==ābāēd\* which, combined with the query ==\*e, this search identifies in the database all the forms in the index starting with the stem of the verb and ending with the canonical ending *-e*. This filter reduces the number of hits of the query from 53,312 by a third part which facilitates the revision of the results.

The inflectional forms that are considered to have as lemma a class 1 weak verb are checked against the reference list of verbs (see Appendix). When the stem of the inflectional form is the same as the stem of any of the infinitives in the list, that infinitive is assigned as the lemma of the form. Namely, studying the 15,780 hits of the query string to identify the inflectional forms in the index with the canonical ending of the imperative plural (*-að*), we come across the form *abædað*. The checking of this form against the reference list results in the identification of the infinitive *ābāēdan* whose stem is the same as the stem of the inflectional form. Therefore, this is considered a transparent case of lemmatisation and the lemma *ābāēdan* is assigned as the headword of the type form *abædað*.

The launching of the queries presented in Figure 57 against the lemmatiser *Norna* yields the following results, referred to as transparent cases of lemmatisation because they include the same stem as their lemma and one of the canonical endings of class 1 weak verbs. The lemmatisations of class 1 weak verbs that result from carrying out the four tasks in Step 1 are presented in the list below, where the lemma is highlighted in bold and precedes the canonical forms of the verbs identified.

**ābædan:** abædan, abædað, abædde, abæde, abædeð, abædede, abæden, abædendre, abædeþ; **ābæran:** abære, abæred, abærst; **āblæcan:** ablæce, ablæced; **āblendan:** ablendað, ablendaþ, ablende, ablended, ablendeð, ablendst; **āblycgan:** ablycged; **ābrædan:** abrædde, abrædedum, abrædende; **ābrēgan:** abregde, abrege, abreged, abregeð, abregede; **ābygan:** abygde; **ābylgan:** abylgð, abylgþ; **ābywan:** abywde, abywed; **ācēlan:** acele, aceled, acelende; **ācennan:** accenned, acennað, acennaþ, acennð, acennde, acenned, acenned, acennedan, acennede, acennedes, acennedne, acennedu, acennedum, acennen, acennende; **ācīgan:** acigde; **ācirran:** acirred; **ācnyssan:** acnyssed; **ācordian:** acordedan, acordede; **ācwellan:** acwelle, acwelled, acwelleð, acwellenne; **ācwencan:** acwencð, acwenced, acwencen; **ācwylman:** acwylmdon, acwylmede; **ācýðan:** acyðde, acyðed, acyþed, acyþeð; **ādælan:** adælde, adæled, adælede; **ādēman:** ademde, ademest; **ādræfan:** adræfaþ, adræfð, adræfde, adræfdon, adræfe, adræfed, adræfedne, adræfen, adræfende; **ādrencan:** adrence, adrenced, adrencþ; **ādrygan:** adrygað, adrygð, adrygde, adryge, adrygeð, **ādwæscan:** adwæscað, adwæscdon, adwæsce, adwæsced, adwæsced, adwæscedan, adwæscede, adwæscende, adwæscenne, adwæschþ; **ādýdan:** adydde, adyddon, adyde; **ādýfan:** adyfeð; **ādysgian:** adysgode; **āfægan:** afægde; **āfæman:** afæmde; **āfæran:** afærde, afærdon, afære, afæred, afærede; **āfæstan:** afæste; **āfēdan:** afedað, afedde, afeddon, afede, afeded, afedeð, afedeþ, afedst; **āflieman:** afliemað, afliemð, afliemde, afliemed; **āfylan:** afylð, afylde, afyle, afyled, afylede, afylþ; **āfyllan:** afyll, afylle, afylled, afyllede, afylleþ, afyllode, afyllon; **āfýran:** afyrð, afyrde, afyred, afyreda, afyredan, afyrede; **āfyrhtan:** afyrhte, afyrhted, afyrhtede; **āfýsan:** afysde, afysed; **āgælan:** agælað, agælð, agælde, agældon, agæle, agæled; **āgælwan:** agælwed, agælwede; **āgeldan:** ageldað, agelde, ageldende, ageldenne; **āgifian:** agifð, agifeð, agifen, agifenne, agifst; **āgūtan:** agitaþ, agite, agitenne; **āgyltan:** agyltaþ, agylteð, agylten, agyltst; **āgýman:** agyme; **āhēnan:** ahened; **āhierdan:** ahierde; **āhlēnan:** ahlæneð; **āhreddan:** ahredde, ahreddeð, ahreddest; **āhrēran:** ahreded, ahredede; **āhrýran:** ahryred, ahryrede; **āhwēnan:** ahwæne, ahwæned, ahwæneð, ahwænede, ahwænedne; **āhwettan:** ahwette; **āhwylfan:** ahwylfde, ahwylfed; **āhýdan:** ahydað, ahydde, ahyde, ahyded, ahydeð, ahydest, ahydeþ; **āhýrstan:** ahyrste; **ālædan:** alædað, alaedde, alæddest, alæddon, alæde, alæded, alædeð, alædedu, alædende, alædeþ; **ālēnan:** alænde, alændon, alæne, alæned, alæneð, alænenne; **ālecgan:** alecgað, alecgaþ, alecge, alecgeð, alecgen, alecgende, alecgenne; **ālendan:** alende; **ālēoran:** aleore; **ālīsan:** alīsað, alīside, alīse, alīsed, alīseð; **ālīhtan:** alīhte; **ālýman:** alymþ; **āmæran:** amærdon, amærede; **āmæstan:** amæsted, amæstest; **āmētan:** amete, ameten; **āmierran:** amierred, amierred, amierrenne; **āmyltan:** amylyte; **āmyrgan:** amyrgað; **anbryrdan:** anbryrde; **ānerian:** anered, **ānīdan:** anidde, anideþ; **āpæcan:** apæce; **āpriccan:** apricce; **āræcan:** aræce, aræcen; **āræfan:** **āræman:** **āræran:**, arærað, aræraþ, arærð, arærde, arære, aræred, aræreð, aræredan, arærede, aræredne, aræredu, aræren, araerende, arærende, arærenne, arærest, aræreþ, aræriende, arærst, arærþ; **āræsan:** aræse; **āreccan:** areccað, areccen, areccende, areccenne; **ārengan:** arenge; **ārētan:** arete, areted; **ārīman:** arimde, arimdon, arime, arimede, arimende; **āryddan:** aryddest; **āryþan:** aryþeð; **āsælan:** asæled; **āscihtan:** āscihstest; **āscirpan:** āscirpð, āscirped; **āscrencan:** āscrence, āscrenceð; **āscyndan:** āscynde, āscyndest; **āscýran:** āscyred, āscyreð, āscyredan, āscyrede, āscyreddest, āscyredum, āscyriað, āscyriaþ, āscyrie, āscyriende; **āsēcan:** āsecað, āsecaþ, āsece, āseceð; **āsellan:** aselle; **āsendan:** āsendað, āsendaþ, āsende, āsended, āsendeð, āsenden, āsendenne, āsendest, āsendeþ, āsendst; **āsettan:** āsettað, āsettaþ, āsette, āsetted, āsetten, āsettenne, āsettest; **āsnæsan:** āsnaseð; **āspēdan:** āspedde; **āspendan:** āspendað, āspende, āspended; **āspyrian:** āspyrað, āspyreð, āspyredes,

*aspyredon, aspyrienne; āstēnan:* astæned, astænen; *āstellan:* astelle, astelled, astellen, astelleþ; *āstemnian:* astemnedon; *āstreccan:* astreccað, astreccaþ, astrecce, astreccen, astreccende; *āstrengan:* astringed; *āstyltan:* astyltdon; *āstyntan:* astynte, astyntende; *āstȳpan:* astyped, astypede; *āstȳran:* astyrde, astyred, astyreð, astyrede, astyredes, astyreddest, astyredon, astyrest, astyreþ, astyrredne, astyrst; *āstȳrfan:* astȳrþ, astȳrfed; *āswēman:* aswæmaþ, aswæmde, aswæme, aswæmed; *āswengan:* aswengde, aswenged, aswengede; *āsworetan:* asworette; *ātēsan:* atæse, atæsed; *atāwian:* atawede, atawode; *ātellan:* atelle, atellen; *ātendan:* atende; *ātiefan:* atiefre, atiefred, atiefreð, atiefrede; *ātredan:* atredde, atreddest; *ātȳdran:* atȳdrede; *ātȳhtan:* atȳhted; *ātȳnan:* atȳndon, atȳne, atȳned, atȳneþ; *ādīedan:* adīedde, adīede; *ādȳccan:* adȳcced; *āwēcan:* awæce; *āwēlan:* awæled, awælede; *āwærlan:* awærle; *āweccan:* aweccað, aweccaþ, awecce, awecced, aweccende, aweccest; *āwēdan:* awedde, aweddon; *āwēnan:* awendon, awene, awened, awenede, awenst; *āwendan:* awendað, awendaþ, awende, awended, awendeð, awenden, awendende, awendenne, awendest; *āwerian:* awerde, awered, aweredan, awerede, aweredest, aweredon, awerie; *awersian:* awersie; *āwēstan:* awestað, aweste, awested, awesteð, awesten, awestenn; *āwiergan:* awierged, awiergedra, awiergedum; *āwlētan:* awlætende; *āwrēnan:* awrænst; *āwrēstan:* awræste; *āwreccan:* awreccað, awreccce; *āwyllan:* awylle, awylled, awyllede, awylledne; *āwyltan:* awylte; *āwyrpan:* awyrpe, awyrpen, awyrpende, awyrpeþ, awyrpst, awyrpþ; *āyppan:* aypped; *āȳtan:* aȳte; *æcgan:* æcge; *æfenlæccan:* æfenlæcð; *æfian:* æfed, æfen, æfenne, æfest, æfst; *æfnan:* æfnað, æfne, æfne, geæfned; *æfterhyrgan:* æfterhyriged; *æfterspyrian:* æfterspyreð, æfterspyrede, æfterspyredon, æfterspyriað; *ælan:* ælað, ælde, æled, æleð, alædde; *æplian:* aplede; *ærnan:* ærnað, ærndon, ærne, ærenne; *æscan:* æscen, æscenne; *ætdeþman:* ætdemdon; *ætȳligan:* ætȳliged; *ætstrengan:* ætstrengenne; *ætȳtan:* ætȳtende; *æwan:* æwen; *bædan:* bædað, bædde, bædde, bæddon, bæde, bædeð, bæden; *bælcan:* bælcæð; *bærnan:* bærnað, bærnð, bærnde, bærnndon, bærne, bærned, bærneð, bænnen, bærnende, bærenne, bærneþ, bærnst, bærnþ, gebærnde, gebærne, gebærnede, gebærnedne, gebærnedu; *bætan:* bæte, gebæted; *bealcan:* bealceþ; *bealcettan:* bealcettað, bealcette, bealcetteð, bealcetteþ; *bēamian:* beame; *bebrædan:* bebræded; *bebyrgan:* bebyrgaþ, bebyrgde, bebyrgdon, bebyrge, bebyrged, bebyrgeð, bebyrgede, bebyrgedne, bebyrgedon; *becæfian:* becæfed; *becēpan:* beceapedon, becepeð; *becīdan:* beciddon; *becierran:* becierre, becierred; *beclæman:* beclæmed; *beclemman:* beclemme; *beclyppan:* beclyppe, beclypped, beclyppende; *beclysan:* beclysað, beclysap, beclysð, beclysde, beclysdon, beclyse, beclysed, beclysede, beclysedest, beclysedne, beclysedre, beclysedum, beclysen, beclysode, beclysþ; *becnyttan:* becnytte; *becȳpan:* becypað, becypð, becyped, becypenne; *bedælan:* bedæld, bedælde, bedæle, bedæled, bedælede, bedæledne; *bedearfan:* bedearfeþ, beþearfeþ; *bedencan:* bedencð, beþencað; *bedīpan:* bediped; *bedȳccan:* beþrycced; *bedȳpan:* bedȳpedum; *bedȳfan:* bedȳfe, bedȳfed; *bedȳrnan:* bedȳrnde, bedȳrndon, bedȳrned; *befæstan:* befæstað, befæste, befæsted, befæsten, befæstende, befæstenne, befæstest; *befēgan:* befegedne; *befēran:* beferde; *befīlan:* befiled; *befyllan:* befilled; *begīman:* begimaþ, begimð, begimde, begimdon, begime, begimende, begimþ; *begyrdan:* begyrdde, begyrde, begyrded, begyrdedu, begyrdest, begyrdeþ; *behlēnan:* behlænað, behlæned; *behlȳðan:* behlyped; *behrīman:* behrimed; *behringan:* behringed; *behwīrfan:* behwīrfed; *behwylfan:* behwylfed; *behȳdan:* behydað, behydaþ, behydde, behyddon, behyde, behyded, behydeð, behydenne, behydest, behydst; *behȳpan:* behypð, behypedan; *behȳran:* behyrdon, behyred; *belædan:* belædde, belæddon, belæde, belædeð, belædie; *belæðan:* belæpað; *belæfan:* belæfð, belæfde, belæfdon,

*belæfe, belæfed; belecgan: belecgaþ; belēoran: beleorde; belīman: belime; belyfan: belyfað, belyfð, belyfde, belyfdon, belyfed, belyfede, belyfen; bemānan: bemānað, bemānð, bemānde, bemāndon, bemānende, bemānenne; benāman: benāmð, benāmde, benāmdon, benāme, benāmed, benāmede, benāmst; bendan: bendað, bende, bendeð, bendende, gebendeð; benemnan: benemned, benemnest; beoftian: beofte; beorhtnan: beorhtne; bepācan: bepācað, bepācaþ, bepācð, bepāce, bepāced, bepācen, bepācenne, bepācst; beprīwan: bepriwe; berāsan: berāsað, berāse; berēcan: berece; bereccan: berecce; berendan: berende, bernende; berian: berð, bere, bereð, beren, bereþ, berian, berie, bernenne, berþ, gebered, gebereð, geberede, geberie; berindran: berindred; berýpan: berypð, berype, beryped; besāgan: besāgedum; bescencan: bescenceð, besencað, besencð, besenced, besenceð, besencede, besencedne, besencedum, besencen; bescildian: bescilde; bescrydan: bescrydeð; bescýlan: bescylst; besēcan: beseced; besendan: besende; besettan: besettað, besette; besilfran: besilfrede; beslēpan: beslepen; besnādan: besnāded; besnyðian: besnyðede, besnyþede; bespātan: bespāten; bestýman: bestymed; bestyman: bestyrmað; beswāelan: beswāeled; besylcan: besylced; betācan: betācað, betācaþ, betācð, betāce, betācen, betācþ; bētan: betað, betaþ, bete, beteð, beten, betende, betenne, betest, betst, gebetaþ, gebeted, gebeteð; betellan: betellen; betimbran: betimbredon; betwuxsendan: betwuxsende; betýnan: betynað, betynð, betynde, betyndon, betyne, betyned, betyneð, betyneda, betynede, betynedre, betynedum, betyneþ, betynþ; betyrnan: betyrnð; bewāfan: bewāfde, bewāfdon, bewāfed; bewāgan: bewāgde; bewāgnan: bewāgned; bewāelan: bewāeled; bewerian: bewerað, beweraþ, bewere, bewered, bewereð, bewerede, beweredest, beweredon, beweredra, beweriadð, beweriap, bewerie, bewerienne; bewrencan: bewrencð; bewyllan: bewylle, bewylled, bewylledes; bewyrnan: bewyrnen; bīegan: gebieged, gebiegeð; bieldan: gebielde, bielde; bilēofian: bileofen; blācian: blace, blaciende; blācan: blāce, blāced; blāstan: blāstende; blātan: blate, blatende; blēdan: bledað, bleden; blencan: blenceþ; bliccettan: bliccette, bliccetteð; bōgan: boge, bogede, bogienne; bōtan: bote, boten; brēgan: bregað, bregaþ, bregð, brege, breged, bregedð, bregede, bregende, bregedþ, bregst, gebregeð, gebregeð; brēman: bremað, bremaþ, bremdon, breme, bremed, bremen, bremende, bremenne, bremeþ, bremþ, gebremed; brengan: brengð, brenge, brengedð, gebrengedð, gebrengest; brīwan: briwe, gebriwed; brogdettan: brogdetteð; bryrdan: bryrde, gebryrde; brýsan: gebrysed, gebrysedne; brýtan: bryten, brytende, brytest, bryst, gebrytest; bycgan: bycgað, bycge, bycgeð, bycgenne; bylgan: bylge, bylgedon, bylgen, gebylge, gebylged; byrelian: byrele; byrgan: byrgde, byrgdon, byrged, byrgeð, byrgen, byrgenne, byrgeþ, gebyrgde, gebyrge, gebyrged, gebyrgedum, gebyrgenne; cancellan: cancellende; cēlan: celde, celdon, cele, celeð; cemban: cembe; cennan: cennað, cennaþ, cenne, cenned, cennedð, cennedan, cennedne, cennedum, cennen, cennende, cennenne, cennest, cenneþ, cennþ, gecenned; cēpan: cepað, cepaþ, cepð, cepe, cepen, cepienne; cīdan: cidde, ciddon, cide, ciden, cidende, cidenne, cideþ, gecided; cīegan: ciegeð, ciegen; cierran: cierre, cierran; citelian: citele; clāman: clāmede, clāmende, clāmende, clāmst; clāppan: clāppaþ; clāppettan: clāppette; clengan: clengeð; clymmian: clymmed; clyppan: clyppað, clyppe, clyppeð, clyppende; cnēodan: cneodeð; cneordlācan: gecneordlācaþ; cnissan: gecnissed; cnyllan: cnyllað, cnyllaþ, cnylle, cnylled, cnyllende, gecnylled, gecnylledre, gecnylledum; cnyssan: cnyssað, cnyssaþ, cnyssed, cnyssedð, cnyssedan, cnyssende, cnyssedþ, gecnyssed, gecnyssedð; cnyttan: cnytte; crāftan: crāfte; cweccan: cweccende; cwellan: cwellap, cwelle, cwelleð, cwellen, cwellende; cwēman: cwemde, cwemdon, cweme, cwemed, gecwemað, gecwemaþ, gecwemed,*

gecwemeð, gecwemest; **cwielman:** cwielmed, cwielmende; **cwylman:** cwylmð, cwylmde, cwylmdon, cwylme, cwylmed, cwylmeð, cwylmede, cwylmen, cwylmenne, cwylmeþ, gecwylmed, gecwylmede; **cwýsan:** cwysð, gecwysed; **cylcan:** cylcende; **cýpan:** cypdon, cype, cyped, cypen, cypeþ, cypst; **cyrtenlæcan:** cyrtenlæce; **cyspan:** gecyspede, gecyspedra; **cyssan:** cyssað, cysse, cyssed, cyssen, cyssende, gecyssað, gecyssed, gecyssede; **cystan:** cyste, cysten; **cýðan:** cyðað, cyðaþ, cyðð, cyðdon, cyðe, cyðed, cyðeð, cyðen, cyðende, cyðenne, cyðeþ, cyðst, cyþaþ, cyþed, cyþeð, cyþest, cyþeþ, gecyðað, gecyðaþ, gecyðed, gecyðeð, gecyðede, gecyþed, gecyþede, gecyþest, gecyþeþ; **dædbetan:** dædbete, dædbeten, dædbetende, dædbetst; **dæftan:** dæftað, dæfte; **dælan:** dælað, dælaþ, dælð, dælde, dældon, dæle, dæled, dæleð, dælede, dælen, dælende, dælenne, dælest, dæleþ, gedælað, gedælaþ, gedæled, gedæleð, gedæledan, gedælede, gedæledne, gedæledre; **dēlan:** delanne, deldon, dele, delen, delende, delenne, gedeled; **dēman:** demað, demaþ, demð, demde, demdon, deme, demed, demed, demede, demen, demende, demenne, demest, demeþ, demst, gedemað, gedemaþ, gedemed, gedemeð, gedemede, gedemedne, gedemest; **dennian:** denne; **dēoran:** deoriende; **derian:** derað, deraþ, derð, dere, dereð, derede, deredest, deredon, dereþ, deriað, deriaþ, derie, deriende, derienne, gedered, gederede, gederedon, gederedum; **diegan:** diege; **diernan:** dierne, dierneð; **dræfan:** dræfde, dræfe, gedræfed; **drēfan:** drefað, drefaþ, drefe, drefed, drefeð, drefende, drefest, drefst, gedrefað, gedrefed, gedrefeð, gedrefedan, gedrefedes, gedrefedne, gedrefedon, gedrefedra, gedrefedre, gedrefedu, gedrefedum, gedrefest, gedrefeþ; **dreflian:** drefliende; **drēgan:** dregde, drege, dregende; **drencan:** drencð, drence, drenceð, drenceþ, drenceþ, gedrenced; **drūsan:** drusende; **dryfan:** dryfð, dryfdon, dryfed, gedryfed; **drygan:** drygð, drygde, drygdon, dryge, drygeð; **dryman:** drymaþ, drymdon, drymeð, drymen; **drypan:** drype; **dryppan:** dryppende; **drysnan:** drysned, gedrysned; **dūnian:** dunde, dume, dunen; **dwæscan:** dwæsað, dwæsceð, dwæsceþ; **dýdan:** dyde, dydede, dyden, dydest; **dýfan:** dyfst; **dyhtan:** dyhte, gedyhtedum; **dynian:** dyne, dyneð, dynedan, dynede; **dýpan:** dypð, dype, dyped, dypen, gedyped; **dyrstlæcan:** dyrstlæce, dyrstlæcest, gedyrstlæce, gedyrstlæcen, gedyrstlæcþ; **dyttan:** dytteð; **ēaðmēdan:** eaðmedað, eaðmedde, eaðmede, geeaðmedað, geeaðmede, geeaðmeded, geeaðmedeð, geeaðmeded, geeaðmededon, geeaðmedeþ, geeaðmedum, geeaþmede, geeaþmedeþ; **eahtan:** eahtað, eahte, eahteð, eahtedon, eahtiað, eahtienne, ehteþ; **ecgan:** ecge; **edhwyrfan:** edhwyrfe; **edlæcan:** edlæcen, geedlæcað, geedlæcð, geedlæce; **edwendan:** edwende, edwenden, edwendende; **efenlæcan:** efenlæcaþ, efenlæce, geefenlæcað, geefenlæced, geefenlæceð; **efnan:** efnde, efne, efnede, efnedon, geefned, geefned; **efnettan:** efnette; **eftcyrran:** eftcyrrende; **eftgecyrran:** eftgecyrrað; **eodorcan:** eodorcende; **erian:** erað, ere, ereð, erede, eredon, erende, erenne, erest, eriaþ, erie, eriene, erst, geereð; **ēstan:** este, esten, estende; **ettan:** ette, etten, ettende; **fāgettan:** fagettest; **fācan:** fæce; **fāgan:** fægde, faegen, fægen; **fāman:** fæmð, fæmeð, fæmende; **fāran:** færað, færd, færde, færdon, fære, faereð, færeð, færede, færeredon, færen, faerende, færende, færenne, færest, færst, færþ, gefærde, gefære, gefæreð, gefærede, gefærenne, gefærþ; **fæstan:** fæste, fæsteð, faesten, fæsten, fæstende, fæstenne, fæstest, gefaested, gefæsted, gefæstede; **fātan:** fæte, fæted, fæten, gefætað; **fēdan:** fedende, fedað, fedaþ, fedde, feddon, fede, feded, fedeð, feden, fedenne, fedest, fedeþ, gefeded; **fēgan:** fegð, fegde, fegdon, fege, feged, feged, gefegað, gefeged, gefegede; **fēlan:** felde, feldon, fele, feleþ, gefelaþ, gefeled, gefeleð; **feorran:** feorren; **fēran:** feraþ, fere, fered, fereð, ferede, feredest, feredon, feren, ferende, ferest, fereþ, feriað, feriaþ, ferað, ferð, ferde, ferdon, feredan, feredes, ferie, ferienne, ferodon, ferþ, geferedan, geferedne, geferen, geferað, geferde, geferdon, gefere, geferede, geferedon; **fergan:** fergað, fergan, fergen, geferge; **fērlæcan:** geferlæcð, geferlæce; **fettan:** fette, fettode;

**fēðan:** feðe, feðende, feþað; **fiðerian:** fiðere, fiðeren, gefiðerede; **flitman:** gefliemed; **flygan:** flygð, flyge;  
**fnēran:** fnærdon; **fnērettan:** fnærettende; **forbærnan:** forbærnaþ, forbærnd, forbærnde, forbærndon,  
forbærne, forbærned, forbærneð, forbærnede, forbærnedne, forbærnen, forbærnende, forbærnenne,  
forbærneþ, forbærnst, forbærnþ; **forbīgan:** forbīged; **forcierran:** forcierre; **forclēman:** forclaemde;  
**forclýccan:** forclýccende; **forcwýsan:** forcwýsde; **forcýðan:** forcyðde; **fordēlan:** fordælde; **fordēman:**  
fordemð, fordemde, fordemdon, fordeme, fordemed, fordemedede, fordemende, fordemiende, fordemþ;  
**fordilemengan:** fordilemenge; **fordrēfan:** fordræfe; **fordrencan:** fordrencað, fordrencð; **fordyttan:**  
fordytte, fordytted, fordyttende; **forecýðan:** forecyðen; **foredēman:** foredeme; **foreðencan:** foreðence,  
foreðencende, foreþencað, foreþenceþ; **forefēran:** forefered; **foregelēran:** foregelærde, foregelæred;  
**foregelēoran:** foregeleore; **foregesettan:** foregeseted, foregesette; **foregyrnan:** foregyrnað; **forelēoran:**  
foreleore; **forenemnan:** forenemnedan; **foresēcan:** foresece; **foresendan:** foresende, foresendeð;  
**foresettan:** foresettað, foresettaþ, foresette, foresettende; **forewyrðan:** forewyrde; **forfēran:** forferde,  
forferdon, forferie **forġēgan:** forġægað, forġægð, forġægde, forġægdon, forġæge, forġæged, forġægende,  
forġægenne; **forġēlan:** forġældon; **forġyltan:** forġyltst; **forġyrðan:** forġyrde; **forhēlan:** forhælde,  
forhæle, forhælende; **forhīenan:** forhiende, forhiened; **forhwierfan:** forhwierfeda; **forhýðan:** forhydde,  
forhyded; **forhyrdan:** forhyrde, forhyrden; **forieldan:** forielde, forielden; **forlæðan:** forlæðað, forlædde,  
forlæddon, forlæde, forlædeð; **forlēran:** forlærdest, forlærað, forlærde, forlærdon, forlære, forlæred,  
forlæreð, forlæreþ; **forlettan:** forlette; **forligrian:** forligre; **forlorian:** forlorað, forlore, forloren,  
forlorenne; **fornēman:** fornæmed; **fornēðan:** forneðdon; **fornærwian:** fornerwede; **fornýðan:** fornydde;  
**forpēran:** forpærað, forpærð, forpærde, forpærdon, forpære; **forscrencan:** forscrencað, forscrencþ;  
**forscyttan:** forscytte, forscyttende; **forsencan:** forsencð; **forsendan:** forsende, forsended; **forsettan:**  
forsettað, forsettaþ, forsette, forsettende; **forspendan:** forspendað; **forspildan:** forspilde, forspildeð,  
forspilden, forspildest, forspildst, forspilede; **forspillian:** forspillað, forspillap, forspilde, forspille,  
forspilled, forspilleð, forspillede, forspilledum, forspillenue, forspillest, forspilleþ; **forstyntan:** forstyntað,  
forstynted; **forswēlan:** forswælð, forswælde, forswældon, forswæle, forswæled, forswælede, forswælende,  
forswælþ; **forswīðan:** forswiðde, forswiðe; **fortendan:** fortende; **fortreddan:** fortreddað, fortredde;  
**fortyhtan:** fortyhte; **fortýnan:** fortynde, fortyndon, fortynende; **forðencan:** forðence; **forðfēran:** forðferde,  
forðferdon, forðfere, forðfered, forðferede, forðferedne, forðferedra, forðferende, forþfered, forþferedne,  
forþferedra; **forðgecīgan:** forþgecīgaþ; **forðgelēðan:** forðgelædde, forðgelæde, forðgelædeð,  
forðgelaeden, forðgelæden; **forðgelēstan:** forðgelæstende; **forðgelēoran:** forðgeleordon, forðgeleore,  
forðgeleored, forðgeleoredra; **forðbregan:** forðbrenge, forðbrengende; **forðræstan:** forðræste,  
forðræsted, forðræsteð, forðræstende, forþræsteþ; **forðroccettan:** forðroccette; **forðryccan:** forðrycced,  
forþrycced, forþryccedne; **forðyppan:** forðyppað, forðypppe; **forwrēgan:** forwregde, forwregdon,  
forwreged; **forwyrðan:** forwyrcað, forwyrçð, forwyrce, forwyrçen, forwyrçenne; **forwyrðan:** forwyrde;  
**foryrman:** foryrme, foryrmdon; **framācyrran:** framacyrred; **framāwendan:** framawende; **framswengan:**  
framswengde; **fremedlēcan:** fremedlæcede, fremedlæcende; **friclan:** fricle; **fromaweltan:** fromawelted;  
**fylgan:** fylgað, fylgaþ, fylgð, fylgde, fylgdon, fylge, fylgeð, fylgede, fylgedon, fylgen, fylgende, fylgenne,  
fylgest, fylgeþ, fylgiap, fylgie, fylgiende, fylgþ, gefylgað, gefylgde, gefylgdon, gefylge, gefylged, gefylgeð,  
gefylgede; **fyllan:** gefylledon, fyllað, fyller, fyllerð, fyllerde, fyllen, fyllene, fyllenne, fyllest, fyllerþ, gefyllð,  
gefyllde, gefylldon, gefyller, gefyllerð, gefyllerde, gefyllerne, gefyllerdre, gefyllerdu, gefyllerum,

gefyllen, gefyllende, gefyllenne, gefyllest, gefyllep; **fylstan:** fylstað, fylste, fylsteð, fylstende, fylstest, fylstep, gefylstað, gefylste, gefylsted, gefylsteð, gefylsten, gefylstep; **fyrhtan:** fyrhtaþ, fyrhte, fyrhteð, fyrhtede, fyrhten, gefyrhted; **gaderian:** gadered, gaderede, gaderedon, gegadered, gegaderedð, gegaderedan, gegaderede, gegaderedon; **gāstan:** gaste; **gālan:** gælð, gældon, gæle, gæleð, gælep, gegaelen, gegælen; **gāstan:** gæste; **geandwyrðan:** geandwyrde, geandwyrde; **geānian:** geane, geaned; **geatwan:** geatwed; **geælfremedan:** geælfremede; **gebældan:** gebælded; **gebōnian:** geboned, gebonede; **gebýran:** gebyrað, gebyredon, gebyrep, gebyrie; **gebyrdan:** gebyrde; **gecēlan:** gecelde, gecele, gecelende; **gecnyclan:** gecnyclede; **gecrymian:** gecryme; **gecyrtan:** gecyrte; **gedēðan:** gedede; **gedīgan:** gedigde, gedige, gedigeð, gedigest; **gedyngan:** gedyngde, gedynged; **geedbyrdan:** geedbyrde; **geedcennan:** geedcenned, geedcennede, geedcennende; **geedgyrnan:** geedgyrnde; **geeggian:** geeggedon; **geengan:** geenged; **gefangian:** gefangenne; **gefāran:** gefærredena, gefærst; **gefēogan:** gefeogaþ, gefeoge, gefeogen; **gefēran:** gefered, gefereð, gefereþ; **gefildan:** gefilde; **gefōtcypsan:** gefotcypsedra; **gefrēðan:** gefredað, gefredan, gefredde, gefreddon, gefrede, gefreden, gefredes, gefredst; **gegīscan:** gegiscde; **geglēðan:** gegleded; **gegræppian:** gegræppde; **gegyrdan:** gegyrde; **gehæftnīedan:** gehæftnieded; **gehāegan:** gehæged; **gehendan:** gehendan, gehende, gehendeð; **gehlencan:** gehlenced; **gehrifian:** gehrife, gehrifede; **gehwierfan:** gehwierfð; **gehylman:** gehylmed; **gehýpan:** gehypð; **gelendan:** gelende; **gēocian:** geoce; **gelengan:** gelencged, gelengað, gelengcede, gelengde, gelenge, gelengedre; **gelichamian:** gelichamede; **geliefan:** geliefan, geliefð, geliefed; **gelīman:** gelim, gelimed, gelimedne, gelimedre, gelimð; **gelīsian:** gelise; **gemāedan:** gemædde, gemædedne; **gemartyrian:** gemartyredon; **gemēdrian:** gemedreda, gemedredan, gemedren; **gemetfæstan:** gemetfæste, gemetfæst, gemetfæstes; **gemetlācan:** gemetlæcað; **gemōtan:** gemotað, gemote, gemoted; **gēn:** geneð, genedest; **genīeman:** genæmde; **genettian:** genetted; **gengan:** gengað, gendest, gegenged, gengdest, gengdon; **genihtian:** genihte; **genōgian:** genoge; **geondðencan:** geondþenceð, geondþence; **geondfēran:** geondferde, geondferdon, geondferende; **geondhyrdan:** geondhyrde; **geondleccan:** geondleccende; **geondsēcan:** geondseceð; **geondsendan:** geondsended; **geonglācan:** geonglæce; **georwēnan:** georwen, georwenan, georwende, georwened, georwenedre, georwenen, georwenst; **georwyrðan:** georwyrðed; **gerācan:** geræc, geræccan, geræcen, geræce, geræcð ræce; **geræptan:** geræpte; **gerennan:** gerenedan, gerenedum, gerenned; **gerestan:** gerestað, gerestan, gereste, geresten, gerestenne, gerestod; **gerihtreccan:** gerihtreccenne; **gerīmian:** gerimanne, gerimde, gerime; **gerisnian:** gerisne, gerisniende; **gesamodlācan:** gesamodlæceð; **gescānan:** gescænde, gescæneþ; **gescyldan:** gescyld, gescyldd, gescylded, gescyldde, gescyldedð, gescylden, gescyldende, gescyldendum, gescyldest, gescyldep, gescyldde, gescyldst; **gescýrdan:** gescýrd, gescýrddon; **gesēðan:** gesed gesedeð; **gesmyltan:** gesmylte, gesmylteþ; **gestrengan:** gestrencged, gestrenged; **gestryðan:** gestryde, gestrydð; **geswīcan:** geswīcað, geswīcne; **gesyndgian:** gesyndge; **gestrician:** gestric, gestrice; **gētian:** gete, getede, getedes, geten; **getāgan:** geteag; **getelgan:** getelged; **getwāefan:** getwāfan, getwāfde, getwāfed, getwāfeð; **getyrfan:** getyrfed; **geunhālan:** geunhælan; **geunmihtan:** geunmihte; **geunstillan:** geunstillde, geunstilld; **gewēn:** geweda; **gewitnian:** gewitnedra; **gewistlācan:** gewistlæcan; **gewīterian:** gewīterede; **gewundorlācan:** gewundorlæc; **gewyrðan:** gewyrðe, gewyrðedð, gewyrðap, gewyrðod, gewyrðode, gewyrda, gewyrðan, gewyrde, gewyrded, gewyrdes, gewyrðað, gewyrðap, gewyrðod; **gieddian:** giedde; **gīeman:** giemað, giemð, giemde, giemdon, gieme, giemeð, giemenne; **giernan:** gierndon, giernð, gierned; **gīfian:** gifte; **gīnan:** gined; **gīslīan:** gīsledon; **glendran:**

glendrende; **glitenian**: gliteneð, glitenest; **godspellian**: godspelledan, godspelledon; **gōian**: goiende; **gramian**: grame, gramen; **grēnian**: grene; **grennian**: grenne; **grētan**., gegretað, gegrete, gegreted, gegreteð, gegretende, gretað, gretaþ, grete, greted, greteð, greten, gretende, greteþ; **grīðian**: gegriðedan, griðe, griðedan; **grimsian**: grimsaþ, grimsedon; **grymman**: grymman, grymme; **gryndan**: gryndeð, gryndende; **gyldan**: gylde, gyldeð, gyldeð, gyldeð, gyldeð, gyldeð, gyldest, gyldeþ, gylde, gyltan: gegylted, gegylteð, gylte, gylten, gyltende; **gyrdan**: gegyrdað, gegyrded, gegyrdeð, gyrde, gyrded, gyrdeð, gyrden, gyrdest; **gyrretan**: gyrretende; **hafetian**: hafetað; **hagolian**: hagole; **hālettan**: halettaþ, halette; **hāligan**: halige, haligen, haligende; **hāmettan**: gehamette; **handlian**: handlað, handle, handledon, handlian; **hārian**: haraþ, harde, hare, haren, harst; **hāsian**: hase; **hatian**: gehated, gehateð, hate, hateð, hatedan, hatede, hatedon, haten, hatende, hatenne, hatest, hateþ, hatst; **hæftan**: gehæftað, gehæftaþ, gehæfted, gehæftedne, gehæftedu, hæftde, hæfte, hæfted, hæftedum, hæftenne; **hælan**: gehælað, gehæled, gehæled, gehæled, gehæled, gehæleda, gehæledan, gehælede, gehæledne, gehæledra, gehæledre, gehæledum, gehælest, gehæleþ, hælað, hæld, hælede, hælede, hældon, hæled, hæled, hæleð, hæleð, hæleda, hælen, hælede, hælede, hælenne, hælest, hæleþ, hælie, hælp; **hæman**: gehæmed, hæmað, hæmð, hæmde, hæmdon, hæme, hæmed, hæmeð, hæmeda, hæmede, hæmedes, hæmedu, hæmedum, hæmen, hæmeþ, hæmþ; **hænan**: gehænedne, hæneð, hænde, hæne, hænst; **hæppan**: hæppen; **hætan**: hætað, hæte, hæteð, hæten, hætenne, hæteþ, hæst; **hearmian**: hearme; **hēdan**: geheded, hedað, hedan, hedde, heddon, hede, heden; **hēgan**: hege, hegen, hegest; **hēlan**: helað, geheled, geheleð, gehelede, helde, heleð, helede, helen, helst; **hentan**: hentan, hente, henteð; **hēoran**: heorde, heore, heoredes; **herebeorgian**: herebeorge, herebeorgian; **herian**: gehered, gehered, geheredan, geherede, geheredra, geherest, gehered, herð, herde, herdon, here, hered, hereð, heredan, herede, heredon, herende, herenne, herest, hereþ, herian, herianne, heriaþ, herie, heriende, herienne, herst; **hetan**: hetan, hete, heten, hetende, hetest, hetst; **hettan**: hettende; **hīenan**: gehiened, hiende, hiendon, hiene, hienende, hienne; **hīeran**: gehierað, gehieraþ, gehierð, gehierdon, gehiere, gehiered, gehiereð, gehieren, gehierende, gehierenne, gehierest, hierað, hieran, hierð, hierde, hiered, hierede, hieredes, hieredum, hieren, hierende, hierþ, gehierde, gehierden, gehierdest; **hierdan**: hierdde, hierde, hierden; **hierstan**: gehierste; **hiertan**: hierte, hiertende; **hindrian**: gehindred, hindre, hindrian; **hlagolian**: hlagole; **hlænan**: gehlænedum, hlændon, hlæne; **hlæstan**: gehlæsted, hlæste; **hlemman**: hlemmeð; **hlēonian**: hleonað, hleonaþ, hleonede, hleonian, hleonie, hleoniende; **hlōowan**: hleowan, hleowð, hleowðe, hleowe, hleowede; **hliðian**: hliðe; **hlōðian**: hloðe, hloðedon; **hlūttrian**: hluttrað, hluttre; **hlyðan**: hlydað, hlydan, hlydde, hlyddon, hlyde, hlydeð, hlydende; **hlynnan**: hlynnan, hlynne, hlynneð, hlynnende; **hlynrian**: hlynredan; **hlynsian**: hlynsode; **hlysnan**: hlysnende; **hlystan**: gehlystað, gehlystaþ, hlystað, hlystaþ, hlyste, hlysten, hlystende, hlystenne, hlystest; **hlytman**: hlytme, hlytmed; **hnæcan**: gehnæceþ; **hnægan**: gehnægað, gehnæged, gehnægeð, hnægen, hnægende; **hnæppan**: hnæppen; **hnigian**: hnige, hnigie; **hnipian**: hnipedon; **hoferian**: hoferede, hoferedne; **holdian**: holde, holden; **hōlian**: geholed, hole, holeð; **hoppetan**: hoppetende, hoppettan; **hoppian**: hoppe, hoppende; **hordian**: horde; **hospan**: hospe; **hratian**: hratede, hratedne; **hræcan**: hræcaþ, hræce, hræcen, hræceþ; **hræawan**: hreawan, hreawe; **hreddan**: hredde; **hrēfan**: gehrefed, hrefen; **hremman**: gehremmed, gehremmede, hremmað, hremme, hremmede; **hrēogan**: hreogan, hreoge; **hrēowian**: hreowe, hreoweð, hreoweþ; **hrēpan**: hrepeð, hrepede; **hrēðan**: hreðan, hreðe; **hringan**: gehringed, gehringede, hringaþ, hringde, hringdon, hringe, hringed, hringed, hringedu; **hwærfan**: gehwærfede, hwærfð, hwærfde, hwærfede; **hwæstri**:



*hwæstredon; hwelpian: hwelpeþ; hwemman: gehwemmed; hwettan: hwette, hwetten; hwierfan: gehwierfde, gehwierfe, gehwierfed, gehwierfede, gehwierfen, hwierfde; hwinsian: hwinsianne; hwisprian: hwispredon, hwisprende; hwītan: gehwited, hwitað, hwitan, hwite, hwiteð, hwiten; hȳdan: gehydað, gehyded, hydað, hydaþ, hydde, hyddon, hyde, hyded, hydeð, hyden, hydende, hydeþ; hyhtan: gehyhtað, gehyhtaþ, gehyhteð, hyhtað, hyhtaþ, hyhte, hyhteð, hyhten, hyhtende; hylðan: gehyldeð, hylde, hyldeð; hyran: gehyrede, gehyredu, gehyredum, gehyreþ, gehyrst, hyrdon, hyre, hyred, hyreð, hyrede, hyredes, hyren, hyrende, hyrenne, gehyraþ, gehyreð, gehyredre, hyrð, hyrde, hyreþ, hyrst, hyrþ; hyrnan: gehyrmed, gehyrnedu, hyrnað, hyrnan, hyrnð, hyrnde, hyrne, hyrnedan, hyrnen; hyrstan: gehyrste, gehyrsted, gehyrsteð, gehyrsteþ, hyrstað, hyrste, hyrsted, hyrstedne; hyscan: hyscþ; hyspan: hyspað, hyspð, hyspdon, hyspeð, hyspende, hyspest, hyspeþ; hȳðan: hyðde, hyðe; iarwan: iarwan, iarwe, iarwede; īecan: geieced, iec, iecan, iecað, iece; ieldan: ielde, ieldende, ieldest; ierfian: ierfe; īewan: geiewede, geiewed, iewde, iewe, iewdest; inbelædan: inbelædst; indēlan: indæld, indælde; infēran: inferde, infere; ingecīgan: ingeciged; ingelēdan: ingelæd, ingelædað, ingelædde, ingelædede, ingelædede, ingelæde, ingelæded, ingelædes, ingelædende; inhætan: inhæted; ināsendan: inasendan; inlædan: inlæd, inlædað, inlædde, inlæddon, inlæde, inlæded, inlædeð, inlædeþ; inlīhtan: geinlihted, inlihted, inlihteð, inlihte, inlihted, inlihtende; inlīxan: inlixende; innian: inne, innen; inræcan: inræcan; inræsan: inræsdon; insendan: insende, insendes, insendan; insettan: insette, insettan; inwendan: inwended; lafian: gelafede, lafe, lafedon; lāðettan: laðettað, laþetteð; lācan: gelæce, gelæcð, gelæcende, læceð, læcedon; læccan: gelæccan, gelæccað, gelæcce, gelæccen, gelæccende, laðettan, laðette; lādan: gelædan, gelædað, gelædaþ, gelædde, gelæddede, gelæden, gelædden, gelæddest, gelaeded, gelæded, gelædende, gelædendum, gelaedeð, gelædeð, gelædedne, gelædedre, gelaedes, gelædest, gelædst, gelædeþ, lædað, lædaþ, lædde, lædde, læddon, læde, læde, læded, lædeð, læden, lædende, lædenne, lædest, lædþ, lædeþ, lædst; læfan: gelæfað, gelæfaþ, gelæfde, gelæfdon, gelæfdende, gelæfed, gelæfeþ, læfað, læfð, læfde, læfdon, læfe, læfed, læfede, læfedum, læfen; lālan: lālan, lāle; lēnan: gelæned, gelæneð, gelænd, gelænde, gelændest, gelændon, lænað, lænaþ, lænde, læne, læneð, lænede, lænen, lænende, læneþ, lænst, lænþ; lēran: gelæran, gelære, gelærað, gelæraþ, gelærd, gelærdest, gelærdon, gelæredon, gelærende, gelaered, gelæred, gelaereð, gelæreð, gelæreda, gelæredan, gelærede, gelæredes, gelæredne, gelæredra, gelæredre, gelæredum, gelærest, gelæreþ, gelærð, lærað, læraþ, lærð, læerde, lærde, lærdon, lære, læred, læred, læreð, læreð, læreda, lærede, læren, lærende, lærenne, lærest, læreþ, lærst, lærþ; lēstan: gelæst, gelæstað, gelæstan, gelæste, gelæsted, gelæsten, gelæstendum, gelæstenne, gelæsteð, gelæstest, gelæsteþ, læstað, læste, læsten, læstest; lēðan: læðdon, læðdon, læðed, læðeð, læðedon, læpað; lēwan: gelaewede; lēasettan: leasettað; leccan: gelecce, geleccende, geleccð, leccað, leccaþ, lecce, leccende, leccenne; lecgan: geleccan, geleccge, geleccð, geleccð, lecgad, lecgad, leccge, leccgende; lemian: lemede, lemen; lendan: lendan, lende; lengan: gelengdon, gelenged, gelengen, lengde, lengdon, lenge, lenged, lengen, lengest, lengst; lēofian: geleofede, leofde, leofdon, leofeð, leofedan, leofede, leofedon, leofen, leofest, leofst; lettan: gelett, gelettað, gelettan, gelette, geletted, geletten, gelettendum, lette, letted, lettest; liccian: liccað, liccedan, liccedon, liccende; licettan: geliccetað, geliccette, gelicettan, gelicetten, licettað, licette; līefan: geliefað, geliefde, geliefdon, geliefde, geliefen, liefað, liefde; līesan(ge): geliese; līffæstan: geliffæst, geliffæstað, geliffæste, geliffæsted, geliffæsteð, geliffæstest, geliffæsteþ, liffæsteð; līgnan: lignest; līhtan: geliht, gelihtan, gelihte, gelihteð, gelihteþ, lihtað, lihtaþ, lihte, lihteð, lihtede, lihten, lihtende; līman: lime, limen;*

**linian:** geliniað, linde, line, linen, linenne, lisse; **lissan:** lisse, lisseð; **līðian:** gelīpede; **līxan:** lixað, lixan, lixendra, lixeð, lixende, lixendra, lixendo, lixeþ; **loflæcan:** loflæcað; **lōmlæcan:** gelomlæc, gelomlæcan, gelomlæcað, gelomlæcende, gelomlæcendum, gelomlæcþ; **lusian:** luse; **lygnian:** lygnedon; **lȳman:** lȳmde, lȳmen; **lystan(ge):** gelyst, gelystað, gelyste, gelysted, gelysteð, lystan, lyste, lysteð, lysteþ; **lyðran:** lyðran, lyðre; **mannian:** manne, mannen, mannie; **marcian:** marce; **maðelian:** maþelede; **mæðlan:** mæðlan, mæðle, mæðle, mæðleð; **mægenian:** mægene; **mægwliþian:** mægwliþe; **mælan:** gemæl, gemælde, gemæled, mælan, mælde, mældon, mæle; **mænan:** gemæn, gemænað, gemænan, gemænð, gemænde, gemænden, gemændon, gemændum, gemaene, mænað, mænð, mænde, mændon, mæne, mæned, mæneð, mænende, mænest, mæneþ, mænie, mæniende, mænst; **mæran:** gemær, gemæran, gemærde, gemære, gemæred, gemæren, mærd, mærde, maere, mære, mæred, mæren, mærþ; **mæstan:** gemæstað, mæstað, mæste, mæsted, mæsten, mæstenne, mæstest; **mætan:** gemætan, gemæte, gemæted, mæteð; **mēdan:** gemedan, gemeddest, med, mede, meden; **meldan:** gemeldad, meldan, melledan, melledon; **mengan:** gemengan, gemengc, gemengce, gemengced, gemengað, gemengcgede, gemengd, gemengdan, gemengde, gemencgede, gemengdest, gemengdon, gemengdum, gemenge, gemengede, gemengedon, gemengedre, gemengedu, gemengen, gemengende, gemengeð, gemenged, gemencgende, gemencgenne, gemeng, gemengedes, gemengedne, gemengest, mengað, mengaþ, mengde, mengdon, mencgdon, mencgð, menge, mengen, mengende, mengenne; **merian:** gemered, gemeredes, gemeriende, merð, mere; **mēsan:** mese, mes, mesan; **mētan:** gemetan, gemete, gemeten, gemetend, gemetende, gemetenne, gemetest, gemeteð, gemeteþ, gemetst, mete, meteð, meten, metende, metenne, metep, gemeted, meted, gemetie; **mierran:** mierre; **mildian:** milde; **miscian:** miscað, miscian; **miscrōcettan:** miscrocettan; **miscwēman:** miscwemdon; **miscyrrian:** miscyrre; **misfēdan:** misfedep; **misfēran:** misferde; **misgrētan:** misgrete; **misræcan:** misræce, misræceð; **missan:** miss, missað, misse, missenne; **mistæcan:** mistæcað; **mistian:** miste; **mistīdan:** mistida, mistide; **mistihtan:** mistihtaþ, mistihtest; **miswendan:** miswend, miswende; **mīttan:** gemittað, gemittan, gemitte, gemittest, gemitted, mitta, mittan, mitte; **moetan:** gemoetaþ, gemoeted, gemoeteð, moete, moeteþ; **mundbyrdan:** mundbyrde, mundbyrden; **munucian:** munuce; **myntan:** gemynted, gemyntest, gemynst, gemynt, gemynte, myntan, mynte, mynteð, myntest; **myrgan:** myrgað, myrge, myrgen, myrgþ; **myrðran:** myrð, myrðe; **nāgan:** nage; **nægan:** genægað, genægdon, genæged, genægeð, genægeþ, nægde, nægest; **næglian:** genægled, genæglede, genægledon, genæglian, nægl, nægl, nægle, nægled, næglede, nægledne; **nætan:** genæt, naetendne, næte, næted; **nēalæcan:** genealæcan, genealæcað, genealæcaþ, genealæceð, genealæcen, genealæcende, genealæcenne, genealæceþ, genealæciaþ, genealæcð, genealæcþ, genealeced, genealeceð, nealæcað, nealæcaþ, nealæcð, nealæce, nealæceð, nealæcende, nealæceþ, nealæcþ; **nearwian:** nearwe; **nebbian:** nebb, nebbað, nebbe; **nemnan:** genemað, genemde, genemdon, genemmed, genemnan, genemnde, genemne, genemned, genemneð, genemnedan, genemnede, genemnedne, genemnedo, genemnenne, genemnest, nemde, nemdest, nemdon, nemne, nemned, nemnede, nemnen, nemnenne, nemnes, nemnest, nemneð, nemnað, nemnaþ, nemneþ, nemst, nemð, nemnde, nemne, nemned; **nerian:** gener, generað, generast, generedes, genereþ, generian, generaþ, genere, genered, generedð, generede, generedest, generedon, generest, generiað, generiaþ, generie, generiende, generienne, nerað, nere, nered, nereð, neredde, neredest, neren, nereþ, neriað, nerian, neriaþ, nerie, neriende, nere, neren; **nēðan:** geneðan, geneð, neðan, neþan, geneðde, geneðdon, geneðeð, geneþde, geneþeð, neðde, neðdon, neðe, neðende, neþan, neþeð, neþeþ, neþdon; **niccan:** nicc, nicendum; **nīedan:** genied, genieded, niedde,

*nieddon, niede; nierwan: genierwed; nīðan: niðan, niðe, niþað, niþendre; niðerāsettan: niðerasette; nēomian: geneomaþ, neom, neomað, neomaþ, neome, neomende, neomendum; nistan: niste, nistað; nistlan: nistlað; nýdnāeman: nydnāeme; ofdūnesettan: ofdunesette; ofercīdan: ofercidd, ofercidde, ofercideþ; ofercyðan: ofercyðed; oferdrencan: oferdrencað, oferdrencð, oferdrence, oferdrenced; oferfæðman: oferfæðmde, oferfæðmed; oferfēran: oferferan, oferferað, oferferde, oferferdon, oferferede, oferferende, oferferest; oferflēdan: oferflede; oferfylgan: oferfylgð, oferfylgde, oferfylge; oferfyllan: oferfyllde, oferfyllled, oferfyllede; ofergægan: ofergægð, ofergæge; ofergesettan: ofergesette, ofergesetteð; ofergetimbran: ofergetimbredon; ofergūman: ofergimde, ofergime; ofergyldan: ofergyldað; oferhergan: oferhergedan, oferhergede; oferhīeran: oferhierde, oferhierdon; oferhigian: oferhigð, oferhigde, oferhige, oferhigian; oferhlæstan: oferhlæstan; oferhrēfan: oferhref; oferhrēran: oferhrerede; oferlādan: oferlāded; oferlāfan: oferlāfed; oferleccan: oferleccað, oferlecge, oferlege; oferlēoran: oferleorað, oferleordon, oferleorende; oferlihtan: oferlihte; ofersettan: ofersette, ofersetted; ofersprādan: ofersprādde; oferstālan: oferstāelde, oferstāldon, oferstāled, oferstāleð, oferstālede, oferstālende, oferstāleþ; oferwlencan: oferwlenced; offēran: offerde, offered, offered, offerede, offerenda, offerendan; offyrgan: offyrgide; ofhingrian: ofhingred, ofhingredum; ofhwylfan: ofhwylfed; ofhyrian: ofhyrede, ofhyrede; oflystan: oflyst, oflyste, oflysted; ofsendan: ofsendan, ofsende; ofsettan: ofset, ofsett, ofsettað, ofsette, ofsettenne; ofspyrian: ofspyreð; ofstician: ofsticedon; oftorfian: oftorfed, oftorfedon, oftorfie; oftyrfan: oftyrfdon; ofðānan: ofðāned; ofðryccan: ofðrycced; ofðryscan: ofðryscāð, ofðrysce, ofþryscēþ; ofðylman: ofðylmed; ofðyncan: ofðyncan, ofðyncð, ofðynce, ofþyncendum, ofþynceþ; ofðyrstan: ofþyrste, ofþyrsted; oleccan: oleccað, oleccaþ, oleccen, oleccende, oleccēþ; onālan: onāel, onāelan, onāelað, onāeld, onāelde, onāeldest, onāeldon, onāele, onāeled, onāeled, onāelede, onāelen, onāelende, onāellenne, onāelð, onāeleð, onāelest, onāeleþ, onāelst, onāelþ; onālihtan: onālihteþ; onāsendan: onāsendan, onāsende, onāsendeð; onāsettan: onāsett, onāsettan, onāsette, onāsettest; onāswēgan: onāswegde; onbærnan: onbærnan, onbærnde, onbærndest, onbærndon, onbærne, onbærned, onbærneð, onbærnede, onbærnedne, onbærnedum, onbærnende, onbærnenne, onbærneþ; onbelādan: onbelāed, onbelāedde, onbelāede, onbelāeden, onbelāedende; onbyrgan: onbyrgan, onbyrgað, onbyrgeð, onbyrgende, onbyrgendum, onbyrgde, onbyrgdon, onbyrge, onbyrged, onbyrgede, onbyrgedum onbyrgeð; onbesendan: onbesende; onbestālan: onbestāled; onbīgan: onbigde, onbigdon; onbryrdan: onbryrd, onbryrdan, onbryrdað, onbryrdaþ, onbryrde, onbryrdeð, onbryrdeð; onbyrhtan: onbyrhte, onbyrhteð; oncennan: oncennan, oncenned; oncierran: oncierran, oncierred; oncīgan: oncigað, oncigaþ, oncigde, oncigende; oncnysan: oncnysēþ, oncnysede, oncnyssedest, oncnysseyde; oncýðan: oncyð; ondālan: ondāel, ondāelde, ondāele; ondrencan: ondrencende; onēgan: onegan, onegð, onegdon, onege; onerian: onered; ðnettān: onett, onettað, onnette, onnetteð, onnetteþ, onettan, onette, onetten, onettendan, onettende, onettendum, onetttest; onfæstan: onfæste; ongēanhwyrfan: ongeanhwyrfde; ongecīgan: ongecigaþ; ongelīhtan: ongelichte; ongenāeman: ongenāemde; ongyrdan: ongyrde; onhātan: onhāet, onhāetan, onhāeted; onhioldan: onhiold, onhielde; onhrēran: onhrered, onhrerede, onhrere, onhrereð, onhreran, onhrerað, onhrerdest; onhwerfan: onhwerfð; onhyrdan: onhyrdeð; onhyrian: onhyre, onhyred, onhyreð, onhyrede, onhyredon, onhyrest, onhyreþ, onhyriað, onhyrian, onhyrien; onhyscan: onhyscēþ, onhysc, onhyscan, onhyscð; onlānan: onlānan, onlāneð, onlāende, onlāene; onlīgan: onligð, onligeð; onlihtan: onlihtað, onlihte, onlihted, onlihteð, onlihtende, onlihtenne, onlihteþ, onliht, onlihtan, onlihtað, onlihte, onlihtest, onlihtst;*

**onmælan:** onmælde; **onræsan:** onræse, onræsdon, onræse, onraesað, onræsað; **onrettan:** onretteþ; **onsægan:** onsægan, onsægð, onsægde, onsægdon, onsæge, onsægden; **onscægan:** onscægdon; **onscryðan:** onscryðan, onscrydde, onscryden; **onsēcān:** onsecð, onsecgan, onsecgað, onsecgaþ, onsecge, onsecgen, onsecgende; **onsendan:** onsend, onsendan, onsendað, onsende, onsended, onsendeð, onsendedre, onsendest; **onsettan:** onset, onsett, onsettan, onsettað, onsette, onsetteð, onsettende, onsettest; **onspætān:** onspæt, onspætende; **onstælan:** onstæl, onstælan, onstælað, onstælð, onstæle, onstældon, onstæleð; **onstellan:** onstelle, onstellen; **onstýran:** onstyreð, onstryede, onstyredes, onstyredne, onstyredon, onstyredum, onstyreþ, onstyred, onstyrie, onstyred, onstyredan, onstyredne, onstyredum, onstyreþ; **ontendan:** ontendað, ontende, ontended, ontend, ontendan, ontende, ontended; **ontimbran:** ontimbred, ontimbredum, ontimbrende; **ontrēowan:** ontreowde; **ontýdran:** ontydre; **ontyhtan:** ontyhte; **ontýnan:** ontyn, ontynan, ontynað, ontynð, ontynde, ontyndon, ontyne, ontyned, ontyneð, ontyneðe, ontynedu, ontynen, ontynende, ontynenne, ontynendum, ontynenne, ontyneþ; **onwæcan:** onwæced, onwæcen; **onwendan:** onwendað, onwendaþ, onwende, onwended, onwendeð, onwendedre, onwenden, onwendende, onwendest, onwendeþ, onwendst, onwent; **onwyllan:** onwyllled; **onwylwan:** onwylwed; **onýwan:** onywan, onywe, onywed, onyweþ; **orrettan:** georrettan, orrette, orretteð; **oðcyrran:** oðcyrreð; **oððēodan:** oððeoded; **oðfæstan:** oðfæst, oðfæstan, oðfæste, oðfæsted; **oðferian:** oðferede, oðferie; **oðhýdan:** oðhýdan; **oðian:** oðð, oðe, oðþ; **oðtewan:** oðiew, oðiewde, oðiewdes, oðiewdest, oðiewdon, oðiewe, oþiewde, oþiewed; **oðlædan:** oðlæd, oðlædde, oðlæde, oðlæded; **oðlengan:** oðlengde, oðlengdon; **oðstillan:** oðstilled; **oðswīgan:** oðswigde; **pæcan:** pæcan, pæcen; **pæððan:** pæðde, pæþeð; **pīlian:** gepilede; **pīnian:** gepined, pined, pinedon, pineþ, piniende; **piporian:** pipore; **plihtan:** plihte, plihte; **potian:** pote, potedon, potian; **prēdician:** prediciende; **prician:** pricað, pricaþ, price, pricen, priciað, prician, prikiende; **pyngan:** pyngde; **pyrtan:** pyrt, pyrtan, pyrte; **pýtan:** pyt, pytan, pyte; **radian:** radde, rade; **rārian:** raredon; **rāsettan:** rasettan, rasetteð; **ræcan:** geræcað, geræceð, geræcest, ræcan, ræcað, ræcð, ræce, ræced, ræceð, ræceð, ræcede, ræcende, ræceþ; **ræfan:** ræf, ræfen; **ræfnan(ge):** ræfn, ræfnan, ræfnað, ræfnde, ræfnon, ræfne, ræfnede, ræfnedon, ræfnende; **ræpan:** geræped, ræpedum, ræpan; **ræpsan:** ræps, ræpse; **ræran:** rær, ræran, rærað, rærde, rærdon, rære, ræreð, rærenne, rærest, ræreþ, rærst, ræren; **ræsan:** geræse, geræsdon, geræseð, ræs, ræsan, ræsað, ræsð, ræse, ræse, ræsdon, ræsdon, ræse, ræsed, ræseð, ræsende; **ræscettan:** ræscet, ræscetende, ræscettan, ræscetteð, ræscetteþ; **ræswan:** ræswan, ræswað, ræswe, ræsweð, ræsweðest; **rēcan:** gereced, gerecaþ, gereceð, gerecest, recð, reced, recen, recene, recest, receþ, recst, recþ, reced, recede, recedes; **reccan:** gereccan, gereccað, gereccaþ, gerecce, gerecceð, gereccen, gereccende, gereccenne, gereccest, reccan, reccaþ, recceð, recceþ, recende, gereccest, recc, reccan, reccað, reccaþ, recce, reccen, reccende, reccendes, reccendne, reccendum, reccenne, reccest; **regnian:** geregnedan, regne, regneþ; **rempān:** rempende; **reodian:** reode; **rēonian:** gereonedan, reone, reonedan, reonian, reoniende; **reordan:** gereorded, gereordeð, gereordede, gereordedum, reordaþ, reorde, reordende, gereordian; **repsan:** repse; **rēstan:** gerested, geresteð, gerestest, reste, rested, resteð, restende, restenne, restest, resteþ, geresteþ, resten; **rētan:** gereted, retað, reteþ, retie; **rihtan:** gerihted, rihte, rihten, rihtende, rihtenne, rihtest; **rihtlæcan:** gerihtlæcaþ, gerihtlæced, gerihtlæceð, rihtlæcð, rihtlæce, rihtlæceð, rihtlæcen; **rīman:** gerimdon, gerimed, rimde, rimdon, rime, rimed, rimeð, rimen, rimende, rimeþ; **rīpian:** ripð, ripeð, ripst, ripdon, ripe, ripende, geripedum, ripa, rīpian; **roccettan:** rocceteþ, roccettað, roccette, roccetted, roccetteð; **roccian:** rocce;

**rudian:** rude; **rūmian:** rudeð, rume; **rȳman:** gerymed, gerymedð, rymað, ryman, rymð, rymde, ryme, rymeð, rymen, rymende; **rȳn:** rynian, rynde, ryne; **sadelian:** sadele; **salwian:** salwed; **samodherian:** samodheriað; **sārettan:** sarette; **sāegan:** gesæged, gesaegedð, gesægedð, sægað, sæged, saegedð, sægedð, sægen, sægende, sægest, sægeþ, sægst, sægþ; **sāelan:** gesæled, gesæledð, gesælede, gesæledne, sælð, sælde, sældon, sæle, sæleð, sælen, sælende, sælest; **scægan:** scægð; **scānan:** gescæned, gescænedð, scænan, scænde, scæneþ; **scearian:** scearde, sceare, scearen; **scencan:** scencð, scence, scenced, scencen; **scendan:** scencende, scencenne, gescended, gescendedan, gescendest, scendað, scendan, scende, scended, scendeð, scendende; **scearfian:** scearfað; **scierpan:** scierpeð; **scipian:** scipe, scipen; **scypian:** scypð, scype, scypen; **scīran:** gescired, scirde, scired, scirð, scireð, sciren, scireþ, scirþ; **sciftan:** scifte, sciftende; **scorian:** score, scorede; **scremman:** scremme; **screncan:** screncð, screncen; **scryðan:** scrydað, scrydde, scryde, scrydende, scrydenne, scrydeþ; **scyhtan:** scythe; **scȳn:** scyne, scynende, scyneþ; **scyndan:** gescyndað, gescynded, gescyndeð, gescyndest, gescyndeþ, scynde, scyndeð, scyndende, scyndeð, scyndeð, scyndende, scyndeð; **scyrðan:** gescyrðaþ, gescyrdde, gescyrded, gescyrdd, gescyrden, scyrðan, scyrdde, scyrde, scyrede; **scyrðan:** gescyrte, gescyrtað, gescyrted, gescyrtest, scyrðan, scyrte, scyrtest, scyrst; **scytan:** scytte; **sealfian:** sealfe, sealfen; **sealmian:** sealme, sealmen; **sealmlofian:** sealmlofe; **searwian:** searwe; **sehtian:** sehte; **sellan:** gesellað, gesellaþ, geselleð, sellað, sellaþ, selle, selleð, sellen, sellende, sellenne, sellest, selleþ; **sēman:** gesemed, gesemedede, gesemedum, semað, semaþ, semdon, semed, semende; **sencan:** gesenced; **sendan:** gesended, gesendedest, sendað, sendaþ, sendde, sende, sended, sendeð, sendende, sendenne, sendest, sendeþ, senden; **sengan:** senged; **seohhian:** seohhe; **seomian:** seome, seomedon; **sēpan:** geseped; **sessian:** sesse; **setlan:** setle; **settan:** gesettað, gesettaþ, gesetted, gesettedð, gesetteþ, settað, settaþ, sette, settedð, setten, settende, settenne, settest, setteþ; **sēðan:** geseðað, geseðde, geseðdon, geseðe, geseðed, geseþað, geseþaþ, geseþed, seðað, seðe, seðende, seþað; **sibban:** gesibbedan, sibbe; **sīclian:** gesicled, sicle; **siftan:** sifte; **sigian:** gesigaþ, sige, sigeð; **sigfæstan:** gesigfæstan, gesigfæsted, sigfæste; **sigerian:** sigere, sigered, sigerie; **sinewealtian:** sinewealte; **slēfan:** geslefed, slefan, slefde, slefe; **slīcian:** slicð; **sliðan:** sliðan, sliðen, slipe, sliþen; **smalian:** smale, smalen; **smēðan:** gesmeþed, gesmeþie, gesmeþiende, smeðe, smeðiende, smeþie; **smīcan:** smicað, smice, smicende; **snādan:** snædde, snæde; **snīwan:** sniweð, sniweð; **snyrian:** snyrede, snyredon; **snȳtan:** snyte; **spātan:** spætað, spæte, spæten, spæteð; **spāttlan:** spætledð, spætledon; **spēðan:** gesepeðed, sepeðaþ, sepedde, sepede, sepediende; **spellian:** gespelledon, spelle, spelledon; **spendan:** spende; **spigettan:** spigettan, spigette; **spildan:** spilde, spildeð; **spillan:** gespilled, gespilleð, spilleð; **spircan:** spircan, spircende; **spittan:** spittende; **spiwian:** spiwað, spiwaþ, spiwð, spiwe, spiwen, spiwenne, spiweþ; **sporetan:** sporetteð; **spornettan:** spornette; **sprangettan:** sprangette; **sprengan:** gesprengedne, sprengaþ, sprengde, sprengede, sprengende, gesprenged; **spryttan:** spryttað, sprytte, spryttende; **spyrnan:** spyrnð, spyrneð; **spyrian:** spyrað, spyrede, spyreð, spyrede, spyredon, spyrest, spyriað, spyrie, spyriende; **stāelan:** gestæled, stælde, stældon, stæle, stæledð, stæledon; **stānan:** gestænað, gestæned, stænað, stænde, stændon, stæne, stæned, stænenne, stænest; **stēpan:** gestepde, gesteped, stepan, stepe, stepð, stepeð, stepst; **stafian:** stafe; **stagan:** stagan, stagen; **staðolian:** gestaðolað, gestaðolede, gestaðoledest, gestaðolian, gestaþolaþ, gestaþolian, staðole, staðolede, staðolian, staþolað; **steallian:** stealle, steallian; **stearcian:** stearce; **stefnan:** gestefnde, gestefnede, stefnde, stefne, stefnede; **stillan:** stilleð, gestilled, stille, stillen; **stellan:** gestelled, stellende; **stempan:** stemph; **stencan:** stence, stencende, stenceþ; **stēran:** steran, sterde, stere, stereð, steren, sterende; **stīcian:** stice, sticedon; **stīeran:** gestiered,

*stierð, stierde, stiere, stiereð, stieren; streccan: strecce, streccende; strīenan: gestriened, strienan, strienð, striendon, strienen; strūdian: gestruedeð, strude, strudeð; strýndan: gestryndest, strynde, stryndest; stunian: stunað, stunde, stunede; stýlan: stýlð, stýlde, stýldon, stýle, stýled, stýlenne; styrman: styrmd, styrmdon, styrme, styrmed; swaðian: swaðe, swaðede; swæran: geswæred, swæran, swæraþ, swære; swætan: swætað, swæte, swætende; swæfan: swæfeð; sweðrian: gesweþredon, sweþrað, sweþrede, sweþredon; swefian: swefað, swefeð, swefen, geswefed, geswefede, geswefedum, swefed, swefede, swefedne; swēgan: swegað, swegaþ, swegde, swegdon, swege, sweged, swegen, swegende, swegie; swēlan: swælende; swencan: geswencap, geswenced, geswenced, geswencedan, geswencedre, geswencedum, geswenceþ, swencað, swencap, swencð, swence, swenced, swenceð, swencede, swencedum, swencen, swencende, swencenden, swencenne, swenceþ, swench; swengan: swengde, swengende; sworian: sworde, swore, sworn; swētan: geswet, gesweted, swete, swetedne, swetedon, swetedne; swipian: swipe; swirman: swirman, swirmð, swirmþ; syltan: gesylte, syltað, sylte; tawian: tawedan, tawedon; tæcan: getæcd, getæcð, getæce, getæceð, getæcen, getæceþ, tæcað, tæcaþ, tæcð, tæce, tæceð, tæcen, tæcende, tæcenne, tæceþ, tæcst, tæcþ; tæflan: tæflap, tæfle; tæsan: getæse, getæsed, getæsede, tæse, tæse; teldian: teldað, telde, teldedon; telgian: getelged, telge; tellan: getellað, getellaþ, getelle, getellenne, tellað, tellap, telle, telleð, tellen, tellende, tellenne, tellest, tellþ; temesian: getemesed, getemeseda; temprian: getemprað, getemprie, temprað, temprede, tempredon; tengan: getengde, getenge, tengde, tengdon, tenge; tofenian: tofenede; tieman: tieman, tiemð, tieme, tiemþ; tihtan: getihtað, getihte, getihted, getihten, getihtest, tihtað, tihtaþ, tihte, tihteð, tihtende, tihtest, tihteþ; tinnan: tinneð; tintrian: tintredon; tirgan: getirged; tibrædan: tobrædað, tobrædaþ, tobrædde, tobræddon, tobræde, tobræded, tobrædeð, tobrædende, tobrædest, tobrædeþ, tobrædst; tibrýsan: tobrysð, tobrysde, tobrysdon, tobrysed, tobrysede, tobrysiende; tōclæfan: toclæfe; tōcwylman: tocwylmede; tōcwýsan: tocwysað, tocwysde, tocwýse, tocwýsed, tocwýseð, tocwýsede; tōdælan: todælap, todæld, todaelde, todælede, todældon, todaeled, todæled, todaeleð, todæleð, todælede, todæledes, todæledne, todæledu, todæledum, todælede, todælenne, todæleþ, todælst, todælp, todæle, todælen; tōdēman: todemeð, todemeþ; tōdræfan: todræfað, todræfð, todræfde, todræfdon, todræfe, todræfed, todræfede, todræfest, todræfeþ, todræfst; tōdwæscan: todwæsced; tōfēran: toferde, toferdon, tofered, tofered, toferede, toferende, tofererþ; tōfyllan: tofyllerð; tōgælan: togælap; tōgecīgan: togecigap, togeciged; tōgelædan: togelaedde, togelaedde, togelaeddon, togelaeddon, togelaede, togelaeded, togelaedeð, togelaedeð, togelaedeþ; tōgenēalæcan: togenealacede, togenealæcað, togenealæcð, togenealæce, togenealæceð, togenealæceþ, togenealæcþ; tōgengan: togengdon; tōgesettan: togesette, togesetted; tōgeteohhian: togeteohhie; togettan: togetteþ; tōhælan: tohælen; tōhnescan: tohnesced; tōhrēran: tohrerde, tohrered, tohrerede; tōhrýran: tohrýrde; tōlýsan: tolysaþ, tolyse, tolysdon, tolyse, tolysed, tolyseð, tolysede, tolysedu, tolysedum, tolyseþ, tolysp; tōmældan: tomælde, tomældeð; tōnēalæcan: tonealæceð, tonealecende; tōnemnan: tonemme, tonemned; tōrendan: torende, torended, torenden; torfian: torfedon; torhtian: torhte; torrian: torre; tōsælan: toseleð, toseleþ; tōscānan: toscānde, toscāned, toscānede; tōsendan: tosende; tōsettan: tosette, tosetteð, tosetten, tosettest, tosetteþ; tōslæfan: toslæfdon; tōstencan: tostencap, tostencð, tostenced, tostenceð, tostencede, tostencest, tostenceþ, tostencþ; tōswengan: toswengde; tōtīan: toten, totodon; tōtwēman: totwæmað, totwæman, totwæmaþ, totwæmð, totwæmde, totwæme, totwæmed, totwæmede, totwæmedum, totwæmende; tōdēnian: toðene; tōwendan: towendað, towende; trægian: getreagede; tredan: tredde, trededon; tregian: getregeðest,*

*trege*; **tremman**: getremmed; **trendlian**: trendle; **trēowan**: getreowde, getreowe, getreowed, getreowēð, getreowedon, getreowen, getreowende, getreoweþ, treowde, treowe; **twæman**: getwæmde, getwæme, getwæmed, twæmað, twæman, twæmdon, twæme; **twengan**: twenge; **twēogan**: tweogen, getweogen, tweoge, tweogende; **twidælan**: twidæledan, twidæledre, twidæledu; **twīgan**: twige, twigen; **twislian**: twisledan; **týdran**: tydrað, tydred, tydreð, tydrede, tydrende, tydriað, tydriende; **tyhtan**: getyhted, getyhtest, tyhtað, tyhtaþ, tyhte, tyhteð, tyhten, tyhtende, tyhtenne, tyhtest, tyhteþ; **tyllan**: getyllað; **týnan**: getynde, getyndon, getyned, getynedne, tynð, tynde, tyndon, tyne, tyned; **týran**: getyrdon, tyrað, tyrð, tyre, tyren, tyrende, tyrie, tyrþ; **tyrwan**: tyrwe, tyrwede, tyrwedon, tyrweþ, tyrwiende; **týtan**: tyte, tyten; **ðafian**: geðafede, geþafed, geþafedon, geþafie, þafedan; **ðāwian**: ðawað; **ðēawian**: ðeawde, ðeawe, þeawe; **ðeccan**: þeccað, þecce, þeccen; **ðegan**: ðegen, þegeð; **ðegnian**: ðegnen; geþegnedon, þegned, þegnedan, þegnedon; **ðencan**: ðencað, ðencaþ, ðencð, ðenceð, ðencen, ðencende, ðencenne, ðencest, geðenc, geðencan, geðence, geðencen, geðencenne, geðencað, geðenceð, geðencð, geðencgð, geþenc, geþencan, geþence, geþencað, geþencaþ, geþenceð, þencað, þencaþ, þencest, þenceþ; **ðēodan**: geðeodaþ, geðeoddest, geþeodan, geþeodde, geþeode, geðeoded, geðeodeþ, geþeodað, geþeoded, geþeodeð, þeodað, þeodeð, þeodede, ðeodde, ðeoden; **dēoran**: deoriende; **ðēowracian**: þeowrace; **ðeran**: ðere, ðerede; **ðingan**: þingað, geþinged, þinged, geðingie, geþingedon, geþingie; **ðorian**: ðorð, ðore, þored, þoreð, þorede; **ðrēgan**: ðraege, þraegeð; **ðrēstan**: geðræsted, geþræsted, þræsted, þræsteð, þræstest; **ðrēagan**: ðreagað, ðreagan, ðreage, ðreagen, ðreagende, ðreagenne, þreagað; **ðrīstlæcan**: geþristlæcað, geþristlæcan, geþristlæcð, geþristlæce, þristlæcað; **ðryccan**: ðrycced, geðryccede, þrycced; **ðryscan**: ðrysced, geðrysced; **ðunian**: þunedan, þunede, þunedest, þunie; **ðurhfēran**: þurhfereþ; **ðurhglēdan**: ðurhgleded; **ðurhlēran**: þurhlæred, ðurhhæled; **ðurhlēoran**: ðurhleored, ðurhleored, þurhleorað, þurhleoriað; **ðwænan**: geðwæned; **ðwærian**: geþwæredan, geþwæredon; **ðyddan**: ðyddde; **ðyncan**: ðyncð, ðynce, ðynced, ðyncen, ðynceþ, þynced, þynceþ; **ðyrlīan**: ðyrle, þyrлие; **ðyrran**: þyrred; **ðyrstan**: ðyrstan, ðyrste, ðyrsteð, ðyrstende, ðyrsteþ, þyrstað, geþyrsteð, þyrsteð, þyrsteþ; **ðywan**: ðywd, ðywde, ðywen, geþywed, geþywie, þywað, þywian; **uferian**: geufered, ufere, uferen; **uncnyttan**: uncnytte; **underbedēodan**: underðeodde, underðeode, underðeodende, underðeodest; **underbēgan**: underbegan; **undercerran**: undercerrende; **underðēodan**: underðeoddon, underðeoded, underðeodeð, underðeodeþ, underþeodað, underþeodaþ, underþeoded, underþeodest; **underfyligan**: underfyligdon; **undersēcan**: undersece; **ungereccan**: ungerecce; **ungewlitigian**: ungewlitige; **unhālian**: unhale; **unrētan**: geunreted; **unrihthæman**: unrihthæmð, unrihthæmde, unrihthæme, unrihthæmed, unrihthæmeda, unrihthæmedan, unrihthæmede, unrihthæmedes, unrihthæmedu, unrihthæmende, unrihthæmeþ; **unsælan**: unsælð, unsæled, unsæleþ; **unscryðan**: unscrydde, unscryddon, unscryde, unscrydende; **unscyttan**: geunscyttað; **untrymigan**: untrymigdon, untrymige; **unwlitegian**: unwlitegað; **unwriðan**: unwriðe, unwriþað; **ūpāmylan**: upamylde; **ūpārēran**: uparærde, uparærede, uparærende, uparærest, uparærst; **ūpāspryttan**: upasprytte; **ūpfēran**: upferde; **uppian**: geupped, uppað, uppe, uppen, uppende; **ūprāeran**: uprære, uprærende; **ūtācnysan**: utacnyssed; **ūtādrēfan**: utadræfð, utadræfde, utadræfed, utadræfst; **ūtālēdan**: utalaedde, utalædde, utalæded, utalaedes, utalædest, utalædeþ, utalædst; **ūtālēoran**: utaleored; **ūtāmēran**: utamærde, utamærede; **ūtānýdan**: utanydde, utanyde, utanyden; **ūtātýnan**: utatynde, utatyned; **ūtāðýdan**: utaðydest; **ūtgelēdan**: utgelædde, utgelæde, utgelæden, utgelædst; **ūtian**: ute, uten; **ūtyrnan**: utyrnð, utyrnende, utyrne, utyrnan, utyrne; **ūtlagian**: geutlagede, utlagede; **ūtlēdan**: utlædde, utlæden,

utlaedende, utlædende; **ūtroccettan:** utroccettað, utroccettaþ, utroccetteð, utroccettende; **ūtroccian:** utroccende; **wāfian:** wafede, wafedon; **wagian:** wage, wagedan, wagedon, wagende; **wācan:** gewæceð, wæceþ, wæde, gewæcað, gewæced, gewæcede, wæce, wæced, wæcede, wæcende; **wæccan:** wæccað, wæccaþ, wæcce, wæccen, wæccende, wæccenne, wæcceþ; **wædlian:** wædle, wædledon, wædliende; **wāfan:** wæf, wæfan, wæfð, wæfenne, wæfendum; **wāgan:** gewæged, wæg, wægan, wægð, wægde, wæged, wægendes, wægendre, wægeð, wægest, wægeþ, wægegen, wæge, wægen; **wālan:** gewæled, wæl, wælan, wæle, wæle, wæled, wælde; **wærcan:** wærce; **wærigian:** wærigian; **wærlan:** wærlede; **wætan:** wæt, wætan, wæte, wætende, wætendum, wæteþ, wæteð, wæten; **wæðan:** wæþan, wæðde, wæðdon, wæðe, wæðeð, wæþeð; **wealcian:** wealc, wealcað, wealcaþ, wealce, wealcedan, wealcendum, wealcendre; **wearmian:** wearme, wearmen, wearmie; **webbian:** webbe, webbedan; **weccan:** weccað, weccaþ, wecce, wecced, weccend, weccende; **wecgan:** wecgað, wecge, wecg, weceð, wege, weged, wegen, wecd, wecð; **wēdan:** geweded, wed, wedan, wedd, wedde, weddedon, weddon, wede, wedeð, weden, wedende, weddendan, wedendra, wedendum; **wederian:** wedere, wederen; **weligian:** welige; **wēman:** gewemað, geweman, gewemde, gewemdest, gewemdon, geweme, gewemende, gewemð, wem, weman, wemað, wemð, wemde, weme, wemð; **wemman:** gewemmað, gewemmed, gewemmed, gewemmede, gewemmedon, gewemmedre, gewemmedum, gewemmest, wemmast, wemmað, wemmaþ, wemme, wemmende; **wēnan:** gewendon, gewene, geweneð, gewenede, gewenedne, gewenedon, gewenedre, gewenende, geweneþ, wen, wenan, wend, wend, wend, wendon, wene, wened, wened, wenede, wenedon, wenen, wenenda, wenende, wenendum, wenes, wenest, weneþ, wenst, wenþ; **wendan:** gewened, gewendað, gewende, gewended, gewended, gewenden, gewendenne, gewendst, wend, wendað, wendaþ, wended, wended, wendedne, wenden, wendende, wendenne, wendest, wendeþ, wendst; **wennan:** gewennde, wenn, wennde, wenne; **weorþian:** weorpað, weorpaþ, weorþ, weorpe, weorpeð, weorpen, weorpenne, weorþian; **weoxian:** weoxe, weoxen, weoxian; **worþian:** worpe, worpen, worpende, worpenne; **wērgian:** wergdon, werge, wergende, wergenne, wereden, weredað; **werian:** gewered, geweredon, werað, werap, werð, wered, wered, werede, weredes, weredest, weredon, weredre, weredu, weredum, weriað, werian, werianne, werie, weried, werienne, werþ, weren, werode; **wēsan:** gewesed, gewesede, weseð, wesap, wese, wesen, wesende; **wēstan:** west, westað, westan, weste, wested, westen, westenda, westende, westenne; **wēðan:** weð, weþað, weðan, weðe; **wīcian:** wicenne, wicedon; **wīdian:** wide; **wīdhergan:** widherge; **wīdmēran:** widmære; **wiergan:** wiergð, wiergendan, wiergende; **wiernan:** wiernað, wiernð, wiernde; **wierpan:** wierpe; **wifrian:** wifreð; **wīgian:** wigeð, wigþ, wige, wigie; **wīlcumian:** wilcume; **willwyrðan:** willwyrðað; **wīncettan:** wīncettað; **wīnian:** winde, winð, windon, wine, wīnst; **wīnterlācan:** wīnterlācð; **wīpian:** wīpian; **wīsian:** gewisede, gewisie, wisdon, wisedon, wīsen, wīsest, wīseþ; **wīswyrðan:** wīswyrde; **wīðferian:** wīðfere, wīðferede, wīðferedes, wīðferende; **wīðgūnan:** wīðgūnde; **wīðlādan:** wīðlādde, wīðlādde, wīðlāddon, wīðlāded; **wīðsettan:** wīðset, wīþsette, wīðsette; **wīðlan:** wīðlāð, wīð; **wīðstunian:** wīðstunað, wīðstunest; **wīðstylan:** wīðstylte; **wīðtremman:** wīðtremð; **wlencan:** gwelenced, wlence, wlenctest; **wlitigian:** wlitige, wlitigende; **woman:** wom, woman; **wōperian:** woperiende; **wordlian:** wordlian, wordliende; **wōrgan:** worige, worigende, worigendum, worigendan, worienne, woriendum, woriende, woriend, worien, worie, worian; **wracian:** wrace, wraciende; **wræðan:** wræðe, wræðeð; **wræsnan:** wræсне; **wræstan:** wræst, wræstan, wræste, wræsteð, wræstende, wræstende, wræstð; **wreccan:** wreccende, wrecce; **wrēgan:** gwregað, wregian, gwreged, wreg, wregað, wregan, wregð, wregde, wregdon, wrege, wregeð, wregen,





In order to exemplify this task, the validation of the A-H forms lemmatised as class 1 weak verb *ābādan* follows. This lemma is looked up in the online version of the DOE where the entry *ābādan* is identified. Out of all the information provided in the dictionary entry, the set of attested spellings for the lemma is the focus of this task. The inflectional forms lemmatised for this lemma and their headwords are exported from the database to an Excel document to carry out this task.

The reason for this temporary change of display is enabling the handling of the specific data without compromising the information in *Norna*. Thousands of inflectional forms are to be manipulated, filtered, cut, copied and deleted to move the attested spellings from the online dictionary to a more manageable layout. The comparison with the DOE follows the structure presented in Figure 59.

Headword <i>Norna</i>	DOE?	InflectionalForm	DOE?
ābādan (1)	YES	abædað	YES
ābādan (1)	YES	abædde	YES
ābādan (1)	YES	abæde	YES
ābādan (1)	YES	abædeð	YES
ābādan (1)	YES	abædede	YES
ābādan (1)	YES	abæden	YES
ābādan (1)	YES	abædeþ	YES
ābādan (1)	YES	abædan	YES
ābādan (1)	YES	abæded	YES
ābādan (1)	YES	abædendre	YES
ābādan (1)	YES	abedendre	EXTRA IN DOE
ābādan (1)	YES	abideð	EXTRA IN DOE

Figure 59. Validation of lemmatised forms for the lemma *ābādan*.

The leftmost column includes the headword found in the lemmatiser *Norna*. In the example above, class 1 weak verb *ābādan*. The second column indicates whether the lemma in question is listed in the DOE, which does appear for this lemma. Then, the column *InflectionalForm* contains the forms that have been lemmatised besides the specification of their attestation or lack thereof in the dictionary. The tag *YES* implies that the inflectional form lemmatised in *Norna* is also attested as a form of this lemma in the DOE, whereas the tag *NO* means that the form cannot be found in the dictionary entry.

The inflectional forms with the specification *EXTRA IN DOE* are the attestations that the DOE lists for this lemma that have not been identified with the queries due to their non-canonical spellings. As seen in Figure 59, the comparison with the DOE validates the ten lemmatised forms for the verb and adds two more realisations of the verb to the inventory.

The results of the validation task follow. The lemmatisation of the ninety percent of the forms identified in *Norna* as weak verbs from the first class by means of the queries with the canonical endings are validated as such with the help of the online dictionary.

With regard to the validation task, however, tags are created in this Excel spreadsheet to mark the reason why some of these forms cannot be validated as verbs. The tags ‘adjective form’, ‘noun form’ and ‘adverb form’ identify inflectional forms initially lemmatised as weak verbs that actually belong to other categories, either adjectives, nouns or adverbs. For example, the form *arod* was wrongly lemmatised as the past participle of *ārian(ge)* ‘to show honour’ but later identified as a form within the paradigm of the adjective *arod* ‘quick’ in the DOE. In addition, the ‘strong verb’ tag accommodates verbal forms wrongly misidentified as weak verbs that are attested as strong verbs in the dictionary. For instance, *afylþ* was initially lemmatised as *āfylan* (1) ‘to pollute’ but later identified as an inflectional form of the class VII strong verb *afeallan* ‘to fall’.

As for the extra inflectional forms collected from the DOE, the spelling of the lemmas from the reference list causes the misidentification of several inflectional forms. Addressing this issue, the tag ‘different spelling’ marks those lemmas whose spelling differ from the one in the reference lists. In *Norna*, we find the verb *aflieman* ‘to put to flight’ whereas DOE includes the spelling *aflyman* as the headword for the same lemma. Tags are also created to mark the lack of specification of the inflectional class and whether there is contrast in the subclass of weak verb assigned by the DOE. Lastly, the tag ‘wrong lemmatisation’ identifies a list of inflectional forms lemmatised with a different weak lemma by the dictionary, as for instance, the inflectional form *awæce* initially lemmatised as *āwæcan* ‘to be weakened’ but attested in the DOE under the headword *aweccan* ‘to awaken’.

The third task in the validation step deals with the addition of the verbs with non-canonical spellings that the DOE attests as class 1 weak verbs. The extra inflectional forms found in the dictionary are thus added to the inventory, which results in the addition of the following list of inflectional forms for the lemmas in bold.

**ābædan:** abedendre, abideð; **āblæcan:** ablæcte, ablæhte; **āblendan:** ablænd, ablændan, ablændap, ablænde, ablænded, ablændeð, ablenda, ablendad, ablendne, ablendon, ablendum, ablent, ableonde; **āblycgan:** abbliged, abliþc, ablic, abliccede, abliccedum, abliced, ablicendum, ablicgde, ablicge, ablicged, ablicgede, abliccedum, abligd, abliged, abligede, ablycced, ablycde, ablygd, ablyged, blic; **ābrēgan:** abregd, abregedu; **ābyrgan:** abegdan, abegdon, abeged, abegeð; **ābylgan:** abælgede, abelged, abylgdan, abylgan, abylgat, abylyde, abylygde, æbilgaþ, æbiliaþ, æbiligdon, æbylgaþ; **ābywan:** abeowed; **ācēlan:** acceled; **ācennan:** acænð, acænde, acæneþe, acænnan, acæne, acænned, acænneda, acænnedan, acænnede, acænnedne, acænnedum, acænnendan, acænnende, acænnod, acænnode, acænst, accennan, accenne, accennedan, accennede, acednedne, acend, acenð, acenda, acendan, acende, acendest, acendne, acendo, acendon, acendun, acened, acennæd, acennes, acennyd, acennyde, acennynde, acenst, acents, acynd, acynð, acynþe, acynned, acynnedde, acynneþe, acynnedum, akænned, akenð, akende, akenned, akennedan, akennede, akennedes, akynned; **ācīgan:** acægde, acegde, acegende, aceigido; **ācirran:** accerran, acer, acerdan, acerde, acerden, acerdes, acerdon, acerran, acerre, acerred, acerreð, acerreþe, acerrandum, acerres, acerrest, acerron, acerru, acers, acherde, acier, acir, acirde, acirdest, acirdon, acirrandum, acirst, acirþ, acyr, acyrað, acyrð, acyrdan, acyrde, acyrdest, acyrdon, acyrdyst, acyrr, acyrran, acyrrde, acyrre, acyrred, acyrreð, acyrrede, acyrredum, acyrrendum, acyrrest, acyrreþ, acyrryde, acyrryst, acyrst, æcyrþe; **ācnyssan:** acnyssed; **ācordian:** acorðe, acoreþe; **ācwellan:** accuellæs, accuellanne, acuellanne, acuellas, acuoeldon, acuoeledon, acuoella, acuoellað, acuoellanne, acuoelled, acwæld, acwælde, acwællæn, acwællan, acwælleð, acwald, acwalde, acwaldon, acwæalde, acwæaldon, acweald, acweald, acwealdan, acwealde, acwealdes, acwealdest, acwealdon, acwealdum, acwel, acwelð, acwele, acweleð, acweledum, acwellane, acwellann, acwellas, acwellene, acwellon, acwelþ, acwyllan, acwyllane, acwylle, æcweælde, æcweleþ, æcwele, aqualdun, awealde; **ācwencan:** acwæint, acwæncan, acwænced, acwæncen, acwæncte, acweinte, acwence, acwencean, acwencte, acwencton, acwenton, acwyncte; **ācwylman:** acwealmdon, acwelmede, acwilmon, acwylmon; **ācýðan:** acyð; **ādælan:** adælæd; **ādræfan:** adræde, adræfdan, adræfdum, adræfedna, adræfedum, adræfet, adræfnetne, adræfod, adræued, adreafa, adreafe, adref, adref, adrefan, adrefaþ, adrefde, adrefdest, adrefdon, adrefe, adrefed, adrefede, adrefedne, adrefod, ariefed; **ādrencean:** adræncean, adræncte, adreintum, adrencean, adrenche, adrenct, adrencte, adrencton, adrengt, adrengton, adrincte; **ādrygan:** adigdest, adreið, adrig, adrigan, adrigd, adrigð, adrigde, adrigdest, adrigdyst, adrige, adriged, adrigeð, adrigenne, adrih, adrihþ, adrygdes, adrygean, adryggean; **ādwæscan:** adeswen, adwæsceað, adwæscean, adwæscedum, adwæsced, adwæsct, adwæsctan, adwæscte, adwæscten, adwæsctest, adwæscton, adwæsctum, adwæste, adwæston, adwescan, adwesce, adwescean, adwesced, adwescedan, adwesceton, adwysc, adwysced; **ādýdan:** adid, adidde, adidon, adyd, adydd, adydon, adydra, adyt; **āfēgan:** afæd, afed, afeddum; **āfēran:** afærd, afæryd, afæryde, afærd, afæreþe, afæred, afærede, afæreden; **āfēdan:** aafedde, æfedde, afæded, afedd, afeddann, afedðed, afedod, afedyð, afest, afet, afett, afæddæ, afoedde, afoedeð; **āflieman:** aflæmde, aflæmst, afle, aflemð, aflemde, aflemden, aflemed, aflemeð, aflemendra, aflimaþ, aflimde, aflimed, aflimendra, afly, aflyde, aflymað, aflyman, aflymaþ, aflymd, aflymð, aflymda, aflymdan, aflymde, aflymdon, aflyme, aflymed, aflymeð, aflymede, aflymen, aflymenne, aflymeþ, aflymst, aflymþ; **āfylan:** afeledum, afilean, afile, afilede, afiledne, afulest; **āfyllan:** afael, afældæ, afælla, afælleþ, afelde, afelle, afelled, afellis, affellis, afielde, afilð, afilde, afildon, afillað, afillan, afille, afilled, afilleð, afillede, aful, afullan, afulled, afyldon, afyldum,



*ascyhtest*; **āscirpan**: *æscirpton, ascerped, ascerptan, ascerpton, ascerptun, ascerpu, ascirpton, ascyrpaþ, ascyrpð, ascyrpe, ascyrped, ascyrpton, ascyrpyd*; **āscyndan**: *ascrænceð, ascrencan, ascrence, ascrenceð, ascrencte*; **āscȳran**: *acyrian, ascered, ascerede, asceredre, aschired, ascirde, ascire, ascired, ascirede, asciriað, ascirian, asciridan, ascirie, ascirige, ascirod, ascyra, ascyrad, ascyrað, ascyrgynde, ascyrian, ascyrige, ascyrigenne, ascyrod, ascyrode, ascyrudne, ascyryd, ashireyi, astirige*; **āsecan**: *asec, asecean, asoht, asohte*; **āsellan**: *asellan, asald, aseald, asealde, asyllan*; **āsendan**: *asænd, asændan, asænde, asænded, asændeð, asænden, asændest, asændod, asændon, asænt, asend, asenda, asendæ, asendet, asendne, asendon, asendum, asendun, asennde, asent, asentst*; **āsettan**: *æset, æsettæn, arets, asætton, aset, aseted, aseteð, asetede, asetedo, asetedre, asetedu, aseten, asetene, asetes, asetne, aseton, asets, asetst, asett, asettæn, asettedo, asettes, asettet, asetton, asettum, asettun, asettyst, asetun, assetesð, astetted*; **āsnāsan**: *asnase*; **āspendan**: *aspændon, aspenað, aspenan, aspend, aspendð, aspendæ, aspendon, aspendre, aspent*; **āspyrian**: *asperet, aspi, aspirige, aspirode, aspy, aspyrgen, aspyriað, aspyrianne, aspyrgan, aspyrige, aspyrigean, aspyrigende, aspyrod, aspyrydst*; **āstēnan**: *asæned, astaenid*; **āstellan**: *astalde, asteald, astealde, astealdest, astealdon, astelde, astelidæ, astellon, astellun*; **āstreccan**: *astræht, astræhtan, astræhte, astræhton, astræhtum, astrachte, astreaht, astreahtan, astreahte, astreahtum, astreccan, astreccað, astreccaþ, astrecð, astrece, astrechte, astrehð, astrehst, astreht, astrehtan, astrehte, astrehten, astrehtne, astrehton, astrehtre, astrehtum, astrihte*; **āstrengan**: *astrengd, astrengdæ*; **āstyltan**: *astylton, astyltun*; **āstyntan**: *astynt, astyntað, astyntan, astyntid*; **āstȳpan**: *astæped, asteapte, astepede, astepta, asteptan, astepte, astypta, astyptan, astypte*; **āstyrfan**: *asterfed*; **āswengan**: *aswegde*; **āsworetan**: *asworeded, asworetteð*; **ātellan**: *atealde, atealden, atealdon, ateallan, ateallene, atelan, ateled, ateleð, atellanne, atelle, atellon, atelst*; **ātendan**: *atend, atendan, atendne, atendon, atent, atendon*; **ātēfran**: *atæfred, atefred, atifre, atifred, atifreð, atifrede*; **ātyhtan**: *atehte, atiht, atihtað, atihte, atihtre, atihtrum, atyht*; **ātȳnan**: *atiende, atynde, atynið, atynyd*; **ādōedan**: *ādēode, adyded, adytið, aþeodde, aþeode*; **ādryccan**: *adricced, adryht, adryhto, aþrycte*; **āwēcan**: *awæhtam, awæhtum, aweht*; **āwēlan**: *auæled*; **āweccan**: *æwæhte, æwæhtes, æweccende, æwece, æweht, æwehte, æwehton, aueccæ, aueccas, auecced, auęcceð, aueccende, auecco, aueco, auoecce, auoecco, auoehhte, awæcca, awæcce, awæcð, awæht, awæht, awæhte, awæhte, awæhtes, awæhtest, awæhton, aweaht, aweahtan, aweahte, awecað, awecca, aweccan, aweccanne, awęccas, awęcceað, awęccean, awęcceaþ, awęccene, awęcenne, awęcces, awęcche, awęccheð, awecco, awęccynde, awecð, awece, aweceð, awecende, aweco, awecst, awecte, awecþ, awehð, awehte, awęhte, awehten, awehtes, awehtest, awehþ, awehton, awęhton, awehtun, awehtyst, awenchen, awoece, awoeht, awoehhte, awoehtest, awoehton, awyhten*; **āwēdan**: *auoedeð, awedd, aweddan, awet, awoedeð*; **āwendan**: *æwend, auuenden, awænd, awændað, awændan, awænde, awænded, awændeð, awænden, awændende, awændenne, awændest, awændeþ, awændon, awændst, awent, awande, awen, awęnd, awenda, awendan, awęnde, awendenda, awendendum, awendene, awendre, awendum, awennde, awens, awent, awentst, awoendað, awoendat, awoende, awoended, awundest*; **āwyrpan**: *awyrpan, awyrpte*; **āwerian**: *awæredon, awerge, awergean, aweriað, awerigað, awerige*; **āwēstan**: *awæstod, awæston, awestan, awestendan, aweston, awestum, awestun, awoested, awoestun*; **āwiergan**: *æwyrgedæ, arwyrgha, auoergado, auoergato, awærgdan, awærgede, awargedre, awariede, awariged, awarigedæ, awarigedan, awarigede, awarigedum, awarited, awaryede, aweorge, aweregede, aweregod, aweregoden, awergda, awergdan, awergde, awergdra, awergdum, awerged, awergeda, awergedan, awergede, awergedne,*

*awergedra, awergedum, awerget, awergode, awergoden, awerigda, awerigdan, awerigdra, awerigdum, awerigedan, awerigede, awerigedra, awerigedum, awerigod, awierdan, awierdena, awierdum, awiergda, awiergdan, awiergdum, awiergedan, awiergedena, awirgan, awirgda, awirgdan, awirgdra, awirgdum, awirgean, awirged, awirgeð, awirgedan, awirgede, awirgedra, awirgendra, awirigdes, awirige, awirigeda, awirigedan, awirigedum, awoergedo, awrgede, awurgde, awurigde, awweregeden, awyrgda, awyrgdan, awyrgde, awyrgdra, awyrgdum, awyrgean, awyrged, awyrgeð, awyrgedan, awyrgede, awyrgedes, awyrgedest, awyrgedne, awyrgedra, awyrgedum, awyrgenda, awyrgendan, awyrgende, awyrgendra, awyrgendum, awyrgida, awyrgoden, awyrgyd, awyrgyda, awyrgyde, awyrgydes, awyrgydon, awyrgydra, awyrgynde, awyrian, awyridan, awyridum, awyried, awyriedan, awyriede, awyriedne, awyriedum, awyrigdan, awyrigde, awyrigdon, awyrigdum, awyrige, awyriged, awyrigeda, awyrigedan, awyrigede, awyrigeden, awyrigedon, awyrigedra, awyrigedum, awyrigendan, awyrigende, owoerigdon; **āwlātan:** awlāht, awlātan, awlāton, awlātt, awlātte, awlātte, awlāttre; **āwreccan:** awræc, awræccan, awræht, awræhte, awrecon, awrecð, awrece, awrecende, awrechton, awrecst, awreht, awrehte, awrehtest, awrehton; **āwyllan:** awelled, awilled, awyl, awyldum; **āwyltan:** auæltedo, awælte, awælte, awæltedne, awæltedne, awælte, awylt, awylte, awyltne, awylton, awyltum; **æfenlācan:** æfenlacð, æfenlæhð, æfenlecð, efenlocað; **æfnan:** æfdon, æfnde, efn, efnan, efnanne, efnon, efnedan, geæfned; **æfterspyrian:** æfterspirede, æfterspurast, æfterspurian, æfterspyrgan, æfterspyrigean; **ælan:** æle, aleð; **ærnan:** ærdon, ernende, ernendum; **ættan:** aettum, aytte; **bæddan:** bæddan, bædendrae, bædendre, bædendre, bædt, beadætþ, bædændræ; **bærnan:** bændon, bænnende, bærdon, bærnæþ, bærnanne, bærdan, bærnun, bærnýð, barned, bearndon, beorndon, berdan, berene, bern, bernað, berman, bernas, bernð, bernde, berndon, berneð, bernendne, bernendo, bernendum, bernene, bernþ, bernnynde, brenden, brendon, gebærd, gebærnd, gebernað, geberneð, gebernedo, gebernes, gibern, giberne, giberned, giberneð, gibernedum, gibernes; **bætan:** bætān, bættān, bætte, gebæt; **bealcan:** belceð; **bealcettan:** balcettan, balcetteþ, bealcattāþ, bealcatte, bealcet, belccettan, belccetted, belcentan, belcet, belcettað, belcette, belceta, bilketto, bylccettāþ, bylccetteþ, elcet; **bebycgan:** bebicgan, bebicge, bebigen, beboht, bebohtan, bebohte, bebohtes, bebohtest, bebohton, bebohtyst, bebycane, bebyccenda, bebyccendo, bebycendo, bebycganne, bebycgean, bebycgando, bebycgendra, bebycggað, bebycgganne, bebycgge, bebycggen, bebyg, bebygendra, bebyges, bebygið, biboht, bibohtan, bibohtes, bibohtun, bibyccenda, bibyccende, bibyccendra, bibycende, bibycendum, bibycende, bibyge, bihyccað, bobohte; **bebyrgan:** beberienne, beberiged, beberigenne, bebirgan, bebirge, bebirged, bebirian, bebirienð, bebirig, bebirigde, bebirige, bebiriged, bebyred, bebyredest, bebyreged, bebyrgan, bebyrgdan, bebyrgeað, bebyrgean, bebyrgeanne, bebyrgedum, bebyrgan, bebyrginne, bebyriað, bebyrian, bebyrienne, bebyriaþ, bebyride, bebyried, bebyrig, bebyrgan, bebyrigdan, bebyrigde, bebyrigden, bebyrigdest, bebyrigdon, bebyrigdum, bebyrige, bebyrigean, bebyrigeanne, bebyriged, bebyrigede, bebyrigen, bebyrigendan, bebyrigenne, bebyrion, bebyrodon, bebyrwan, bibirigdon, biburiged, biburigen, bibyrgeað, bibyrge, bibyrigdum, bibyriged, bibyrigedo, bibyrigenne, bybyrge; **becēpan:** becepan; **becierran:** becerð, becerred, becierð, becierde, becierdon, becirde, becirred, becyrde, becyrdon, becyredest, becyrran, becyrre, becyrred, bicerra, bicerre; **beclyppan:** beclepte, beclip, beclipð, beclypð, beclypt, beclyptan, beclypte, beclypton, beocleoppe, bicluppeþ, biclyppeð; **beclýsan:** beclesde, beclesed, beclisde, beclisen, beclysan, beclysd, beclysedan, beclyst, biclusdon, biclused, biclysde; **becnyttan:** becnit, becnytton; **becýpan:** bechypað, bechypeð,*

*becipaþ, beciped, becipton, beclyped, becyppte, becypptest, becyppton; bedælan: bedæledne, bedelde, bedeled, bidæled, bidæledo, bideled; bedīpan: bedepð, bedeptan, bedipton, bedupe, bedypan, bedypð, bedype, bedyped, bedypīþ, bedypt, bedyptan, bedypte, bedypton, bedyptum, bideped; befæstan: bæfestan, befæsð, befæst, befæstad, befæstð, befæstene, befæstne, befæston, befæstre, befæstte, befæsttest, befæstum, befæstun, befæstyd, befeaste, befest, befastað, befestan, befeste, befeste, bifæste, bifæsted, bifæstedð, bifæsten, bifæsto, bifæstra, bifeste, bifested; befēran: befoerde; befīlan: befylað, befylan, befylð, befylde, befyliden, befyle, befyled, befyleð, befylede, befyledne, befyledum, byfulþ; befillan: befælled, befealdest; begīman: begeam, begem, begemanne, begemaþ, begemð, begemde, begemdon, begeme, begemed, begemen, begemende, begemendum, begim, begimon, beginnenden, beginnendum, begym, begymað, begyman, begymaþ, begymð, begymdan, begymde, begymden, begymdest, begymdon, begymdun, begyme, begymed, begymeð, begymede, begymen, begymendan, begymende, begymendes, begymendne, begymendum, begymenne, begymeþ, begymon, begymst, begymþ, begyn, beiy, beiyð; begyrdan: begerde, begert, begerte, begierd, begierded, begierdes, begierdest, begird, begirdænne, begirdan, begirde, begirðe, begirdest, begirdeþ, begyerde, begyrd, begyrdað, begyrdan, begyrdd, begyrden, begyrdænne, begyrdes, begyrdon, begyrdum, begyrdyd, begyrdyð, begyrdyst, begyrndon, begyrt, bigyrd, bigyrde, bigyrded, bigyrdes, bigyrdon, bygyrdan; behlānan: bilānan; behringan: behringde, behringed, behringde, behwirfan: behwerfan, behwerfed, behwurfan, behwyrfað, behwyrfde, behwyrfdon, behwyrfed, behwyrfede, behwyrfon; behwylfan: behwælfep, behwealfep, behwylfan; behydan: behed, behedan, behedde, beheddest, behid, behidaþ, behiddan, behidde, behiddest, behiddon, behiddum, behide, behit, behud, behyd, behydan, behydanne, behydd, behyðð, behydda, behyddan, behydden, behyddes, behyddest, behyddre, behyddum, behyddun, behyddyst, behydon, behydre, behydum, behyt, behyted, behytt, bihud, bihuddest, bihyd, bihydde, bihyded, bihydest, byheddest; behypan: beheped, behyped; behyran: bihyrdun; belādan: belædeþ, belæt, belede; belāfan: belæfd, belæfden, belæfeð, bileafe, bileafen, bilefdest; belāðan: beloþeþ; belecgan: beled, belegce, belegde, belegdon, belege, belegge, belygde, bilecgāð, bilegde, bileged, bileid; belyfan: belefð, belefde, belefeð, belesfen, belesfst, belfþ, bilyfæð, bilyfæn; bemānan: bemāndan, bemānene, bimānan, bimānen, bimāneþ; benāman: benāambe, benāmode, benānde, beneman, benemde, benemed; bendan: bāndað, bānde, bāndende, bānt, gebānde, gebānte, gebeindan, gebende; benemnan: benemdest, benemdon, benemnan, benemndon, binemned; bepācan: bepācean, bepācht, bepāchtum, bepāð, bepāhð, bepāhst, bepāht, bepāhte, bepāhtest, bepāht, bepeçð, bepeçtumne, bepeht, bepehtes, bipāceð, pepāhð; beprīwan: beprewan; berāsan: behrāson, berāsað, berāsað, berāst, beresde; berācan: berāc; bereccan: bereccan; berian: berode, gibered; berindran: berynde; berīpan: berepað, beriped, beripede, beripte, beryp, beryptan, berypte, berypton; bescencan: biscencte; besēcan: besohte; besencan: besāncan, besāncð, besānce, besānced, besāncedð, besānct, besānctan, besāncte, besānced, besānct, besāinte, besenca, besencanne, besenceað, besencean, besencgte, besenct, besenctan, besencte, besencton, besenctun, besengte, besenked, besent, besente, bisāncenne, bisāncan, bisānce, bisānced, bisāncedð, bisāncede, bisencte, bisenctun; besendan: besāncdest, besent; besettan: besæt, besætte, besect, besectum, beset, beseted, besetne, besetton, besettum, biset, biseted, biseteð; besilfran: besylfrede; beslēpan: beslepte; besnādan: besnādan; bespātan: bespātan; bestīman: bestemdon, bestemed, bistemed, bistemid; betācan: bætācen, bātece, bāteht, beateht, beotecen, beotehte, betace, betācen, betacte, betācc, betācean, betāchð, betāchte, betācon, betāhcð,*



*betæhð, betæhne, betæhst, betæht, betæhtan, betæhte, betæhten, betæhtest, betæhtne, betæhton, betæhtre, betæhtum, betæhtun, betaht, betahte, betahten, betahtum, beteace, betahte, betec, betecen, beteht, betehtan, betehhte, betehtum, betyhte, bitæcen, bitæht, bitæhte, bitæiht, bitece, bytayt; **bētan**: bed, betanne, beton, bettan, bette, betton, boetanne, boetas, boetende, boetes, gebætan, gebæte, gebed, gebed, gebest, gebet, gebeta, gebetað, gebetæð, gebetan, gebetanne, gebete, gebete, gebeten, gebetende, gebetenne, gebetest, gebetep̃, gebetne, gebeton, gebetst, gebetstu, gebett, gebettan, gebette, gebette, gebettest, gebetton, gebettum, gebetum, gebetun, geboeta, geboetad, geboetað, geboetat, geboeton, geboettande, geboette, gebte, giboeta, giboetado, giboetadum, giboeted, ibæteð, ibete; **betellan**: beteald, betealde, betealdon, bitellen; **betwuxsendan**: betwuxsende; **betȳnan**: betiendon, betiene, betiened, betine, betined, betun, betunæð, betuned, betyndan, betyndum, bituned, bitunon, bitynde, bityndo, bityndum, bityned; **betrynan**: betyridum; **beðencan**: beðænce, beðæncen, beðences, beðoht, beðohtan, beðohte, beðohten, beðohton, beþænce, beþancenu, beþeance, beþencean, beþenceon, beþenched, beþencon, beþoht, beþohtan, beþohte, beþohtest, beþohton, beþuncan, biðencanne, biþence, biþencean, biþencen, biþencest, biþeng; **beðryccan**: biþrycton; **bedyrnan**: bidernan, bidyrned; **bewæfan**: bewafed, bewefed; **bewægan**: biwægan, biwægde, biwægde; **bewendan**: bewænde, bewendre, bewente; **bewyllan**: bewyl, bewyll; **bewyrcean**: beweorcean, beworht, beworhte, beworhtne, beworhton, bewrohtest, bewyrcean, bewyrcean, biuorthæ, biwyrcean; **bieldan**: gebælde, gebælded, gebeld, gebild, gebyld, gebyldað, gebylde, gebylded, gebyldon, gebyldum, gibelde; **blæcan**: blæcean; **bliccettan**: bliccetað, bliccytte, bliccetende, blyccyt, blycetaþ, blyccyttynde; **blyscan**: bliscan; **brēgan**: brægð, brægde, brægden, breganne, bregdan, breggan, breganne, bregian, bregyde, breigð, brygede, gebrægede, gebregð, gebregde, gebregede, gebregþ; **brēman**: bryman, brymð, brymde, bryme, brymenne; **brengan**: beorht, brencð, brencgas, breng, brenga, brengæn, breganne, brengas, brengendum, bringo, brocton, broht, brohtan, brohte, brohten, brohtes, brohtest, brohton, brohtun, gebrængað, gebreingendum, gebrencgen, gebreng, gebrenga, gebrengað, gebrengæð, gebrengan, gebrengð, gebrengge, gebrengge, gebrenggean, gebrengen, gebrenges, gebrengest, gebrodton, gebrohtan, gebrohte, gebrohten, gebrohtest, gebrohton, gebrohtun, gibreng, gibrenga, gibrengað, gibrengge, gibrohte, gibrohtes, gibrohtest, gibrohtun; **brogdettan**: bredetende, brocdaettendi, broddettan, broddettendne, brodetende, brodettendne, brodettynne, brogdaethendi, brogdetende, brottetende; **bryrdan**: bryrð; **brȳtan**: briton, bryttað, brytte, brytton, brytyð, byt, gebrietæþ, gebritie, gebryt, gebryte, gebrytende, gebrytte, gebryttest; **bylgan**: gebiligdon, gebylian, gebyligdum; **byrgan**: beorgan, beorge, beorgeð, beorgenne, bergað, bergan, bergaþ, bergde, bergean, bergeð, bergen, bergenne, berien, berigde, birgaþ, birgde, birgdon, birge, birgeað, birgean, birgende, birigde, birige, burigde, burigede, byrede, byrga, byrgað, byrgean, byrgest, byrian, byridon, byrie, byrieden, byrig, byrgan, byrigdan, byrigde, byrigdest, byrigdon, byrige, byrigean, byrigeð, byrigene, byrigenne, byrigþ, geberge, gebergeð, gebergenne, gebirgeð, gebirigde, gebirigdon, gebyrged, gebyrgið, gebyrigde, gebyrod, gibergað, gibirgað, gibirgeð, gibyrgedo, iburied, iburiged; **cēlan**: cæle, celanne, coelende, keled; **cēmban**: cæm, cæmde, cēmdan, cēmde; **cennan**: cænð, cænde, cænnað, cænnan, cænne, cænned, cænned, cænnen, cænnende, cænneþ, cænþ, ceid, cen, cenð, cendan, cende, cendon, cendun, cened, cenna, cennendum, cennes, cennyð, cennynde, censt, cenþ, cynð, cynnað, cynnan, cynne, cynnede, gecened, gekenned, gicendo, gicenned, icenned, kend, kenð, kende, kenðe, kennedæn, kennen, kennenden, kenneþ, kinde, kynnað; **cēpan**: cæpton, cepanne, cepon, cepte, cepten, cepton, cewte, chepen, kep, kepan, kepð, kepe, kepon, keptan,*

*kepten, kepton; cīdan: cedun, cid, cidan, cidanne, ciddan, cidden, ciddesð, ciddest, cidenda, cidendan, cidendum, cidon, cidt, cit, cipeþ, citt, cydaþ, cydde, cyde, cydende, kyð, kydde; cīegan: cægeþ, ceð, cede, ceg, cega, cegað, cegan, ceganne, cegas, cegaþ, cegð, cegde, cegde, cegdest, cegdon, cegdun, cege, cegean, cegeaþ, ceged, cegen, cegende, ceges, cegian, cegst, cegþ, ceig, ceiga, ceigað, ceiganne, ceigas, ceigde, ceigdon, ceigdun, ceigeð, ceigendæ, ceigende, ceigendes, ceigendo, ceigenne, ceiges, chide, chieð, chigð, chige, chigende, ciað, ciaþ, cig, cigað, cigæð, cigan, cigað, cigð, cigdan, cigde, cigden, cigdest, cigdon, cige, cigeað, cigean, ciged, cigeð, cigede, cigen, cigende, cigendne, cigendra, cigendum, cigeþ, cigge, ciggen, ciggende, ciggendra, cigst, cigþ, cigynne, ciidon, cion, cygað, cygan, cygaþ, cygde, cygdest, cygdon, cygeað, cygean, cygen, cygendra, cygendre; cierran: cærde, caerde, cearde, cearro, ceorrat, cer, cerdan, cerde, cerdest, cerdon, cerdun, cerende, cerr, cerra, cerrað, cerræð, cerræn, cerran, cerranne, cerras, cerraþ, cerrde, cerre, cerreð, cerrende, cerringe, cerrendum, cerro, cerþ, cherde, chyrdon, cierge, cierdon, cirð, cirde, cirden, cirdon, cirrað, cirran, cirrane, cirranne, cirraþ, cirre, cirreð, cirrede, cirren, cirrende, cirrendræ, cirreþ, cirst, cryrred, cyr, cyrd, cyrð, cyrdan, cyrde, cyrden, cyrdest, cyrdon, cyrr, cyrra, cyrrað, cyrræn, cyrran, cyrranne, cyrraþ, cyrrre, cyrred, cyrreð, cyrren, cyrrendan, cyrrende, cyrrendum, cyrrenne, cyrrest, cyrreþ, cyrron, cyrst; clæman: clæm, clæman, clæme, clæn; clæppettan: clæppitað, cleppetende; clyppan: cleopode, cleopodo, cleoppoð, clependum, cliopende, clioppende, clipian, clippende, clipte, clypode, clyppynde, clypte, clypton; cneordlæcan: gecneordlæcon, gecneordlæhte, gecneorlæce, gecnerdlæce, gecnyrdlæcað, gecnyrdlæce, icnorlæche; cnyllan: clyllnð, clynede, clyniga, cnelle, cnille, cnylð, cnylde, cnyllas, cnyllenda, gecnilledum, gecnyllendum; cnyssan: cnys, cnysað, cnysð, cnysdan, cnysdon, cnysed, cnysedan, cnysede, cnysedon, cnysende, cnysest, cnyson, cnyssa, cnyssande, cnyssyn, cnyst, cnyste, cnysyde, cnyssende, gecnysed, gecnysede, gecnysedra, gecnysedre, gecnysedum, gecnysyde; cnyttan: cnitton, cnyt, cnyte, cnytto; cweccan: cwahton, cwahte, cweccan, cwecð, cweceð, cwecyð, cwehte, cwehten, cwehton, cwehtun; cwellan: cualde, cuellanne, cwæaldan, cwælde, walde, cwæaldan, cwælde, cwæaldest, cwæaldon, cwealle, cwelð, cweleþ, cwellað, cwellanne, cwellendum, cwellene, cwelst, cwelþ, cwoellanne, kwealde; cwēman: cueme, cuoemendra, cwæmdon, cwæne, cwemað, cwemæn, cweman, cwemanne, cwemdan, cwemendra, cwemene, cwemon, gecwæman, gecwæmde, gecwemanne, gecwemdan, gecwemdon, gecwemdun, gecwemodon, gecwime, gequemman, gicuoema, gicuoemde, gicuoemdon, gicuoeme, gicuoemed, gicuoemes, gicweme, icwæmdon, icwemde, icwemdest, quemde; cwylman: cuelmdon, cwælmed, cwælmeð, cwaelmen, cwealmde, cwelmað, cwelnde, cwelmdon, cwelmed, cwelmeð, cwelmen, cwelmende, cwelmmann, cwelmyð, cwilmð, cwilmde, cwylm, cwylma, gecwilmed, gecwylmdon; cwýsan: cwysdest, cwyst; cýðan: ciðde, ciðe, ciþað, ciþe, cithe, cuð, cuðð, cudde, cuddon, cuðe, cuðeþ, cuþæn, cuþænne, cuþan, cuþe, cuþen, cyað, cyð, cyða, cyðæ, cyðan, cyðanne, cydd, cyddan, cyðdan, cyðde, cyððe, cydden, cyðden, cyðdest, cyðdest, cyddon, cyððon, cyddun, cyðo, cyðon, cyðu, cystþ, cyþ, cyþað, cyþæ, cyþæd, cyþæþ, cyþam, cyþan, cyþdan, cyþde, cyþðe, cyþdest, cyþdon, cyþe, cyþen, cyþenda, cyþende, cyþendes, cyþendre, cyþendum, cyþenne, cyþon, cyþu, gecedde, geceþan, gecided, gecipaþ, gecipes, gecuð, gecudde, gecuded, gecyð, gecyð, gecyðad, gecyðanne, gecyðd, gecyðð, gecyðð, gecyðdan, gecyððdest, gecyðde, gecyððe, gecyðdest, gecyðdne, gecyðdon, gecyðdon, gecyðdun, gecyðet, gecydra, gecyþ, gecyþæþ, gecyþan, gecyþanne, gecyþdan, gecyþeð, gecyþende, gecyþet, gecyþon, gekyd, gekyðan, gekyðanne, gekydd, gekyðð, gekyððæþ, gekydd, gekyðe, gekyþe, gicyðeð, icyd, icydd, icyðed, keðe, keþe, kið, kidde, kiðe, kith, kithan, kiþe, kithe, kuþe, kydað,*

*kyðað, kyðæ, kyðan, kyðanne, kyðaþ, kyðde, kyddon, kyðdon, kyddun, kyde, kyðe, kyðeð, kyðen, kyþ, kyþað, kyþan, kyþanne, kythe, kyþe, kyþende; cýpan: cheptan, cyptest, cypton; cyspan: cyspan, gecypsyde, gecyspydra; cyssan: cessende, ciste, ckstf, cussan, cys, cyssan, cyssanne, cyssed, cyssennde, cyssinde, cyst, cystan, cyston, cystun, gecyste, gecyston, gicysse, gicyste, keste, kiste, kiston, kysse; dædbētan: dædbætende, dædbetan, dædbetendan, dædbetenden, dædbetendum, dædbettendan, dætbete, dæþbetendum, dedbetan, deþbetendan; dæftan: dæftan; dælan: dælænne, dælanne, dældan, dæledum, dælene, dæles, dæleth, daellu, dælon, dælst, gedæla, gedælanne, gedældan, gedaelde, gedældun, gedæle, gedælyd, gedalaþ, gedelan, gedelde, gedelde, gedeldon, gedeldun, gedele, gedele, gedeled, gedeled, gidælde, gidældun, gidæle, gidæled, idælede, idælen; dēlan: gedælde, gedaelde, gedæledan, gedælede, gedæledne, gedæledre, gedælyd, gedēled, gidælde, gidæled, idælede; dēman: dæmdan, dæmed, deema, dema, demæ, demæð, demænne, demæþ, demanne, demast, demd, demdan, demdu, demend, demene, demenna, deminde, deminde, demme, demo, demon, demsþu, demþ, demyd, demyð, demyde, demynde, doem, doema, doemað, ðoemað, doemað, doeman, doemanne, doemas, doemð, doemde, doemdest, doeme, doemed, doemeð, doemende, doemendo, doemenne, doemes, ðoemes, doemest, doemeþ, doemid, doemit, doemmende, doemnl, doemo, doemu, doemud, doende, doeomo, dom, domad, ðomeð, gedæmdan, gedæmde, gedæmed, gedema, gedemð, gedemdan, gedemst, gedoema, gedoemað, gedoemas, gedoemde, gedoeme, gedoemed, gedoemeð, gedoemedo, gedoemende, gedoemendo, gedoemeþ, gedoemo, gidoem, gidoema, gidoemað, gidoemas, gidoemde, gidoemdest, gidoeme, gidoemed, gidoemeð, gidoemede, gidoeomed, idemed; derian: dærede, dæriað, dærigen, dera, deræð, derast, deregað, deret, dergen, dergende, deriæn, derian, derianne, deriat, derien, deriendan, derigað, derigað, derigan, derige, derigeð, derigen, derigendan, derigende, derigendum, derigenne, derigeþ, dērit, derode, derodon, derud, derude, dyrige, gæderod, gederedes, gederod, gederode; diernan: diernden, dirneð, dyrnan, dyrnde, dyrndest, dyrndun, dyrne, dyrnþ; dræfan: dræuæst, gedræfde, gedrefdum, gedrefede, gedrefene, gedrefod, gedrefode, gedrefyd, gedrefyde, gedreued, gedreuedde, gedreuede, gedroed, gedroefad, gedroefd, gedroefde, gedroefed, gedroefede, gedroefedo, gedrofde, gidroefed, gidroefid, idrefed; drēfan: dræfa, dræfdest, dræfene, dref, drefan, drefde, drefdes, drefdest, drefdon, drefede, drefynde, dreued, gedefð, gedræfan, gedræfð, gedræfdon, gedræfe, gedræfþ, gedrefdan, gedrefdes, gedrefdest, gedrefdon, gedrefdun, gedrefdyst, gedrefe, gedrefeda, gedrefende, gedrefendum, gedrefodon, gedrefon, gedrefs, gedrefst, gedrefþ, gedrefyð, gedrefyst, gedreuað, gedreuest, gedroefað, gedroefdes, gedroefdun, gedroefed, gedroefende, gedroefes, gedrofdes, gedryfed, gidroefað, gidroefde; drencan: drænçe, dræncean, drænctan, drænctest, dreccest, drecende, dreintes, drencað, drencæst, drencanne, ðrencð, drenceað, drenctan, drencte, drenctes, drenctest, drencton, drenctyst, drencyde, drengtest, drentes, drenton, drinc, drincten, drynctun, gedræncte, gedrenced, gedrenced, gedrencte, gedrengcet, gidrenceð; drýfan: gedræfde, gedræfed, gedrefd, gedrefde, gedrefdum, gedrefed, gedrefede, gedrefedes, gedrefedne, gedrefedra, gedrefedre, gedrefedu, gedrefedum, gedrefene, gedrefod, gedrefode, gedrefyd, gedrefyde, gedreued, gedreuedde, gedreuede, gedroed, gedroefad, gedroefd, gedroefde, gedroefed, gedroefede, gedroefedo, gedrofde, gidroefed, gidroefid, idrefed; drýgan: dreide, dreigeð, driað, drig, drigð, drigde, drigdest, drige, drigean, drigeaþ, drigeð, dry, dryga, drygas, drygdes; drýman: dremað, dreman, dremaþ, dremdon, dreme, dremeð, dremene, driman, drimaþ, drymanne, drymendand, drymendra, drymon; drýpan: dripe, dripende, drupe, druppe, drypte, drypton; drysnan: gidrysnad, gidryсне; dwæscan: dwæsta; dýfan: defde, dyfde,*

gedifed, gedyfed; **dynian**: denede, dynegendum; **dȳpan**: deped, ðepeð, depid, depið, depte, depu, dypd, dypte, gedeped, gedipeð; **dyrstlācan**: durstlāhte, dyrstelece, dyrstlācæ, dyrstlācen, dyrstlāhtest, dyrstlece, gedyrstlece, gedyrstlāc, gedyrstlācan, gedyrstlācat, gedyrstlācð, gedyrstlācean, gedyrstlācende, gedyrstlāhð, gedyrstlāhst, gedyrstlāht, gedyrstlāhte, gedyrstlāhtest, gedyrstlāþ, gedyrstlece, gedyrstlechte, gedyrstlehtest, gedyrstlice; **dyttan**: dettan, dytton; **ēaðmēdan**: ædmedde, ædmedest, ædmetten, eadmed, eaðmeddest, eadmedede, eadmedigan, eadmet, eaðmet, eadmette, geadmedað, geeadmætæð, geeadmedað, geeadmettað, geeaðmedað; **ecgan**: egede, egide; **edhwyrfan**: ædhwyrfe, ædhwyrfte, edhwirfte; **edlācan**: ædlāchð, edlācean, edlācendum, edlāhtum, geædlāhte, geætlācæð, geedlācend, geedlācon, geedlāhð, geedlāhte, geedleacð, geedlehte, geedlecð, geedlecon, geedlecest, geedlehte, gehyðleçt, geyðlācan; **efenlācan**: efenlāht, geæfenlācan, geæfenlācap, geæfenlācð, geæfenlāce, geefenlācað, geefenlācæð, geefenlācð, geefenlāceað, geefenlācean, geefenlācæð, geefenlācen, geefenlācende, geefenlācendum, geefenlācenne, geefenlāchen, geefenlācon, geefenlācynde, geefenlāhð, geefenlāht, geefenlāhte, geefenlāhtest, geefenlāhton, geefenlāç, geefenlece, geefenlēce, geefenlēceað, geeuenlāc, geeuenlācan, geeuenlācð, geeuenlācende, geeuenlācenne, geeuenlāhte, geeuenlāhton, geeuenlecð, gefenlāced; **efnan**: æfdon, æfnað, æfnan, æfnde, efnanne, efnodon, efnedan, geæfnan, geæfnde, geæfnodon; **efnettān**: efnete; **eftcyrran**: eftcerde, eftcerdon, eftcerdun, eftcerrað, eftcerras, eftcerrdon, eftcerreð, eftcerrende, eftcerrendum, eftcerro, eftcyrryð; **eftgecyrran**: eftgecerde, eftgecerra, eftgecerras, eftgecerrdon, eftgecerreð, eftgecerres, eftgicerde, eftgicerdun, eftgicerrað, eftgicerras; **eodorcan**: edreceð, oðercende; **erian**: ære, æriende, ærige, era, erad, eræð, erast, erat, eregendne, erigian, ergendan, ergende, ergendum, eriað, erianne, erien, eriendne, erienne, erigan, eriganne, erige, erigean, erigen, erigende, erigenne, erode, hergende, hergendne; **ēstan**: estað; **ettan**: ettan; **fāgettan**: fagetteð, faggetað; **fāegan**: fædum, faedun, faehit, faethit; **fāeman**: fæmð, fæmenda, fæmendre; **fāeran**: færað, ferende; **fāestan**: fæs, fæsð, fæst, fæstað, fæstan, fæstane, fæstanne, fæstas, fæstap, faeste, fæste, fæstendo, fæstendum, fæstene, fæsto, fæston, fæstte, fæstun, festæ, fęstan, feste, festen, festende, festenne, sæstan; **fāetan**: fædan, fædde, fædde, fætað, fættan, sætten, sætten; **fāedan**: fædden, fæddon, fædende, fædenne, fedæð, fedæt, fedanne, fedd, feddan, fedden, feddest, fedend, fedyd, fedyð, fedyndne, fedyndum, fedyst, feod, fet, fetst, fett, foed, foedað, foedæs, foedanne, foeddan, foedde, foeddon, foeded, foedeð, foedeð, foedende, foedendne, foedendo, foedendra, foedendum, foedes, foedest, foedeþ, gefedd, gefoeded, gifoeded; **fāegan**: fegean, fegen, feidon, gefægð, gefægde, gefæge, gefegean, gefegedon, gefegud, gefehð, gifoega, gifoeged, gifoegedo, gifoegid, ifeige; **fāelan**: fælæð, fæleð, felað, feleð, felen, foele, gefelað, gefelan, gefeld, gefelð, gefeldan, gefeldon, gefele, gefelen, gefelende, gefelest, gefelst, gefelþ, gefoelde, gefylde, gifoela, gifoelað, gifoelæ, gifoelde, gifoele, ifelæð, ifelde, ifeleð; **feorran**: feorran, ferren, fir, fyrþ, gefyrred; **fēran**: færde, færdon, feorde, feorden, feordon, feordun, feræt, feran, feranne, ferd, ferð, ferdan, ferde, ferdege, ferdn, ferdest, ferdon, ferðon, ferdun, feredæ, ferendum, feres, foerdun, foer, foeran, foerde, foerdes, foerdo, foerdon, foerdun, foerende, frean, fyr, fyrde, fyrdest, gefeordon, gefeferanne, geferdan, geferdo, gefered, gefoerde, gefoerdon, gefoerdun, gefoerende, gifeordon, gifered, gifoera, gifoerde, uerdon; **ferian**: færede, færedon, færige, færingan, færode, ferad, ferade, feredæ, feredon, feredun, ferende, ferendon, fergað, fergan, ferganne, fergean, fergen, feriað, feriað, ferian, ferianne, feriaþ, ferien, ferigan, ferige, ferigeað, ferigean, ferigen, ferigende, ferigenne, ferion, ferion, ferodan, ferode, feroden, ferodest, ferud, ferude, fyredon, fyrige, gefærde, gefæræd, gefere, gefered, geferede,

geferedon, geferge, gefered, geferoode, geferedon, gefeferud, gefeferude, gifered, ifæred; **fērlæcan**: gefærlæce, gefærlæc, gefærlæcað, gefærlæce, gefærlæcean, gefærlæhton, gefærlætenne, gefærlæcð, ifærlæche; **flȳgan**: filiað, flegdon, fliað, flicþ, fligde, flyhð; **forbærnan**: farbærndon, farbearnde, forbæned, forbærndon, forbærn, forbærnað, forbærnanne, forbærnd, forbærndan, forbærndan, forbærnde, forbærnden, forbærndes, forbærndon, forbærndu, forbærndun, forbærne, forbærnede, forbærnedu, forbærnend, forbærnene, forbærnet, forbærnnan, forbærnne, forbærnon, forbærnon, forbærnyð, forbærnynde, forbeande, forbearnde, forbearndon, forbernað, forbernæn, forbernan, forbernd, forbernð, forbernde, forbernde, forberndun, forberne, forberned, forberneð, forbernen, forbernende, forbernes, forberneþ, forbernon, forberneþ, forndon; **forbigan**: forbegan, forbegde, forbeged, forbegid, forbigað, forbigan, forbigdan, forbigde, forbigean, forbygan, forbygde; **forcierran**: forceorf, forceorran, forcer, forcerdan, forcerde, forcerdes, forcerran, forcerre, forcerred, forcerreð, forcerrede, forcerredu, forcerrende, forcerrendum, forcerrest, forcerryt, forcir, forcirde, forcirdest, forcired, forcirran, forcirred, forcirreð, forcirrede, forcirrest, forcyr, forcyrdan, forcyrdon, forcyrdyst, forcyrrað, forcyrre, forcyrred, forcyrreþ, forcyrryd, forcyrryð, forcyrryde, forcyrrynde, forterrydu; **forelæman**: forclaemid; forclyccan: forcliccet, forcliccende; **forcwȳsan**: forcwisde, forcysde; **forcȳðan**: forcyððed, forcyðed; **fordæman**: fordæmed, fordem, fordemað, fordemænne, fordemanne, fordemda, fordemdan, fordemdum, fordemet; **fordrencan**: fordræncte, fordrencan, fordrencean, fordrenctan, fordrencte, fordrencton; **fordyttan**: fordett, fordette, forditt, fordittan, forditte, forditton, forduttænde, fordutte, fordutted, fordyde, fordydton, fordyt, fordyteð, fordyttat, fordyttendre, fordyttoð, fordytton, fordyttum, fordyttyð, fordyttynde; **forecȳðan**: foreciðað, forecȳþ, forekyðæþ, forekydde, forekyþe; **forefēran**: forefoerde; foregesettan: foregesettum, foregesetne; **forelēoran**: foreleore, foreleose, foreliorende, forliorde, forliorende; foresendan: foresænde; **foresettan**: foræsetten, forasetan, forasetne, forasett, forasettan, foreset, foresete, foresetton, foresettu, foresettun, forsetton; **foreðencan**: forðence, foreðencean, foreþæncð, foreþænd, foreþencean, foreþencende; **forfēran**: forferdan, forferden; **forgægan**: forgægean, forgægendan, forgæian, forgæið, forgæigð, forgæwað, forgegan; **forgyltan**: forgelte, forgilt, forgulte, forgylt, forgyltað, forgyltne, forgyltum; **forhīenan**: forhyndan, forhynde, forhynde, forhyned, forhynend; **forhwierfan**: ferhwyrfedum, forhwyrfað, forhwerfað, forhwerfdan, forhwerfde, forhwerfde., forhwerfdon, forhwerfed, forhwerfede, forhwerfedum, forhwerfende, forhwierfað, forhwierfdan, forhwierfde, forhwirfað, forhwirfdan, forhwirfed, forhwirfeda, forhwirfedan, forhwirfede, forhwyrf, forhwyrfað, forhwyrfð, forhwyrfda, forhwyrfdan, forhwyrfde, forhwyrfdon, forhwyrfdum, forhwyrfe, forhwyrfed, forhwyrfedan, forhwyrfedne, forhwyrfedum, forhwyrfende, forhwyrfeþ, forhwyrwed, forhwyrwed, forhyrued, forwyrf; **forhȳdan**: forhyddan; **forhyrdan**: forhirdan; **forieldan**: forælde, forelden, foreldit, forelt, forgulde, forhilt, forielð, forielt, forilde, forilden, forildo, forylda, foryldað, foryldan, foryilde, forylden, foryldon; **forlædan**: forlædanne, forlædd, forlæddan, forlædonne, forlæt, forlæt; **forlæran**: forlæræþ, forlæranne, forlerden; **forneðan**: forneþde; **forpæran**: forpæran, forperað; **forscrencan**: forscrænc, forscræncað, forscrænca, forscræncð, forscrænctan, forscræncte, forscrænctest, forscrængtest, forscrecendre, forscrecene, forscrecend, forscrenct, forscrenctan, forscrencte; **forscyttan**: forscuttet, forscyttan, forscytton; **forsettan**: forsete, forseted, forseteþ; **forspendan**: forspendon; **forspildan**: forspild, forspildan, forspildon, forspildt, forspildyst, forspiltst, forswiltst; **forspillian**: ferspild, forspil, forspild, forspilð, forspildan, forspildes, forspildet, forspildo, forspildon, forspildun, forspilet, forspillam, forspillan, forspillanne, forspillð, forspillene, forspillon,

*forspils, forspilst, forspilþ, forsplst, forspyld, forspylð, forspylde, forspylton, forspyllan, forspyllð, forspylle, forspylled, forspylþ, forswilcð, forswilde, forswildon; forstytan: forstynded, forstynt, forstyntaþ; forswælan: forspeldon, forswælæd, forswæld, forswælldon, forswælde, forswelð, forswele, forsweled, forswelede; forswīðan: forswið, forswiðede, forswyð; fortendan: fortendon, fortendun; fortreddan: fortreddon; fortyhtan: faertyhted; forðbregan: forðbrængð, forðbregan, forðbregð, forðbregedð, forðbroht, forðbrohtan, forðbrohte, forðbrohton, forþbroht, forþbrohte; forðencan: forðæncen, forðencan, forðoht, forðohton, forþæncende, forþencð, forþoht, forþohte, forþohte, forþohton; forðfēran: forðfærde, forðfærdon, forðfæred, forðfæredne, fordfeorde, fordferd, forðferd, forðferð, forðferda, forðferdan, forðferdum, forðferedo, forðferedum, forðferendan, forðferendne, forðferendum, forðfoered, forðfyrd, forþferd, forþferdan, forþferdum, forþferdum, forþferedum, forþferendan, forþfoerde; forðgecīgan: forðgeciað, forðgecigæð; forðgelæðan: forðgelæddan, forðgelæddum, forðgelædedre, forðgelaedes, forðgelaedu, forðgelædyn, forðgelæt, forðgelætt, forðgelede, forðgelet; forðgelēoran: forðgeleorað, forðgeleorde, forðgeleored, forðgeleorodon, forþgeleored; forðræstan: forðræst, forðræstes, forðræstet, forðræstne, fordreste, forðræste, forðræste, forðræste, forðræsted, forðrested, forðræsted, forðræsted, forðrestende, forðræstende, forðræstes, forþræstes, forþræstum, forþræstyð, forþræstyð, forþræstyde, forþræstynde, forþræstyst, forþrest, forþreste, forþræsted; forðroccettan: forþracette; forðryccan: forðreccen, forðriccende, forðrycca, forðryccen, forðrycte, forþricce, forþriccað, forþricced, forþriccyn, forþricte, forþryced, forþrycte; forðyppan: forðypeð, forðyppyð, forþirpeþ; forwrēgan: forewregde, forwregan, forwregdest, forwreigde, forwreiged; forwyrzan: ferworhte, forweorht, forwerce, forwerhte, forwerken, forwirce, forwirhte, forwirken, forworht, forworhta, forworhtan, forworhte, forworhtest, forworhtne, forworhton, forworhtra, forworhtre, forworhtum, forwrihtan, forwroht, forwrohte, forwrouht, forwruhte, forwurhte, forwyrceað, forwyrcean, forwyrht, forwyrhta, forwyrhtan, forwyrhte, forwyrhtne, forwyrhton, forwyrhtum, forwyrht; foryrman: foryrmðe; framācyrran: framacir, framacyr; framāwendan: framawend, framawendan, framawent; fremedlæcan: fremedlætede; fylgan: gefelge, gefeligedð, gefuilgide, gefylgan, gefylgas, gefylgde, gefylgedð, gefylgend, gefylgende, gefylgendo, gefylgendum, gefylges, gifylga, gifylga, gifylgað, gifylge, gifylgedð, gifylgede, gifylgedon, gifylgende; fyllan: felden, filde, fille, fulde, fulden, fullæð, fulle, fullen, fulleþ, fyl, fylde, fylde, fyldest, fylton, fyllæð, fyllanne, fylledda, gefælde, gefelden, gefeldest, gefell, gefellæð, gefellan, gefellð, gefelle, gefelle, gefelled, gefelleð, gefelledde, gefellede, gefelledum, gefellen, gefellende, gefeolde, gefielde, gefild, gefild, gefildon, gefillað, gefillæð, gefillæþ, gefillan, gefillaþ, gefille, gefilled, gefilleð, gefillede, gefilledre, gefillen, gefillend, gefillenne, gefillest, gefilleþ, gefillon, gefilþ, gefulde, gefuldon, gefullæð, gefullan, gefulle, gefulled, gefullede, gefullen, gefullest, gefullyde, gefyð, gefyl, gefyld, gefylð, gefylda, gefyldan, gefyldde, gefylden, gefyldest, gefyldon, gefyldre, gefyldu, gefyldum, gefyled, gefyledum, gefylenne, gefyll, gefyllað, gefyllæð, gefyllæþ, gefyllanne, gefyllidum, gefyllreddre, gefyllredra, gefyllede, gefyllod, gefyllodð, gefyllode, gefyllon, gefyllu, gefyllun, gefyllid, gefyllidð, gefyllide, gefyllidne, gefyllidne, gefyllist, gefylliþ, gefylþ, gesylled, geuyllede, gifælle, gifylde, gifyldest, gifyldon, gifyldun, gifyll, gifyllað, gifylldest, gifylle, gifylledð, gifylles, gyfelled, gyfylde, ifulled, ifullede, ifullet, ifulleþ, ifylda, ifylde, ifyled, ifylled, ifyllede; fylstan: felste, filstað, filstan, filste, filsteð, filstenne, fulst, fulstan, fylstað, fylstanna, fylstanne, fylstendum, fylstene, fylston, fyltan, gefelste, gefilst, gefilsta, gefilstan, gefilstaþ, gefilste, gefilsted, gefilstendum, gefilsteþ, gefilteþ, gefylsta, gefylstaþ, gefylstan, gefylstane, gefylstanne, gefylstendum, gefylststed; fyrhtan: fryhtendo, fyrht, fyrhtan, fyrhte,*

fyrhton, gefyrht, gefyrhtad, gefyrhte, gefyrhtedo, gifyrhted; **geondlihtan**: geondlihtan; **geondsēcan**:  
 geondsecð, geondsecþ, geondsot, geondsothte, gindsecð; **geondsendan**: eondsend, geondsænd;  
**geondstredan**: geondstred; **geonglācan**: gynglāhte, iunglāhte; grētan: gegret, gegretað, gegretanne,  
 gegreton, gegrettan, gegrette, gegretton, gegrettre, gegrettum, gegretun, gegroeta, gegroeta, gegroetę,  
 gegroeted, gegroette, gigroeta, gigroetað, gigroette, gloeto, greet, greo, gret, gretað, gretan, gretan,  
 gretanne, grete, greteð, greten, gretende, gretet, greteþ, greth, greton, greton, grett, grettan, grette, grette,  
 gretton, griete, groeta, groetað, groetas, groeton, groette, groetu, groetun; gryndan: gewrynded;  
**gyltan**: gegiltað, gegylt, gegyltan, gegylte, gegylte, gegylteð, gegylton, giltendan, gulteð, gylde, gyltað,  
 gyltan, gylte, gylte, gylten, gyltenda, gyltendan, gyltendra, gyltendum, gyltenra, gyltyndum; **gyrdan**:  
 gegyrd, gegyrde, gert, gertest, gigyrd, gigyrded, girde, girt, gyrd, gyrda, gyrdan, gyrt; **gyrretan**: gyrretynde;  
**hāmettan**: hamet, hametað, hamettan; **hæftan**: gehæfð, gehæft, gehæfta, gehæftad, gehæfte, gehæften,  
 gehæften, gehæftende, gehæftendne, gehæftendra, gehæftendum, gehæftne, gehæfton, gehæftum, gehæftum,  
 gehæftne, geheaftern, geheft, geheftad, geheftað, geheftæþ, gehefte, gehefted, geheftra, geheftum, hæft,  
 hæftan, hæftene, hæftne, hæfton, ihæft; **hælan**: gehael, gehæl, gehælan, gehælanne, gehæld, gehæld,  
 gehælde, gehældan, gehælde, gehælde, gehældes, gehældes, gehælde, gehældo, gehældon, gehældum,  
 gehældyst, gehæledo, gehæledon, gehælen, gehælende, gehælendra, gehælene, gehælo, gehælod, gehælon,  
 gehælþ, gehælu, gehælun, gehælyd, gehald, gehalden, gehaled, gehaled, gehalede, gehaleþe, geheald,  
 gehealde, gehealden, gehelanne, gehelð, gehelde, gehelde, geheldest, geheldest, gehele, gehelēd, gehelen,  
 gehelend, gehelþ, gihæl, gihæla, gihælde, gihælde, gihælo, gihæle, gihæled, gihæledo, gihælun, hael,  
 hæl, hæla, hælæð, hælæn, hælanne, hælcan, hælde, hældun, haele, hæle, hælede, hæledo,  
 hælenda, hælendan, hælendne, hælendum, haeles, hæles, hælo, hælön, hælýð, hælýnde, halan, haleð, halen,  
 halene, halenne, halo, healan, healde, heþ, hele, helendan, helende, helendum, helo, hieldon, hieleð,  
 hihælede, ihælde, ihæled, ihælede, ihæleden, ihælen; **hæman**: gehame, hæm, hæman, hæman, hæmanne,  
 hæmdan, hæmde, hæmnenne, hæmon, heme, hēme, hemende; **hænan**: hænan, hæne, hænen, hænst, hene,  
 henen, hynst; **hæppan**: hæpte; **hætan**: gehæt, gehæte, hæ, hætan, hætanne, hæte, hæteþ, hætte; **hættian**:  
 hættende; **hædan**: geheded, gehidde, gehiddum, gehided, gehildum, gehyd, gehyð, gehydd, gehydda,  
 gehyde, gehyde, gehydd, gehyddes, gehyddum, gihyded; **hēgan**: hegen; **hēlan**: hoelende; **hentan**:  
 hæntan, hænte, hemtan, hent, hetan; **herebeorgan**: geherbered, geherbergede, herbergen, herborwen,  
 hereburegest, herebyregode; **herian**: berianne, geherad, geheras, gehereden, geherod, geherode, geherud,  
 geheryde, gehyred, gehyrod, generede, giheredon, gihergað, gihergia, giheriað, hæræð, hærğað, hærían,  
 hæríen, hegeaþ, hera, herað, heræð, heræþ, herast, herat, herað, hereden, heredest, heredo, heredost,  
 heredum, heredun, heregaþ, heregen, heregende, heregian, heregiaþ, herga, hergad, hergað, hergæd,  
 hergæð, hergæþ, hergan, herganne, hergaþ, herge, hergeað, hergean, hergeanne, hergeaþ, hergen,  
 hergenda, hergende, hergendo, hergendra, hergendum, hergenne, hergiat, hergiende, hergiendum, hergo,  
 hergu, hergyn, hergynde, heriað, heriað, heriaen, heriaende, heriaþ, heriat, herieð, heriegeað, herien,  
 herienden, heriendra, heriga, herigað, herigæd, herigæð, herigæn, herigæþ, herigan, heriganne, herigaþ,  
 herige, herigeað, herigean, herigeanne, herigeaþ, herigeð, herigen, herigenda, herigende, herigendra,  
 herigendum, herigenne, herigeon, herigindæ, herion, heriun, herod, herodan, herode, heroden, herodest,  
 herodon, heryað, heryd, heryð, heryde, hiredon, hyrað, hyrige, iherod, iherode; **hienan**: geheende,  
 gehende, gehendon, gehene, gehened, gehenede, gehenest, geherdun, gehindæn, gehined, gehinede,

*gehineþ, gehinþ, gehyn, gehynan, gehynanne, gehynd, gehyndan, gehynde, gehyndon, gehyne, gehyned, gehyndeð, gehynede, gehynest, gehyneþ, gehynod, gehynyð, gehynyð, gehynyst, gehyran, gehyrde, gihened, gihenedo, heande, hen, henan, hend, hende, hendon, heneð, henes, hienan, hienð, hinan, hinð, hinde, hyn, hynað, hynan, hynð, hyndan, hynde, hyndon, hyned, hynende, hynþ; hierdan: herd, hirde, hyrde; hlæstan: gehlested; hlēowan: hleoþe, hleowgende, hleowwinde, hlypeþ, hlywan; hlūttrian: gehlutrudu, gehluttrad, hluttrian, hluttrion; hlynnan: hlende, hlynð, hlynde, hlynedon, hlynende, hlynþ; hlysnan: hlysnendi, hlysnendum, lysnas; hlystan: gehlestan, gehlistanne, gehlystanne, gehlystende, gehlystendra, gehlystendum, gehlyston, hlest, hlestan, hleste, hlist, hlistað, hlistan, hliste, hlistende, hlistenne, hliston, hlyst, hlystan, hlystendne, hlystendra, hlystendum, hlystinde, hlyston, liste, luste, lusten, lystað, lystæn, lyste; hnæcan: gehnæctest, gehneceþ, hnæce, næce, næte; hnægān: gehnæcþ, gehnæde, gehnægean, gehnægith, gehnegeð, gehnegest, genægeþ; hnīpian: hnīpað, hnīpendre, hnīpiende, hnīpode, hnīpude, hniwa, nīpeden; hōspan: hōspendra, hōspendum, hōspton; hræcan: hræce, hræcan, hræcð, hræche, hræceo, racþ, ræce; hrēawan: reawde; hreddan: hreddan, hrede; hrēfan: gehref, gereþ, gerefedne, refen; hremman: gehræmman, gehremde, gehremman, gehremme, gehremmon, geremmede, hermde, hræmde, hremað, hremð, hremde, hremdon, remmæþ; hrēpan: hrepað; hrēðan: hreþdon; hwæstriān: huæstredon, huæstrende, huuæstredon, hwastredun; hwemman: hwemdan, hwemdon; hwettan: hwæt, hwæton, hwætte, hwet, hweteð, hwett, hwettað, hwettan, hwetton; hwyrfan: gehuerf, gehuerfde, gehuerfde, gehwærfed, gehweorfed, gehwerf, gehwerfad, gehwerfað, gehwerfæþ, gehwerfan, gehwerfð, gehwerfde, gehwerfdo, gehwerfdum, gehwerfe, gehwerfed, gehwerfen, gehwerþ, gehweruede, gehwierf, gehwierfað, gehwierfeð, gehwierfþ, gehwīrf, gehwīrfd, gehwīrfð, gehwīrfde, gehwīrfdest, gehwīrfdo, gehwīrfed, gehwīrfedð, gehwīrfede, gehwīrfedo, gehwīrfen, gehwīrfest, gehwīrfun, gehwīrfað, gehwīrfede, gehwīrfon, gehwyfed, gehwyfst, gehwyfþ, gehwyrfæd, gehwyrfanne, gehwyrfd, gehwyrfð, gehwyrfde, gehwyrfden, gehwyrfdes, gehwyrfdest, gehwyrfdon, gehwyrfdum, gehwyrfde, gehwyrfed, gehwyrfedð, gehwyrfede, gehwyrfedo, gehwyrfedum, gehwyrfen, gehwyrfende, gehwyrfenne, gehwyrfest, gehwyrfep, gehwyrfon, gehwyrfst, gehwyrfþ, gehwyrfyd, gehwyrued, gehyrfst, gewerfeþ, gewhyrfe, gewirfde, gewirfe, gewirfede, gewyrfe, gewyrfed, gewyrfedð, gewyrfede, gewyrfedo, gewyrfedum, gewyrfen, gewyrfende, gewyrfenne, gewyrfest, gewyrfep, gewyrfon, gewyrfst, gewyrfþ, gewyryfdon, iehwerfed, ihwyryfdon, ihwyryfed, werfde, wyrfð; hýdan: gehidde, gehiddum, gehiden, gehit, gehyð, gehyda, gehydæð, gehydan, gehyddā, gehyddan, gehyddē, gehyddes, gehyddest, gehyddon, gehyde, gehyde, gehydeð, gehyden, gehydst, gehyt, gihydeð, hidað, hidde, hide, hit, hyd, hydan, hyddan, hydden, hyddes, hyddest, hyddo, hyddost, hydon, hyt, hytt; hyhtan: gehyhtað, gehyhtaþ, gehyhteð, hyhtað, hyhtaþ, hyhte, hyhteð, hyhten, hyhtende; hyltan: gehylded, hylde, hyldeð; hyran: erþe, gæhyrð, gegehyrað, gehæraþ, gehærdan, gehære, gehærþ, gehearad, gehearenne, geheor, geheorad, geheorað, geheoran, geheord, geheorð, geheordan, geheorde, geheordon, geher, gehera, geherað, geheræd, geheræn, geheræþ, geheran, geheranne, geheras, geheraþ, geheraþ, geherd, geherð, geherda, geherda, geherdan, geherdast, geherde, geherde, geherde, geherden, geherdes, geherdest, geherdo, geherdon, geherdyst, geherere, gehered, gehered, geheredð, geheredan, geheren, geherend, geherende, geherendon, geherendra, geherendum, geherene, geherenn, geherenne, geheres, geheresthu, gehero, geheron, geheronne, geherranne,*



geherrende, geheršdu, geherst, geherstu, geherþ, geheru, gehier, gehieræ, gehieræþ, gehieran, gehieranne, gehierda, gehierde, gehierden, gehierdes, gehierdest, gehierdun, gehierendra, gehieres, gehieronne, gehierst, gehiorað, gehir, gehirað, gehiræð, gehiræð, gehirænne, gehiræþ, gehiran, gehiranne, gehiraþ, gehirð, gehirdan, gehirde, gehirden, gehirdes, gehirdest, gehirdon, gehirdun, gehire, gehired, gehireð, gehirede, gehiren, gehirende, gehirenden, gehirendra, gehirenne, gehires, gehirest, gehireþ, gehiron, gehirrenne, gehirst, gehirsp, gehirþ, gehirun, gehoerað, gehoeraþ, gehoerde, gehoere, gehoered, gehoerende, gehoerest, gehurde, gehure, gehurenne, gehyora, gehyorað, gehyorde, gehyr, gehyra, gehyrað, gehyræð, gehyræst, gehyram, gehyrandan, gehyranne, gehyrast, gehyrat, gehyrd, gehyrð, gehyrda, gehyrdan, gehyrdast, gehyrdan, gehyrddest, gehyrde, gehyrden, gehyrden, gehyrdes, gehyrdest, gehyrdne, gehyrdon, gehyrdon, gehyrdre, gehyrdum, gehyrdun, gehyrdyst, gehyre, gehyred, gehyredan, gehyredre, gehyren, gehyrend, gehyrendan, gehyrende, gehyrendes, gehyrendra, gehyrendum, gehyrendun, gehyrene, gehyrenne, gehyrest, gehyrft, gehyrge, gehyrned, gehyrod, gehyrod, gehyroð, gehyron, gehyrrende, gehyrspu, gehyrstu, gehyrþ, gehyrun, gehyryð, gehyryn, gehyrynne, gehyryst, geier, geihæreð, geirde, geran, geyrde, giher, gihera, giherað, giheranne, giheras, giherde, giherdes, giherdest, giherdon, giherdum, giherdun, gihere, gihered, gihereð, giherend, giheres, gihero, gihyrstu, gyehirde, gyre, hærað, hære, hærenne, hearð, heorda, heordon, her, heræn, heran, heranne, heras, herdæ, herdæn, herden, herdes, herdest, herdet, herdun, hęre, heren, herend, herendo, herendum, herene, heres, hero, heron, herranne, hididest, hierdon, hierdun, hiered, hiheret, hihyrde, hirað, hiran, hird, hirð, hirde, hirdon, hire, hireð, hiron, hirun, hoerden, hurþ, hyð, hyered, hyr, hyra, hyrad, hyræð, hyram, hyran, hyraþ, hyrd, hyrdan, hyrðe, hyrden, hyrdes, hyrdest, hyrendra, hyrene, hyron, hyrth, ieraþ, ierð, ierþ, ihærdon, ihærest, iheræð, iheræð, iheræn, iheræs, iherd, iherde, iherden, iherdon, ihere, ihered, ihereð, iheren, iherende, iherenne, iheron, ihurde, ihyrað, ihyræð, ihyræn, ihyran, ihyrd, ihyrð, ihyrdan, ihyrde, ihyrden, ihyrdon, ihyre, ihyred, ihyreð, ihyren, ihyrene, ihyrenne, ihyrst, yherden; **hyrstan**: gehirsted, gehyrstan, gehyrsti, gehyrston, gihyrston, herste, hirstan, hirste, hrysted, hurste; **hyscan**: hihsendes, hiscð, hiscendre, hiscutun, huhsendes, hyscð, hyscte; **hyspan**: hespð, hipston, hispendra, hispendum, hispewð, hispewþ, hispte, hispton, hypstan, hypste, hypston, hysfan, hysopsdon, hyspan, hyspdun, hyspen, hyspendes, hyspendest, hyspendra, hyspendum, hysptan, hyspte, hyspton, hysptun, hyspyð, hysspende, ispeð.

#### 4. 5. Step 3: Lemmatisation of class 1 weak verbs with non-canonical spellings

This section presents the third step in the methodological procedure applied to the weak class of verbs from the first class. The results of the lemmatisation with the canonical endings are not definitive since the results do not include non-canonical spellings of the verbs. The comparison with the DOE evidences the high number of irregularities in the spellings so, therefore, the need to add patterns for the lemmatisation of non-canonical spellings of class 1 weak verbs is justified.

The identification of the recurrent non-canonical spellings distinguishes the part of the word where they appear: endings, stems or prefixes. In the first task of Step 3, the analysis of the most recurrent non-canonical inflectional endings is carried out by studying the list of ‘EXTRA’ attested spellings extracted from the comparison with the DOE. Each non-canonical ending in this list with more than two occurrences is considered non-canonical. As for instance, the inflectional ending *-iæð* (different from any of the canonical endings identified in Step 1) appears in the following weak verbs in the dictionary: *acsiæð*, *aþeniæð*, *awaciað*, *axiæð*, *aþeniæð*, *bisceawiað*, *biteriæð*, *bletsiæð*, *blissiað*, *blosmiað*, *clænsiæð*, *clipiæð*, *clypiæð*, *cunniæð*, *cwakiað*, *eardiað*, *earniað*, *endiað*, *feriæð*, *forhogiæð*, *forscamiað*, *fortruwiað*, *fremiæð*, *freolsiæð*, *gaderiæð*, *geblissiað*, *gebyriæð*, *geearniað*, *geemtiað*, *genexiæð*, *gnorniað*, *græpiað*, *halgiað*, *hatiað*, *heriæð*, *hogiæð*, *hopiæð*, *huntiæð*, *hwærftliæð*, *hwyrftliæð*. Therefore, it is attested that some weak verbs do include this ending within their paradigm.

In the second task, what is left to do involves the identification of the specific part of the paradigm where this ending fits, in order to assign its canonical counterpart. Studying the attestation of *acsiæð* in the dictionary, the DOE includes this form in the entry of *awacian* ‘to weaken’. The dictionary includes the *-iæð* form in the same section as *awaciaþ* and *awaciað*, forms with the representative endings of the imperative plural of class 2 weak verbs, thus, the pattern *-iæð >>> -iað /-iaþ* is generated. When the DOE entry does not clarify this issue, the index of secondary sources *Freya* is checked.

As for instance, the ending *-æð* appears in the DOE both in entries of class 1 weak verbs (such as *agyltæð*) and class 2 weak verbs (such as *aræð*) but their potential canonical counterpart remains unclear. *Freya* helps to identify *agyltæð* as the present indicative plural of the class 1 weak verb *agyltan*, and *aræð* as the present indicative third person singular of the class 2 weak verb *ārian(ge)*. Checking the canonical paradigms previously generated, the canonical inflectional ending of the present indicative plural of class 1 weak verb is *-eð*, and the canonical inflectional ending of the present indicative third person singular of class 2 weak verbs is *-að*. Then, the patterns *-æð >>> -eð* and *-æð >>> -að* are generated. Occasionally, the information provided by the grammars of Old English has helped to identify the canonical counterpart of the patterns. Each recurrent non-canonical ending in the corpus is manually revised and paired with its canonical set with the help of the DOE, *Freya* and the grammars of Old English.

This second task gives rise to a list of patterns for the lemmatisation of class 1 weak verbs with non-canonical endings. This list is presented in Figure 60. In this figure, the

first column presents the lemmatisation patterns. On the left side of the angle brackets, we have the non-canonical ending paired with the canonical ending they are related to, on the right of the brackets. In the second column, one inflectional form of a weak verb with the non-canonical ending is presented preceded by the specification of the part of the verbal paradigm where the sources of Old English identify the form and followed by the source between brackets where the specific form is retrieved (DOE, *Freya*). When the information in the column on the right makes reference to grammars of Old English, it means that the pairing of the non-canonical ending with the canonical counterpart is justified on the basis of what is stated in the grammars.

<b>-a</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Inf. awecca (DOE)
<b>-ad</b>	>>>	<b>-ed</b>	Pa. Part. gedroefad (Freya)
<b>-ade</b>	>>>	<b>-ede</b>	Pret. ferade (DOE)
<b>-am</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Inf. amirram (DOE)
<b>-ande</b>	>>>	<b>-ende</b>	Pres. Part. cnyssande (DOE)
<b>-ane</b>	>>>	<b>-enne</b>	Infl. Inf. acwellane (DOE)
<b>-anne</b>	>>>	<b>-enne</b>	Infl. Inf. atellanne (DOE)
<b>-at</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Pres. Ind. Sg. hatat (DOE)
<b>-æ</b>	>>>	<b>-e</b>	Pres. Sg. aueccæ (DOE)
<b>-æd</b>	>>>	<b>-ed</b>	Pa. Part. acennæd (DOE)
<b>-æn</b>	>>>	<b>-en</b>	Pres. Subj. Pl. ændettæn (DOE)
<b>-æn</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Inf. cyrræn (DOE)
<b>-ænde</b>	>>>	<b>-ende</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. forduttænde (DOE)
<b>-ænne</b>	>>>	<b>-enne</b>	Infl. Inf. cupænne (Freya)
<b>-æs</b>	>>>	<b>-eð</b>	Pres. Ind. foedæs (DOE)
<b>-æst</b>	>>>	<b>-est</b>	Pres. Ind. 2sg. drencæst (DOE)
<b>-æð</b>	>>>	<b>-eð</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. alysæð (Freya)
<b>-æþ</b>	>>>	<b>-eþ</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. alysæð (DOE)
<b>-dum</b>	>>>	<b>-edum</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. bityndum (DOE)
<b>-dun</b>	>>>	<b>-edon</b>	Pret. Ind. Pl. cendun (DOE)
<b>-dyst</b>	>>>	<b>-dest</b>	Pres. Ind.Sg. alysdyst (DOE)
<b>-ean</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Inf. abyrgan (DOE)
<b>-eanne</b>	>>>	<b>-enne</b>	Infl. Inf. hergeanne (DOE)
<b>-eað</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. drenceað (DOE)
<b>-edo</b>	>>>	<b>-eda</b>	Pret. Sg. gladedo (DOE)
<b>-edon</b>	>>>	<b>-edan</b>	Campbell (1987: 159)
<b>-edæn</b>	>>>	<b>-edan</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. kennedæn (DOE)
<b>-edun</b>	>>>	<b>-edon</b>	Pret. Pl. feredun (DOE)
<b>-endae</b>	>>>	<b>-ende</b>	Pres. Part. hattendæ (DOE)
<b>-ene</b>	>>>	<b>-enne</b>	Infl. Inf. andettene (DOE)

<b>-es</b>	>>>	<b>-eð</b>	Pres. Ind. 3sg. eagles (DOE)
<b>-esð</b>	>>>	<b>-est</b>	Pres. Ind. Sg. cleopodesð (DOE)
<b>-et</b>	>>>	<b>-eð</b>	Pres. Ind. 3sg. astyret (DOE)
<b>-id</b>	>>>	<b>-ed</b>	Pa. Part. afyrid (DOE)
<b>-ide</b>	>>>	<b>-ede</b>	Pret. Ind. clipide (DOE)
<b>-ið</b>	>>>	<b>-eð</b>	Pres. Ind. 3sg. atynið (DOE)
<b>-ide</b>	>>>	<b>-ede</b>	Pret. egide (DOE)
<b>-iga</b>	>>>	<b>-ie</b>	Pres. Subj. Sg. gearniga (DOE)
<b>-igað</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. onhyrigað (DOE)
<b>-igæð</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. derigæð (DOE)
<b>-igan</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Infl. erigan (DOE)
<b>-iganne</b>	>>>	<b>-ienne</b>	Infl. Inf. eriganne (DOE)
<b>-ige</b>	>>>	<b>-ie</b>	Pres. Ind. Sg. geomrige (DOE)
<b>-igeað</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. ferigeað (DOE)
<b>-igean</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Inf. frefrigean (DOE)
<b>-igeð</b>	>>>	<b>-eð</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. herigeð (DOE)
<b>-igendan</b>	>>>	<b>-endan</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. bifigendan (DOE)
<b>-igende</b>	>>>	<b>-ende</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. aspyrigende (DOE)
<b>-igendes</b>	>>>	<b>-endes</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. hingrigendes (DOE)
<b>-igendum</b>	>>>	<b>-endum</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. dynigendum (DOE)
<b>-igenne</b>	>>>	<b>-enne</b>	Campbell (1987: 159)
<b>-inde</b>	>>>	<b>-ende</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. cyssinde (DOE)
<b>-io</b>	>>>	<b>-ie</b>	Pres. Ind. Sg. halsio (DOE)
<b>-ion</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. bebyrion (DOE)
<b>-o</b>	>>>	<b>-e</b>	Pres. Ind. 1sg. awecco (DOE)
<b>-on</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Inf. afyllon (DOE)
<b>-onne</b>	>>>	<b>-enne</b>	Infl. Inf. forlædonne (DOE)
<b>-ost</b>	>>>	<b>-ast</b>	Pres. Ind. Sg. amasost (DOE)
<b>-oð</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Pres. Ind. 3sg. acsoð (DOE)
<b>-stu</b>	>>>	<b>-st</b>	Pres. Ind. 2sg. recstu (Freya)
<b>-te</b>	>>>	<b>-ed</b>	Pa. Part. ascencte (DOE)
<b>-ton</b>	>>>	<b>-edon</b>	Pret. Ind. Pl. berypton (Freya)
<b>-tum</b>	>>>	<b>-edum</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. forwyrhtum (Freya)
<b>-tun</b>	>>>	<b>-edon</b>	Pret. Ind. Pl. cwehtun (DOE)
<b>-ud</b>	>>>	<b>-ed</b>	Pa. Part. doemud (DOE)
<b>-ude</b>	>>>	<b>-ede</b>	Pret. Ind. derude (DOE)
<b>-un</b>	>>>	<b>-en</b>	Pres. Subj. Pl. fæstun (DOE)
<b>-yd</b>	>>>	<b>-ed</b>	Pa. Part. acennyd (DOE)
<b>-yde</b>	>>>	<b>-ede</b>	Pret. Ind. 3Sg. acennyde (DOE)
<b>-yn</b>	>>>	<b>-en</b>	Pres. Subj. Pl. cnyssyn (DOE)
<b>-ynde</b>	>>>	<b>-ende</b>	Pres. Part. acnnynde (DOE)
<b>-yndra</b>	>>>	<b>-endra</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. edwityndra (DOE)
<b>-ynne</b>	>>>	<b>-enne</b>	Infl. Inf. bebyrgynne (DOE)

<b>-yst</b>	>>>	<b>-est</b>	Pres. Ind. Sg. <i>gebyrdyst</i> (DOE)
<b>-yð</b>	>>>	<b>-eð</b>	Pres. Ind. <i>alysyð</i> (DOE)
<b>-yþ</b>	>>>	<b>-eþ</b>	Pres. Ind. 3sg. <i>gefyllyþ</i> (DOE)

Figure 60. Patterns for non-canonical lemmatisation based on inflectional endings the first class of weak verbs.

In the third task of Step 3, we turn to the identification of the commonest alternations in the stem vowel or vowels of weak verbs. Each weak I-Y lemma in the reference lists of weak verbs is manually checked against the dictionary database *Nerthus* to generate sets of patterns of stem vowels in the context of weak verbs.

Applied to the lemmatisation of weak verbs, the creation of these patterns is meant to identify all the potential realisations of any weak lemma on the basis of the alternations of the stem vowels attested by the dictionaries. For instance, the headword spelling *ofsceamian* ‘to put to shame’ lists the form *ofscamian* as an alternative spelling in *Nerthus*. Therefore, among all the potential realisations of this verb, spellings with *-a-* instead of *-ea-* in the stem are expected. Then, the correspondence pattern *-a- >>> -ea-* is created, enabling the lemmatisation of the inflectional forms *ofscamod* and *ofscamede* as potential forms of this lemma. Similarly, the entry for *warnian(ge)* ‘to warn, caution’ includes *wearnian* as an alternative spelling so the pattern *-ea- >>> -a-* is also generated. This pattern identifies the inflectional forms *gewearnienne*, *wearnienne* and *wearnian* as part of the verbal paradigm of *warnian(ge)*.

Each of the exemplified correspondences are attested at least once in the dictionary database, although they are expected to fit more than one verbal paradigm. Following with the example presented above, the correspondence *-a- >>> -ea-* is attested in the entries of *wealwian* ‘to roll’, *sleacian* ‘to delay’, *swearcian* ‘to become dark’ and *manigfealdian(ge)* ‘to multiply’, to name a few. In addition, the pattern *-ea- >>> -a-* is also attested for weak verbs such as *scamian(ge)* ‘to be ashamed’ and *trahtian(ge)* ‘to treat’.

The issue of circularity needs to be discussed at this point. The correspondences of the stem vowel cannot be considered normalisation patterns since circularity among them is attested. Nevertheless, these patterns are based upon the alternative spellings provided by the information given by the main dictionaries of Old English, as illustrated in the examples above. The set of correspondences generated in this task are specific to the stem vowels of weak verbs. The simplification of the patterns in an attempt to avoid circularity would undoubtedly produce a negative effect on the lemmatisation of verbal forms. In the

example above, the lemmatisation task would miss out verbs with non-canonical spellings if the lemmatisation patterns were simplified to either -ea- >>> -a- or -a- >>> -ea- because the lemmatiser would not have the cue to look for such correspondences in the index.

The revision of the alternative spellings of weak verbs entails the manual revision of 1,724 weak verbs. This task results in the pairing of the identified non-canonical stem vowels with their canonical counterparts and the generation of the lemmatisation patterns presented in Figure 61.

-a- >>> -æ-	-eo- >>> -e-	-o- >>> -a-
-a- >>> -ea-	-eo- >>> -i-	-o- >>> -e-
-a- >>> -ie-	-eo- >>> -ie-	-o- >>> -eo-
-æ- >>> -a-	-eo- >>> -o-	-o- >>> -u-
-æ- >>> -e-	-eo- >>> -u-	-u- >>> -eo-
-æ- >>> -ea-	-eo- >>> -y-	-u- >>> -i-
-e- >>> -a-	-i- >>> -e-	-u- >>> -o-
-e- >>> -æ-	-i- >>> -eo-	-u- >>> -y-
-e- >>> -ea-	-i- >>> -io-	-y- >>> -ie-
-e- >>> -i-	-i- >>> -ie-	-y- >>> -e-
-e- >>> -ie-	-i- >>> -y-	-y- >>> -ea-
-e- >>> -io-	-ie- >>> -e-	-y- >>> -eo-
-e- >>> -o-	-ie- >>> -i-	-y- >>> -i-
-e- >>> -y-	-ie- >>> -y-	-y- >>> -io-
-ea- >>> -a-	-ig- >>> -i-	-y- >>> -u-
-ea- >>> -æ-	-io- >>> -eo-	
-ea- >>> -e-	-io- >>> -i-	

Figure 61. Patterns of lemmatisation based on the stem vowels of weak verbs.

The final task in Step 3 aims at searching the two sets of lemmatisation patterns created in the previous tasks, included in Figure 60 and Figure 61, as well as the patterns to identify inflectional forms with non-canonical prefixes presented in Figure 52. Searching these patterns in *Norma* is expected to add predictable and easy to automate class 1 weak verbs for I-Y lemmas to the inventory. Further clarification is needed at this point, I-Y lemmas not only include simplex verbs but also *ge-* prefixed verbs derivatives from I-Y forms, as for instance, *gewerodlācan* (1) ‘to make sweet or pleasant’ and *gelangian* (2)

‘to send for’. Therefore, when referring to I-Y forms, *ge-* prefixed verbs of I-Y lemmas are also taken into account.

The results of the lemma assignment process are presented next. The search of the non-canonical patterns of inflectional endings included in Figure 60 makes possible the identification and lemmatisation of the I-Y class 1 weak verbs presented in the following list, grouped by the specific pattern that allow for their lemmatisation in the database.

-a >>> -an: *gelæda, gewyrda, liffæsta, misscrydda, oferfylla, onwenda, riorda, tæhta, tyrwa, wæcca, wæcca, wylla, wyrca.*

-ad >>> -ed: *gelædad, gelyfad, gemeldad, gemoetad, gemoetað, genæglad, genettad, geræpad, gerestad, gescendad, gesendad, gesibbad, geþeodad, gewedad, onettad, restad, sellad, tellad, underlihtad, werad.*

-ade >>> -ede: *inlade, inlixade, sælade, tintrade.*

-am >>> -an: *wyllam.*

-ande >>> -ende: *rimande, sælande, tælande.*

-ane >>> -enne: *gesettane, gestænane, gewinnane, metane, sellane, timbrane, westane.*

-anne >>> -enne: *gelædanne, gelæstanne, gelefanne, geliefanne, gelyfanne, gemetanne, genimanne, gerecanne, gereccanne, gerihanne, gescildanne, gesellanne, gesendanne, gesettanne, geðencanne, gepencanne, gewinnanne, giemanne, gylðanne, ladanne, læccanne, læðanne, læfanne, læranne, leccanne, lecganne, licettanne, licganne, lifianne, modigeanne, metanne, oðlæðanne, oferdrencanne, oleccanne, onliesanne, onlihtanne, onwendanne, ræranne, ræsanne, reccanne, retanne, rihtanne, rianne, rymanne, sæcganne, spyriðanne, scyrðanne, sellanne, sendanne, settanne, spillanne, spiwanne, spryðanne, spryðanne, stillanne, swillanne, syllanne, tæcanne, tælanne, tellanne, tihtanne, timbranne, todælanne, tredanne, treowianne, trymmanne, tyhtanne, þreagiðanne, unsettanne, wæccanne, wedanne, wenanne, winnanne, wreganne, wyrðanne, wyrmanne, wyrðanne.*

-at >>> -að: *gesendat, lærat, restat.*

-æ >>> -e: *geðencæ, gelæðæ, gelyfæ, gemittæ, læðæ, læfæ, lendæ, limæ, lystæ, mæra, maerae, midswegæ, næglæ, onettae, Sægæ, stænæ, syllæ, wæcæ, wægæ, wyrca, ymbcerra.*

-æd >>> -ed: *gelyfæð, gelyfæð, gescænæð, inemnæð, læfæð, onælæð, onbelæð, utadræfæð.*

-æn >>> -en; -an: *lecgæn, lihtæn, limæn, onegæn, settæn, styræn, syllæn, tæcæn, Toweccæn, upaspryðæn, weccæn, wenæn, wrohtæn, wurcæn, wyrcaen.*

-ænne >>> -enne: *gemetænne, gewenænne, ontynænne, ræccænne, wyrcaenne.*

-æs >>> -að: *læðæs, lifæs, næglæs, niðæs, oferlioraes, repsæs, stænæs, wæccæs, wægæs, wercaes, wyllæs, wyrcaes.*

-æst >>> -est; -eð: *geliefæst, wurcaest, ypæst.*

-æð >>> -eð: *gemetæð, genealecæð, generæð, inlæðæð, læðæð, læræð, lihtæð, nealecæð, onlihtæð, Onseagæð, reccæð, restæð, selæð, Sellæð, sigæð, syllæð, syrwað, tæcæð, tællæð, Þenæð, tymbrað, wurcað, wurcað, wyllæ, wyllæð, wyllæn, wyrcað, Ymbsellæð.*

-æþ >>> -eþ: *gehieraþ, gelæstæþ, geliefæþ, generaþ, grymetæþ, lifæþ, lyfæð, Onbirgæþ, Ondeddæþ, onhyldæþ, onlihtæþ, ontyneþ, Onwendæþ, ræstæþ, sæcgæþ, sellæþ, setæþ, Settæþ, Þenceþ, Þurhferæþ, togeneælecaþ, tostenceþ, wendæþ, wircaþ, wyrcaþ, wyrceaþ, yppæþ.*

-dum >>> -edum: *gelæddum, gelængdum, gelengdon, gemengdum, genemdum, læwdum, oferhigdum, onbigdum, ontyndum, sældum, scriddum, tobræddum, todældum, todaeldum, togeðyddum, tolysdum, tospræddum, underðeoddum, unrihtæmdum, weddum.*

-dun >>> -edon: *gelæddun, gelengdum, gelyfdun, gesæddun, inlæddun, læfdun, mændun, nemdun, oferleordun, onræsdun, onstældun, ræsdun, sealdun, tældun, tobræddun, todældun, todaeldun, wendun, wiðlaeddun, wregdun, wroegdun.*

-dyst >>> -dest: *gelæddyst, gelædyt, gelærdyst, generedyt, gescyndyst, ingelæddyst, inngelæddyst, sealdyst, tældyst, tolysdyst.*

-ean >>> -an: *geðencean, gelæccean, geræcean, gerecccean, gerecean, gerihlæcean, geswencean, gescygean, lecgean, lecggean, mencgean, oferwyrcean, ofþyncean, onbergean, onbyrgean, ongeanlecgean, onhyrgean, onhyrigean, ræcean, reccean, scencean, spelcean, swencean, tæcean, togenealæcean, togeycean, tostencean, tweogean, underðencean, wæccean, weccean, weorcean, wergean, wircean, wræccean, wregean, wurcean, wyrcean, wyrgean, wyricean.*

-eanne >>> -enne: *geðenceanne, geræceanne, geþenceanne, oðwyrceanne, recceanne, sæcgeanne, swenceanne, Þenceanne, Þreageanne, underseceanne, wirceanne, wregeanne, wyrceanne.*

-eað >>> -að: *gelæcceað, gemencgeað, genealæceað, geðenceað, geþenceað, gewæceað, gewyrceað, iecceað, lecgeað, mænneað, mysceað, ofðrysceað, oferdrenceað, onbyrigeað, Ongebyrigeað, onhisceað, onsecgeað, ræceað, recceað, sæcgeað, swegeað, swenceað, tæceað, tæceað, Þenceað, Þicgeað, Þreageað, tostenceað, tweogeaþ, Untigeað, weorceað, wisceað, wregeað, wyrceað, wyrceaþ, wyrgeað, ymbðenceað.*

-edo >>> -eda: *genemnedo, getrymedo, oferhergedon, ontrymmedon, ræfnedon, saedon, gitrymedo, gitrymmedo, trymmedo.*

-edon >>> -edan: *gestihtedon, gestricedon, getimbredon, grimetedon, grymetedon, timbredon, tweonedon, segledon, symbledon, underwriðedon, underwriþedon, yðedon.*

-edun >>> -edon: *nægledun, ontrymedun, trymedun, ymbtremedun.*

-endae >>> ende: *geswencendæ, wyrkendæ.*

-ene >>> -enne: *geðencene, gesægene, gescyldene, gewyrðene, lyfene, medlene, ræcene, ræstene, recene, restene, rihtene, sægene, styrene, syllene, Togesettene, tyrwene, unwriðene, weorpene, wircene, wyllene, wyrcene.*

-es >>> -eð: *geðences, gemæres, gemotes, generedes, genoges, gerecednes, gereces, gereordes, gerestes, gerimes, gesæges, gescendes, Gescildes, gesendes, gesettes, gespilles, getelles, getimbres, getreowdes, gewældes, gewendes, geworhtes, gewyrdes, infere, inferes, inlihtes, insendes, læces, læðes, lærdes, lærendes, læstes, læwedes, læwes, lettes, lifes, lignes, lyðres, lyfes, mænes, mæniges, mætes, mes, metes, mittes, modiges, myrges, nægles, næniges, nemnes, nystes, oðiewdes, ofehtendes, oferciddes, oferweorces, onbærnes, onlihtes, onræses, onsettes, ontendes, ontynes, onwendes, pyttes, ræces, ræfnes, ræsendes, reahtes, recendes, repses, restes, rimes, sæles, screpes, sellendes, selles, sendes, settendes, settes, sigefæstes, smices, snytres, spildes, spittes, spyrigendes, stænes, stuntes, swæfes, swencendes, swenges, symbles, tæcendes, tæfles, telles, Þreagendes, timbredes, tobrytendes, tobrytes, tobryttes,*



*togesettes, tosettendes, tostencendes, tostencennes, tostences, tostenctes, trymes, underðeoddes, underdeodes, underðeodes, wæcces, wæges, wæles, wærces, weddes, wendes, weorces, wrixles, wurces, wyrces, wyrmes, ymbsetes.*

-esð >>> -est: *gesemesð, ieldesð, lærdesd, lærdesð.*

-et >>> -eð: *gelædet, gerecet, gesendet, gesettet, geunret, gewendet, lædet, mænet, menget, misgret, ofsettet, ræscet, refset, restet, rymet, sendet, spillet, tæcet, tæppet, togeset, timbret, trymet, utrocet, ymbsetet.*

-id >>> -ed: *gestillid, rihttid, siftid, wælid.*

-ide >>> -ede: *gitrymide, læwide, rihttide, Sælide.*

-iga >>> -ie: *wæliga, weriga, winiga.*

-igað >>> -að: *gesinigað, onbyrigað, ongecigað, onhyrigað, onhyrigaþ, winigað, sigað, untigað.*

-igæð >>> -að: *generigæþ*

-igan >>> -an: *generigan, onhyrigan, obspyrigan, werigan.*

-iganne >>> -ienne: *spyriganne.*

-ige >>> -ie: *generige, getreowige, getruwige, lettige, modige, nerige, onbyrige, stænige, tæcnige, tælige, tidige, tobrysigige, treowige, tweonige, twynige, unsælige, untige, Wælige werige, wiðferige.*

-igeað >>> -að: *onhyrigeað.*

-igean >>> -an: *werigean, wyrigean.*

-igeð >>> -eð: *generigeð, wyrigeð.*

-igendan >>> -endan: *rarigendan, twynigendan.*

-igende >>> -ende: *generigende, nerigende, onhyrigende, onþeowigende, pricigende, tyrwigende, werigende.*

-igendes >>> -endes: *spyrigendes.*

-igendum >>> -endum: *oncigendum, ongecigendum, onþeowigendum, sigendum, tweonigendum, twynigendum, underfyligendum.*

-igenne >>>> -enne: *modigenne, onbyrigenne, predicigenne, werigenne*

-io >>> -ie: *mengio, untrymigio.*

-ion >>> -ian: *worion.*

-ið >>> -eð: *oferwrið, onegið, siftið, wyrçið, ymbselið.*

-o >>>> -e: *gelyfo, genæto, lædo, lælo, mengo, oferfylllo, rohtan, rohte, rohten, rohton, timbro, untrymigo, ymbcerro.*

-on >>> -an: *gelæcccon, gelædon, gelaedon, gelænton, gelæston, gelendon, geletton, gelihton, gelyfon, gemeton, gemetton, gemitton, gemoeton, gemynton, genedon, geræcon, gereahnton, gereston, gerihton, gerypon, gescyldon, gesetton, gesigefæston, gestihton, gestylton, getihton, geton, gewrohton, inlædon, laðetton, lædon, læron, læston, lecgon, letton, licetton, Lihton, lyfon, lyston, mænon, mæston, mæton, mistihton, miswendon, moeton, muþetton, mynton, nemnon, niston, Nyston, ofergesetton, ofersetton, oferstælon, ofsetton, olaecon, onetton, onhyldon, onlihton, onsendon, onsetton, ontendon, ontynon, plætton, plihton, reahton, recccon, rendon, reston, rihton, scendon, scrydon, scyndon, sellon, sendon, seowon, setton, spendon, spildon, sprengon, stælon, stryndon, stylton, swæfon, sylton, tæcon, tælon, Þoddetton, Þræston,*

*tih-ton, tobry-ton, tocwy-ton, todæ-ton, togelæ-ton, togeset-ton, tosendon, toset-ton, towendon, uncræfton, uncy-ton, unrihton, utlæ-ton, wæf-ton, wægon, wæ-ton, wenon, wrohton, wyllon, wyrcon, wyrdon, yldon, ymbset-ton.*

-onne >>> -enne: *reconne.*

-ost >>> -ast: *gelyffæstost.*

-oð >>> -að: *sniwoð, wyllloð.*

-stu >>> -st: *recstu, selstu, styrestu, telstu, Wenstu.*

-te >>> -ed: *gescæncte, gescyrdte, gesette, gestepte, geswætte, geswencte, geunrette, gewæcte, gewælte, gewætte, geweste, gewiscte, geworhte, iecte, lælte, lengte, lixte, lyfte, lyhtte, mætte, moette, nætte, ofðrycte, oferdrencte, ofþrycte, ondrencte, pytte, pyfte, ræpte, recte, sænte, scencte, scyrpte, sencte, Septe, slætte, slecgete, slepte, slypte, spilcte, stepte, stunte, swæncgte, swæncte, swærte, swætte, swencte, todwæscte, togeecte, torypte, toycte, Vncnyte, wæhcte, wætte, wiscte, wyrpte, wyscte, ymbclypte, ystte, ytte.*

-ton >>> -edon: *gemaetton, gemætton, gemoetton, genealæcton, geswætton, geswencton, geswetton, gepristlæcton, getton, indrencton, læstton, lixton, metton, oferdrencton, ofþrycton, onhætton, onmetton, ræpton, scencton, scirpton, scyrpton, spætton, stepton, swætton, swencton, Þrycton, toecton, togeecton, togenealæhton, toneælecton, tostencton, wiscton, wiðhæfton, wyrpton, wyscton, yfelmynton, ymbcleopton, ymbclypton.*

-tum >>> -edum: *gelettum, gesettum, geswenctum, mettum, ofsettum, onasettum, settun, tobryttum, ymbsettum, ymsettum.*

-tun >>> -edon: *gesettun, geswenctun, ofsettun, Scyrptun, sleptun, swenctun, tostenctun, wysctun.*

-ud >>> -ed: *gemotud, geþricud, gereordud, geswælud, metud, tweonud.*

-ude >>> -ede: *twynude.*

-un >>> -en: *læstun, ofersettun, restun, scrydun, seowun, slepun, swæfun.*

-yd >>> -ed: *gelædyd, gelengyd, gemengyd, gemetyd, generyd, gescyldyd, gescyndyd, gestrynyd, geswencyd, læfyd, onælyd, onhyldyd, onlihtyd, onstyryd, Ontynyd, onwendyd, timbryd, tobrædyd, togelædyd, underwreþyd, undyrþeodyd, weryd, wiðlædyd, yppyd.*

-yde >>> -ede: *gemengyde, generyde, gescryde, geswencyde, gewemmyde, oncnysyde, onlyhtyde, onstyryde, recyde, timbryde, togelædyde, tostencyde, weryde.*

-yn >>> -en: *onsecgyn, Þencyn, Wealcyn, Wercyn.*

-ynde >>> -ende: *geswencynde, gymynde, indrencynde, lærynde, Leccynde, onhyldynde, onlihtynde, sendynde, settynde, spyrrynde, swencynde, syllynde, tælynde, Þreagynde, Þyrstynde, tryummynde, undyrþeodynde, wrecynde, wyrchynde, ymbclyppynde, Ymbsyllynde.*

-yndra >>> -endra: *lyffetyndra.*

-ynne >>> -enne: *gelædynne, gereccynne, rihtlæcynne, tellynne, Wealcynne, wealkynne, wenyenne.*

-yst >>> -est: *gerecyst, gescyldyst, gesettyst, Ingelædydyst, læryst, onhyldyst, onlihtyst, onlyhtyst, Ontynyst, onwendyst, recyst, sendyst, settyst, tobræddyst, tostenctyst, tostencyst, underþeoddyst, undyrþeoddyst, utalædydyst, wendyst.*

-yð >>> -eð: *gelædyð, gemetyð, generyð, gerecyð, gerestyð, gescænyð, gesceanyð, gescyldyð, geswencyð, læryð, nebyð, neðyð, onælyð, onhyldyð, onlyhtyð, onstyryð, onwendyð, recyð, rimyð, sægyð,*

*Sendyð, sporytтыð, swencyð, Þecyð, Þurhleoryð, Þyrstyð, timbryð, tobrytyð, todælyð, togenealæcyð, tostencyð, tostihtyð, Underþeodyð, utalædyð.*

*-yþ >>> -eþ: Ingecigyþ, onsendyþ.*

The search of the patterns included in Figure 61 which aim at the identification of class 1 weak verbs with alternative stem vowels yields the results presented next, which are arranged by the specific pattern that permits their lemmatisation as weak verbs.

*-a- >>> -æ-: gemaren, genaman, gename, genamedan, genamen, inlade, lacca, mislare, oncwealðeð, rarende, salde, saldon, scagan, scage, staledon, togeneolacede, waccan, waccen, wanhal, wanhalan, wanhale, wanhaledan, warcan.*

*-æ- >>> -a-: geondsænd, gemad, gesæd, læccað, læcce, læðetteð, onhate, onwacað, wæccæs.*

*-æ- >>> -e-: gelængd, gelængdum, gelænge, gelæran, gelære, gelesta, gelestan, gelesten, gemæncged, gemæng, gemængan, gemængd, gemængde, gemænged, gemængede, gemængedum, gemængende, gemængeþ, gemængþ, gemætfasted, genæmnan, genæmned, genæmnede, genætte, genealecað, genealece, geondsprænged, geondstræd, geræst, geræste, gesædan, gesædd, gesæðde, gesæddun, gesæde, gesætte, geswænced, geswænceð, geswæncede, geswæncende, gewæmed, gewæmmed, gewændon, innfær, innfæreð, innfærendum, mæng, mængan, mængc, mængcende, mængdon, mænge, mængen, næmne, næmned, næmneð, næmnede, næmnende, offæred, ofsænde, ofsættum, oftræd, oftrædan, olæcan, olæccan, olæce, olæcende, olæcon, olæhte, onasændan, onasænde, Ondrænçe, ondræncende, ongeanfær, onsæce, onsaecce, onsæcen, onsæces, onsæcest, onsænd, onsændað, onsænde, onsænded, onsændedre, onsændest, onsændeþ, onsændon, onstællæn, ontænde, onwændæ, onwændað, onwænde, onwænded, onwændende, onwændeþ, ræst, ræst, ræstað, ræstæþ, ræstan, ræstanne, ræste, ræsteð, ræstende, ræstendra, ræstene, sænd, sændað, sændan, sændað, sænde, sænded, sændeð, sænden, sændest, sændeþ, sændon, sænte, sætt, sætta, sættan, sætte, slæce, slæce, sprængst, swæncan, swænceð, swæncende, swæncenne, swænceþ, swæncgte, swæncte, tællen, torænded, wændan, wænde, wreðeð, ymbfærð.*

*-æ- >>> -ea-: geseald, gesealde, leadan, seald, sealdan, sealden, sealdes, sealdest, sealdon, sealdun, sealdyst, slaec, slæc.*

*-e- >>> -a-: gelandod, geondsprang.*

*-e- >>> -æ-: gelered, gelewede, gemetlecaþ, genegan, negan, gesænde, lefdon, lerdest, lere, lest, lestan, leste, lesten, liifest, liifestan, liiffeste, liiffesteð, meðlan, medle, medle, medlene, nealecan, nealecte, nealecton, nealehtan, nealehte, nealehton, neolecan, oferlede, ofermented, oferspredde, onberneð, onbernes, ongeneman, onwece, peððað, plett, plette, refnes, Sceage, scegð, sigefest, sigefesta, sigefeston, sleht, slehte, swefan, tecan, tele, teled, teleð, teledon, telest, teleþ, togeledæþ, togeledde, togeleddon, togeledeþ, togenealecað, togeneolecde, togeneolecdon, toneælecton, tonealecð, tonealeceð, tonealecende, totweman, totwemde, winterleahthe, winterlecan, wyþerlecað.*

*-e- >>> -ea-: genealecað, togenelæcað, toscereð, toscerede.*

*-e- >>> -i-: gelefanne, gelefed, gerehð, indepe, inlehtan, onlegde, onlege, onlegen, onlegst, seft, underwreðed, underwreðede, underwreþed, underwreþeþ, underwreþyd, vnderwreðed.*

-e- >>> -ie-: *ecað, ecan, ecð, ece, ecte, geece, geeced, geeceð, geeceþ, geecte, gened, genedd, genede, geneded, genedes, genedest, genedon, generwed, gewerniað, gescerped, lefed, ned, nedde, nede, neded, nedeð, nedest, nerwdon, oðewe, oðewed, ofercerr, ofercerre, oncerran, oncerred, oncerreð, ongerwed, onhelled, onhelled, onheldon, onlesde, onlesed, sceld, scelda, sceldað, sceldan, sceldas, scelde, scelden, sceldend, Sceldes, scerp, scerpð, scerpe, scerped, scerpest, scerpeþ, serwað, serwaþ, serwede, smerwan, smerwanne, smerwe, smerwes, strenað, toecan, toecton, togeec, togeecde, togeece, togeeced, togeeces, togeecte, togeecton, werp, werpð, werpe.*

-e- >>> -y-: *gesceld, gescelde, gesceldeþ, getrymmende, getrymmenne, gewermedon, inlehtað, oferfelle, onbergde, onbergean, onstered, ontened, selte, slep, slepað, slepan, slepð, slepde, slepdon, slepe, sleped, slepen, slepende, slependra, slependum, slepeþ, slepte, tocerreð, tolesde, tolesed, toleseð, tolesen, tolesendes, toleseþ, wercað, wercæs, wercan, wercaþ, werce, wercen, wercende, wercendra, wercendum, wercene, werces, wercest, werceþ, Wercyn, wermdan, wermdde, wermdon, werme, wermenda, wermende, wermes, ymbcerr, ymbcerra, ymbcerred, ymbcerreð, ymbcerro, ymbtremedun.*

-ea- >>> -æ-: *gelead, geleadan, geleadde, genealæcað, geneate, Geneates, gescean, gesceanyð, leaddon, leawed, neate, neates, sceagan, scean, weald.*

-ea- >>> -e-: *onsteallan, sealde.*

-eo- >>> -e-: *steore, steorendum.*

-eo- >>> -ie-: *oferheorð, streonan, streonde, streonedon.*

-eo- >>> -y-: *oferweorces, weorc, weorcað, weorcan, weorcð, weorce, weorcað, weorcean, weorcende, weorcendra, weorcendum, weorcenne, weorces, ymbcleopton.*

-i- >>> -e-: *genimanne, gerist, geristð, gesenige, gesenigen, inbringað, inbringan, inbringst, insittendra, licganne, licittan, milte, neccan, oflicge, offincan, oliccan, olicce, oliccende, ontinde, scirre, sillað, sillan, sillað, sille, sillenne, sillest, sillon, Þicgað, Þicgeað, togisettet, trimme, Ymbsillaþ, ymbsillende.*

-i- >>> -ie-: *geican, geicð, geicte, gelifde, genided, genirwed, gescirpan, gescirped, gescirpen, gestireð, gestrined, getigað, getigde, getiged, getigeð, getigeda, getigede, getigedne, gewildan, gewilde, gewildeþ, gewildon, iceð, lifæs, lifæþ, lifað, lifde, lifed, lifeð, lifen, lifes, lifeþ, lifianne, miltan, milted, milten, miltende, miltes, mirre, nidað, nidde, oðiwe, oferhirde, oncirran, oncirredre, onhild, onhildað, onhildaþ, Onhildende, onhildeþ, onhildon, scilde, scilded, scilden, scildend, scildende, scildendes, scildenne, scildes, scildeþ, scildon, scirpe, scirpton, sirwað, sirwde, smire, smirede, smirewan, smirian, smirwanne, stiran, stirde, stire, stired, stirede, stirende, wirnð, wirne.*

-i- >>> -y-: *gelignod, gelignode, geliste, gescildan, gescildanne, gescildaþ, gescilde, gescilded, gescildeð, gescilðed, gescilden, gescildenne, Gescildes, gescildest, gescildeþ, gescildst, gescrid, gescridan, gescridde, gescrideð, gestint, gewirdan, gewirde, gewirðe, gewiscan, gewisce, gewiscean, gewiscede, gewiscedne, gewiscedum, gewiscenne, gewiscte, grimetedon, liðran, liffetende, liffetendra, listan, listen, misendebirde, Ofðincð, ofðince, Ofðinceð, ofðriccað, ofðricceað, ofðrihte, oferfille, ofergilldan, Onbirgæþ, onbirigð, onbirigde, onbirigdon, onbirige, oncided, onhirede, onhirian, onhiscap, onhisce, onhiscæð, onhiscen, onstired, onstirede, onþricced, ontiht, ontihte, ontihted, ontihtendum, onwillan, piffendes, sciell, scill, scille, scirdan, scittan, scirad, scriðað, scridan, scridde, scriddest, scriddon, scridum, slipige,*

*spirian, spiriað, sprittan, sprittende, strinde, strindon, styres, styrestu, tirigde, tirwan, ðince, ðinceð, þincan, unscridde, wiltest, wirc, wircað, wircaþ, wircan, wircanne, wircas, wircaþ, wircð, wirce, wirceæð, wircean, wirceanne, wirced, wirceð, wircen, wircende, wircendra, wircendras, wircendum, wircene, wircenne, wirces, wircest, wircon, wirgdon, wirgean, wirged, wirgende, wirm, wirman, wirmas, wirnde, wisc, wiscað, wiscan, wisce, wisceað, wisceð, wiscte, wiscton, ymbcirred, ymbclipode, ymbscrid, ymbscridde, ymbtrimed.*

-ie- >>> -e-: *mierð, mierde, miere.*

-ie- >>> -i-: *onhilde.*

-ie- >>> -y-: *gewierden, iete, ieteð, ietten, sciend.*

-io- >>> -eo-: *gestrynaþ, getriowan, getriowe, getriowed, getriowende, oferliorað, oferlioraes, oferliorde, oferlioreð, Oferliorende, ofliora, riorda, riorde, triowan, underðiodað, underðiodan, underðioddan, underðiodde, underðiodden, underðioded, underþiod, underþiodað, underþiodde, vnderðiode, vnderðioded, vnderðiodende.*

-o- >>> -a-: *gemonndwærige, gesomodlæced, gesomodlæcð, geneolaecað, geneolecað.*

-u- >>> -eo-: *getruwige, getruwigeað, getruwigende, getruwigendum, truwað, truwedon, wurpað, wurpaþ, wurpe, wurpen, wurpende.*

-u- >>> -y-: *lust, oncuðan, oncuðe, underhluste, wurc, wurca, wurcað, wurcað, wurcæn, wurcæst, wurcan, wurcð, wurce, wurceæð, wurcean, wurceð, wurcen, wurcenne, wurces, wurceþ.*

-y- >>> -e-: *gescynd, gestylleð, geswyfede, gesecað, gesece, geseceð, geseceþ, gesylle, getrymde, getrymdon, getryme, getrymed, getrymeð, getrymede, getrymedest, getrymedo, getrymedon, getrymedu, getrymende, getrymeded, nyð, nyðan, nymne, nystað, nyþde, oferhryfde, oferhryred, onhwyrfan, onhwyrfdon, onhwyrfed, onhyrgen, onhyrgend, onscynd, onscynded, ontynden, ontyndes, ontyndest, rycþ, scyrran, sleptun, slepun, spilcte, sporyttyð, spylce, syllað, syllæð, syllæn, syllan, syllanne, syllap, syllð, sylle, sylleð, syllen, syllend, syllendan, syllende, syllendes, syllendra, syllendum, syllene, syllenne, syllest, sylleþ, syllon, syllynde, tonymað, trymed, trymeð, trymedan, trymede, trymedes, trymedon, trymedre, trymedun, trymende, trymes, trymest, trymet, trymeþ, trymme, trymmed, trymmedo, trymmen, trymmend, trymmynde, Ymsyllað, ymsylle, ymsylleð, Ymsyllend, ymsyllende, ymsyllendum, Ymsyllynde.*

-y- >>> -eo-: *gestreonan, gestreone, styrfð, underðyðde, underþyddan, underþyðde, underþyddende, underþyðdest, underþyðed, underþyðest, wyrma, wyrp, wyrpað, wyrpð, wyrpe, wyrpeð, wyrpende, wyrpes, wyrpte, wyrpþ, wyrpton.*

-y- >>> -i-: *gelyffæst, gelyffæsta, gelyffæstan, gelyffæste, gelyffæstes, gelyffæstost, gelyht, gelyhtað, gelyhte, gelysed, geondlyhte, gescyft, gescyfte, getymbre, getymbred, getymbrede, þrystlæcende, grymetedon, lyfon, lyht, lyhtað, lyhtan, lyhtaþ, lyhte, lyhteð, lyhtende, lyhteþ, lyssan, lysse, lyssen, nystan, nyste, nysten, nystes, nystest, nystiað, nystlað, Nyston, nyperasette, ofergymdon, ofergyme, oferwylle, onlyht, onlyhtað, onlyhtan, onlyhte, onlyhted, onlyhteð, onlyhtende, onlyhtenne, onlyhtes, onlyhtest, onlyhteþ, Onlyhton, onlyhtyð, onlyhtyde, onlyhtyst, pingð, rideras, ridere, scyftan, scyfte, spyrendum, syft, syftan, syfte, syfteð, tymbrað, tymbrede, tymbreþ, underwryðed, underwryðian.*

-y- >>> -ie-: *gelyf, gelyfad, gelyfað, gelyfæ, gelyfæd, gelyfæð, gelyfan, gelyfanne, gelyfaþ, gelyfd, gelyfð, gelyfdan, gelyfde, gelyfden, gelyfdest, gelyfdon, gelyfdre, gelyfdun, gelyfe, gelyfed, gelyfeð, gelyfeda,*

*gelyfedan, gelyfede, gelyfedes, gelyfedra, gelyfedum, gelyfen, gelyfende, gelyfendra, gelyfendu, gelyfendum, gelyfenne, Gelyfest, gelyfeþ, gelyfo, gelyfon, gelyfst, gelyft, gelyfþ, genydan, genyddon, genydde, genyde, genyded, genydeð, genyrwed, gescyldan, gescyrped, gescyrpte, gesmyredan, gesmyrede, gestrynan, gestryndan, gestrynað, gestrynde, gestryndest, gestryndon, gestryne, gestryned, gestryneð, gestrynede, gestrynen, gestrynenne, gestrynon, gestrynst, gestrynþ, gestrynyd, gestyred, gewyld, gewyldað, gewyldan, gewyldaþ, gewylde, gewyldeð, gewylden, gewyldend, gewyldende, gewyldenne, gewyldest, gewyldeþ, gewyldst, geyc, geycð, ilyfað, lyf, lyfað, lyfæð, lyfan, lyfast, lyfaþ, lyfde, lyfdest, lyfdon, lyfe, lyfed, lyfeð, lyfedan, lyfede, lyfedon, lyfen, lyfene, lyfenne, lyfes, lyfie, lyfte, lysað, lysan, lysð, lysde, lysdest, lyse, lysede, lysen, mylt, myltað, myltan, mylte, mylteð, myltende, myltendes, myrrað, myrran, myrre, myrrend, nyd, nydað, nydan, nydanne, nydde, nyddest, nyddon, nyde, nydendre, nydeþ, nyrwa, nyrwdest, nyrwe, nyrweð, nyrwede, nyrwest, oðywe, oðyweð, oferhyrdan, oferhyrde, oferhyre, oncyrran, oncyrre, oncyrred, oncyrreð, oncyrran, oncyrrest, oncyrron, ongyrwed, onhylld, onhylldað, onhylldæþ, onhylldan, onhylldaþ, onhylde, onhyldeð, onhylldende, onhyldest, onhyldeþ, onhylldon, onhylldyd, onhylldyð, onhylldynde, onhylldyst, onlysað, onlysan, onlyside, onlysideð, onlyse, onlysed, onlyseð, onlyside, onlyseþ, onlyst, oþywe, oþywed, scyldan, scylde, scylde, scylded, Scyldes, scyldest, scyldeþ, scyldon, scyldst, scyrpan, scyrpð, scyrped, scyrpen, scyrpte, scyrpton, Scyrptun, smyra, smyrað, smyre, smyreð, smyrede, smyredest, smyredon, smyrest, strynað, strynan, strynd, strynd, stryne, stryned, strynende, strynest, stryneþ, stymed, stymedne, stymende, stymendes, stymendum, styræn, styræn, styrd, styrd, styrd, styrd, styrdon, styre, styred, styreð, styredan, styrede, styredon, styredun, styrend, styrende, styrene, styrenne, styrest, styreþ, styrgan, styrge, styrgendne, styrgendum, styron, styrst, syrweð, syrwan, syrweð, syrwe, syrwdon, syrwe, syrwedan, syrwe, syrwe, syrwendra, syrwest, togeyc, togeycð, togeyce, togeycean, togeycende, togeycst, toycte, trymmende, trymmendre, trymydon, tymað, tyman, tymð, tymde, tymdon, tyme, tymede, tymen, tymende, unlysan, unlyside, unlyse, unlysed, wyrd, wyrdan, wyrdæþ, wyrde, wyrdeð, wyrden, wyrdeþ, wyrdon, wyriað, wyrian, wyrie, wyrig, wyrgan, wyrigð, wyrigde, wyrigdest, wyrigdon, wyrige, wyrigean, wyrigeð, wyrigedest, wyrigen, wyrigendan, wyrigendes, wyrigenne, wyrigst, wyrigþ, wyrn, wyrnað, wyrnan, wyrnne, wyrnde, wyrndon, wyrne, wyrneð, wyrnen, wyrnendan, wyrnest, wyrneþ, wyrpan, ycað, ycan, ycð, yce, yced, yceð, ycp, yld, yldan, ylde, yldeð, ylden, yldend, yldende, yldon, yrfan, yrmde, yrmdon, ywað, ywaþ, ywde, ywe, ywed, yweð.*

In addition, the search of the patterns included in Figure 52 results in the lemmatisation of the class 1 weak verbs with non-canonical prefixes presented below, arranged by the specific lemmatisation pattern that allowed their identification as class 1 weak verbs.

*gi- >>> ge-: giðenceð, gidoem, gisette, gitrymedo, gitrymide, gitrymmedo, giwærld.*

*i- >>> ge-: ilædde, ilæfed, ilæht, ilæhte, ilæhten, ilyfað, imenged, inemnað, inemned, isælige, isende, isette, iswenced, iswenged, iwæced, iwæged, iwemmed.*

*inn- >>> in-: innfær, innfæreð, innfærendum, inngelædde, inngelæddyst, inngelaede, innlæd, innlædde.*

*of- >>> ofer-: oflædde, oflædest, ofliora, oftimbras.*

*ofær- >>> ofer-: ofærstælest.*

*ofor- >>> ofer-: oforferde, oforþeþ.*

ofyr- >>> ofer-: *ofyrfylgð, ofyrsette, ofyrsetton.*  
 twy- >>> twi-: *twydælað, twydæledan, twydælþ, twysehtan, twysehte.*  
 vn- >>> un-: *vncnyte, vnderbegeð,*  
 vnder- >>> under-: *vnderðiode, vnderðioded, vnderðiodende, vnderwreðed.*  
 wyder- >>> wiðer-: *wyðerlecað.*  
 ym- >>> ymb-: *ymclyppenne, ymsellendes, ymsette, ymsettum, ymtrymed, ymtrymeð, ymtrymmað, ymtrymmed.*  
 ymbe- >>> ymb-: *ymbeclypð, ymbeclyppað, ymbeclyppende, ymbelædde, ymbesætan, ymbesæton.*

#### 4. 6. Step 4: Validation of I-Y class 1 weak verbs

This section presents the application of Step 4 in the lemmatisation procedure to the lemmatised forms of the first class of weak verbs. The list of I-Y forms lemmatised as class 1 weak verbs requires a disambiguation task in order to validate the results. The sources for the validation of the lemmatised forms from the second part of the alphabet are the YCOE and the index of secondary sources provided by the database *Freya*.

The first task in this validation step comprises the verification with the syntactic information provided by the YCOE. This source cannot be used in the same way as the DOE due to two reasons: the YCOE is not lemmatised and this corpus is not based on a comprehensive corpus of the language. An inflectional form not tagged in the YCOE does not mean that it could not potentially be lemmatised as such if more texts were added to the corpus. Accordingly, the information from this annotated corpus is used to validate the lemmatised inflectional forms that are also tagged as verbs in the YCOE. The tool ‘Source YCOE’ in the lemmatiser *Norna* is used to perform this task. The result of this task is a list of lemmatised inflectional forms (by means of canonical searches and patterns of non-canonical spellings) that are validated as verbal forms. This task validates the fifty-two percent of the lemmatised I-Y forms as verbs.

In addition, the comparison with the YCOE identifies 208 forms that are tagged as verbs in this corpus and, according to the available information from the secondary sources (*Freya*), they are included in the verbal paradigm of class 1 weak verbs. As for instance, the forms *geihite* and *geith* are tagged in the YCOE as verbs. In spite of the fact that the YCOE is not lemmatised, these inflectional forms are also attested in *Freya* within the entry of the class 1 weak verb *geican* ‘to add’. The extra verbs tagged in the corpus as

verbs (also included in entries of lemmas of class 1 weak verbs in *Freya*) are presented next with the corresponding lemmas in bold.

**geican:** geihte, geiht; **gelettan:** gelet, geletest; **gelyfan:** geleafað, gelefað, gelefan, gelefaþ, gelefde, gelefdon, gelefe, gelefen, gelefst; **geondþencean:** geondwlied; **geræcean:** geraht, gerahte; **gesēcan:** gesohton; **gesellan:** geseled; **gesendan:** geseh; **gesettan:** geseted; **geswencan:** geswencan; **getēcan:** getæht; **getrifullan:** getrifuladre; **geþencan:** gedohtest; **geþyncan:** geduht; **geþyncan:** geduhte; **geþyncan:** gepuhte; **gewācan:** gewæht, gewæhte; **gewyrcean:** gewarht, geworht, geworhtne, geworhton, geworhtra, gewrohtan, gewyrc, gewyrcð, iworht; **īewan:** eawde, eawed, eawed, eawian, eowað, eowdon, eowed, eowian, eowie, geeawe, geeowad, geeowað, geeowian; **inbryrdan:** inbryrde; **inlēohtan:** inleohte; **lāðettan:** laðet; **læccan:** geleah; **lāðan:** gelæt, geledest, læddan, lætt; **lāran:** lerrenne; **leccan:** geleht; **leccan:** lægde, lægdon, lede, ledon, lægdon, ledon, legð, legde, legdon, legdun, lege, legeð, legst, lyhst; **lēoran:** hleorde, hleorende, leorde, leordon, leoreð; **rāðan:** ræd, rædan, ræde, rædenne, reden; **leornian:** læson; **liccettan:** licet, licetende; **lyfan:** geleafan; **mānan:** mende; **mengan:** gemængc, gemængce, mænc, mæncgan, myrnð, myrnst; **nēalācan:** genealæhð, genealæht, geneolecte; **nerian:** genyreþ, nergende; **ofðryccan:** ofþrihte; **oferflēðan:** oferflet; **oferswīðan:** oferswiðde, oferswiðdest, oferswiðed, oferswiðeð, oferswiðedne, oferswiþde, oferswiþdest, oferswiþed, oferswiþede, oferswyð, oferswiþde, oferswiþed, oferswyðed, oferswyðeð, oferþeah; **oferþeah:** oforþeah; **oferwyrcean:** oferworhte, ofgeafun; **onfindan:** onfand, onfunde, onfundne, onfundon; **onsendan:** onsent; **ontynan:** untyn, untynde, untynede, untynst; **scyldan:** gescylt, sceldun; **sycan:** gesoht, gesohtan, gesohte, gesohtun; **sellan:** gesealdest, gesealdne, gesealdon, selð, sele, selest, siollanne, syleð; **sendan:** gesyht, gesyxt, seod, sent; **settan:** iset; **taecan:** getæcd, getæhte, getæhtesð, getæhton, getehte, tæhð, tæst, tehte, tehtest; **tellan:** getald, geteled, geteleð, getelest, talde; **þeccan:** þeah; **yppan:** geypt; **ymbseellan:** embsealdon, embseleþ, ymbsalde, ymbsealdon, ymbseald, ymbsealde; **wyrcean:** gewercað, gewordte, geworhtan, gewortest; **wyllan:** wel, wyl; **weccan:** weced, wehte, wege.

Secondly, the validation of those I-Y forms that are not tagged as verbs in the YCOE is carried out with the information provided by the secondary sources of Old English, accessed through the database of indexation of secondary sources of Old English *Freya*. This database is searched for the lemmatised I-Y class 1 weak verb still without validation as verbs and results in the validation of 209 inflectional forms as weak verbs:

gedwaerað, gelaeded, gelaedes, gelenged, gelyfað, gelysed, gemælde, gemaelted, gemæted, gemetanne, gemoeted, gemoeted, gemotes, genæglede, genealæceað, genedest, genedest, genehlaecu, generest, georwenst, gesæledne, gescæneð, gescendes, gescildes, gescirpen, gescynder, gesettet, gesettyt, gestryde, geswencedre, getæced, getryme, geuærpte, geunreted, gewæged, ilæhte, imenged, ingelaedes, inlihtende, insittendra, inwended, iswenced, iwæged, leccende, legað, lettest, lifeð, lust, lyfene, mæðled, mænet, mæreð, mæren, mæted, myltað, myntest, myrgað, mysceað, naefst, nægled, næglede, neredest, Neriað, nerigende, oðfæsted, oðywe, ofergymdon, oferhige, oferstælon, offered, onaeled, onælest, onbelæden,



*onegdon, onettae, onhaeld, onhaelde, onhaeldon, onhwyrfdon, onhyld, onhyre, onhyredon, onhyrgen, onlihtæð, onmælde, onræsdun, onsettað, onsettes, onstyredes, ontreowde, onwæcen, onwendest, onywde, peððað, prikiende, pyfte, ræsweðest, reccæð, recende, recstu, reordende, rihtlæcen, ripeð, roccetteð, rude, scelde, scirpton, scrydende, scyhte, selleð, selles, sendde, seowun, setteð, slepað, slepde, slepende, slependra, sleptun, smicende, sporetteð, stænest, stepton, strynest, stunede, styrfð, styrmdon, swælende, swenctun, swirman, tæcæð, tæcæn, tæse, telledon, tobrædst, todaelað, todaeled, todwæsced, togeece, togeeces, togelaedde, togelaeddun, togelaeded, togelaedeð, tohrered, torenden, tostences, tostencetes, tostenctun, tredanne, treddedon, trymedun, trymmen, tweoniað, twysehtan, tydreð, tydrede, Ðawað, ðeawde, ðurhgleded, underðeodende, uprærende, utalaedde, utalaedde, utalaedes, utaleoreð, utatyned, utlaedende, wæcca, wæddedon, wælde, wagende, wecgæð, wedanne, wendst, wenstu, weorpenne, wercað, wercest, weren, weste, wiðlaeddun, wiðlaeded, wiðstunede, wircað, wirceð, wircendra, wircendum, worpen, wrecce, wurcæð, wurcæst, wurcð, wyrcað, wyrgeað, wyrgende, wyrgiende, wyrigeð, wyrpte, wysctun, ymbeclypð, ymbeclypende, ymbhringde, ymbhringdon, ymbraedde, ymbsellað, ymbsellende, yppe.*

The comparison with *Freya* rules out a set of lemmatised forms from the inventory since they are identified as realisations of nouns and adjectives by the secondary sources. 48 forms initially lemmatised as weak verbs are discarded because *Freya* indexes them as adjectives. As for instance, the adjective *læwede* ‘secular’ had been wrongly lemmatised as a form of the verb *læwan* ‘to betray’. The total inventory of this group of discards are presented below, grouped by the inflectional ending that led to the misidentification as weak verbs.

*-an: liðran, swæran.*

*-de: scearde.*

*-e: gemetfæste, wanhale, genoge, gerade, leofe, milde, myrge, nearwe, reone, rume, smale, stearce, swære, torhte, treowe, unhale, wide, wise, wrecce, wyrse, yppe.*

*-ed: ofhingred.*

*-ede: læwede.*

*-edum: gelyfedum.*

*-ege: mænige.*

*-en: linen, scearde, sliðen.*

*-ene: wyllene.*

*-es: genoges, myrges.*

*-est: ieldest, lengest, rihtest, scyrtest, wisest.*

*-ie: gesælie.*

*-ige: welige, whitige.*

*-iges: modiges, næniges.*

*ø: gelyffæst, wanhæl.*

-on: *mæston*.

-st: *lengst*.

Similarly, 47 forms are to be discarded because they are attested as nouns in the database, like the inflectional form *myrran* ‘sweet cicely’ that had been lemmatised as a form of the verb *myrran* ‘to hinder’. The list of nouns that were wrongly lemmatised as class 1 weak verbs follows.

-a: *oferfylla*.

-æs: *lifæs*.

-æs: *lifæs*.

-an: *myrran*.

-de: *oferhigde*.

-e: *gemote, geoce, inne, lafe, leahltre, reorde, rime, rude, scerpe, scipe, scype, sealfe, setle, sibbe, spelle, stefne, torre, treowe, wedere, weste, wige, wine, wise, wrace*.

-edu: *weredu*.

-edum: *weredum*.

-en: *ðeoden, swefen*.

-es: *gemotes, lifes, lyfes, metes, rimes, trymes, wæges, weorces*.

-o: *mengo*.

-te: *lyfte*.

-tum: *mettum*.

∅: *lust, lyf*.

Overall, a total of 2,547 inflectional forms I-Y lemmatised as class 1 weak verbs could not be validated after the two tasks presented in this section due to the fact they are not found in the YCOE or *Freya*.

#### 4. 7. The list of inflectional forms I-Y lemmatised as class 1 weak verbs

The application of the methodological steps explained in this chapter and the revision of the results of the lemmatisation task culminate in a list of inflectional forms lemmatised as class 1 weak verbs in the database *Norna*. Of these, the lemmatised forms corresponding to I-Y lemmas contribute to fill in the existing gap in the field. This list includes 777 I-Y lemmas of the first class of weak verbs and 6,113 inflectional forms lemmatised with these weak lemmas. The inventory of I-Y class 1 weak verbs follows, highlighting in bold the lemma of the inflectional forms:

**gelācan:** gelæce, gelæcende, gelæcō; **gelendan:** gelende; **gelengan:** gelencged, gelengan, gelengað, gelengcede, gelengde, gelengdon, gelengdum, gelenge, gelenged, gelengedre, gelengen, gelengyd, gelængd, gelængdum, gelænge; **geliefan:** gelyfest, gelefanne, geliefan, geliefanne, geliefað, geliefde, geliefdon, geliefe, geliefen, geliefed, geliefæst, geliefæþ, geliefð, gelyf, gelyfad, gelyfan, gelyfað, gelyfaþ, gelyfd, gelyfdan, gelyfde, gelyfden, gelyfdest, gelyfdon, gelyfdre, gelyfdun, gelyfe, gelyfed, gelyfeda, gelyfedan, gelyfede, gelyfedes, gelyfedra, gelyfen, gelyfende, gelyfendra, gelyfendu, gelyfendum, gelyfenne, gelyfeð, gelyfeþ, gelyfo, gelyfon, gelyfst, gelyft, gelyfæ, gelyfæd, gelyfæð, gelyfð, gelyfþ; **gelīman:** gelim, gelimed, gelimedne, gelimedre, gelimð; **gemādan:** gemad, gemædde, gemædedne; **gemāran:** gemaere, gemaren, gemær, gemæran, gemærde, gemære, gemæred, gemæren, gemæres; **gemanðwærian:** gemonðwærige; **gemēdrian:** gemedreda, gemedredan, gemedren; **gemetfæstan:** gemetfæst, gemetfæstan, gemetfæstes, gemetfæsted; **gemetlācan:** gemetlecaþ, gemetlæcað; **gemōtan:** gemotað, gemoted, gemotud; **genāman:** genaman, gename, genamedan, genamen, genæmde; **genettian:** genettad, genetted, genætte; **gengan:** gegenged, gengað, gengdest, gengdon; **geondðencan:** geondþenceð, geondþence; **georwēnan:** georwen, georwenan, georwende, georwened, georwenedre, georwenen, georwenst; **georwyrðan:** georwyrðed; **gepyndan:** gepynd, gepyndan; **gerācan:** geræc, geræcan, geræcað, geræccan, geræce, geræcean, geræceanne, geræcen, geræcest, geræceð, geræcon, geræcð; **gerāptan:** geræpte; **gerennan:** gerenedan, gerenedum, gerenned; **gerestan:** gerest, gerestad, gerestan, gerestað, gereste, gerested, geresten, gerestenne, gerestes, gerestest, geresteð, geresteþ, gerestod, gereston, gerestyð, gerist, geristð, geræst, geræste; **gerihtreccan:** gerihtreccenne; **gerȳpan:** gerypon; **gesamodlācan:** gesamodlæceð, gesomodlæced, gesomodlæcð; **gescānan:** gescean, gesceanyð, gescæncte, gescænde, gescæned, gescæneð, gescæneþ, gescænyð, gescæneð; **gescȳgean:** gescyg, gescygean; **gescyldan:** gescildes, gesceld, gescelde, gesceldeþ, gescildan, gescildanne, gescildaþ, gescilde, gescilded, gescilden, gescildenne, gescildest, gescildeð, gescildeþ, gescildst, gescilðed, gescyld, gescyldd, gescylde, gescylded, gescylden, gescyldende, gescyldendum, gescyldene, gescyldest, gescyldeð, gescyldeþ, gescyldon, gescyldst, gescyldyd, gescyldyst, gescyldyð; **gescȳrdan:** gescyrde, gescyrd, gescyrdaþ, gescyrd, gescyrddon, gescyrded, gescyrden, gescyrdte; **gesēdan:** gesed, geseð, gesæd, gesædan, gesædd, gesæddun, gesæde, gesæðde; **gesinigan:** gesenige, gesenigen, gesinigað; **gesmyltan:** gesmylte, gesmylteþ; **gestællan:** gestællan; **gestefnan:** gestefnde, gestefnde; **gestēpan:** gestepde, gesteped, gestepete; **gestrengan:** gestrenged, gestrenged; **gestrician:** gestric, gestrice, gestricedon; **gestryðan:** gestryde, gestryð; **gestyntan:** gestint; **geswīcan:** geswicne, geswincað; **gesyflan:** gesyflad, gesyfladne, gesyflæð; **gētan:** gete, getede, getedes, geten, geton, getton; **getāgan:** geteag; **getelgan:** getelged; **getillan:** getill, getillan, getillað; **getwāfan:** getwāfan, getwāfde, getwāfed, getwāfeð; **getyrfan:** getyrfed; **geunhāelan:** geunhælan; **geunmihtan:** geunmihte; **geunstillan:** geunstillde, geunstillad; **gewieldan:** gewildan, gewilde, gewildeþ, gewildon, gewyld, gewyldan, gewyldað, gewyldaþ, gewylde, gewylden, gewyldend, gewyldende, gewyldenne, gewyldest, gewylded, gewyldedþ, gewyldst; **gewistlācan:** gewistlācan; **gewiterian:** gewiterede; **gewundorlācan:** gewundorlāc; **gewyrðan:** gewierden, gewirdan, gewirde, gewirde, gewyrd, gewyrda, gewyrdan, gewyrde, gewyrded, gewyrdes, gewyrð, gewyrðan, gewyrðe, gewyrðene, gewyrðed, gewyrðod, gewyrðode, gewyrðad, gewyrðað, gewyrðod; **iarwan:** iarwan, iarwe, iarwede; **īcan(ge):** geece, geeced, geeceð, geeceþ, geece, geican, geicð, geicte, geieced, geyc, geycð, ecað, ecan, ecð, ece, ecte, iceð, iec, iecan, iecað, iece, iecæð, iecte, ycan, ycað, yce, yced, yceð, ycð, ycþ; **ieldan(ge):** ielde, ieldende, ieldesð, yld, yldan, ylde, ylden,

yldend, yldende, yldeð, yldon; **ierfian:** ierfe, yrfan; **ierman(ge):** ierman, yrmde, yrmdon; **īewan(ge):** geiewde, geiewede, geiewed, iewde, iewdest, iewe, ywað, ywaþ, ywde, ywe, ywed, yweð; **ināsendan:** inasendan; **inbelēdan:** inbelædst; **inbengan:** inbringan, inbringað, inbringst; **indēlan:** indæl, indælde; **indīpan:** indepe; **indrencan:** indrencton, indrencynde; **infēran:** inferde, infere, inferes, innfær, innfærendum, innfæreð; **ingecīgan:** ingecigyþ, ingeciged; **ingelēdan:** ingelaedes, ingelædende, ingelæddyst, ingelaedde, ingelaeddes, ingelæd, ingelædað, ingelædde, ingelæddes, ingelæddest, ingelæddyst, ingelæde, ingelæded, inngelaede, inngelædde, inngelæddyst; **inhētan:** inhæted; **inlēdan:** inlade, inlaeded, inlæd, inlædað, inlædde, inlæddon, inlæddun, inlæde, inlædeð, inlædeþ, inlædon, inlædeð, innlæd, innlædde; **inlīhtan(ge):** geinlihted, inlehtan, inlehtað, inlihte, inlihted, inlihtend, inlihtende, inlihtes, inlihteð; **inlīxan:** inlixade, inlixende; **inræcan:** inræcan; **inræsan:** inræsan, inræsdon; **insendan:** insende, insendan, insendes; **insettan:** insettan, insette, insittendra; **inwendan:** inwended; **lāðettan:** laðettan, laðettað, laðette, laðetton, laþetteð, læðetteð; **lācan:** gelæce, gelæcð, gelæcende, læcedon, læce, læcedon, læces, læceð; **læccan(ge):** gelæccað, gelæccende, gelæccan, gelæcce, gelæccan, gelæcceað, gelæccen, gelæccon, ilæht, ilæhte, ilæhten, lacca, læccanne, læccað, læcce, læht, læhte, læhton; **lædan(ge):** gelaed, gelædde, gelaedde, lædaþ, gelaeddes, gelaeddon, gelaede, gelaeded, gelaedes, gelaedeð, gelaedon, gelead, geleadan, geleadde, gelæd, gelæda, gelædad, gelædan, gelædanne, gelædað, gelædaþ, gelædd, gelæddan, gelædden, gelæddes, gelæddest, gelæddon, gelæddum, gelæddun, gelæddyst, gelæde, gelæded, gelædede, gelædedne, gelædedre, gelæden, gelædende, gelædendum, gelædes, gelædest, gelædet, gelædeð, gelædeþ, gelædon, gelædst, gelædyd, gelædynne, gelædyst, gelædyð, gelædæ, ilædde, ladanne, laedde, laede, leadan, leaddon, lædan, lædanne, lædað, lædde, læddest, læddon, læde, læded, læden, lædend, lædende, lædendum, lædene, lædenne, lædest, læde, lædet, lædeð, lædeþ, lædo, lædon, lædst, lædæ, lædæs, lædæð, læð, læðan, læðes, læðo; **læfan(ge):** gelæfað, gelæfaþ, gelæfde, gelæfdon, gelæfed, gelæfende, gelæfeþ, ilæfed, læf, læfan, læfanne, læfað, læfde, læfden, læfdon, læfdun, læfe, læfed, læfede, læfedum, læfen, læfyd, læfæ, læfæd, læfð, lefdon; **lælan:** læl, læla, lælan, læle, lælian, lælo, lælte; **lællan:** læll, lælle; **lænan(ge):** gelæned, gelæneð, gelænd, gelænde, gelændest, gelændon, gelænton, læn, lænan, lænað, lænaþ, lænde, læne, lænede, lænen, lænende, læneð, læneþ, lænst, lænð, lænþ; **læran(ge):** gelaerde, gelaered, gelaereð, gelæran, gelære, gelærað, gelæraþ, gelærd, gelærde, gelærdest, gelærdon, gelærdyst, gelæred, gelæreda, gelæredan, gelærede, gelæredne, gelæredon, gelæredra, gelæredre, gelæredum, gelærende, gelærest, gelæreð, gelæreþ, gelærð, gelered, laerde, laered, laereð, lær, læran, læranne, lærat, lærað, læraþ, lærd, lærde, lærden, lærdes, lærdesd, lærdest, lærdesð, lærdon, lære, læred, læreda, lærede, læren, lærendan, lærende, lærendes, lærendne, lærendum, lærenne, lærest, læreð, læreþ, læron, lærst, lærynde, læryst, læryð, læræð, lærð, lærþ, lerdest, lere; **læstan(ge):** gelesta, gelestan, gelesten, gelæst, gelæstan, gelæstanne, gelæstað, gelæste, gelæsted, gelæsten, gelæstendum, gelæstenne, gelæstest, gelæsteð, gelæsteþ, gelæston, gelæstæþ, lest, lestan, leste, lesten, læst, læstan, læstað, læste, læsten, læstes, læstest, læston, læstton, læstun; **læðan:** læðdon, læðedon, læðþ, læðað, læðdon, læðed, læðeð, læðð, læþað; **læwan(ge):** gelaewede, gelewede, laewe, lawed, leawed, læw, læwan, læwde, læwdum, læwe, læwed, læweda, læwedan, læweden, læweddes, læwedne, læwedra, læwedre, læwedum, læwes, læweþ, læwide, læwæde, læwædum; **læasettan:** leasetende, leasettað; **læasliccettan:** leasliccettan; **læastyhtan:** leastyhtendum; **leccan(ge):** leccende, leccynde, gelecce, geleccende, lecc, leccan, leccanne, leccað, leccaþ, lecce, leccenne, lehtan, lehte, lehteð; **leccan(ge):** lecge, legað, geleccan, gelegd, geleğð, geleccge, geleccð,

*lecgan, lecganne, lecgāð, lecgap, lecgce, lecgcan, lecgcað, lecgen, lecgende, lecggean, lecgon, lecgæn, licganne, licge; lemian: lemede, lemen; lendan: gelendon, lendan, lende, lendæ; lengan(ge): lengen, leng, lenga, lengan, lengde, lengdon, lenge, lenged, lengte, lengðe; leppan: leppan; lettan(ge): gelett, gelettan, gelettað, gelette, geletted, geletten, gelettendum, geletton, gelettum, letað, lettan, lettað, lette, letted, letterne, lettes, lettest, lettige, letton; licettan(ge): geliccetað, geliccette, gelicettan, gelicetten, liccetan, liccetende, liccettan, liccette, liccettende, licett, licettan, licettanne, licettað, licette, licetton, licittan; lifan(ge): lifað, lifde, gelef, gelefed, gelefð, gelifde, gelyfanne, ilyfað, lefed, lief, lifap, lifde, lifed, lifen, lifes, lifeð, lifep, lifianne, lifæp, lyf, lyfan, lyfast, lyfað, lyfap, lyfde, lyfdest, lyfdon, lyfe, lyfed, lyfedan, lyfede, lyfedon, lyfen, lyfene, lyfenne, lyfes, lyfeð, lyfie, lyfon, lyfte, lyfæð; lisan(ge): geliese, lysan, lysað, lysde, lysdest, lyse, lysede, lysen, lysð; liffæstan(ge): liffæstendan, geliffæst, geliffæstað, geliffæste, geliffæsted, geliffæstest, geliffæsteð, geliffæstep, gelyffæsta, gelyffæstan, gelyffæste, gelyffæstes, gelyffæstost, liffest, liffestan, liffeste, liffesteð, liffæst, liffæsta, liffæstan, liffæstas, liffæstast, liffæste, liffæstenda, liffæsteð; lignan (ge): lignes, lignest; lihtan(ge): lihton, geliht, gelihtan, gelihte, gelihteð, gelihteþ, gelihton, gelyht, gelyhtað, gelyhte, liht, lihtan, lihtað, lihtap, lihte, lihtede, lihten, lihtende, lihtendre, lihteð, lihtæn, lihtæð, lyht, lyhtan, lyhtað, lyhtap, lyhte, lyhtende, lyhteð, lyhteþ, lyhte; liman: liman, lime, limen, limæ, limæn; linian: geliniað, linde, line, linen, linenne; lissan: lisse, lisseð, lyssan, lysse, lyssen; lixan: lixan, lixað, lixende, lixendo, lixendra, lixeð, lixep, lixte, lixton; loflæcan: loflæcað; lōmlæcan(ge): gelomlæc, gelomlæcan, gelomlæcað, gelomlæcende, gelomlæcendum, gelomlæcþ; lyffettan: lyffetyndra, liffetende, liffetendra, lyfetað, lyfetendra, lyffetendra, lyffettan; lygnian(ge): gelignod, gelignode, lygnedon; lymān: lymde, lymen; lystan(ge): geliste, gelyst, gelystað, gelyste, gelysted, gelysteð, listan, listen, lust, lyst, lysta, lystan, lyste, lysteð, lysteþ, lyston, lystæ; lyðran: lyðran, lyðre, lyðres; mæðlan: mæðle, medle, medlene, mæðlan, mæðle, mæðlan, mæðle, mæðleð; mægwlitan: mægwlite; mælan(ge): gemæl, gemælde, gemæled, mælan, mælde, mældon, mæle; mænan(ge): gemaene, gemæn, gemænan, gemænað, gemænde, gemænden, gemændon, gemændum, gemæne, gemænð, maenden, maenendum, mænan, mænað, mænde, mænden, mændest, mændon, mændun, mæne, mæned, mænende, mænes, mænest, mænet, mæneð, mæneþ, mæniges, mænneað, mænon, mænst, mænð; mæran(ge): maerae, maere, mæran, mærap, mærde, mære, mæren, mæreð, mærae, mærd, mærp; mæstan(ge): gemæstað, mæstað, mæste, mæsted, mæsten, mæstenne, mæstest; mætan(ge): gemaetan, gemaetton, gemæte, gemæted, gemætton, mæt, mæta, mætan, mæte, mætes, mæteð, mæton, mætte; mēdan: gemedan, gemeddest, med, mede, meden; meldan: gemeldad, meldan, meldedan, meldedon; mengān(ge): gemengdon, gemencgeað, gemencged, gemencgende, gemencgenne, gemeng, gemengan, gemengað, gemengc, gemengce, gemengced, gemengcede, gemengcgede, gemenggede, gemengd, gemengdan, gemengde, gemengdest, gemengdum, gemenge, gemenged, gemengede, gemengedes, gemengedne, gemengedon, gemengedre, gemengedu, gemengen, gemengende, gemengest, gemengeð, gemengyd, gemengyde, gemengð, gemæncged, gemæng, gemængan, gemængd, gemængde, gemænged, gemængede, gemængedum, gemængende, gemængeþ, gemængþ, imenged, mencgan, mencgað, mencgdon, mencgean, mencgð, meng, mengān, mengað, mengap, mengc, mengce, mengd, mengdan, mengde, mengdest, mengdon, menge, mengen, mengende, mengenne, menget, mengio, mæng, mængan, mængc, mængcende, mængdon, mænge, mængen; merian(ge): gemered, gemeredes, gemeriende, mere, merð, mierde, miere, mierð; mēsan: mes, mesan, mese; mētan(ge): gemetan, gemetanne, gemete, gemeted, gemeten, gemetend, gemetende, gemetenne, gemetest, gemeteð, gemeteþ, gemetie, gemeton, gemetst,*

gemette, gemetton, gemetyd, gemetyð, gemetænne, gemetæð, metane, metanne, mete, meted, meten, metend, metende, metenne, metes, metest, meted, metep, metst, mette, metten, metton, mettum, metud; **midgetellan:** midgetellan; **midswēgan:** midswegæ; **mieltan(ge):** miltan, milte, milted, milten, miltende, miltes, mylt, myltan, myltað, mylte, myltende, myltendes, myltað; **mierran(ge):** mierre, mirre, myrrað, myrre, myrrend; **miscian:** miscað, miscian; **miscrōcettan:** miscrocetan; **miscwēman:** miscwemdon; **miscyrran:** miscyrre; **misendebyrdan:** misendebirde; **misfēdan:** misfedep; **misfēran:** misferde; **misgrētan:** misgret, misgrete; **mislāeran:** mislare, mislāeran; **misrācan:** misræce, misræceð; **missan:** miss, missað, misse, missenne; **misscrȳdan:** misscrydda; **mistācan:** mistæcað; **mistīdan:** mistida, mistide; **mistihtan:** mistihtap, mistihtest, mistihton; **miswendan:** miswend, miswende, miswendon, miswent; **mittan(ge):** mitte, mittes, gemittan, gemittað, gemitte, gemittest, gemitted, gemitton, gemittæ, mitta, mittan; **mōdigān(ge):** modge, modgenne, modigan, modige, modigeanne, modigenne, modiggan; **moetan:** gemoetad, gemoetað, gemoetap, gemoeted, gemoeted, gemoeton, gemoetton, moete, moetep, moeton, moette; **mūðettan:** muþetton; **mundbyrdan(ge):** mundbyrde, mundbyrden; **myntan(ge):** gemynst, gemynt, gemynte, gemynted, gemyntest, gemynton, myntan, mynte, myntest, mynted, mynton; **myrgan:** myrgað, myrge, myrge, myrgþ; **myrðran:** myrð, myrðe; **myscan(ge):** myscað; **nāegan(ge):** genægað, genægdon, genæged, genægeð, genægeþ, genegan, nægde, nægest, negan; **næglian(ge):** genæglad, genægled, genæglede, genægledon, genæglian, nægl, nægl, nægle, nægled, næglede, nægledne, nægledun, nægles, næglæ, næglæs; **nāetan(ge):** geneates, geneate, genæt, genæto, naetendne, neate, neates, næte, næted, nætt, nætte; **nēalācan(ge):** genealæceþ, genealecað, genealecað, genealeceð, genealæcan, genealæcað, genealæcap, genealæceað, genealæcen, genealæcende, genealæcenne, genealæceð, genealæciaþ, genealæcton, genealæcð, genealæcþ, geneolaecað, geneolecað, genealece, nealecan, nealecte, nealecton, nealecað, nealehtan, nealehte, nealehton, nealæcan, nealæcað, nealæcap, nealæce, nealæcen, nealæcendan, nealæcende, nealæcendum, nealæceð, nealæceþ, nealæcte, nealæcð, nealæcþ, nealæhtan, nealæhte, nealæhton, nehlcæcende, neolecan; **nebbian:** nebb, nebbað, nebbe, nebyð; **nemnan(ge):** genemað, genemde, genemdon, genemdum, genemmed, genemnan, genemnde, genemne, genemned, genemnedan, genemnede, genemnedne, genemnede, genemnede, genemnende, næmned; **nēomian(ge):** geneomaþ, neom, neomað, neomaþ, neome, neomende, neomendum; **nerian(ge):** generiaþ, neriad, neriap, gener, generast, generað, generaþ, genere, genered, generede, generedes, generedest, generedon, generedyst, generest, genereð, genereþ, generian, generiað, generie, generiende, generienne, generigan, generige, generigende, generigeð, generigæþ, generod, generode, generodest, generyd, generyde, generyð, generæð, generæþ, genyreþ, nerað, nere, nered, neredde, neredest, neren, nereð, nereþ, nerian, nerie, neriende, nerige, nerigende, nerode; **nēðan(ge):** neþeð, geneð, geneðan, geneðde, geneðdon, geneðeð, geneþde, geneþeð, nedan, neðan, neðde, neðdon, neðe, neðende, neðyð, neþan, neþdon, neþeþ, nyð, nyðan, nyþde; **niccan:** neccan, nicc, nicendum; **nīedan(ge):** gened, genedd, genede, geneded, genedes, genedest, genedon, genided, genied, genided, genydan, genyde, genyddon, genyde, genyded, genydeð, ned, nedde, nede, neded, nedest, nedeð, nidað, nidde, niedde, nieddon, niede, nyd, nydan, nydanne, nydað, nydde, nyddest, nyddon, nyde, nydendre, nydeþ; **nierwan(ge):** generwed, genierwed, genirwed, genyrwed, nerwdon, nyrwa,

nyrwdest, nyrwe, nyrwede, nyrwest, nyrweð; **nistan:** nyston, nistað, niste, niston, nystan, nystað, nyste, nysten, nystes, nystest; **nistlan:** nistlað, nistliæþ, nystlað; **nīðan:** nið, niðan, niðe, niðæs, niþað, niþendre; **niðerāsettan:** niðerasette, nyþerasette; **nýdnāman:** nydnāme; **ofdūnesettan:** ofdunesette; **ofēhtan:** ofehtendes; **ofercīdan:** ofercidd, ofercidde, oferciddes, ofercideþ; **ofercierran:** ofercerr, ofercerre; **ofercýðan:** ofercyðed; **oferdrencan:** oferdrenc, oferdrencanne, oferdrencað, oferdrence, oferdrenceað, oferdrenced, oferdrencte, oferdrencton, oferdrencð; **oferfæðman:** oferfæðmde, oferfæðmed; **oferfēran:** oferferan, oferferað, oferferde, oferferdon, oferferede, oferferest, oferfērende, oforferde; **oferflēðan:** oferflede; **oferfylgan:** oferfylgde, oferfylge, oferfylgeað, oferfylgð, ofyrfylgð; **oferfyllan:** oferfelle, oferfille, oferfyl, oferfyll, oferfylla, oferfyllan, oferfyllde, oferfyllde, oferfyllde, oferfyllde, oferfyllde; **ofergægan:** ofergæge, ofergægendne, ofergægd; **ofergesettan:** ofergeseted, ofergesett, ofergesettan, ofergesette, ofergesetted, ofergesetton; **ofergetimbran:** oftimbras, ofergetimbredon; **ofergīman:** ofergimde, ofergime, ofergymdon, ofergyme; **ofergyldan:** ofergilldan, ofergyldan, ofergyldað; **oferhergan:** oferhergedan, oferhergede, oferhergedon; **oferhīeran:** oferhierde, oferhierdon, oferhirde, oferheorð, oferhyrdan, oferhyrde, oferhyre; **oferhigian:** oferhigdum, oferhige, oferhigian, oferhigð; **oferhlæstan:** oferhlæstan, oferhlæston; **oferhrēfan:** oferhref, oferhryfde; **oferhreran:** oferhrerede, oferhryred; **oferlæðan:** oflædde, oflædest, oferlede, oferlæded; **oferlæfan:** oferlæfed; **oferlecgan:** oferlecgð, oferlecge, oferlege; **oferlēoran:** oferleorende, oferliorende, ofliora, oferleor, oferleorað, oferleordon, oferleordun, oferliorað, oferliorde, oferlioreð, oferlioræs; **oferlihtan:** oferliht, oferlihte; **ofermānan:** ofermened; **ofersettan:** oferseted, ofersettan, ofersette, ofersetted, ofersetton, ofersettun, ofyrsette, ofyrsetton; **oferspræðan:** oferspreðde, oferspreðde; **oferspyrian:** oferspyriap; **oferstælan:** oferstælan, oferstælde, oferstældon, oferstæle, oferstæled, oferstælede, oferstælende, oferstæleð, oferstælon, oferstælp, oferstælest; **oferstellan:** ofersteled; **oferðeccan:** oferðeht, oferþece, oferþeceð, oferþecgan, oferþeht, oforþeþ; **oferwillan:** oferwylle; **oferwintran:** oferwintran; **oferwlencan:** oferwlenced; **oferwriðan:** oferwrið; **oferwyrcean:** oferweorces, oferwyrcean; **ofestan(ge):** ofest, ofeste, ofestton; **offēran:** offer, offerde, offered, offerede, offerenda, offerendan, offæred; **offylian:** offylygde, offylygde; **offyllan:** offyllan, offylþ; **ofhwylfan:** ofhwylfed; **ofhyrian:** ofhyrde, ofhyrede; **oflecgan:** oflicge; **oflystan:** oflyst, oflyste, oflysted; **ofsendan:** ofsendan, ofsende, ofsennde, ofsænde; **ofsettan:** ofset, ofseted, ofsett, ofsettan, ofsettað, ofsette, ofsettenne, ofsettet, ofsetton, ofsettum, ofsettun, ofsættum; **ofspyrian:** ofspyreð; **oftreddan:** oftreðan, oftredd, oftreðen, oftræd, oftræðan; **oftyrfan:** oftyrfdon; **ōleccan:** oleccan, oleccanne, oleccað, oleccaþ, olecce, oleccen, oleccende, olecceþ, oleccende, olecte, olecð, olehte, oliccan, olicce, oliccende, olæcan, olæccan, olæce, olæcende, olæcon, olæhte, olæhton; **onālīhtan:** onalihþeþ; **onāsendan:** onasendeð, onasendan, onasende, onasendan, onasænde; **onāsettan:** onasett, onasettan, onasette, onasettest, onasettum; **onāswēgan:** onaswegde; **onāelan:** onaeled, onæl, onælan, onælað, onæld, onælde, onælde, onælde, onælde, onæle, onæled, onælede, onælen, onælenne, onælest, onæleð, onæleþ, onælst, onælyd, onælyð, onælæd, onælð, onælþ; **onbærnan:** onbernes, onberneð, onbærnan, onbærnde, onbærndest, onbærndon, onbærne, onbærned, onbærnedde, onbærnedne, onbærnedum, onbærnende, onbærnenne, onbærnes, onbærneð, onbærneþ; **onbelæðan:** onbelæd, onbelædde, onbelæddest, onbelæde, onbelæden, onbelædende; **onbesendan:** onbesende; **onbestælan:** onbestæled; **onbīgan:** onbigde, onbigdon, onbigdum; **onblæstan:** onblæstan; **onbryrdan(ge):** onbryrd, onbryrdan, onbryrdað, onbryrdaþ, onbryrde, onbryrde, onbryrdeð; **onbyrgan:** onbyrgað, onbyrgde, onbyrgdon, onbyrge, onbyrged, onbyrgede, onbyrgedum, onbyrgende,

*onbyrgeð, onbirgæþ, onbergde, onbergean, onbirigde, onbirigdon, onbirige, onbirigð, onbyrgan, onbyrgean, onbyrgendum, onbyrgð, onbyrian, onbyriað, onbyrigan, onbyrigað, onbyrigde, onbyrigden, onbyrigdon, onbyrige, onbyrigeað, onbyrigenne, onbyrigð, onbyrð; onbyrhtan: onbyrhte, onbyrhteð; oncennan: oncennan, oncenned; oncierran: oncerran, oncerred, oncerredð, oncierran, oncierred, oncirran, oncirredre, oncyrran, oncyrrre, oncyrrred, oncyrrren, oncyrrrest, oncyrrredð, oncyrron; oncīgan: oncigað, oncigaþ, oncigde, oncigende, oncigendum; oncnysstan: oncnysesþ, oncnysede, oncnyssested, oncnysseyde; oncwealdan: oncwealdæð; oncyðan: oncydeð, oncyðan, oncyðe, oncyð; ondælan: ondæl, ondælde, ondæle; ondrencan: ondrencende, ondrence, ondrencte, ondrencende; onēgan: onegan, onegdon, onege, onegið, onegæn, onegð; onerian: onered; onnettān: onett, onettad, onettae, onettan, onettað, onette, onetten, onettendan, onettende, onettendum, onettest, onetteð, onetteþ, onetton, onnette; onfæstan: onfæste; ongēanfēran: ongeanfær; ongēanhwyrfan: ongeanhwyrfde; ongēanlecgan: ongeanlecgan; ongebyrigean: ongebyrigeað; ongecīgan: ongecigað, ongecigaþ, ongecigendum; ongelīhtan: ongelihthe; ongenāman: ongeneman, ongenæmde; ongierwan: ongerwed, ongyrwed; ongyrdan: ongyrde; onhūetan: onhate, onhæt, onhætan, onhæted, onhætton; onhieldan: onhildende, onhilded, onheldeð, onheldon, onhield, onhilde, onhild, onhildað, onhildaþ, onhilde, onhildeþ, onhildon, onhyld, onhyldan, onhyldað, onhyldaþ, onhyilde, onhylded, onhyldende, onhyldest, onhyildeð, onhyildeþ, onhyldon, onhyldyd, onhyldynde, onhyldyst, onhyldyð, onhyldæþ; onhrēran: onhrere, onhrered, onhrerede, onhreredð, onhreran, onhrerað, onhrerdest; onhwerfan: onhwerfð, onhwyrfan, onhwyrfdon, onhwyrfed; onhyrdan: onhyrde; onhyrian: onhyrede, onhirede, onhirian, onhyre, onhyred, onhyredon, onhyrest, onhyreð, onhyreþ, onhyrgan, onhyrge, onhyrgean, onhyrgen, onhyrgend, onhyrgende, onhyrian, onhyriað, onhyrien, onhyrigan, onhyrigað, onhyrigaþ, onhyrigean, onhyrigeað, onhyrigen, onhyrigend, onhyrigende; onhyscan: onhysesþ, onhyscaþ, onhisce, onhisceað, onhiscen, onhysc, onhyscan, onhyscte, onhyscð; onlæccan: onlehted; onlānan: onlænan, onlænde, onlæne, onlænd; onlīesan: onlesed, onlesde, onliesanne, onlysan, onlysað, onlyse, onlysested, onlyse, onlysed, onlysede, onlyseð, onlysesþ, onlyst; onlīgan: onlegde, onlege, onlegen, onlegst, onligeð, onligð; onlīhtan: onlyhton, onliht, onlihtan, onlihtanne, onlihtað, onlihte, onlihted, onlihtende, onlihtenne, onlihtes, onlihtest, onlihteð, onlihteþ, onlihton, onlihtst, onlihtyd, onlihtynde, onlihtyst, onlihtað, onlihtaþ, onlyht, onlyhtan, onlyhtað, onlyhte, onlyhted, onlyhtende, onlyhtenne, onlyhtes, onlyhtest, onlyhteð, onlyhteþ, onlyhtyde, onlyhtyst, onlyhtyð; onmālan: onmælde; onmētān: onmetton; onrāsan: onraesað, onræsað, onræse, onræsdon, onræse; onrāsan: onraes, onræs, onræsan, onræsdun, onræsendum, onræses; onrettan: onretteþ; onsāgan: onseagað, onseagan, onseagd, onseagde, onseagden, onseagdon, onseage, onseagð; onscāgan: onscægdon, onsecgyn; onscendan: onscynd, onscynded; onscrīdan: onscrydan, onscrydde, onscryden; onscācan: onsecð, onsaece, onsecgan, onsecgað, onsecgaþ, onsecge, onsecgeað, onsecgen, onsecgende, onsaece, onsaecen, onsaeces, onsaecest; onsendan: onsend, onsendan, onsendað, onsende, onsended, onsendedre, onsendest, onsendeð, onsendon, onsendyþ, onsend, onsendað, onsende, onsended, onsendedre, onsendest, onsendeþ, onsendon; onsettān: onset, onseted, onsett, onsettān, onsettað, onsette, onsettende, onsettes, onsettest, onsetteð, onsetton; onspāetan: onspæt, onspætende; onstālan: onstæl, onstælan, onstælað, onstælde, onstældon, onstældun, onstæleð, onstæld; onstellan: onstellæn, onsteallan, onstellan, onstelle, onstellen; onstīran: onstered, onstired, onstirede, onstryede, onstyred, onstyredan, onstyrede, onstyredes, onstyredne, onstyredon, onstyredum, onstyredð, onstyreþ, onstyryd, onstyryde, onstyrydst,*



*onstýryð; ontendan: ontend, ontendan, ontendað, ontende, ontended, ontendes, ontendon, ontendt, ontent, ontinde, ontynden, ontyndes, ontyndest, ontænde; ontimbran: ontimbred, ontimbredum, ontimbrende; ontrēowan: ontreowde; ontryman: ontrymedun, ontrymmedon; ontýdran: ontydre; ontyhtan: ontiht, ontihte, ontihted, ontihtendum, ontyhte; ontýnan: ontyn, ontynyð, ontynyst, onteneð, ontyna, ontynan, ontynað, ontynde, ontyndon, ontyndum, ontyne, ontyneð, ontyneðe, ontyneðu, ontynen, ontyneðe, ontyneðum, ontynenne, ontynes, ontyneð, ontyneþ, ontynon, ontyneanne, ontyneþ, ontynd; onðēowigan: onþeowigende, onþeowigendum; onðryccan: onþricced; onwīecan: onwacað, onwece, onwæced, onwæcen; onwendan: onwendæþ, onwend, onwenda, onwendan, onwendanne, onwendað, onwendap, onwende, onwended, onwendedre, onwenden, onwendende, onwendes, onwendest, onwendeð, onwendeþ, onwendyd, onwendyst, onwendyð, onwent, onwændap, onwænde, onwænded, onwændende, onwændeþ, onwændæ; onwyllan: onwendst, onwillan, onwyllad; onwylwan: onwylwed; onýwan: onywan, onywe, onywe, onywed, onyweþ; orrettan(ge): georrettan, orette, orretteð; oðcyrran: oðcyrreð; oðfæstan: oðfæst, oðfæstan, oðfæste, oðfæsted; oðferian: oðferede, oðferie; oðhýdan: oðhydan; oðian: oðe, oðð, oðþ; oðīewan: oðewe, oðewed, oðiew, oðiewde, oðiewdes, oðiewdest, oðiewdon, oðiewe, oðiwe, oðywe, oðywen, oðywe, oðywed, oðyweð, oþiewde, oþiewed, oþywe, oþywed; oðlædan: oðlæd, oðlæðanne, oðlædde, oðlæde, oðlæded; oðlengan: oðlengde, oðlengdon; oðstillan: oðstilled; oððēodan: oððeoded; oðswīgan: oðswigde; oðwendan: oðwendan; oðwyrcean: oðwyrceanne; ofādrygan: ofadrygde; ofōēan: ofōæned, ofþænde; ofðencan: ofðence, ofþincan; ofðryccan: ofðrycð, ofðriccað, ofðricceað, ofðrihte, ofðryccan, ofðrycce, ofðrycced, ofðrycte, ofðrycð, ofðryht, ofðryhte, ofþrycce, ofþryccende, ofþrycte, ofþrycton, ofþrycð, ofþryht; ofðryscan: ofðryscad, ofðrysce, ofðrysceað, ofþryscþ; ofðylman: ofðylmed; ofðyncan: ofðinceð, ofðincð, ofðince, ofðynce, ofðyncð, ofþyncan, ofþynce, ofþyncean, ofþyncendum, ofþynceþ; ofðyrstan: ofþyrst, ofþyrste, ofþyrsted; pæcan: pæcan, pæcen; pæððan: pæððað, pæðde, pæpeð; plættan: plett, plette, plætton; plihtan: pliht, plihthe, plihthon; potian: pote, potedon, potian; prædician: prædiciende, prædicigenne; prician(ge): gepricod, gepricodon, gepricud, pricað, pricaþ, price, pricen, prician, priciad, pricigende, prikiende; pyffan: piffendes, pyfte; pyngan: pingð, pynge; pyrtan: pyrt, pyrtan, pyrte; pýtan: pyt, pytan, pyte, pyttan, pytte, pyttedon, pytten, pyttes; rārian: raredon, rariendre, rarigendan, rarigende; rāsettan: rasettan, rasetteð; ræcan(ge): ræce, ræceð, ræcan, ræcað, ræccanne, ræce, ræcean, ræceað, ræced, ræcede, ræcende, ræcene, ræces, ræceð, ræceþ, ræcð, ræhte, ræscendum; ræfan: ræf, ræfen; ræfnan(ge): ræfn, refnes, ræfnan, ræfnað, ræfnde, ræfndon, ræfne, ræfnede, ræfnedon, ræfnende, ræfnes; ræþan(ge): geræpad, geræped, ræþan, ræpedum, ræpon, ræpte, ræpton; ræpsan: ræpse, ræps; ræran: rarende, rær, ræran, ræranne, rærað, rærde, rærdon, rære, rærenne, rærest, ræreð, ræreþ, rærst; ræsan: geræsde, geræsdon, geræseð, geræsð, raesde, raesdon, ræs, ræsan, ræsanne, ræsað, ræsde, ræsdon, ræsdun, ræse, ræsed, ræsende, ræsendes, ræseð, ræsð; ræscettan: ræscet, ræscetende, ræscettan, ræscetteð, ræscetteþ; ræswan: ræswan, ræswað, ræswe, ræswedest, ræswed; reahtigan: gereahthon, reahtan, reahte, reahtes, reahtest, reahton; ræcan(ge): gerec, gerecan, gerecenne, gerecaþ, gerecð, gerece, gerecean, gereced, gereceð, gerecednes, gereces, gerecest, gerecet, gereceþ, gerecþ, gerecyð, gerecest, rec, recð, rece, reced, receð, recede, recedes, recen, recenne, recest, receþ, reconne, recst, recstu, recte, recþ, recyð, recyde, recyst, rycþ; reccan(ge): gereccan, gereccanne, gereccað, gereccaþ, gerecce, gereccan, gereccen, gereccende, gereccenne, gereccest, gerecced, gereccynne, recc, reccan, reccanne, reccað, reccaþ, recce, reccean, recceanne, recceað, reccen, reccende, reccendes, reccendne, reccendrum,*

*reccenne, reccest, recceð, recceþ, recon, reccæð, reht, rehte, rehtest, rehton, rohtan, rohte, rohten, rohton;*  
**rempan:** *rempende; rendan:* *rendon; reordan:* *gereord, gereordan, gereorde, gereorded, gereordede, gereordedum, gereorden, gereordende, gereordes, gereordeð, gereordian, gereordon, gereordst, gereordu, gereordud, reorda, reordan, reordap, reorde, reordende, reordendum, reordian, riorda, riorde; repsan:* *refset, reps, repsa, repsan, repsas, repse, repses, repsæs, refsde; restan:* *raest, rest, restad, restan, restat, restað, restap, reste, rested, resten, restendan, restende, restendo, restendra, restendum, restene, restenne, restes, restest, restet, resteð, restep, reston, restun, restæð, ræst, ræstan, ræstanne, ræstað, ræste, ræstende, ræstendra, ræstene, ræsteð, ræstæþ; rētan(ge):* *retie, gereted, ret, retan, retanne, retað, rete, reteþ; rihtan(ge):* *gerehð, geriht, gerihtan, gerihtanne, gerihtað, gerihte, gerihted, gerihtenne, gerihton, rihsað, riht, rihtan, rihtanne, rihtast, rihtað, rihtap, rihte, rihten, rihtende, rihtene, rihtenne, rihton, rihttid, rihtide, unrihton; rihtlæcan(ge):* *gerihlæc, gerihlæcan, gerihlæcað, gerihlæcap, gerihlæce, gerihlæcean, gerihlæced, gerihlæcende, gerihlæceð, gerihlæcð, gerihlæcþ, gerihlæhte, gerihlæhton, rihtlæcan, rihtlæce, rihtlæcen, rihtlæceð, rihtlæcynne, rihtlæcð; rīman(ge):* *gerim, geriman, gerimanne, gerimdan, gerimde, gerimdon, gerime, gerimed, gerimes, riman, rimande, rimanne, rimde, rimdon, rimed, rimen, rimende, rimes, rimeð, rimeþ, rimyð; roccettan:* *roccetted, rocceteþ, roccettað, roccette, roccetted; ryderian:* *rideras, ridere, ryðera; rȳman(ge):* *rym, gerym, geryman, gerymað, gerymde, gerymdest, gerymdon, geryme, gerymed, gerymen, gerymeð, gerymeþ, gerymð, ryman, rymanne, rymað, rymde, rymdon, ryme, rymen, rymende, rymet, rymeð, rymð; rȳn:* *rynað, rynde, ryne, rynian; salletan:* *salletað; salwian:* *salwed; samodherian:* *samodheriað; sāmwyrcan:* *samwyrce; särettan:* *sarett; sægan(ge):* *sæge, sægeþ, sægæ, gesaegd, gesaegde, gesaegdon, gesaeged, gesæg, gesægd, gesægde, gesægdon, gesæge, gesæged, gesægednes, gesægene, gesæges, gesægeð, gesægd, saeg, saegdon, saege, saeges, saegeð, sæcgan, sæcgað, sæcgap, sæcge, sæcgeanne, sæcgeað, sæcgæþ, sæg, sægað, sægdon, sæged, sægen, sægende, sægene, sæges, sægest, sægeð, sægst, sægyð, sægþ; sǣlan(ge):* *sælde, geseald, gesealde, gesælan, gesælde, gesæle, gesæled, gesælede, gesæledne, gesæleð, gesæleþ, gesæligost, gesælð, gesælþ, isælige, salde, saldon, seald, sealdan, sealden, sealdes, sealdest, sealdon, sealdun, sealdyst, sæl, sælade, sælan, sælande, sælde, sældon, sældum, sæle, sælen, sælende, sæles, sælest, sæleð, sæld, sælde; scægan:* *sceage, saedon, scagan, scage, sceagan, scegð, scægð, sæcganne; scēnan(ge):* *scean, scænan, scænde, scæneþ; scecgan:* *scegdon; scencan(ge):* *gescenct, scenc, scencan, scence, scencean, scenced, scencen, scencende, scencenne, scencte, scencton, scencð; scendan(ge):* *gescend, gescendad, gescendan, gescende, gescended, gescendedan, gescendende, gescendes, gescendest, gescendon, gescendst, gescynd, scend, scendan, scendað, scende, scended, scendende, scendeð, scendon; scēon(ge):* *sceonde, sceone; scerran:* *scirre, scyrran; scioldan(ge):* *gescyldan, sceldes, scyldes, sceld, scelda, sceldan, sceldas, sceldað, scelde, scelden, sceldend, sciold, scilde, scilded, scilden, scildend, scildende, scildendes, scildenne, scildes, scildeþ, scildon, scyldan, scylde, scylded, scyldest, scyldeþ, scyldon, scyldst, scylde; scierpan(ge):* *gescerped, gescypped, gescyrpte, scierpeð; scierpan(ge):* *scyrptum, gescerped, gescirpan, gescirped, gescirpen, gescyrped, gescyrpte, scerp, scerpe, scerped, scerpest, scerpeþ, scerpð, scirpe, scirpton, scyrpan, scyrped, scyrpen, scyrpte, scyrpton, scyrpð; sciftan(ge):* *gescyft, gescyfte, scifte, sciftende, scyftan, scyfte; scīran(ge):* *gescir, gescired, sciran, scirde, scired, sciren, scireð, scireþ, scirð, scirþ; scofettan:* *scofett; scrallettan:* *scralletan, scralletap; scremman:* *scremme; screncan(ge):* *screncen, screncð; scrēpan:* *screp, screpes; scriccettan:* *scriccettan; scrȳdan(ge):* *gescrid, gescridan, gescridde, gescrideð, gescryd,*

*gescrydan, gescrydd, gescrydde, gescryddest, gescryddne, gescryddon, gescryde, scridad, scridan, scridde, scriddest, scriddon, scriddum, scriðað, scryd, scrydan, scrydað, scrydde, scryddest, scryddon, scryde, scrydende, scrydenne, scrydeþ, scrydon, scrydun, scryð; scyhtan:* scyhte; **scyllan:** scyllað, sciell, scill, scille, scyll, scylle, scyllende, scyllendre; **scȳn:** gescyndyst, scynan, scynað, scyne, scynende, scynendum, scyneð; **scyndan:** gescyndað, gescynded, gescyndest, gescyndeð, gescyndeþ, gescyndyd, sciend, scynd, scyndan, scynde, scynded, scyndende, scyndest, scyndeð, scyndon, scynð; **scyrðan(ge):** scirdan, scyrðan, scyrðde, scyrde, scyrede, scyrð; **scyrðan(ge):** gescyrð, gescyrte, gescyrtað, gescyrted, gescyrtest, scyrðan, scyrðanne, scyrte; **scyttan:** scittan, scytt, scytta, scyttan, scytte; **seglan(ge):** segl, seglde, segle, segledon, seglgenne, seglydan; **sellan(ge):** sellæð, gesellanne, gesellað, gesellaþ, geselle, geselleð, gesylle, sealde, sellad, sellan, sellane, sellanne, sellað, sellaþ, selle, sellen, sellendan, sellende, sellendes, sellendo, sellendum, sellenne, selles, sellest, selleð, selleþ, sellon, sellæþ, selstu, selæð, sillan, sillað, sillap, sille, sillenne, stillest, sillon, syllan, syllanne, syllað, syllaþ, sylle, syllen, syllend, syllendan, syllende, syllendes, syllendra, syllendum, syllene, syllenne, syllest, sylleð, sylleþ, syllon, syllynde, syllæ, syllæn, syllæð, syllð; **sēman(ge):** semað, seme, geseman, gesemde, gesemdon, geseme, gesemed, gesemede, gesemedum, gesemesð, seman, semaþ, semdest, semdon, semed, semende; **sencan(ge):** gesenced, sencte; **sendan(ge):** sendyð, gesend, gesendad, gesendan, gesendanne, gesendat, gesende, gesended, gesendes, gesendest, gesendet, gesænde, isende, send, sendan, sendanne, sendað, sendaþ, sendde, sende, sended, senden, sendende, sendendu, sendenne, sendes, sendest, sendet, sendeð, sendeþ, sendon, sendynde, sendyst, sænd, sændan, sændað, sændaþ, sænde, sæned, sænden, sændest, sændeð, sændeþ, sændon, sænte; **sengan:** seng, senged, sengien; **seohhian:** seohhe; **sēowan:** geseow, geseowan, geseowe, geseowede, geseowen, seow, seowan, seowe, seowed, seowede, seowon, seowun; **sēpan:** septe, geseped; **setlan:** setl, setlan, setlaþ, setlian; **settan(ge):** sett, settæþ, gesætte, geseted, gesett, gesettan, gesettane, gesettanne, gesettað, gesettaþ, gesette, gesetted, gesetten, gesettende, gesettenne, gesettes, gesettest, gesettet, gesetteð, gesetteþ, gesetton, gesette, gesettum, gesettun, gesettyst, gisette, isett, isette, set, setan, setað, sete, seted, setest, seteð, sett, settan, settanne, settað, settaþ, sette, setten, settende, settendes, settenne, settes, settest, setteð, setteþ, setton, settun, settinge, setting, settaen, settaþ, sætt, sætta, sættan, sætte; **sēðan(ge):** seðde, gesedeð, geseðan, geseðað, geseðde, geseðdon, geseðe, geseðed, geseðendum, geseþað, geseþaþ, geseþed, seð, seðan, seðað, seðde, seðe, seðende, seþað, seþende; **sibban:** gesibbad, gesibbað, gesibbedan, sibb, sibban; **sīeman:** siem; **sierwan(ge):** serwað, serwaþ, serwedan, serwede, sierwan, sierwe, sierwende, sirwað, sirwde, syrwan, syrwe, syrwdon, syrwe, syrwedan, syrwe, syrwende, syrwendra, syrwest, syrweð, syrweð; **sifan:** seft, sift, sifte, siftid, siftið, syft, syftan, syfte, syfteð; **sigefæstan:** gesigefæstan, gesigefæsted, gesigefæston, sigefest, sigefesta, sigefæst, sigefæsta, sigefæstan, sigefæste, sigefæstes, sigefæston; **sigian:** gesigaþ, sig, sigan, sigað, sige, sigendam, sigende, sigendne, sigendum, sigeð, sigæð; **slæhtan(ge):** geslæhte, sleht, slehte; **slētan:** slætte; **sleccan:** slaec, slaecce, slæc, slæce; **slecgettan:** slecgete; **slēfan:** geslefed, slefan, slefde, slefe; **slīcian:** slic, slicð; **sliðan:** sliðan, sliþe, sliþen, sliþendum; **slypan:** slep, slepan, slepað, slepde, slepdon, slepe, sleped, slepen, slepende, slependra, slependum, slepeþ, slepte, sleptun, slepun, slepð, slipige, slypan, slypte, slypð; **smēðan(ge):** gesmeð, gesmeðde, gesmeþed, gesmeþie, gesmeþiende, smede, smeðan, smeðað, smeðe, smeðiende, smeþað, smeþe, smeþie, smeþiende; **smīcan:** smic, smicað, smice, smicendan, smicende, smices; **smierwan(ge):** gesmyredan, gesmyrede, smerwan, smerwanne, smerwe, smerwes, smierwað, smire, smirede, smierwan, smirian, smirwanne, smyra, smyrað,

*smyre, smyrede, smyredest, smyredon, smyrest, smyreð; smyllan: smyllendum; snædan(ge): gesnæd, snaed, snæd, snædde, snæde; snæsan: snæs; snīwan: sniwe, sniwe, sniweð, sniwoð; snyrian: snyredon, snyrede; snytan: snyte; snytrian: snytr, snytre, snytres, snytrian, snyttrað; spatān: spatende; spætān: spæt, spætān, spætāð, spæte, spæten, spætende, spætton; spætlan: spætledon, spætled, spætliad, spætledon; spēdan(ge): gesped, gespeddan, gespedde, gespedeð, sped, spedap, spedde, spede, spediende; spelcan: spelc, spelcean, spilcte, spylce; spendan: spende, spendon; spigettan: spigettan, spigette; spildan: gespilde, spild, spilde, spildes, spildeð, spildon; spillan(ge): gespilled, gespilles, gespilleð, spillan, spillanne, spillendra, spillet, spilleð; spircan: spircan, spircende, spircendre, spircendum, spircendum; spittan(ge): spittan, spittende, spittes; spiwian: spiwanne, spiwad, spiwap, spiwe, spiwen, spiwende, spiwenne, spiwep, spiwð; sporetan: sporetteð, sporytyð; spornettan: spornette; sprangettān: sprangette; sprengan(ge): gesprengcgende, gesprengde, gesprenged, gesprengedne, sprængst, sprencge, sprencgende, spreng, sprengap, sprengc, sprengcde, sprengde, sprengdest, sprengge, sprengende, sprengon; spryttan: sprytte, sprittan, sprittende, sprytan, sprytanne, sprytt, spryttan, spryttanne, spryttað, spryttende, spryttendum; spyrian(ge): gespyrreð, spirian, spiriad, spyrast, spyrað, spyrde, spyrede, spyredon, spyrest, spyreð, spyrian, spyriad, spyrie, spyrien, spyriende, spyrgan, spyrganne, spyrigen, spyrigende, spyrigendes; spyrgan: spyrneð, spyrnð; spyrran: spyrrynde; stacan: stacan, stacten; stælan(ge): gestælan, gestæle, gestæled, staledon, stæl, stælan, stælde, stældon, stæle, stæleð, stælon; stænan(ge): gestæne, gestænað, gestændon, gestæne, gestæned, stæn, stænan, stænað, stænde, stændon, stæne, stæned, stænenan, stænenra, stænenum, stænene, stænenne, stænes, stænienden, stænige, stænæ, stænæs, stænæst; stagan: stag, stagan, stagen; steallian: steall, stealle, steallian, stelde; stefnan(ge): stefnde, stefnede, stefnendra; stellan(ge): gestelled, gestylled, stel, stelan, stele, stelenne, steleð, stellan, stellende; stempan: stemp, stempþ; stencan(ge): stence, stencende, stenceþ, tostencton; stēpan(ge): stepan, stepe, stepeð, steppan, steppað, steppap, steppe, steppende, stepst, stepte, stepton, stepð; stēran: steore, steorendum, ster, steran, sterde, stere, steren, sterende, stered; stiellan(ge): stiell; stīeman: stiem, stieme, stymedne, stymende, stymendes, stymendum, stymed; stīeran(ge): gestieran, gestierde, gestiered, gestierð, gestiran, gestireð, gestyred, steoran, steorde, stieran, stierde, stiere, stieren, stiereð, stierð, stioran, stiran, stirde, stire, stired, stirede, stirende, styran, styrd, stynde, styrdon, styre, styred, styredan, styrede, styredon, styredun, styrend, styrende, styrendum, styrene, styrenne, styres, styrest, styrestu, styreð, styreþ, styrgan, styrgge, styrgendne, styrgendum, styron, styrst, styraen, styrd; stihtan(ge): gestihtedon, gestihton, stihtað, stihtap, stihte, stihtendum; stillan(ge): gestilde, gestillan, gestillde, gestille, gestilled, gestillende, gestilleð, gestilleþ, gestillid, still, stillan, stillanne, stille, stillen, stilled; stirfan: styrfð; streccan: strecce, streccende, strece, strecest, strehte, strehton; strīenan(ge): gestreonan, gestreone, gestriened, gestrined, gestrynan, gestryndan, gestrynað, gestrynap, gestrynde, gestryndest, gestryndon, gestryne, gestryned, gestrynede, gestrynen, gestrynenne, gestryneð, gestrynon, gestrynst, gestrynyd, gestrynp, strenap, streonan, streonde, streonedon, strienan, striendon, strienen, strienð, strynan, strynað, strynd, stryne, stryned, strynende, strynest, stryneþ, strynð; stripligan: stripligan; strīndan: strinde, strindon, stryndan, strynde, stryndedan, stryndest, stryndon; stunian: stunað, stunde, stunede, stunte, stuntes; stylan: gestylde, gestyllan, gestylled, stylde, styldon, style, styled, styllenne, styllen, styll, styllan, styllað, styllen, stylð; stylan(ge): gestylton, stylton; styrman: styrman, styrnde, styrmdon, styrme, styrmendan, styrmendum, styrmed; styrtan: stvrtende; sumnian: sumsendu; swæfan: swæfe, swefan, swæf, swæfes, swæfeð, swæfon, swæfun;*



**tintrian(ge):** tintrade, tintredon; **tirgan(ge):** getirged, getirigde; **tōbædan:** tobæd, tobædd; **tōbesettan:** tobeseattan; **tōblædan:** toblæd; **tōbrædan:** tobrædende, tobræd, tobrædan, tobrædað, tobrædaþ, tobrædd, tobrædde, tobrædden, tobræddon, tobræddum, tobræddum, tobræddyst, tobræde, tobræded, tobrædest, tobrædeð, tobrædeþ, tobrædst, tobrædyd; **tōbrýsan:** tobrysiende, tobryside, tobrysdon, tobrysed, tobrysede, tobrysig, tobrysd; **tōbrýtan:** tobryt, tobrytan, tobryte, tobrytende, tobrytendes, tobrytenne, tobrytes, tobryteð, tobryton, tobrytst, tobrytt, tobryttan, tobrytte, tobryttend, tobryttes, tobryttest, tobryttum, tobrytyð; **tōclæfan:** toclæfe; **tōcnýssan:** tocnysede; **tōcwylman:** tocwylmede; **tōcwýsan:** tocwysan, tocwysað, tocwysde, tocwysdon, tocwýse, tocwýsed, tocwýsedan, tocwýsede, tocwýseð, tocwýson, tocwýst; **tōcyrran:** tocerreð; **tōdælan:** todaelað, todaelde, todaeldum, todaeldun, todaeled, todaeleð, todal, todale, todæl, todælan, todælanne, todælað, todælaþ, todæld, todælde, todælden, todældest, todældon, todældum, todældun, todæle, todæled, todælede, todæledes, todæledne, todæledu, todæledum, todælen, todælend, todælende, todælenne, todæleð, todæleþ, todælon, todælst, todælyð, todæld, todælp; **tōdēman:** todemeð, todemeþ; **tōdræfan:** todræfan, todræfað, todræfd, todræfde, todræfdest, todræfdon, todræfe, todræfed, todræfede, todræfest, todræfeþ, todræfst, todræfð; **tōdwæscan:** todwæsced, todwæscte; **tōfēran:** toferde, toferdon, tofered, toferede, toferende, tofered, toferer; **tōferian:** toferode; **tōfyllan:** tofyllæd; **tōgælan:** togælaþ; **tōgænan:** togænæþ; **tōgecīgan:** togecigæþ, togeciged; **tōgeðeodan:** togeðeodan, togeðeodan, togeðeodan, togeðyddum, togeþeodan, togeþeodde; **tōgeotecan:** togeec, togeecde, togeece, togeeced, togeeces, togeecte, togeecton, togeyc, togeyce, togeycean, togeycende, togeycst, togeycð; **tōgelædan:** togelaedde, togelaedað, togelaeddon, togelaeded, togelaedeð, togeledde, togeleddon, togeledeþ, togeledæþ, togelæd, togelædað, togelædde, togelæddon, togelæde, togelædeð, togelædeþ, togelædon, togelædyd, togelædyde; **tōgelæstan:** togelæstanne; **tōgenēalæcan:** togenealæce, togeneolæced, togenealæcede, togenealæcað, togenealæc, togenealæcað, togenealæcaþ, togenealæcean, togenealæcendne, togenealæcendum, togenealæceð, togenealæceþ, togenealæcyð, togenealæcð, togenealæcþ, togenealæhton, togenealæcað, togeneolæcede, togeneolecde, togeneolecdon, togenealæceþ; **tōgengan:** togengdon; **tōgesettan:** togesettene, togeset, togesett, togesette, togesetted, togesettes, togesetton, togetted; **togettan:** togetteþ; **tōhælan:** tohælen; **tōhnescan:** tohnesced; **tōhrēran:** tohrerde, tohrered, tohrerede; **tōhrýran:** tohrýrde; **tōhwyrfan:** tohwurfon, tohwyrfd; **tōtecan:** toecan, toecton, toeycte; **tōlýsan:** tolysað, tolysd, tolesde, tolesed, tolesen, tolesendes, toleseð, toleseþ, tolysa, tolysan, tolysaþ, tolyside, tolyside, tolysdon, tolysdum, tolysdyst, tolyse, tolysed, tolyside, tolysedu, tolysedum, tolysendra, tolyseð, tolyseþ, tolysp; **tōmældan:** tomælde, tomældeð; **tōnēalæcan:** tonealæcende, tonealæceð, tonealæceð, tonealæhte, tonealæhton, tonealæcð, tonealæceton; **tōnemnan:** tonemne, tonemned, tonymað; **tōrendan:** torende, torended, torenden, torænded; **tornwyrðan:** tornwyrðon; **tōrýpan:** torypte; **tōsælan:** tosaæleð, tosaæleþ; **tōscænan:** toscænde, toscæned, toscæne; **tōsceanian:** toscerede, toscered; **tōsendan:** toscend, tosend, tosende, tosendon; **tōsettan:** toseted, toseteð, tosett, tosettan, tosette, tosetten, tosettendes, tosettest, tosetteð, tosetteþ, tosetton; **tōsēðan:** toseðan; **tōslæfan:** toslæfdon; **tōsnædan:** tosnædod; **tōspillan:** tospillan; **tōsprædan:** tospræd, tospræddum; **tōstencan:** tostencað, tostenceþ, tostencþ, tostenc, tostencap, tostence, tostencean, tostenceað, tostenced, tostencede, tostencend, tostencendes, tostencennes, tostences, tostencest, tostenceð, tostencge, tostenct, tostenctan, tostencte, tostenctes, tostenctest, tostenctum, tostenctys, tostenctyst, tostencyde, tostencyst, tostencyð, tostencæþ, tostencð; **tōstihtan:** tostihtodest, tostihtyð; **tōswengan:** toswengde; **tōtellan:** toteled; **tōtwæman:** totweman, totwemde, totwæm, totwæman,

*totwæmað, totwæmaþ, totwæmde, totwæme, totwæmed, totwæmede, totwæmedum, totwæmende, totwæmendum, totwæmð; tōðēnian: toðene; tōweccan: toweccæn; tōwendan: towend, towendað, towende, towendon; towettan: towettan; treddan: tredanne, treddan, tredde, treddedon; tremman(ge): getremed, getremede, getremmed, getrymde, getrymdon, getryme, getrymed, getrymede, getrymedest, getrymedo, getrymedon, getrymedu, getrymende, getrymeð, getrymmed, getrymmede, getrymmende, getrymmenne, gitrymedo, gitrymide, gitrymmedo, tremed, tremede, trimme, trymdon, trymed, trymedan, trymede, trymedes, trymedon, trymedre, trymedun, trymende, trymest, trymeð, trymeþ, trymman, trymmanne, trymmaþ, trymme, trymmed, trymmedo, trymmen, trymmend, trymmende, trymmendre, tryummynde, trymydon; trendan: trend, trymet; trēowan(ge): getreowast, getreowað, getreowde, getreowdes, getreowe, getreowed, getreowedon, getreowen, getreowende, getreoweð, getreoweþ, getreowian, getreowiað, getreowige, getreowodan, getriowan, getriowe, getriowed, getriowende, getruwige, getruwigeað, getruwigende, getruwigendum, treow, treowan, treowast, treowað, treowde, treowen, treowianne, treowiað, treowige, treowodest, treowðe, triewan, triowan, truwað, truwedon; treppan: treppan; twiēman(ge): getwæman, getwæmde, getwæme, getwæmed, twæm, twæman, twæmað, twæmdon, twæme; twengan: twenge; twēogan(ge): getweogen, tweogan, tweogað, tweogaþ, tweoge, tweogean, tweogeaþ, tweogen, tweogende, tweogendum, tweogian, tweogiað, tweogiinne, tweonað, tweonde, tweonedon, tweonest, tweonian, tweonienda, tweoniende, tweonige, tweonigen, tweonigendan, tweonigende, tweonigendum, tweoniað, tweonode, tweonud, twynast, twynað, twynedest, twynian, twyniað, twynie, twyniende, twynienne, twynige, twynigendan, twynigendne, twynigendum, twynode, twynude; twiðēlan: twiðæledan, twiðæledre, twiðæledu, twyðælað, twyðæledan, twyðæleþ; twiferlæccan: twyferlæceþ; twīgan(ge): twige, twigen; twisehtan: twysehtan, twysehte; tȳdran(ge): getydrop, tyddrað, tydran, tydrað, tydre, tydred, tydrede, tydrende, tydreð, tydrian, tydriað, tydrien, tydriend, tydriende; tyhtan(ge): getyhted, getyhtest, tyht, tyhtan, tyhtanne, tyhtað, tyhtaþ, tyhte, tyhten, tyhtend, tyhtende, tyhtenne, tyhtest, tyhteð, tyhteþ, tyhton; tyllan: getyllað, geþylde; tȳnan(ge): getynde, getyndon, getyned, getynedne, tynde, tyndon, tyne, tyneð, tynð, tyn, tynan, tynendum; tȳran: getyrdon, tirigde, tyrað, tyre, tyren, tyrende, tyrgdon, tyrie, tyrð, tyrþ; tȳrgan(ge): getyrged; tyrnan: tyrn, tyrnað, tyrndon, tyrnende, tyrnð; tyrwan: tirwan, tyrwa, tyrwan, tyrwe, tyrwede, tyrwedon, tyrwene, tyrweþ, tyrwiað, tyrwiaþ, tyrwiende, tyrwigende, tyrwodan; tȳtan: tyte, tytan, tytaþ, tyten; ðamettan: þametap; ðeccan(ge): þeccað, þecyð, þecce, þeccen; ðecgan: þicgað, þicgeað; ðegan: ðegen, þegeð, þegiað; ðencan(ge): geðenc, geðencað, geðencen, geþenced, geðencan, geðencanne, geðence, geðencean, geðenceanne, geðenceað, geðencene, geðencenne, geðences, geðenced, geðencgð, geðencst, geðenca, geðencð, geþencanne, geþencað, geþencaþ, geþenceanne, geþenceað, giðenced, ðencað, ðencaþ, ðencen, ðencende, ðencenne, ðencest, ðenced, ðencð, þencað, þencaþ, þenceanne, þenceað, þencest, þenceþ, þencyn, þencaþ; ðennan(ge): þenað, þenede, þenæð; ðēodan(ge): geðeodaþ, geðeoddest, geþeodan, geþeodde, geþeode, geðeoded, geðeodeþ, geþeodad, geþeodað, geþeoded, geþeodeð, þeodað, þeodede, þeodeð, ðeodde; ðeran: ðere, ðerede; ðingan: geðingie, geþingedon, geþinged, geþingie, þingað, þinged; ðoddettan: þoddetton; ðorian: ðore, ðorð, þored, þorede, þored; ðrēagan: ðrage, þrageð; ðrēastan(ge): geðræsted, geþræsted, þræsted, þræstest, þræsted, þræston; ðrēagan(ge): ðreagan, ðreagað, ðreage, ðreagen, ðreagende, ðreagenne, þreagað, þreageanne, þreageað, þreagendes, þreagianne, þreagiað, þreagynde; ðristlæccan: geþristlæcað, geþristlæcan, geþristlæcð, geþristlæce, þristlæcende, Þristlæcað; ðurhfēran: þurhfereþ, þurhfereþ; ðurhglēdan: ðurhgleded;*

**ðurhlæran:** þurhlæred; **ðurhlæoran:** durhleoreð, ðurhhæleð, ðurhleoreð, þurhleorað, þurhleoriað, þurhleoryð; **ðwænan(ge):** geðwæned; **ðwærlæcan(ge):** þwærlæhte; **ðyddan:** ðydde; **ðyncan(ge):** ðince, ðinceð, þincan, ðyncað, ðynce, þynce, ðyncen, ðynced, ðynceþ, ðyncð, þyncað, þynced, þynceþ; **ðyrran:** þyrrred; **ðyrstan:** geþyrsteð, ðyrstan, ðyrste, ðyrstende, ðyrsteð, ðyrsteþ, þyrstað, þyrsteð, þyrsteþ, þyrstynde, þyrstyð; **ðýwan(ge):** geþywed, geþywie, ðywe, ðywen, ðywð, þywað, þywian; **uncnyttan:** vncnyte, uncnytte; **underbeðeðodan:** underbeþeodde, underþeoddyt, undyrþeoddyt, undyrþeodyd, undyrþeodynde; **underbēgan:** underbegeð, vnderbegeð; **undercerran:** undercerrende; **underfyligan:** underfylgdon, underfyligdon, underfyligendum; **underhlystan:** underhluste, underhlyst; **underleccgan:** underleccgan; **underlihtan:** underlihtad; **undersēcan:** undersece, underseceanne; **underðencan:** underðencean; **underðeðodan:** underþeodyð, underdeoded, underdeodes, underðeod, underðeodan, underðeodd, underðeoddan, underðeodde, underðeodden, underðeoddes, underðeoddest, underðeoddon, underðeoddum, underðeode, underðeoded, underðeodende, underðeodest, underðeodeð, underðeodes, underðeodeþ, underðied, underðieddan, underðiedde, underðiede, underðieded, underðieden, underðiodan, underðiodað, underðioddan, underðiodde, underðiodden, underðioded, underðyðde, underþeð, underþeod, underþeodan, underþeodað, underþeodaþ, underþeodd, underþeoddan, underþeodde, underþeoddende, underþeoddenne, underþeoddon, underþeode, underþeoded, underþeodende, underþeodest, underþeodeþ, underþeodod, underþeodst, underþied, underþiedd, underþieddan, underþiedde, underþieded, underþiod, underþiodað, underþiodde, underþyðdan, underþyðde, underþyðdende, underþyðdest, underþyðed, underþyðest, vnderðiode, vnderðioded, vnderðiodende; **underwriðan:** underwreðed, underwreðede, underwreþed, underwreþeþ, underwreþyd, underwreðedon, underwreþed, underwreþedon, underwryðed, underwryðian, vnderwreðed; **ungereccan:** ungerecc, ungererce; **ungewlitigian(ge):** geungewlitageð, ungewlitige; **unlīsan:** unlysan, unlyse, unlyse, unlysed; **unrētan(ge):** geunret, geunretan, geunreted, geunrette; **unrihthæman:** unrihthæmde, unrihthæm, unrihthæman, unrihthæmdum, unrihthæme, unrihthæmed, unrihthæmeda, unrihthæmedan, unrihthæmede, unrihthæmedes, unrihthæmedu, unrihthæmendan, unrihthæmende, unrihthæmendum, unrihthæmeþ, unrihthæmð; **unsælan:** unsæled, unsæleþ, unsælige, unsæld; **unscryðan:** unscridde, unscryd, unscrydan, unscrydd, unscrydde, unscrydest, unscryddon, unscryde, unscrydende; **unscyttan:** geunscyittað, unscyttan; **unsettan:** unsettanne; **unfīgan:** unfigeað, unfigan, unfigað, unfigde, unfigdon, unfige, unfigede, unfigð; **untrymigan:** untrymig, untrymigdon, untrymige, untrymigio, untrymigo; **unwriðan:** unwriðe, unwriðene, unwriþað; **ūpāmīlan:** upamyld; **ūpārēran:** uparærende, uparær, uparæran, uparærde, uparærede, uparærest, uparærst, uparærð; **ūpāspryttan:** upasprytte, upaspryttæn; **ūpāstreccan:** upastrehtum; **ūpfēran:** upferde; **uppian:** geupped, uppað, uppe, uppen, uppende; **ūprēcan:** upræhte; **ūprēran:** uprære, uprærende; **ūtācnysan:** utacnysed, utacnyssed; **ūtādræfan:** utadræf, utadræfde, utadræfdest, utadræfed, utadræfst, utadræfæd, utadræfð; **ūtālæðan:** utalaedde, utalaedes, utalædde, utalædest, utalædeð, utalædeþ, utalædst; **ūtālæðan:** utalædyt, utalædyð; **ūtālæoran:** utaleoreð; **ūtāmæran:** utamærde, utamærede; **ūtānīðan:** utanydde, utanyde, utanyden; **ūtānīðan:** utanyd, utanydað, utanyddest, utanyddum; **ūtātīnan:** utatynde, utatyned; **ūtāðyðan:** utaðyðdest; **ūtgelæðan:** utgelæd, utgelædde, utgelædest, utgelæde, utgelæden, utgelædst; **ūtīlæðan:** utlaedende, utlædan, utlædde, utlæden, utlædende, utlædon; **ūtrocettan:** utrocettað, utrocet, utrocettað, utrocettaþ, utrocettende, utrocetteð; **ūtrocician:** utrocende; **ūtyrnan:** utyrne, utyrnan, utyrne, utyrnendan, utyrnende, utyrnendne, utyrnendum, utyrnd;



**wanhælan(ge):** gewanhæleð, wanhalan, wanhaledan; **wāðan:** waðe, waðeð; **wæccan(ge):** gewæccan, gewæcað, gewæce, gewæceað, gewæced, gewæcede, gewæcende, gewæceð, gewæceþ, gewæcte, gewæcð, iwæced, waccan, wæcan, wæccanne, wæce, wæced, wæcede, wæcende, wæceþ, wæcs, wæcæ; **wæccan(ge):** waccen, waecca, wæcca, wæccan, wæccað, wæccap, wæcce, wæccan, wæccen, wæccendan, wæccende, wæccendne, wæccendo, wæccendre, wæccendum, wæccenne, wæcces, wæcceþ, wæccæs, wæhcte; **wæfan:** wæf, wæfan, wæfendum, wæfenne, wæfon, wæfð; **wægan(ge):** wægen, gewæg, gewægan, gewægde, gewæge, gewæged, iwæged, wægegen, wæg, wægan, wægde, wæge, wæged, wægendes, wægendre, wægest, wægeð, wægeþ, wægon, wægæ, wægæs, wægð; **wælan(ge):** wælige, gewældes, gewæled, gewælte, wæle, wealð, wæl, wælan, wælde, wæle, wæled, wæles, wælid, wæliga; **wærcan:** warcan, wærce, wærces; **wærlan(ge):** giwærlde, wærlde; **wætan(ge):** gewæt, gewætan, gewæte, gewæten, gewætte, wæt, wætan, wæte, wæten, wætende, wætendum, wæteð, wæteþ, wæton, wætte; **wæðan:** wæð, wæðde, wæðdon, wæðe, wæþan, wæþeð; **wælcian(ge):** wealcyn, wealcynne, wealc, wealcað, wealcap, wealce, wealcedan, wealcendre, wealcendum, wealkynne; **wecan:** wecd, weceð, wecð; **wecan(ge):** weccað, weccan, weccaþ, wecce, weccan, weccend, weccende, wecceð, weccæn; **wecgan:** wecg, wecgð, wecge, wege, weged, wegen; **wēdan(ge):** gewed, gewedad, gewede, geweded, geweden, wed, wedan, wedanne, wedd, wedde, weddedon, weddendan, weddes, weddon, weddum, wede, weden, wedendan, wedende, wedendra, wedendum, wedeð; **wēman(ge):** geweman, gewemað, gewemde, gewemdest, gewemdon, geweme, gewemende, gewemð, gewæmed, wem, weman, wemað, wemde, weme, wemð; **wemman(ge):** wemmende, gewemman, gewemmað, gewemme, gewemmed, gewemmede, gewemmedon, gewemmedre, gewemmedum, gewemmen, gewemmendes, gewemmenne, gewemmest, gewemmed, gewemmode, gewemmyde, gewæmmed, iwemmed, wemman, wemmast, wemmað, wemmaþ, wemme; **wēnan(ge):** wenstu, gewenan, gewendon, gewene, gewened, gewenede, gewenedne, gewenedon, gewenedre, gewenende, gewened, geweneþ, gewenænne, wen, wenan, wenanne, wende, wendon, wendun, wene, wened, wenede, wenedon, wenege, wenen, wenenda, wenende, wenendum, wenes, wenest, wened, weneþ, wenon, wenst, wenæn, wend, wenþ; **wendan(ge):** gewændon, gewænde, gewendet, gewend, gewendan, gewendað, gewende, gewended, gewenden, gewendenne, gewendes, gewened, gewendst, gewendun, wændan, wænde, wend, wendan, wendað, wendaþ, wended, wendedne, wenden, wendende, wendenne, wendes, wendest, wended, wendeþ, wendst, wendyst, wendaþ; **wennan(ge):** gewennde, wenn, wennan, wennde, wenne, wenyne; **weorþian:** weorþað, weorþaþ, weorpe, weorpen, weorþene, weorþenne, weorþeð, weorþian, weorþð, wurpað, wurpaþ, wurpe, wurpen, wurpende, wyrp, wyrpað, wyrpe, wyrpende, wyrpes, wyrpeð, wyrpte, wyrpton, wyrpð, wyrpþ; **werian(ge):** werigen, gewered, geweredon, werad, werað, werap, wered, weredað, werede, wereden, weredest, weredon, weredre, weren, wereð, wergean, werian, werianne, weriað, werie, weried, werienne, weriga, werigan, werige, werigean, werigende, werigenne, weriges, werode, weryd, weryde, werð, werþ; **wēstan(ge):** west, westan, westane, westað, weste, wested, westen, westenda, westende; **wēðan:** geweð, weð, weðan, weðe, weþað; **wīdhergan:** widherge; **wīdmæran(ge):** gewidmærodon, widmære; **wierdan(ge):** wyrð, wyrðan, wyrðaþ, wyrde, wyrden, wyrdeð, wyrdeþ, wyrdon; **wiergan:** wiergendan, wiergende, wiergð, wyrian, wyriað, wyrie, wyrig, wyrigan, wyrigde, wyrigdest, wyrigdon, wyrige, wyrigean, wyrigedest, wyrigen, wyrigendan, wyrigendes, wyrigenne, wyrigeð, wyrigst, wyrigð, wyrigþ; **wiernan:** gewerniað, wiernað, wiernde, wiernð, wirne, wirnð, wyrn, wyrnan, wyrnanne, wyrnað, wyrnde, wyrndon, wyrne, wyrnen, wyrnendan, wyrnest, wyrneð, wyrneþ; **wierpan(ge):** werp, werpe,

werpende, werpð, wierpe, wyrpan; **wifrian**: wifreð; **willwyrdan**: willwyrdað; **wincettan**: wincettað; **wīnian**: gewinnane, gewinnanne, windon, wine, winigað, winnane, winst, wind; **winterlæcan**: winterleahte, winterlecan, winterlæcð, winterlæhte; **wīswyrdan**: wiswyrde; **wiðerlæcan**: wyþerlecað; **wiðferian**: wiðferende, wiðfere, wiðferede, wiðferedes, wiðferige; **wiðgýnan**: wiðgynde; **wiðhæftan**: wiðhæfton; **wiðlædan**: wiðlaedde, wiðlaeddun, wiðlaeded, wiðlædde, wiðlæddest, wiðlæddon, wiðlædyd; **wiðolan(ge)**: wiðl, wiðlað; **wiðsettan**: wiðset, wiðsette, wiðsettun, wiþsette; **wiðstunian**: wiðstunað, wiðstunedest; **wiðstyltan**: wiðstylte; **wiðtremman**: wiðtremð; **wleccan(ge)**: gewleced, wleccan; **wlencan(ge)**: gewlenced, wlence, wlenctest; **woman**: wom, woman; **wōrgan**: worian, worie, worien, woriend, woriende, woriendum, woriene, worige, worigendan, worigende, worigendum, worion; **wræðan(ge)**: wreðeð, wræð, wræðe, wræðeð; **wræsnan**: wræsne; **wræstan(ge)**: wraestende, wræst, wræstan, wræste, wræstende, wræsteð; **wreccan**: wrecce, wrecende; **wreccan**: wrecanne, wreccan, wreccean, wrecenda, wrecynde, wrehte, wrehton; **wrēgan(ge)**: gewregað, gewreged, wreg, wregan, wreganne, wregað, wregde, wregden, wregdon, wregdun, wrege, wregean, wregeanne, wregeað, wregen, wregendan, wregende, wregendras, wregendum, wrogenne, wregeð, wregian, wregð; **wrencan**: wrenceþ, wrenc, wrencan, wrence; **wrgan**: wrigað, wrigaþ, wrige, wrigð; **wrixlan(ge)**: wrixlan, wrixlað, wrixlaþ, wrixle, wrixled, wrixleden, wrixles, wrixleð; **wroegan**: gewroeged, wroegde, wroegdun; **wrōhtan**: gewrohtest, gewrohton, wroht, wrohta, wrohtan, wrohtas, wrohte, wrohten, wrohtest, wrohton, wrohtæn; **wyllan(ge)**: gewylled, gewylledan, gewyllede, gewylledre, wyll, wyllam, wyllan, wyllas, wyllað, wyllaþ, wyllð, wyllde, wyllen, wyllende, wyllenne, wylleð, wyllleþ, wyllon, wylløð, wyllæ, wyllæn, wyllæs, wyllæð; **wyltan(ge)**: wyltest, wylt, wylte, wylted, wyltst; **wylwan**: gewylwed; **wyrca(n)(ge)**: wercyn, gewirce, gewyrcað, gewyrc, gewyrceð, gewyrcaþ, gewyrceað, gewyrce(n), gewyrce, gewyrceð, weorc, weorcan, weorcað, weorce, weorcean, weorceað, weorcende, weorcendra, weorcendum, weorcenne, weorces, weorcð, wercan, wercað, wercaþ, werce, wercen, wercende, wercendra, wercendum, wercene, werces, wercest, werceþ, wercæs, wirc, wircan, wircenne, wircas, wircað, wircaþ, wirce, wircean, wirceanne, wirced, wircen, wircende, wircendra, wircendras, wircendum, wircene, wircenne, wirces, wircest, wirceað, wirceð, wircon, wircæþ, wircð, wurc, wurcan, wurcað, wurce, wurcean, wurcen, wurcenne, wurces, wurceað, wurceð, wurceþ, wurcæn, wurcæst, wurcæð, wurcð, wyrce, wyrca, wyrcað, wyrcaþ, wyrce, wyrcean, wyrceanne, wyrcað, wyrcaþ, wyrccenne, wyrce, wyrcean, wyrceanne, wyrceað, wyrceþ, wyrce(n), wyrce(n)ð, wyrce(n)da, wyrce(n)dan, wyrce(n)de, wyrce(n)den, wyrce(n)do, wyrce(n)dra, wyrce(n)dras, wyrce(n)ð, wyrce(n)de, wyrce(n)ge, wyrce(n)ð, wyrcon, wyrcest, wyrceþ, wyrce(n)de, wyrce(n)dra, wyrce(n)dras, wyrce(n)ð, wyrce(n)ge, wyrce(n)ne, wyrce(n)nes, wyrce(n)st, wyrce(n)st, wyrce(n)stest, wyrce(n)st, wyrce(n)stun, wyrce(n)st; **wyrman(ge)**: gewermedon, gewyrme, gewyrmed, gewyrmede, gewyrmedne, gewyrmedu, gewyrmeð, wermdan, wermdde, wermdon, werme, wermenda, wermende, wermes, wirm, wirman, wirmas, wirmdde, wirm, wirma, wirman, wirmanne, wirmdde, wirmdon, wyrme, wirmandan, wirmdde, wirmdendum, wirmdes, wirmeð, wirmeð; **wyrmsan(ge)**: wyrms, wyrmsde, wyrmsse, wyrmsseð; **wýscan(ge)**: gewiscan, gewisce, gewiscan, gewiscede, gewiscedne, gewiscendum, gewiscenne, gewiscete, gewiscan, wisc, wiscan, wiscað, wisce, wisceað, wisceð, wiscte, wiscton, wyscað, wyscaþ, wysce, wyscest, wyscte, wysctest, wyscton, wysctun, wyscð; **yfelmynan**: yfelmynton; **ymbærnan**: ymbærndon; **ymbclyppan**: ymbcleopton,

*ymbclipode, ymbclyppan, ymbclyppað, ymbclyppaþ, ymbclyppe, ymbclypped, ymbclyppede, ymbclyppende, ymbclyppeð, ymbclyppynde, ymbclypte, ymbclypton, ymbeclypað, ymbeclypende, ymbeclypð, ymclyppenne; ymbcyrran:* *ymbcerr, ymbcerred, ymbcerreð, ymbcerro, ymbcerra, ymbcirred; ymbēbētan:* *ymbēbēted; ymbfēran:* *ymbferde, ymbfærð; ymbgyrdan:* *ymbgyrdan, ymbgyrd, ymbgyrdað, ymbgyrde, ymbgyrded, ymbgyrdeð; ymbhringan:* *ymbhringde, ymbhringdon, ymbhringed, ymbhringendum; ymblēdan:* *ymblaedde, ymbelædde, ymblædde; ymbscrȳdan:* *ymbscrid, ymbscridde, ymbscryd, ymbscrydan, ymbscrydað, ymbscrydde, ymbscryddest, ymbscryde, ymbscrydende; ymbsellan:* *ymbsellende, ymbsellæð, ymbzillaþ, ymbsyllað, ymbsyllend, ymbsyllende, ymbsele, ymbseled, ymbseles, ymbseleð, ymbseleþ, ymbselið, ymbsellan, ymbsellað, ymbsele, ymbsellendes, ymbsellendum, ymbsellenne, ymbseleð, ymbseleð, ymbseleþ, ymbselede, ymbsylle, ymbsyllende, ymbsyllendum, ymbsylleð, ymbsellendes; ymbsettan:* *ymbesætan, ymbesæton, ymbset, ymbsete, ymbseted, ymbsetes, ymbsetet, ymbseteð, ymbsett, ymbsette, ymbsetttest, ymbsetteþ, ymbsetton, ymbsettum, ymsette, ymsettum; ymbtrymman:* *ymbtrymmaþ, ymbtremedun, ymbtrimed, ymbtrym, ymbtrymd, ymbtrymde, ymbtrymdon, ymbtrymed, ymbtrymedest, ymbtrymedon, ymbtrymedre, ymbtrymedu, ymbtrymman, ymbtrymme, ymbtrymmedre, ymbtrymmende, ymbtrymmendes, ymbtrymð, ymbtrymþ, ymtrymed, ymtrymeð, ymtrymmað, ymtrymmed; ymbtȳnan:* *ymbtynde; ymbtyrnan:* *ymbtyrnd; ymbðencan:* *ymbðenceað; ymbwæfan:* *ymbwæfd; ymbwendan:* *ymbwende; yppan(ge):* *geyppað, geypaþ, geyped, geypede, yppan, yppað, yppaþ, ypped, yppen, yppeð, yppyd, yppæþ; ȳstan:* *yst, yste, ystende, ystendre, ystes, ystige, ystte; ȳtan:* *iete, ieteð, ietten, yt, ytað, yte, yten, ytst, ytt, ytte, ytð; ȳðan:* *yðde, yðedon, yþan, yþæst, yþde.*

#### 4. 8. Concluding remarks

This chapter has described the lemmatisation of Old English weak verbs from the first subclass. The tasks of the four steps of the research methodology have been applied in this chapter aiming at lemmatising class 1 weak verbs. The lemmatisation with canonical endings has identified the canonical forms of these verbs. The lemmatised A-H forms were then validated with the DOE. The comparison with this dictionary has not only validated the ninety percent of the lemmatisations but has also identified the non-canonical realisations of class 1 weak verbs. Then, the generation of lemmatisation patterns on the basis of the non-canonical endings found in the dictionary and the stem vowel alternations included in the dictionaries allowed the subsequent search of these patterns in the database and the lemmatisation of non-canonical spellings of I-Y lemmas. Finally, the validation of the lemmatised I-Y forms made use of the verbal tagging provided by the YCOE and the information found in *Freya*. The final list of lemmatisation for the I-Y class 1 weak verbs of Old English consists of 777 I-Y lemmas and the inflectional forms assigned to these lemmas amount to 6,113 inflectional forms.

## CHAPTER 5. THE LEMMATISATION OF CLASS 2 WEAK VERBS

### 5. 1. Introduction

This chapter presents the lemmatisation of the second class of Old English weak verbs. The steps and tasks of the methodological procedure are implemented in this chapter in order to lemmatise the second class of weak verbs. Section 5. 2. entails the illustration of the available information on class two weak verbs from lemmas I-Y as included in the database of secondary sources *Freya*. Then, Section 5. 3. presents the lemmatisation with canonical endings of A-Y forms, illustrating the tasks of the first step of the research methodology and listing the results of the canonical lemmatisation of class 2 weak verbs. The validation of the lemmatised forms corresponding to lemmas A-H and the addition of the non-canonical spellings of the class 2 weak verbs attested in the DOE are discussed in Section 5. 4. Section 5. 5. follows with the lemmatisation of inflectional forms with non-canonical spellings. This section describes the identification of the lemmatisation patterns that are based on the non-canonical spellings that class 2 weak verbs evidence. The search of these patterns results in the lemmatisation as class 2 weak verbs of inflectional forms with non-canonical spellings. The validation of the lemmatised forms from the second part of the alphabet (I-Y) is described in Section 5. 6. Next, Section 5. 7. provides the final list of class 2 weak lemmas and their inflectional forms that results from the analysis presented in the previous sections. Finally, some concluding remarks are made in Section 5. 8.

### 5. 2. Available information on class 2 weak verbs I-Y

The available information on class 2 weak verbs from the letters I-Y is gathered in the following table. The information is extracted from the database of secondary sources *Freya* and includes the headword spelling of the verbs, alternative spellings, meanings, inflectional forms and the references.

Headword: <b>inlagian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional form	References
Marsden (2004): reverse a legal sentence	inlagige (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §186) Weick (1911: 67) Hofmann (1955: 158, 186, 255) Peters (1981: 93, 179) Marsden (2004: 456) Pons-Sanz (2007: 44n, 80, 83, 84, 123, 200, 225, 232, 247)
Headword: <b>innian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): enter Godden and Irvine (2009): enter	innað, innap (pres. ind. 3sg.)	von Bahder (1880: 106) Sedgefield (1899: 259) Schuldt (1905: §148) Ogura (2002: 115) Godden and Irvine (2009: 570)
Headword: <b>iukian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Garmonsway (1978): yoke Marsden (2004): yoke	iugie (pres. 1sg.); geiukodan (pa. part. dat. pl. masc.)	Garmonsway (1978: 58) Marsden (2004: 456)
Headword: <b>lādian</b> Alternative spelling: lādigan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): excuse, exculpate, defend Campbell (1959): refute, defend oneself Fowler (1972): defend (in law), clear (oneself) O'Neill (2001): excuse	ladiað (pres. 3pl.); lādige (pres. subj. 3sg.); ladode (pret. ind. 3sg.); lādigan (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §99, 152) Krapp (1929: 296) Campbell (1959: 125) Morris (1967: 334) Fowler (1972: 51) Schwyter (1996: 62) O'Neill (2001: 307)
Headword: <b>lafian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Pettit (2001): wash	∅	Kastovsky (1992b: 305) Pettit (2001: 240) Durkin (2014: 115)
Headword: <b>lagian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): establish Hofmann (1955): rule lawfully	lagiað (imp. pl.)	Dodd (1908: 136) Hofmann (1955: 186, 255) Peters (1981: 93, 179) Kastovsky (1989a: 166) Kastovsky (1992a: 417) Pons-Sanz (2007: 74, 75, 76, 96, 122, 123, 124, 144n, 156, 200, 219, 232, 246, 247)
Headword: <b>langian</b> Alternative spelling: longian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): fill with longing, make restless Leslie (1966): long	langap, langað (pres. 3sg.); lange (pres. subj. 3sg.); langode, longade (pret.)	von Bahder (1880: 106) Schuldt (1905: §125, 153) Wright (1925: §536)

Morris (1967): long Finnegan (1977): long for, desire Campbell (1987): long Scragg (1992): yearn for Baker and Lapidge (1995): grow longer Marsden (2004): long, pine Blake (2009): lengthen, grow longer Anlezark (2009): long	3sg.); langigenda (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); langiendum (pres. part. dat. pl. masc.)	Krapp (1929: 297) Meroney (1943: 51) Leslie (1966: 82) Krahe (1967: 158) Morris (1967: 335) Pilch (1970: 161) Finnegan (1977: 137) Mitchell (1985: §2777, 3115) Ogura (1986: 305) Campbell (1987: §755) Scragg (1992: 443) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 450) Orel (2003: 236) Marsden (2004: 457) Blake (2009: 158) Anlezark (2009: 146)
<b>Headword: latian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Dodd (1908): delay, hesitate Campbell (1959): linger, delay Whitelock (1963): delay, hesitate O'Neill (2001): delay Marsden (2004): delay, hesitate	latige (pres. subj. 3sg.); latode (pret. 3sg.); latode (pret. subj. sg.); lata (imp. sg.); latiað (imp. pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §126, 153) Dodd (1908: 137) Wright (1925: §537) Campbell (1959: 125) Whitelock (1963: 81) Morris (1967: 335) Heidermanns (1993: 364) Goh (1999: 153) O'Neill (2001: 308) Marsden (2004: 457)
<b>Headword: laðian</b> Alternative spelling: leaðian, laþian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): invite Cook (1894): summon Dodd (1908): invite, summon Wyatt (1912): invite, summon Cook (1919): invite, summon Wright (1925): invite Needham (1966): become irksome to Morris (1967): invite Finnegan (1977): invite, call Campbell (1987): invite Irvine (1987): invite, call Irvine (1993): invite, call Wilcox (1994): invite, urge Mitchell (1995): invite, summon Marsden (2004): invite, summon	laðige (pres. 1sg.); laþaþ, laðað, leaðað (pres. 3sg.); laþiað, laðiað (pres. 1pl.); laþiode (pret. ind.); laðode, geleþode, laþode (pret. 3sg.); laþodan (pret. pl.); laðedon (pret. 3pl.); geleþade, ilaðode, laðod (pa. part.); geleþade (str. nom. pl. pa. part.); laðode (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §50n1, 411n4, 414n2, 416n13) Cook (1894: 302) Schuldt (1905: §156) Dodd (1908: 137) Weick (1911: 5) Wyatt (1912: 161) Cook (1919: 198) Wright (1925: §57, 536) Prokosch (1939: §54k) Brunner (1965: §50n1, 411n6, 412n10, 414n2) Needham (1966: 101) Morris (1967: 312, 336) Finnegan (1977: 137) von Schon (1977: §6) Ogura (1986: 305) Campbell (1987: §158, 159) Irvine (1987: 468) Ogura (1989: 94) Irvine (1993: 224) Wilcox (1994: 180) Mitchell (1995: 384) Goh (1999: 153) Marsden (2004: 458)

		Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 229) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120) Kroonen (2013: 328)
<b>Headword: lǣcnian</b> Alternative spelling: lācnian, lēcniga, lacnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): heal, cure Sedgefield (1899): treat (a disease), cure Hargrove (1902): cure Dodd (1908): cure Wright (1925): cure Morris (1967): heal Lehmann (1986): heal Campbell (1987): tend Irvine (1987): heal, treat Scragg (1992): heal Irvine (1993): heal, treat	lǣcnæð (pres. 3sg.); lācnað (pres. ind. 3sg.); gelācnian, gelōcnian, leacnian (inf.); lācnigenda (pres. part. wk.)	Sievers (1885: §57n3, 411n4, 412n1, 412n9) Sedgefield (1899: 259) Hargrove (1902: 90) Schuldt (1905: §169) Dodd (1908: 134, 137) Weick (1911: 20) Wright (1925: §119, 536) Brunner (1965: §63a, 411n6) Krahe (1967: 265) Morris (1967: 311) Pilch (1970: 131) Kastovsky (1985: 242) Lehmann (1986: L35) Campbell (1987: §162, 656) Irvine (1987: 467) Ogura (1989: 93) Scragg (1992: 442) Irvine (1993: 223) Ringe (2006 V1: 292) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.39) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120) Kroonen (2013: 331)
<b>Headword: lǣswian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Magennis (2002): graze, feed, look after Rauer (2016): put out to grass	gelǣswod (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §92) Brunner (1965: §203n) Magennis (2002: 238) Rauer (2016: 85)
<b>Headword: lēanian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): reward Sedgefield (1899): reward Dodd (1908): reward Wyatt (1912): reward, requite Yerkes (1984): repay, reward Karp (1989): recompense Scragg (1992): reward Mitchell and Robinson (1995): repay, reward Godden and Irvine (2009): reward	lēanige (pres. 1sg.); lēanað (pres. 3sg.); lēanige (pres. subj. sg.); gelēanod (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §411n4) Sedgefield (1899: 261) Dodd (1908: 138) Wyatt (1912: 162) Wright (1925: §536) Brunner (1965: §411n6) Voyles (1974: 110) Yerkes (1984: 137) Karp (1989) Scragg (1992: 443) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 335) Godden and Irvine (2009: 573) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120)
<b>Headword: lehtrian</b> Alternative spelling: leahtrian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): blame, revile Whitelock (1963): blame, revile	lehtreð (pres. 3sg.); leahtrodon (pret. 3pl.)	Dodd (1908: 139) Krapp (1929: 298)

Scragg (1992): corrupt O'Neill (2001): calumniate Marsden (2004): blame, revile		Whitelock (1963: 81) Scragg (1992: 443) O'Neill (2001: 308) Marsden (2004: 459)
Headword: <b>lelian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Pettit (2001): release, hurl	∅	Pettit (2001: 240)
Headword: <b>leøhtian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional form	References
Campbell (1959): illumine, light	leøhtade (pret. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §147) Jensen (1913: 124) Campbell (1959: 126) Heidermanns (1993: 379)
Headword: <b>leornian</b> Alternative spelling: liornian, leornigan, geleornian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): learn Cook (1894): learn Sedgefield (1899): learn, study Hargrove (1902): learn, study, read Blackburn (1907): learn Dodd (1908): learn, read Cook (1919): learn Wright (1925): learn Krapp (1929): learn, study, read Mertens-Fonck (1960): learn, learn to know, become Bammesberger (1965): learn Needham (1966): learn Morris (1967): learn Sweet (1967a): learn Fowler (1972): learn Garmonsway (1978): learn Lehmann (1986): learn Bodden (1987): learn, study Campbell (1987): learn Moffat (1987): learn Karp (1989): learn, devise Scragg (1992): learn Wilcox (1994): learn, study Baker and Lapidge (1995): learn Mitchell and Robinson (1995): learn, study O'Neill (2001): learn Magennis (2002): learn Marsden (2004): learn, study Blake (2009): learn Godden and Irvine (2009): to learn Liuzza (2011): learn Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): learn	leorniaþ (pres. ind. pl.); leorniað (pres. ind. 1pl.); leornie (pres. subj. 1sg.); leornige (pres. subj. 3sg.); leornigen (pres. subj. pl.); leornion, geliornigen (pres. subj. 3pl.); geleornade, leornode (pret. 1sg.); leornodest, liornodest, geleornodest, leornedost, leornedes, leorneodest, leorneodes (pret. ind. 2sg.); leornade, geleornade, geleornode (pret. 3sg.); leornedon, leornodan (pret. pl.); geliornode, leornedon (pret. 1pl.); leornodon, geliornodon; leornodon (pret. ind. 2pl.); leorneden, liornodon, geleornadun, leornedan (pret. 3pl.); leornade (pret. subj. 1sg.); leornedon (pret. subj. 3pl.); leorniaæn (im); leorna (imp. sg.); leorniað, leorniaþ (imp. pl.); leorniað (im 2pl.); leornigan, leornian, liornian, geliornnian (inf.); geleornianne (inf. inf.); leornigendum (pres. part. dat. sg. neut.); geleornod, geliornod, geliorned, gelæornod, geleornod (pa. part.); geleronode (pa. part. acc. sg. fem.)	von Bahder (1880: 122) Sievers (1885: §39.1, 360n3, 412n2, 416n12, 416n15a) Cook (1894: 303) Sedgefield (1899: 261) Hargrove (1902: 90, 98) Schuldt (1905: §150, 170) Blackburn (1907: 187) Dodd (1908: 91, 140) Weick (1911: 32) Cook (1919: 199) Wright (1925: §5, 7, 49, 98, 171, 252, 276, 279) Krapp (1929: 299) Prokosch (1939: §42e) Pinsker (1969) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 198) Bammesberger (1965: 30) Brunner (1965: §38n2, 39, 45n3, 360n3, 360n4, 411n7, 412n2, 417n10, 417n14) Lindemann (1965: 73) Needham (1966: 102) Krahe (1967: 211, 254) Morris (1967: 337) Sweet (1967a: 118) Lindemann (1970: 8) Seebold (1970: 323) Fowler (1972: 51) Garmonsway (1978: 58) Wenisch (1979: 175, 175n552) Nielsen (1981: 124, 208) Kastovsky (1985: 239) Lehmann (1986: L10) Bodden (1987: 120) Campbell (1987: §123, 123n2, 154n3, 202, 293, 404, 764) Moffat (1987: 117) Karp (1989) Ogura (1989: 94) Scragg (1992: 444)



		<p>Wilcox (1994: 181)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 451)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 335)  Möhlig (2001: 206n11)  O'Neill (2001: 309)  Magennis (2002: 228, 229, 239)  Orel (2003: 247)  Marsden (2004: 459)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 228)  Ringe (2006 V1: 176, 217, 259)  Blake (2009: 159)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 574)  Liuzza (2011: 265)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §3.20, 5.24n5, 5.84, 5.155, 5.155n2)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.130)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 94)  Kroonen (2013: xxiv, 340)  Fulk (2018: §6.6, 6.8, 6.11)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>liccian</b></p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Wright (1925): lick  Mertens-Fonck (1960): lick  Bammesberger (1984): lick  Lehmann (1986): lick  Campbell (1987): lick  Magennis (2002): lick  Blake (2009): lick, lap up</p>	<p>liccað (pres. 3sg.); liccode  (pret. ind. 3sg.); licciað  (pres. ind. 3pl.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §413n6)  Schuldt (1905: §36n)  Jensen (1913: 69)  Loewe (1913: 68)  Wright (1925: §42, 243, 310)  Prokosch (1939: §22)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 203)  Brunner (1965: §45n3, 413n6)  Krahe (1967: 243)  Bammesberger (1984: 84)  Lehmann (1986: B57)  Campbell (1987: §398.1)  Voyles (1992: 27)  Magennis (2002: 239)  Orel (2003: 245)  Blake (2009: 159)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §4.2)  Kroonen (2013: xix, 337)  Fulk (2018: §12.3n5)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>lician</b>  Alternative spelling: <i>lican</i></p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): please  Cook (1894): please  Sedgefield (1899): please  Hargrove (1902): please  Dodd (1908): please  Cook (1919): be pleasing  Krapp (1929): be pleasing  (impers. with dat.); also like  (pers.)  Marckwardt (1942): please  Mertens-Fonck (1960): please,  be agreeable, make oneself  agreeable to  Sweet (1967a): please, like, find  pleasure in</p>	<p>liciu (pres. ind. 1sg.);  gelīcað, līcaþ, līcað, līcæð,  līkeþ (pres. 3sg.); liciað,  liciaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.);  līcie, līcige (pres. subj.  3sg.); licyge, līcie (pres.  3sg. subj); līcien, licigen,  lician (pres. subj. pl.);  līcode, līkede, gelicode  (pret. 3sg.); licodon,  licodan (pret. 3pl.); līcode  (pret. subj. 3sg.); līciode  (pret. subj. pl.); līcian  (īf.); licianne (īfl. īf.);  līcigende, gelicigende,</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §411n5)  Cook (1894: 303)  Sedgefield (1899: 262)  Hargrove (1902: 99)  Schuldt (1905: §139, 150, 153)  Dodd (1908: 91, 141)  Weick (1911: 42, 68)  Cook (1919: 200)  Wright (1925: §536)  Krapp (1929: 300)  Marckwardt (1942: 278n12)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 203, 204)  Brunner (1965: §411n7)  Morris (1967: 312, 337)  Sweet (1967a: 118)</p>

<p>Garmonsway (1978): like, please  Cross and Hill (1982): please, be pleasing to  Yerkes (1984): please  Lehmann (1986): please  Irvine (1987): please  Moffat (1987): be pleasing to  Karp (1989): please  Irvine (1993): please  Wilcox (1994): please, be pleasing  Baker and Lapidge (1995): please  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): please  O'Neill (2001): please, be pleasing to  Magennis (2002): please, be pleasing to  Marsden (2004): please, be pleasing  Blake (2009): please  Godden and Irvine (2009): please  Liuzza (2011): please  Haselow (2011): like</p>	<p>gelicigende (pres. part.);  (pres. part. gen. pl.)</p>	<p>Garmonsway (1978: 58)  Wenisch (1979: 278n16)  Cross and Hill (1982: 172)  Yerkes (1984: 138)  Mitchell (1985: §1025, 2979, 3094)  Lehmann (1986: G35, L31)  Irvine (1987: 469)  Moffat (1987: 117)  Karp (1989)  Ogura (1989: 94)  Heidermanns (1993: 382)  Irvine (1993: 224)  Wilcox (1994: 182)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 336)  Goh (1999: 153)  O'Neill (2001: 309)  Magennis (2002: 239)  Orel (2003: 248)  Marsden (2004: 460)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 240)  Dietz (2007: 137)  Blake (2009: 159)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 574)  Liuzza (2011: 265)  Haselow (2011: 157)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120, 6.130)  Kroonen (2013: 337)  Ogura (2013: 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 42, 43, 89, 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 124, 125, 127, 129)</p>
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Headword: **lifian**  
Alternative spelling: leofian, lifgean

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Morris (1967): live  Cross and Hill (1982): live</p>	<p>lyfað (pres. ind. 3sg.);  lifiaþ, lifgeaþ, lifgaþ (pres. pl.); lifge (pres. subj. sg.); lifian, lifgean (pres. subj. pl.); lifde (pret. 3sg.); lifdon (pret. pl.); lufian (inf.); liuigendan (pres. part.); lifgende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); lifigenda (pres. part. nom. sg. masc. wk.); lifgende (pres. part. nom. pl.); lifgendne (pres. part. acc. sg. masc.); lifgendan (pres. part. acc. sg. masc. wk.); lifgendan, lyfgendan (pres. part. gen. sg. masc.)</p>	<p>Morris (1967: 337, 338)  Cross and Hill (1982: 172)</p>

Headword: **liðigian**  
Alternative spelling: liðegian

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): calm</p>	<p>∅</p>	<p>Hallander (1966: 400f)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 94)</p>

Headword: <b>lōcian</b>		
Alternative spelling: locian, gelocian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): look  Cook (1894): look  Sedgefield (1899): look, see  Hargrove (1902): see, look, take heed  Blackburn (1907): look  Dodd (1908): look, observe  Cook (1919): look  Wright (1925): look  Krapp (1929): look, see, gaze  Mertens-Fonck (1960): look  Whitelock (1963): look  Morris (1967): look, see  Finnegan (1977): look, gaze  Cross and Hill (1982): look, gaze  Yerkes (1984): look  Bammesberger (1984): look  Campbell (1987): look  Irvine (1987): look  Moffat (1987): look  Karp (1989): look  Hogg (1992): look  Scragg (1992): look  Irvine (1993): look, see  Wilcox (1994): look, take heed  Baker and Lapidge (1995): look, observe  Mitchell (1995): look  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): look  O'Neill (2001): look  Magennis (2002): look, gaze  Marsden (2004): see, look, gaze  Anlezark (2009): look  Godden and Irvine (2009): look</p>	<p>locie, gelociu (pres. 1sg.); locast, gelocas, locað (pres. ind. 2sg.); lociaþ (pres. ind. pl.); lociað (pres. 1pl.); lociað (pres. ind. 2pl.); lōcað, lōcaþ, lokað, gelocað (pres. 3sg.); lōciaþ, lōciað, gelociað (pres. 3pl.); lōcie, lōcige, lōchige (pres. subj. 3sg.); gelocade (pret. ind. 1sg.); gelocades, lucude (pret. 2sg.); lōcode, lōcude, gelocade, lōcade (pret. 3sg.); locodon (pret. 2pl.); gelocadon, locedan, locedon, locodan (pret. ind. 3pl.); lōciaþ, lōca, geloca (imp. sg.); loca (imp. 2sg.); lociað (imp. pl.); lōkiaen, lōken, lōcian, lōcigan (infl. inf.); lokiienne, to locienne (infl. inf.); lōkende, lōkinde, lociende, gelocende (pres. part.); lociendum (pres. part. dat. pl. masc.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §355, 411.1, 411.2, 411.3, 411n4, 412n1, 412n5, 412n6, 412n8, 412n11, 413n2)  Cook (1894: 303)  Sedgefield (1899: 263)  Hargrove (1902: 99)  Schuldt (1905: §156)  Blackburn (1907: 188)  Dodd (1908: 142)  Weick (1911: 6, 51)  Cook (1919: 200)  Wright (1925: §223, 243, 273, 310, 536)  Krapp (1929: 301)  Meroney (1943: 47, 76)  Penttilä (1956: p183, 185, 188, 191, 192, 193)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 208, 209)  Whitelock (1963: 81)  Brunner (1965: §95n6, 142, 150.3, 162, 177.2, 355, 356, 357, 360.1, 361, 363.1, 363.3, 365, 366.1, 411.1, 411.2, 411.3, 411n6, 412n1, 412n5, 412n6, 412n8, 413n2)  Morris (1967: 338)  Harrison (1970: 30, 31, 39)  Pilch (1970: 142)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 135, 180)  Finnegan (1977: 138)  Wenisch (1979: 146)  Cross and Hill (1982: 172)  Hiltunen (1983: 211)  Bammesberger (1984: 83)  Yerkes (1984: 138)  Campbell (1987: §755, 757)  Irvine (1987: 469)  Moffat (1987: 117)  Karp (1989: §65)  Hogg (1992: 90)  Scragg (1992: 444)  Irvine (1993: 225)  Wilcox (1994: 182)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 451)  Mitchell (1995: 393)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §124; 336)  Niwa (1995 V1: 64, 67, 114, 116)  Niwa (1995 V2)  Goh (1999: 153)  O'Neill (2001: 309)  Magennis (2002: 239)  Orel (2003: 249)  Marsden (2004: 461)  Anlezark (2009: 146)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 575)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §2.50)</p>

		Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §5.38, 6.120)
<b>Headword: lofian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): praise Blackburn (1907): praise Cook (1919): praise Campbell (1959): praise Bammesberger (1965): praise, laud Lehmann (1986): praise Campbell (1987): praise O'Neill (2001): praise Marsden (2004): praise	lofie, lofige (pres. 1sg.); lofiað (pres. 3pl.); lofige (pres. subj. 3pl.)	Sievers (1885: §411n4) Schuldt (1905: §88, 186) Blackburn (1907: 188) Jensen (1913: 126) Cook (1919: 200) Wright (1925: §293, 536) Campbell (1959: 126) Bammesberger (1965: 95) Brunner (1965: §411n6) Hallander (1966: 118) Howren (1967: 677n7) Pilch (1970: 84) Lehmann (1986: L56) Campbell (1987: §755) O'Neill (2001: 310) Orel (2003: 249) Marsden (2004: 461) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 239) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.104, 6.106, 6.108, 6.120) Kroonen (2013: 341)
<b>Headword: lōgian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Dodd (1908): place, lodge Bammesberger (1965): place, set, lay, order, discuss Fowler (1972): put	lōgige, gelōge (pres. subj. 3sg.); logiað (pres. ind. 1pl.); lōgode (pret.)	Schuldt (1905: §95) Dodd (1908: 91, 143) Bammesberger (1965: 51) Fowler (1972: 52) Hiltunen (1983: 211)
<b>Headword: longian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): long Mitchell and Robinson (1995): afflict with longing	longade (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §411n5) Bammesberger (1984: 141) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 336)
<b>Headword: losian</b> Alternative spelling: loesiga, loesia, losiga, loesga, losigan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): be lost Sedgefield (1899): be lost, perish Dodd (1908): be lost, perish Wyatt (1912): escape, quit Krapp (1929): be lost, perish; also, escape, evade Needham (1966): perish Sweet (1967a): be lost Garmonsway (1978): lose, perish, go bad Gordon (1979): be lost, fail Pope (1981): be lost, fail Campbell (1987): perish Irvine (1987): perish, be lost	losaþ, losað, losæð (pres. 3sg.); losiaþ, losiað (pres. 3pl.); losaige (pres. subj.); losige, losie (pres. subj. 3sg.); losien, losian (pres. subj. pl.); losade, losede, losode (pret. 3sg.); losodon, losoden (pret. 3pl.); loseden (pret. subj. pl.)	Sievers (1885: §412n3, 412n6, 412n7, 412n10, 413n6, 414n4, 415.2, 416n11b) Sedgefield (1899: 263) Schuldt (1905: §88, 150) Dodd (1908: 143) Weick (1911: 68) Wyatt (1912: 163) Jensen (1913: 126) Wright (1925: §536) Krapp (1929: 301) Brunner (1965: §412n3, 412n7, 413n6, 414n4, 417n9b, 417n14) Needham (1966: 102) Morris (1967: 338)

<p>Karp (1989): be lost  Scragg (1992): be lost  Irvine (1993): perish, be lost  Mitchell (1995): fail, perish, depart from  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): escape, be lost, perish  Pettit (2001): be lost  Marsden (2004): be lost, fail, perish, escape  Godden and Irvine (2009): persih, be lost</p>		<p>Sweet (1967a: 118)  Pilch (1970: 133)  Seebold (1970: 339)  Garmonsway (1978: 58)  Gordon (1979: 63)  Pope (1981: 180)  Campbell (1987: §757, 764, 766)  Irvine (1987: 469)  Karp (1989: §64)  Ogura (1989: 94)  Scragg (1992: 445)  Irvine (1993: 225)  Mitchell (1995: 393)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 336)  Schwyter (1996: 117, 123, 157)  Goh (1999: 153)  Pettit (2001: 242)  Orel (2003: 251)  Marsden (2004: 461)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 244)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 575)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.130)</p>
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Headword: **lufian**  
Alternative spelling: lufigean, lufigan

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): love  Cook (1894): love, worship  Sedgefield (1899): love  Hargrove (1902): love  Blackburn (1907): love  Dodd (1908): love  Wyatt (1912): love  Cook (1919): love  Wright (1925): love  Krapp (1929): love  Mertens-Fonck (1960): love, value or esteem highly, hold dear  Whitelock (1963): love  Needham (1966): love  Morris (1967): love  Sweet (1967a): love  Fowler (1972): love  Cross and Hill (1982): love  Bammesberger (1984): love  Yerkes (1984): love  Campbell (1987): love  Irvine (1987): love  Moffat (1987): love, feel affection for  Karp (1989): love  Kastovsky (1990): love  Scragg (1992): love  Irvine (1993): love  Wilcox (1994): love  Baker and Lapidge (1995): love  Mitchell (1995): love  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): love</p>	<p>lufie, lufige, lufiu (pres. ind. 1sg.); lufast, lufap, lufæst (pres. ind. 2sg.); lufað, lufap, lufæð, lufiað (pres. ind. 3sg.); lufiað, lufiæð, lufiap (pres. ind. pl.); lufiad, lufiað (pres. 1pl.); lufiað, lufige (pres. 2pl.); lufap, lufiap, lufiað (pres. 3pl.); lufige (pres. subj. sg.); lufie, lufige (pres. subj. 1sg.); lufie, lufige, lufiæ (pres. subj. 2sg.); lufie, lufige (pres. subj. 3sg.); lufie, lufigon, lufien, lufian (pres. subj. pl.); lufian, lufigen (pres. subj. 3pl.); lufode, lufade, lufude (pret. ind. sg.); lufode, lufade, lufude, lufede (pret. ind. 1sg.); lufodest, lufedest, lufedæst, lufadæst, lufades, lufadest, lufedes (pret. ind. 2sg.); lufode, lufude, lufade, lufede (pret. ind. 3sg.); lufodon, lufodan (pret. pl.); lufodon (pret. 1pl.); lufodon, lufedon, lulfedun, lefdon (pret. 3pl.); lufode, lufede (pret. subj. 1sg.); lufode (pret. subj. 2sg.); lufode (pret. subj. 3sg.); lufode,</p>	<p>von Bahder (1880: 88)  Sievers (1885: §55, 411n4, 412n1, 412n2, 412n3, 412n4, 412n5, 412n6, 412n9, 412n10, 412n11, 413n5, 413n6)  Cook (1894: 303)  Sedgefield (1899: 263)  Hargrove (1902: 99)  Schuldt (1905: §89)  Blackburn (1907: 189)  Dodd (1908: 92, 143)  Weick (1911: 81)  Wyatt (1912: 163)  Jensen (1913: 126)  Cook (1919: 201)  Wright (1925: §5, 108, 218, 293, 536)  Krapp (1929: 301)  Marckwardt (1942: 278)  Hendrickson (1948: 30)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 210, 211)  Whitelock (1963: 81)  Brunner (1965: §58, 411n6, 412n1, 412n2, 412n3, 412n4, 412n5, 412n6, 412n7, 412n9, 412n10, 413n5, 413n6)  Needham (1966: 102)  Howren (1967: 674, 675, 677, 681, 682)  Krahe (1967: 95, 118)  Morris (1967: 338)  Sweet (1967a: 118)  Gardner (1968: 57)  Pilch (1970: 20, 84, 128, 130, 142)</p>

<p>O'Neill (2001): love  Magennis (2002): love  Gretsch (2003): love  Marsden (2004): love, cherish, delight in  Anlezark (2009): love  Godden and Irvine (2009): love  Haselow (2011): love  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): love</p>	<p>lufodon, lufeden, lufodan, lufedan (pret. subj. pl.); lufa, lufe (imp. sg.); lufiað, lufiaþ (imp. pl.); lufian (im 1pl.); lufiað (im 2pl.); lufian (im 3pl.); lufigean, lufian, lufia, lufigan, lufien (inf.); lufianne, lufigenne, to lufianne, lufienne (infl. inf.); lufigend, lufigendra, lufiende, lufiend, lufiendas, lufigende (pres. part.); lufiende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); lufiende (pres. part. acc. pl.); lufiendra (pres. part. gen. pl.); lufiendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); gelufod, lufod, ilufed (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Fowler (1972: 52)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 230, 266)  Nielsen (1981: 123, 124, 230)  Cross and Hill (1982: 172)  Bammesberger (1984: 84)  Yerkes (1984: 138)  Kastovsky (1985: 238, 248, 249)  Campbell (1987: §34, 71, 204.4, 355.4, 643.5(e), 754, 764n1)  Irvine (1987: 469)  Moffat (1987: 118)  Karp (1989)  Kastovsky (1989a: 166, 170)  Ogura (1989: 94)  Bammesberger (1990: 57, 240)  Kastovsky (1990: 214)  Hogg (1992: 160, 161, 162)  Kastovsky (1992a: 417)  Kastovsky (1992b: 382, 383)  Scragg (1992: 445)  Irvine (1993: 225)  Wilcox (1994: 182)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 451)  Mitchell (1995: 393)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §93, 124, 125, 132.1; 336)  Nielsen (1998: 124, 125)  O'Neill (2001: 310)  Magennis (2002: 239)  Gretsch (2003: 51, 52)  Marsden (2004: 461)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 237, 247)  Anlezark (2009: 146)  Kastovsky (2009: 9)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 575)  Haselow (2011: 227, 232)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §2.80, 3.34, 5.74n2, 6.10.2, 6.27.3, 6.52, 6.54, 7.76)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §2.83n1, 4.56, 6.4n1, 6.80, 6.104-5, 6.105, 6.113, 6.120)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 94)  Ogura (2013: 44, 48, 85, 127)  Fulk (2018: §12.35n3)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>lustfullian</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Mertens-Fonck (1960): delight in  Scragg (1992): desire, delight  Baker and Lapidge (1995): desire  O'Neill (2001): delight</p>	<p>gelustfullas (pres. ind. 2sg.); gelustfullades (pret. ind. 2sg.); gelustfulladun (pret. ind. 3pl.); gelustfulla (imp. sg.); gelustfullod, gelustfullad, gelustfullað, gelustfullade (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Mertens-Fonck (1960: 212)  Scragg (1992: 445)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 451)  O'Neill (2001: 310)  Ogura (2013: 40, 75, 76, 104, 127, 129)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>lütian</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>

van Zandt (1906): hide, lurk Mertens-Fonck (1960): be hid, secret, concealed Bammesberger (1965): lurk, skulk Garmonsway (1978): hide Yerkes (1984): lie hidden Lehmann (1986): lurk Mitchell and Robinson (1995): skulk, lurk Marsden (2004): hide Blake (2009): lie hidden	lūtað (pres. 3sg.); lutade (pret. 3sg.); lutiendra (pres. part. gen. pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §37, 151) van Zandt (1906: 94) Jensen (1913: 129) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 212) Bammesberger (1965: 68) Garmonsway (1978: 58) Yerkes (1984: 138) Lehmann (1986: L53) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 337) Marsden (2004: 461) Blake (2009: 159)
Headword: <b>lytegian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): feign, dissemble Pope (1981): use guile Scragg (1984): use guile Mitchell and Robinson (1995): use guile, deceive Marsden (2004): use guile, deceive	lytegian, lytigian (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §142) Jensen (1913: 127) Krapp (1929: 302) Pope (1981: 180) Scragg (1984: 99) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 337) Marsden (2004: 462)
Headword: <b>lytlian</b> Alternative spelling: lyttlian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): diminish Dodd (1908): lessen Krapp (1929): lessen, diminish Pope (1981): grow less, dwindle, diminish Scragg (1984): diminish Irvine (1987): lessen, diminish Scragg (1992): diminish Irvine (1993): lessen, diminish Baker and Lapidge (1995): subtract Mitchell and Robinson (1995): diminish, grow less O'Neill (2001): lessen Marsden (2004): diminish Godden and Irvine (2009): diminish Liuzza (2011): diminish Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): be diminished	lytlað, lytlaþ, lyttlað, lytleð (pres. 3sg.); lytliende, ilýtloð (pres. part.); gelytloð (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 264) Schuldt (1905: §142) Dodd (1908: 92, 144) Jensen (1913: 127) Krapp (1929: 302) Pope (1981: 180) Scragg (1984: 99) Irvine (1987: 470) Scragg (1992: 445) Heidermanns (1993: 390) Irvine (1993: 225) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 451) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 337) O'Neill (2001: 310) Marsden (2004: 462) Godden and Irvine (2009: 576) Liuzza (2011: 265) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 94)
Headword: <b>macian</b> Alternative spelling: gemacian, makien		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): make Sedgefield (1899): arrange, manage Dodd (1908): make Wright (1925): make Needham (1966): make, perform, inflict Sweet (1967a): make, do Campbell (1987): make Irvine (1987): make, do, act	macie, makige (pres. 1sg.); gemacað, macað, makæð, macaþ (pres. 3sg.); maciað (pres. 3pl.); makyge (pres. subj. sg.); macigan (pres. subj. 3pl.); macode, gemacode, gemacade, madeke (pret. 3sg.); macodon, macedon,	Sievers (1885: §50n1, 175n, 411n4, 416n13) Sedgefield (1899: 264) Schuldt (1905: §156) Dodd (1908: 92, 144) Royster (1922: 353, 356) Wright (1925: §10, 57, 218, 273, 282, 299, 309, 310, 536) Meroney (1943: 51) Pinsker (1969)

<p>Moffat (1987): make, perform  Irvine (1993): make, do, act  Wilcox (1994): make, cause  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): make  Marsden (2004): make, form, do, cause  Blake (2009): make, cause, bring about  Godden and Irvine (2009): arrange</p>	<p>macodan (pret. 3pl.);  makigen, makien (inf.)</p>	<p>Brunner (1965: §10, 50n1.1, 95n6, 175n, 177.2, 411n6)  Needham (1966: 103)  Howren (1967: 677n7)  Sweet (1967a: 118)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 62, 64, 65, 230, 266, 267)  Nielsen (1981: 129)  Bammesberger (1984: 142)  Campbell (1987: §159, 755)  Irvine (1987: 470)  Moffat (1987: 118)  Kastovsky (1992b: 336)  Voyles (1992: 143, 263)  Irvine (1993: 225)  Wilcox (1994: 182)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 337)  Orel (2003: 257)  Marsden (2004: 462)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 249)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 25, 208, 246)  Blake (2009: 159)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 576)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §7.24)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120, 6.120n4)  Kroonen (2013: 350)</p>
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Headword: **manian**  
Alternative spelling: monian, manigan

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Cook (1894): admonish  Sedgefield (1899): warn, restrain  Hargrove (1902): admonish, warn  Dodd (1908): demand, admonish, exhort, instruct  Wyatt (1912): asmonish  Krapp (1929): admonish, warn  Bammesberger (1965): exhort  Needham (1966): exhort  Garmonsway (1978): remind, exhort  Gordon (1979): remind, urge  Pope (1981): exhort, remind, urge, admonish  Scragg (1984): exhort  Yerkes (1984): exhort, admonish, prompt, encourage  Lehmann (1986): warn, advise, remember  Irvine (1987): claim what is due  Karp (1989): admonish  Scragg (1992): remind, exhort  Irvine (1993): claim what is due  Wilcox (1994): admonish, exhort</p>	<p>manige (pres. 1sg.);  manast (pres. 2sg.);  monað, mannað, manað,  manaþ (pres. 3sg.);  gemaniap (pres. 3pl.);  monade, manode, manade  (pret. 3sg.); manian (inf.);  to manianne (infl. inf.);  manigende (pres. part.);  gemanad, gemanod (pa. part.);  gemanad (pa. part. nom. pl.);  gemanode (pa. part. acc. pl. masc.)</p>	<p>Cook (1894: 304)  Sedgefield (1899: 265)  Hargrove (1902: 101)  Schuldt (1905: §30)  Dodd (1908: 93, 149)  Wyatt (1912: 163)  Wright (1925: §536)  Krapp (1929: 302)  Prokosch (1939: §65e)  Bammesberger (1965: 5)  Needham (1966: 103)  Morris (1967: 313, 340, 344)  Harrison (1970: 17)  Pilch (1970: 177)  Garmonsway (1978: 58)  Gordon (1979: 64)  Pope (1981: 181)  Scragg (1984: 99)  Yerkes (1984: 139)  Kastovsky (1985: 242)  Lehmann (1986: M81)  Irvine (1987: 470)  Karp (1989: §64)  Ogura (1989: 95)  Scragg (1992: 446)  Irvine (1993: 226)  Wilcox (1994: 183)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 337)</p>



Mitchell and Robinson (1995): exhort, urge, admonish Marsden (2004): urge, exhort, admonish Liuzza (2011): claim, demand		Schwyter (1996: 103) Orel (2003: 259) Marsden (2004: 463) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 263) Liuzza (2011: 266) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120)
Headword: <b>manigfealdian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): multiply O'Neill (2001): increase, multiply	gemanigfealdodest (pret. 2sg.); gemanigfealdode (pret. 3sg.); gemonigfealda (imp. sg.); gemanigfealdod, gemanifealdod (pa. part.); gemanigfealdode (pa. part. pl.); gemonigfealdode (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Morris (1967: 313) Scragg (1992: 446) Niwa (1995 V2) O'Neill (2001: 311, 313)
Headword: <b>mānswerian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): perjure oneself	mānswereð (pres. 3sg.); mānswerige (pres. subj. sg.)	Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 95)
Headword: <b>maðelian</b> Alternative spelling: maþelian, maðlian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): say, tell Cook (1919): speak, address, harangue Wright (1925): speak Krapp (1929): make a speech, harangue, speak Malone (1962): speak Pope (1981): make a speech, speak Scragg (1984): speak, make a speech Karp (1989): speak Baker and Lapidge (1995): speak Mitchell (1995): speak, make a speech Mitchell and Robinson (1995): speak, make a speech Marsden (2004): speak, speak out, declare	maðelode, maþelade, maþelode, maðolade, maðelade (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §201n3) Schuldt (1905: §77, 152) Wyatt (1912: 164) Cook (1919: 202) Wright (1925: §10) Krapp (1929: 303) Malone (1962: 123) Brunner (1965: §158) Pope (1981: 182) Scragg (1984: 99) Karp (1989: §64) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 452) Mitchell (1995: 394) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 338) Marsden (2004: 463) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.96n2)
Headword: <b>mærsian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): praise, celebrate Sedgefield (1899): proclaim, celebrate Dodd (1908): honor Cook (1919): celebrate Needham (1966): glorify Morris (1967): celebrate Sweet (1967a): extol, celebrate Gneuss (1972): praise	mærsað, mærsiaþ mærsaþ (pres. 3sg.); mærsiað (pres. 3pl.); gemærsode (pret. sg.); mærsodon (pret. ind. 3pl.); mærsiað, mærsiaþ (imp. pl.); mærsigenne, mærsienne (infl. inf.); mærsiende (pres. part.); gemærsad (pa. part.);	Sievers (1885: §150.1, 411n4, 412n6) Sedgefield (1899: 265) Schuldt (1905: §173) Dodd (1908: 146) Cook (1919: 202) Wright (1925: §536, 659) Brunner (1965: §203n, 411n6, 412n6)

Yerkes (1984): celebrate, make famous Bodden (1987): glorify Campbell (1987): make famous Scragg (1992): honour, glorify Baker and Lapidge (1995): celebrate Mitchell and Robinson (1995): proclaim, mark out Pettit (2001): celebrate, become famous, exalt Magennis (2002): celebrate, proclaim Godden and Irvine (2009): bound, mark the limit of	gemærsode (pa. part. acc. pl.)	Hallander (1966: 253, 401ff, 413ff, 497, 500, 502f, 523, 569f) Needham (1966: 103) Hallander (1966: 569f) Krahe (1967: 256) Sweet (1967a: 118) Morris (1967: 339) Gneuss (1972: 80) Yerkes (1984: 139) Bodden (1987: 120) Campbell (1987: §755) Kastovsky (1992b: 349) Scragg (1992: 446) Heidermanns (1993: 409) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 452) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 338) Nielsen (1998: 140) Pettit (2001: 243) Magennis (2002: 240) Godden and Irvine (2009: 578) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120)
Headword: <b>mæssian</b> Alternative spelling: mæssigan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): say mass Needham (1966): celebrate mass Fowler (1972): say mass Yerkes (1984): celebrate Mass Campbell (1987): say mass	mæssige (pres. subj. 3sg.); mæssade (pret. 3sg.); mæssianne (infl. inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §192) Dodd (1908: 147) Needham (1966: 103) Fowler (1972: 52) Yerkes (1984: 139) Campbell (1987: §529)
Headword: <b>mæþian</b> Alternative spelling: mæðian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): have consideration for	mæðige (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §92) Dodd (1908: 147)
Headword: <b>mearcian</b> Alternative spelling: gemercian, amearcian, gemearkian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): designate Sedgefield (1899): mark out, design Dodd (1908): designate, delineate, copy Cook (1919): mark, designate, indicate Finnegan (1977): mark out, measure Bodden (1987): mark, outline Irvine (1987): give heed to Moffat (1987): mark, seal Scragg (1992): appoint Irvine (1993): give heed to	mearke (pres. 1sg.); mearcað, gemearcað, mearcaþ (pres. 3sg.); mearciað (pres. 3pl.); gemercade, gemærcade, gemærcode (pret. ind. sg.); mearcode (pret. 3sg.); mearcodon (pret. 3pl.); mearcian, gemearkian (inf.); gemearcod, imerked, gemearcad, gemearkod (pa. part.); amearcode, gemearcode (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); gemearcod (pa. part. acc.)	Sievers (1885: §162.2, 413n1) Sedgefield (1899: 266) Schuldt (1905: §80) Dodd (1908: 12) Weick (1911: 33) Cook (1919: 182, 203) Brunner (1965: §413n1) Kastovsky (1968: 246n33) Finnegan (1977: 132) Kastovsky (1985: 250) Bodden (1987: 120) Irvine (1987: 470) Moffat (1987: 118) Scragg (1992: 410) Irvine (1993: 226)

Baker and Lapidge (1995): draw, write Marsden (2004): mark, mark out, designate, appoint Godden and Irvine (2009): design Liuzza (2011): mark, mark out	sg. neut.); gemearcodes (Pa. Part. gen. sg. neut.)	Baker and Lapidge (1995: 452) Orel (2003: 262) Marsden (2004: 465) Godden and Irvine (2009: 578) Liuzza (2011: 266) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.98) Kroonen (2013: 355)
Headword: <b>mearrian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): go astray, err Godden and Irvine (2009): go wrong	mearrigen (pres. subj. 3pl.)	Sedgefield (1899: 266) Schuldt (1905: §80, 152) Godden and Irvine (2009: 578)
Headword: <b>medemian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Yerkes (1984): condescend Lehmann (1986): give proper measure, determine Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1): measure	gemedomad, gemedemad, gemedumad (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §148) Yerkes (1984: 140) Lehmann (1986: M58) Campbell (1987: §388) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §6.67)
Headword: <b>meldian</b> Alternative spelling: mældian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): announce Sedgefield (1899): declare, proclaim, inform against Wyatt (1912): announce, declare Irvine (1987): inform against, accuse Irvine (1993): inform against, accuse Mitchell (1995): proclaim, reveal Godden and Irvine (2009): proclaim, display	meldade (pret. 1sg.); meldode (pret. ind. 3sg.); meldadum (pret. pl.); mælde (imp. sg.)	Sievers (1885: §411n4) Sedgefield (1899: 267) Schuldt (1905: §156) Wyatt (1912: 163) Wright (1925: §536) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Brunner (1965: §411n6, 411n7) Irvine (1987: 470) Irvine (1993: 225) Mitchell (1995: 394) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 254) Godden and Irvine (2009: 578) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.113, 6.120)
Headword: <b>meolcian</b> Alternative spelling: miolcian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): milk	ø	Schuldt (1905: §84) Dodd (1908: 150) Brunner (1965: §85n6) Orel (2003: 267)
Headword: <b>mercian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Finnegan (1977): design, appoint	merced (pa. part.)	Finnegan (1977: 138)
Headword: <b>merian</b> Alternative spelling: mergan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sweet (1967a): purify, clarify Pettit (2001): purify, cleanse Anlezark (2009): purify	gemered (pa. part. acc. sg. neut.); gemeredes (pa. part. gen. sg. neut.)	Schuldt (1905: §107n3) Sweet (1967a: 119) Pettit (2001: 244)

		Anlezark (2009: 147)
Headword: <b>metsian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
O'Neill (2001): provide food Magennis (2002): provide with food	metsode (pret. ind. 3sg.); metsianne (infl. inf.);	Schuldt (1905: §172) Weick (1911: 68) Hallander (1966: 189ff, 203, 205ff) Kastovsky (1992b: 392) O'Neill (2001: 312) Kastovsky (2002: 103) Magennis (2002: 241)
Headword: <b>miclian</b> Alternative spelling: gemician		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): increase Mertens-Fonck (1960): increase the power of, magnify, ectol, glorify	micliu (pres. ind. 1sg.); miclas (pres. ind. 2sg.); miclað, gemiclað (pres. ind. 3sg.); micliað (pres. ind. 1pl.); micliað (pres. ind. 3pl.); gemiclades (pret. ind. 2sg.); miclade, gemiclade (pret. ind. 3sg.); gemicla (imp. sg.); micliað (imp. pl.); gemicliende (pres. part. nom. sg.); gemiclad (pa. part.); gemicledu (pa. part. fem.); miclad, gemiclad (pa. part. nom. sg.); gemiclade (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Wyatt (1912: 164) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 216, 217) Hallander (1966: 549) Heidermanns (1993: 405) Orel (2003: 265)
Headword: <b>mīdlian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): curb	∅	Sievers (1885: §412n1) Schuldt (1905: §87) Schnepper (1908: 68) Scragg (1992: 447)
Headword: <b>milcian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Liuzza (2011): milk	milciane (infl. inf.)	Liuzza (2011: 266)
Headword: <b>miltsian</b> Alternative spelling: mildsian, milsian, miltian, mylsian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): compassionate, repent Cook (1894): have mercy upon Sedgefield (1899): pity, have mercy on Hargrove (1902): have mercy, pardon Dodd (1908): be merciful, pardon Krapp (1929): pity, have mercy Mertens-Fonck (1960): have or take pity on, pity, be merciful	mildsige (pres. 1sg.); mildsas, gemildsas, miltsast (pres. ind. 2sg.); mildsað, mildsæð, miltsað (pres. ind. 3sg.); miltsiad (pres. 1pl.); mildsiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); mildsige, miltsige, mildsie, milrsie, gemildsie, gemiltsige (pres. subj. sg.); mildsien (pres. subj. pl.); mildsode, gemildsade (pret. 3sg.); mildsade (pret. subj. 3sg.);	Sievers (1885: §198.4a, 411n4, 412n4, 412n5, 412n7, 412n9, 412n10) Cook (1894: 305) Sedgefield (1899: 269) Hargrove (1902: 91) Schuldt (1905: §85) Dodd (1908: 94, 153) Wright (1925: §300, 536, 659) Krapp (1929: 306) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 218, 219) Pinsker (1969: §185.4)

<p>Morris (1967): have mercy on, pity  Yerkes (1984): show mercy, pity  Campbell (1987): pity  Irvine (1987): have pity (on someone), show mercy  Scragg (1992): have mercy on  Irvine (1993): have pity (on someone), show mercy  Baker and Lapidge (1995): pity, show mercy, be gracious  O'Neill (2001): pity, show mercy (to)  Magennis (2002): have pity on  Blake (2009): take pity on  Godden and Irvine (2009): have mercy, pardon</p>	<p>gemylsa, gemiltsa, gemildsa, miltsa, mildsa (imp. sg.); gemilsa, mildsæ, miltsa (imp. sg.); gemiltsa, miltsa (imp. 2sg.); miltsige (imp. 3sg.); miltsian, mildsian, milscian (inf.); mildsiende (infl. inf.); mildsend, mildsende, mildsiend, mildsiende, mildsiendie, mildsende, mildsiende, miltsiende, miltsiend, miltsigende (pres. part.); mildsende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); miltsigendan (pres. part. acc. sg. fem.); miltsigendum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.)</p>	<p>Brunner (1965: §198.4, 411n6, 412n4, 412n7, 412n9)  Hallander (1966: 120ff, 127f, 417ff, 497f, 502)  Krahe (1967: 211, 256)  Morris (1967: 313, 343)  Wenisch (1979: 278n16)  Voyles (1974: 110)  Yerkes (1984: 141)  Campbell (1987: §50.1, 757)  Irvine (1987: 471)  Scragg (1992: 447)  Irvine (1993: 226)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 453)  Goh (1999: 153)  O'Neill (2001: 312)  Magennis (2002: 241)  Blake (2009: 159)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 580)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120, 6.129n3)  Sauer (2013: 272)</p>
Headword: <b>minsian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): diminish  Blackburn (1907): lessen, destroy  Lehmann (1986): become small</p>	<p>minsode (pret. 3sg.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §186.2b)  Schuldt (1905: §183)  Blackburn (1907: 194)  Wright (1925: §286)  Brunner (1965: §186.2)  Hallander (1966: 320, 540ff, 545ff)  Lehmann (1986: M68)  Heidermanns (1993: 412)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 262)</p>
Headword: <b>miscian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sedgefield (1899): mix, apportion  Godden and Irvine (2009): mix  Miller (2012): mix</p>	<p>miscað, miscap (pres. ind. 3sg.)</p>	<p>Sedgefield (1899: 269)  Schuldt (1905: §156, 182n)  Loewe (1913: 52)  Orel (2003: 272)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 580)  Miller (2012: 23)  Kroonen (2013: 370)</p>
Headword: <b>misefesian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Fowler (1972): cut (someone's) hair wrongly</p>	<p>∅</p>	<p>Fowler (1972: 52)</p>
Headword: <b>misfadigan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Fowler (1972): live sinfully</p>	<p>misafadige (pres. subj. 3sg)</p>	<p>Fowler (1972: 52)</p>
Headword: <b>mōdigan</b> Alternative spelling: mōdigian, modigan, mōdgian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Blackburn (1907): be brave, show courage Krapp (1929): be or become proud or arrogant Mitchell (1995): rage Marsden (2004): exult, rage	mōdgode, modgade, mōdgede (pret. 3sg.); to mōdgenne (infl. inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §140) Blackburn (1907: 194) Krapp (1929: 306) Harrison (1970: 34, 36, 37) Gneuss (1972: 78) Schabram (1973: 276) Hofstetter (1987: 598) Hofstetter (1988: 150) Mitchell (1995: 395) Niwa (1995 V1: 193, 197, 198) Marsden (2004: 467) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.113)
Headword: <b>molsnian</b> Alternative spelling: amolsnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): decay, moulder, rot Dodd (1908): rot Cook (1919): decay	gemolsnaþ, molsnaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); gemolsnod, molsnad (pa. part.); gemolsnode (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Hargrove (1902: 90) Schuldt (1905: §169) Dodd (1908: 12) Cook (1919: 205) Morris (1967: 313, 344)
Headword: <b>monian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): remind, urge, admonish	monað (pres. 3sg.); gemoniað (pres. 3pl.)	Seebold (1970: 346) Marsden (2004: 468)
Headword: <b>mōtian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Baker and Lapidge (1995): speak Marsden (2004): plead, dispute	gemōtad, gemōtod, gemōtud (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §412n1) Schuldt (1905: §95, 152) Brunner (1965: §412n1) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 453) Marsden (2004: 468)
Headword: <b>mundian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): protect Lehmann (1986): protect	mundie (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §89) Dodd (1908: 156) Lehmann (1986: M27) Pons-Sanz (2007: 149)
Headword: <b>murcian</b> Alternative spelling: murcnian, murcīan, murcnīan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): murmur Sedgefield (1899): complain, lament Wright (1925): murmur, grumble Sweet (1967a): grumble, complain Scragg (1992): complain Godden and Irvine (2009): complain, grieve	murcas, murcnast (pres. ind. 2sg.); murkien (pres. subj. pl.); murciende, murcniende (pres. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 270) Sievers (1885: §55) Schuldt (1905: §135) Wright (1925: §108) Kluge (1926: §213) Brunner (1965: §58) Krahe (1967: 211) Sweet (1967a: 119) Scragg (1992: 448) Heidermanns (1993: 417) Godden and Irvine (2009: 581) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §7.21)

Headword: <b>myclian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Yerkes (1984): increase, multiply O'Neill (2001): extol, magnify, make great Marsden (2004): increase	gemyclaþ (pres. 3sg.); micliað (pres. 1pl.); myclie (pres. subj. 3sg.); gemiclapest (pret. 2sg.); gemyclade (pret. 3sg.); gemycla (imp. sg.); gemycla (imp. 2sg.); gemycclige (imp. 3sg.); micliað (imp. pl.); mycliende (pres. part.); gemyclad (pa. part.); gemyclade (pa. part. pl.)	Morris (1967: 313) Yerkes (1984: 142) O'Neill (2001: 313) Marsden (2004: 469)
Headword: <b>myndgian</b> Alternative spelling: mynegian, myngian, myningean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): admonish, adjure Sedgefield (1899): remind Hargrove (1902): remind Blackburn (1907): remember Dodd (1908): remind, admonish, exhort Blackburn (1907): recall, remember Cook (1919): remember Cook (1919): remind Krapp (1929): recall, remind; intend Fowler (1972): remind Fry (1974): remind, remember, mention, exhort Campbell (1987): remind Karp (1989): recollect Scragg (1992): remind, exhort Baker and Lapidge (1995): admonish O'Neill (2001): remember Magennis (2002): remind of (something) Marsden (2004): remind Godden and Irvine (2009): remind Liuzza (2011): be mindful of	mindgige, myndige, munegie, myngige, myngie (pres. ind. 1sg.); gemyndgast, gemydgast, mynegast (pres. 2sg.); myndgað, myngað, myngað, mynegað, myngoð, mengað, myngað, mynegað (pres. 3sg.); myndgiað (pres. pl.); myndgiaþ (pres. 1pl.); mynegian (pres. subj. 1pl.); myndgode, myngode, mynegode (pret. 1sg.); myngode, mynegode, mynegode, myndgode (pret. 2sg.); myndgode, mynegade, myngode, mynegode, myngoðe (pret. 3sg.); myngiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); myngie (subj. sg.); mingian, myndgian (inf.); myndgiend (pres. part.); gemyndgod (pa. part)	Cook (1894: 306) Campbell (1987: §429) Ogura (1989: 95) Sedgefield (1899: 271) Hargrove (1902: 103) Schuldt (1905: §136) Blackburn (1907: 166) Blackburn (1907: 195) Dodd (1908: 153, 157) Cook (1919: 205) Krapp (1929: 308) Morris (1967: 345) Fowler (1972: 52) Fry (1974: 71) Wenisch (1979: 298n143) Karp (1989: §8, 9, 17, 57) Scragg (1992: 449) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 454) O'Neill (2001: 313) Magennis (2002: 242) Marsden (2004: 469) Marsden (2004: 469) Godden and Irvine (2009: 580, 581) Liuzza (2011: 267) Sauer (2013: 272)
Headword: <b>myslycian</b> Alternative spelling: namnian, nemnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cross and Hill (1982): displeasure, be displeasing to	myslycige (pres. 3sg. subj)	Cross and Hill (1982: 173)
Headword: <b>namian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): name Lehmann (1986): name, call	namað (pres. ind. 3sg.); nemniað (pres. pl.); nemniað (pres. ind. 1pl.);	Schuldt (1905: §76, 152) Dodd (1908: 158) Lehmann (1986: N4)

Baker and Lapidge (1995): call, give a name to Magennis (2002): name, call Marsden (2004): name, call, invoke	nemnað (pres. ind. 1pl.); namiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); namie (pres. subj. 2sg.); næmnede (pret. ind. 3sg.); nāmon (pret. 3pl.); genamod (pa. part.)	Baker and Lapidge (1995: 454) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 290) Marsden (2004: 469)
<b>Headword: næglian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Wyatt (1912): nail, rivet Krapp (1929): nail Leslie (1966): stud Fry (1974): nail, fasten with nails Lehmann (1986): nail Irvine (1987): nail Karp (1989): nail Irvine (1993): to nail	nægled, inægloed (pa. part.); nægloed (pa. part. nom. sg. neut.); nægled (pa. part. acc. pl. masc.)	Schuldt (1905: §78) Weick (1911: 33) Wyatt (1912: 166) Krapp (1929: 308) Leslie (1966: 83) Fry (1974: 71) Lehmann (1986: G48) Irvine (1987: 472) Karp (1989: §40) Irvine (1993: 227)
<b>Headword: nēadian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Wilcox (1994): compel	nēadað (pres. ind. 3sg.); nēadian (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §101, 152) Wilcox (1994: 185)
<b>Headword: nearwian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): narrow, limit Blackburn (1907): lessen Wyatt (1912): confine Scragg (1992): confine Marsden (2004): force in, confine	nearwað (pres. 3sg.); genearwad, generwed (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 272) Schuldt (1905: §128, 153) Blackburn (1907: 196) Wyatt (1912: 166) Wright (1925: §643) Scragg (1992: 450) Heidermanns (1993: 421) Marsden (2004: 470)
<b>Headword: nēosian</b> Alternative spelling: genīosiga, nēosan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): visit Cook (1919): visit Mertens-Fonck (1960): visit Morris (1967): visit, approach Fry (1974): seek out, visit, go to, attack Finnegan (1977): seek, visit Lehmann (1986): search out, visit Campbell (1987): visit, draw near O'Neill (2001): visit Marsden (2004): seek out, go to	neosiu (pres. ind. 1sg.); neosas, neosast (pres. 2sg.); genēosað (pres. 3sg.); neosa, niosa (imp. sg.); nīosenne (infl. inf.); nēasade, neasade, neasades, niosades (pret. ind. sg.); nēosian (inf.)	Sievers (1885: §221.2, 412n4) Cook (1919: 183, 206) Pinsker (1969: §77n1) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 227) Brunner (1965: §221.2, 412n4) Morris (1967: 314, 348) Fry (1974: 71) Finnegan (1977: 139) Lehmann (1986: B63) Campbell (1987: §230, 281, 757) O'Neill (2001: 315) Marsden (2004: 471) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.45, 5.100.2n1, 7.6n2)
<b>Headword: nerian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Marsden (2004): save, rescue	generede, generode (pret. 3sg.); nergende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.)	Marsden (2004: 471)



<p>Headword: <b>niðerian</b>  Alternative spelling: geniðerian, genyðerian</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Mertens-Fonck (1960): condemn  Scragg (1992): push down, cause to sink  Baker and Lapidge (1995): humiliate, condemn</p>	<p>geniderað (pres. ind. 3sg.); niðeriað (pres. ind. 3pl.); geneþerode (pret. ind. 3sg.); genyþerod, genyþerad (pa. part.); geniðerad (pa. part. nom. sg.); genyþerade (pa. part. nom. pl.)</p>	<p>Royster (1922: 331)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 232)  Morris (1967: 314)  Wenisch (1979: 278n16)  Scragg (1992: 450)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 455)  Orel (2003: 289)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>nīwian</b>  Alternative spelling: nīwigan</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Cook (1919): renew  Dunning and Bliss (1969): renew  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): restore, renew</p>	<p>nīwigan (inf.); geniwad  (pa. part.);</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §412n5)  Schuldt (1905: §147)  Cook (1919: 207)  Dunning and Bliss (1969: 136)  Heidermanns (1993: 426)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 342)  Fulk (2018: §12.40)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>notian</b>  Alternative spelling: nōtian</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Cook (1894): use  Sedgefield (1899): make use of, enjoy  Hargrove (1902): enjoy  Fowler (1972): use  Garmonsway (1978): use  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): use, enjoy  Magennis (2002): use  Godden and Irvine (2009): to use, enjoy</p>	<p>notað (pres. 3sg.); notiað, notigað, notigaþ, notiaþ  (pres. ind. 3pl.); notode  (pret. ind. 1sg.); nota  (imp.); notigende (pres. part.)</p>	<p>Cook (1894: 307)  Sedgefield (1899: 273)  Hargrove (1902: 103)  Schuldt (1905: §88)  Jensen (1913: 126)  Pilch (1970: 133)  Fowler (1972: 52)  Garmonsway (1978: 59)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 342)  Magennis (2002: 243)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 584)  Durkin (2014: 122)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>nyttian</b></p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Hargrove (1902): enjoy, use, profit by  Dodd (1908): use, enjoy  Pettit (2001): to use, eat</p>	<p>nyttiað (pres. 3pl.); nytta  (imp. sg.); nyttiene (infl. inf.); nyttian (inf.)</p>	<p>Hargrove (1902: 104)  Schuldt (1905: §90)  Dodd (1908: 162)  Jensen (1913: 126)  Krahe (1967: 71)  Heidermanns (1993: 430)  Goh (1999: 153)  Pettit (2001: 248)  Orel (2003: 290)  Kroonen (2013: 393)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>ofaxian</b></p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Bodden (1987): learn, find out</p>	<p>ofaxian (inf.); ofxie (pres. sbj. 2sg.)</p>	<p>Hiltunen (1983: 50)  Bodden (1987: 121)  Niwa (1995 V1: 163)</p>

Headword: <b>oferhelmian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Mitchell and Robinson (1995): overhang, overshadow	oferhelmað (pres. 3sg.)	Röhling (1914: 21) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 342)
Headword: <b>oferhergean</b> Alternative spelling: oferhergian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): ravage Sweet (1967a): ravage, overrun Mitchell (1995): overrun, ravage	oferhergeada (pret. 3sg.); oferhergeade (pret. 3sg.); oferhergodan (pret. ind. pl.); oferhergeadon (pret. 3pl.)	Röhling (1914: 61) Krapp (1929: 312) Hendrickson (1948: 25, 45, 62) Morris (1967: 350) Sweet (1967a: 120) Mitchell (1995: 397) Niwa (1995 V1: 199) Ogura (1995: 77)
Headword: <b>oferhīgian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): deceive or lure into overconfidence	ø ø	Röhling (1914: 45) Krapp (1929: 312)
Headword: <b>oferhlifian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): rise above Scragg (1992): wer over Baker and Lapidge (1995): wer over	oferhlifige (pres. 1sg.); oferhlifað (pres. 3sg.)	Cook (1919: 194, 207) Meroney (1943: 50) Seebold (1970: 263) Scragg (1992: 451) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 455)
Headword: <b>oferhogian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): despise Blackburn (1907): despise Dodd (1908): despise, scorn Irvine (1987): despise, scorn Irvine (1993): despise, scorn Marsden (2004): despise Godden and Irvine (2009): spurn, despise	oferhogað, oferhogap (pres. 3sg.); oferhogiað (pres. 1pl.); oferhogiað (pres. 2pl.); oferhogie, oferhogige (pres. subj. 3pl.); oferhogode (pret. 3sg.); oferhogedon, oferhogodan, oforhogodan (pret. 3pl.); oferhogoden (pret. pl.); oferhoga (imp. sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 275) Blackburn (1907: 198) Dodd (1908: 163) Röhling (1914: 54) Morris (1967: 350) Irvine (1987: 473) Irvine (1993: 228) Ogura (1995: 77) Marsden (2004: 473) Godden and Irvine (2009: 585)
Headword: <b>ofermōdgian</b> Alternative spelling: ofermōdian, ofermodegian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1888): be proud, arrogant Scragg (1992): behave haughtily O'Neill (2001): be puffed up Godden and Irvine (2009): be proud or arrogant	ofermodegað (pres. 3sg.); ofermodige, ofermodie, ofermodigap (pres. pl.); ofermōdige, ofermōdie (pres. ind. 2pl.); ofermōdigað (pres. ind. 3pl.); ofermōdigen (pres. subj. pl.); ofermodgode (pret. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §413n3) Sedgefield (1899: 275) Röhling (1914: 58) Brunner (1965: §413n3) Scragg (1992: 451) O'Neill (2001: 316) Godden and Irvine (2009: 586)
Headword: <b>ofersceadewian</b>		

Alternative spelling: ofersceadwian, ofersceadwian, ofersceadian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Mertens-Fonck (1960): cover with a shadow Irvine (1987): cover with a shadow, overshadow Lehmann (1986): overshadow Scragg (1992): overshadow Irvine (1993): cover with a shadow, overshadow	ofersceadwad (pres. ind. 3sg.); ofersceadewæde, ofersceadewade (pret. 3sg.); ofersceadwa (imp. 2sg.)	Sievers (1885: §412n5) Dodd (1908: 163) Röhling (1914: 24) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 253) Brunner (1965: §412n5) Wenisch (1979: 255, 255n1132) Irvine (1987: 473) Lehmann (1986: S74) Scragg (1992: 451) Irvine (1993: 228)
Headword: <b>offrian</b> Alternative spelling: offerian, ofrian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): offer, sacrifice Dodd (1908): offer Krapp (1929): offer, bring a sacrifice Mertens-Fonck (1960): offer (gifts, sacrifices) Moffat (1987): offer Scragg (1992): offer Wilcox (1994): offer up Baker and Lapidge (1995): offer, sacrifice Mitchell and Robinson (1995): offer O'Neill (2001): offer (a sacrifice) Pettit (2001): offer, make an offering Marsden (2004): offer, sacrifice Marsden (2004): carry off Liuzza (2011): offer Miller (2012): offer, sacrifice	offrige, ofriu (pres. 1sg.); ofriað (pres. ind. 2pl.); offrige (pres. subj. sg.); offrode, offerede (pret. 3sg.); geoffredon (pret. pl.); offrodon, ofredon, ofradun, ofredun (pret. 3pl.); offriað, ofriað (imp. pl.); offrian (inf.); geoffrod (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §192.1, 411n4, 413n5) Schuldt (1905: §188, 191) Dodd (1908: 164) Weick (1911: 69) Wright (1925: §295, 556) Krapp (1929: 313) Meroney (1943: 77) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 237) Brunner (1965: §192.1, 411n6, 413n5) Lass and Anderson (1975: 176) von Schon (1977: §4) Moffat (1987: 119) Wollmann (1990: 65) Kastovsky (1992b: 306) Scragg (1992: 452) Wilcox (1994: 186) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 455) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 342) Nielsen (1998: 146) O'Neill (2001: 316) Pettit (2001: 248) Marsden (2004: 473) Liuzza (2011: 267) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §2.58, 7.67) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120) Miller (2012: 82) Durkin (2014: 119, 158)
Headword: <b>ofhagian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
∅	ofhagie (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Dodd (1908: 164)
Headword: <b>offlician</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Needham (1966): be displeasing to	∅	Needham (1966: 105) Hiltunen (1983: 50) Niwa (1995 V1: 163) Goh (1999: 153)
Headword: <b>oflongian</b>		

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Leslie (1966): seize with longing Mitchell (1995): seize with longing Mitchell and Robinson (1995): seize with longing Marsden (2004): seize with longing	oflongad (pa. part.)	Leslie (1966: 83) Mitchell (1995: 397) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 342) Marsden (2004: 473)
Headword: <b>ofsceamian</b> Alternative spelling: ofscamian		
Meanings	Inflectional form	References
Irvine (1987): put to shame Irvine (1993): put to shame Godden and Irvine (2009): be ashamed, repent	ofsceamod (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 275) Irvine (1987: 474) Ogura (1989: 97) Irvine (1993: 228) Godden and Irvine (2009: 586)
Headword: <b>ofstician</b> Alternative spelling: ofstikian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): stab Garmonsway (1978): stab to death Campbell (1987): stab Baker and Lapidge (1995): stab Mitchell and Robinson (1995): stab to death	ofsticoð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ofsticode (pret. 1sg.); ofsticodest (pret. 2sg.)	Wright (1925: §653) Krapp (1929: 313) Hendrickson (1948: 26, 42, 47, 61) Garmonsway (1978: 59) Campbell (1987: §216) Ogura (1989: 97) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 455) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 342) Niwa (1995 V1: 163) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.104d)
Headword: <b>oftorfian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Bodden (1987): stone to death Irvine (1987): stone Irvine (1993): stone	oftorfedon (pret. 3pl.); oftorfian (inf.)	Bodden (1987: 121) Irvine (1987: 474) Irvine (1993: 228)
Headword: <b>ofwundrian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): be astonished Mitchell and Robinson (1995): be astonished Godden and Irvine (2009): be amazed	ofwundrod, ofwundrad (pa. part.); ofwundrode (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Sedgefield (1899: 276) Wright (1925: §653) Irvine (1993: 228) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343) Niwa (1995 V1: 176) Godden and Irvine (2009: 586)
Headword: <b>oneardian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional form	References
Marsden (2004): inhabit	oneardað (pres. 3sg.)	Lüngen (1911: 71) Marsden (2004: 474) Dietz (2010: 573)
Headword: <b>onemnprowigan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional form	References
Magennis (2002): sympathize with	onemnprowigan (inf.)	Ogura (1989: 99) Magennis (2002: 244, 245)

Headword: <b>ongeocian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional form	References
Mitchell and Robinson (1995): unyoke	ongeocaþ (pres. 3sg.)	Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 343)
Headword: <b>onhagian</b> Alternative spelling: anhagian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): be convenient Hargrove (1902): be fitting, please, become Dodd (1908): be possible, fitting Krapp (1929): be convenient Wilcox (1994): be fittinig, please O'Neill (2001): have the means Godden and Irvine (2009): be feasible	onhagað (pres. 3sg.); onhagie (pres. subj. sg.); onhagige, onhagie, onhagað (pres. subj. 3sg.); onhagode, onhagude (pret. ind. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 277) Hargrove (1902: 105) Dodd (1908: 15, 166) Krapp (1929: 315) von Schon (1977: §4) Heidermanns (1993: 265) Wilcox (1994: 187) Orel (2003: 150) O'Neill (2001: 317) Godden and Irvine (2009: 588)
Headword: <b>onhangian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional form	References
Marsden (2004): hang	onhongedon (pret. 3pl.)	Marsden (2004: 475)
Headword: <b>onhergian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional form	References
Marsden (2004): harass	onhergedon (pret. 3pl.)	von Schon (1977: §6) Marsden (2004: 475)
Headword: <b>onsceamian</b> Alternative spelling: oscamian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): be ashamed Godden and Irvine (2009): be ashamed	∅	Sedgefield (1899: 278) Lüngen (1911: 45) Godden and Irvine (2009: 588)
Headword: <b>onscunian</b> Alternative spelling: onscynian, onscynia, onscynige, onsceonian, ascunian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): shun Sedgefield (1899): avoid, shun Hargrove (1902): shun, avoid Dodd (1908): shun, avoid Cook (1919): shun, despise Krapp (1929): shun, avoid Mertens-Fonck (1960): regard with loathing, abhor, detest, execrate Whitelock (1963): avoid, eschew Needham (1966): detest Cross and Hill (1982): abhor, detest, loathe Campbell (1987): shun Irvine (1987): abhor, dread Moffat (1987): shun, avoid Scragg (1992): shun, avoid	onscunige (pres. ind. 1sg.); onscunað, onscunaþ (pres. 3sg.); onscuniað (pres. pl.); onscyniað, onscuniað (pres. 3pl.); onscunige (pres. subj. sg.); onscunien (pres. subj. 3pl.); onscunedest (pret. 2sg.); onscunode, oscunade, onscunede (pret. 3sg.); onscynedun, onscunedon, oscunedun, onscunodan (pret. pl.); onscunedon (pret. 2pl.); onsceonige, onscunige (subj. sg.); onscyne (imp. sg.); onscunian (inf.); to anscunianne, onscunianne,	Sievers (1885: §412n2, 412n5, 413n5, 414n3, 416n11c, 416n15a) Sedgefield (1899: 278) Hargrove (1902: 105) Schuldt (1905: §150, 156) Dodd (1908: 167) Lüngen (1911: 62) Cook (1919 209, 213) Wright (1925: §538) Krapp (1929: 315) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 260) Whitelock (1963: 74) Brunner (1965: §412n2, 412n5, 413n5, 413n6, 414n3, 417n9c, 417n14) Needham (1966: 105) Morris (1967: 354) Cross and Hill (1982: 175)

Irvine (1993): abhor O'Neill (2001): shun Magennis (2002): reject, exclude Godden and Irvine (2009): shun, avoid	onscunienne (infl. inf.); onscungend (pres. part.); onscuniende (pres. part. nom. sg.); onscuniende (pres. part. nom. pl.); ascunod (pa. part.); oscunad (pa. part. nom. sg.)	Campbell (1987: §180, 764) Irvine (1987: 474) Moffat (1987: 119) Scragg (1992: 453) Irvine (1993: 229) O'Neill (2001: 318) Magennis (2002: 212) Elenbaas (2007: 121) Godden and Irvine (2009: 527, 588) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.130) Molineaux (2012: 449) Ogura (2013: 44, 72, 85, 123)
Headword: <b>onþunian</b> Alternative spelling: onðunian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): swell with pride, be puffed up	∅	Lüngen (1911: 40) Wyatt (1912: 168)
Headword: <b>onwacnian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Fry (1974): awake, wake up, arise, spring up Marsden (2004): wake up, arise	onwacnigeað (imp. sg.); onwæcnigeað, onwæcnað (imp. pl.)	Fry (1974: 72) Marsden (2004: 475)
Headword: <b>onwarigan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): beware	∅	Scragg (1992: 453)
Headword: <b>openian</b> Alternative spelling: opnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): open Sedgefield (1899): make clear, reveal Karp (1989): open Dodd (1908): open Irvine (1987): open, disclose, expound Scragg (1992): open Irvine (1993): open, disclose, expound Mitchell and Robinson (1995): open Marsden (2004): open Godden and Irvine (2009): open, reveal Liuzza (2011): open	openað, geopenað, openaþ, geopenaþ (pres. 3sg.); geopenade, geopenode (pret. 3sg.); openige (imp. 3sg.); openiað (imp. pl.); openian (inf.); iopenod, geopenod (pa. part.); geopenode (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.)	Ogura (1989: 99) Heidermanns (1993: 640) Marsden (2004: 475)
Headword: <b>orþian</b> Alternative spelling: oreþian, oreðian, orðian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): breathe Cook (1894): breathe Dodd (1908): breathe Lehmann (1986): breathe Marsden (2004): breathe	orðige (pres. 1sg.); orðaþ, orðað (pres. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §43n4, 186n3) Cook (1894: 308) Schuldt (1905: §82n2, 88) Dodd (1908: 168) Brunner (1965: §43n4, 158n, 186n3) Jordan (1967: 54) Kastovsky (1985: 242)

		Lehmann (1986: U67) Campbell (1987: §389) Kastovsky (1992b: 342) Marsden (2004: 476) Dietz (2010: 564) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §6.67n2)
Headword: <b>ortrūwian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): despair of Scragg (1992): despair Marsden (2004): despair, doubt	ortruwige (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Dodd (1908: 168) Scragg (1992: 454) Marsden (2004: 476)
Headword: <b>ortweon</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): doubt	∅	Scragg (1992: 454)
Headword: <b>pīnian</b> Alternative spelling: pinian, pinien		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): torment, torture Campbell (1987): torment Irvine (1987): torment, torture Moffat (1987): torture, torment Irvine (1993): torment, torture	pinæð, pineþ (pres. 3sg.); pinien (inf.); pinianne (infl. inf.); ipined (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §412n10) Schuldt (1905: §192) Dodd (1908: 169) Weick (1911: 81) Hendrickson (1948: 31) Campbell (1987: §529) Irvine (1987: 475) Moffat (1987: 119) Wollmann (1990: 50) Irvine (1993: 229) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 306) Durkin (2014: 122, 141)
Headword: <b>pinsian</b> Alternative spelling: pisian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): consider, weigh Dodd (1908): weigh Wright (1925): weigh, ponder, consider Campbell (1987): consider	pinsað (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Sievers (1885: §69, 186.2a) Schuldt (1905: §191) Dodd (1908: 169) Wright (1925: §50, 82, 97, 157, 286, 291) Brunner (1965: §186.2) Jordan (1967: 82) Campbell (1987: §501, 528, 541.1) Ogura (1989: 100) Wollmann (1990: 64, 159, 162) Kastovsky (1992b: 305) Nielsen (1998: 143) Durkin (2014: 113)
Headword: <b>piperian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Pettit (2001): season with pepper	pipera, pipra (imp. sg.)	Pettit (2001: 251)
Headword: <b>plantian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): plant Krapp (1929): plant	plantas (pres. ind. 2sg.); plantige (pres. subj. sg.);	Sedgefield (1899: 280) Schuldt (1905: §192)

Mertens-Fonck (1960): plant Cross and Hill (1982): plant O'Neill (2001): plant Godden and Irvine (2009): plant	plantades, geplantades, plantedes (pret. ind. 2sg.); plantade, plantode (pret. 3sg.); plantadon (pret. ind. 3pl.); geplantade (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Krapp (1929: 317) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 239) Bierbaumer (1975 V3: viii, xii) Cross and Hill (1982: 176) Ogura (1989: 100) O'Neill (2001: 319) Godden and Irvine (2009: 590) Durkin (2014: 11, 115)
Headword: <b>plegean</b> Alternative spelling: plægian, pleagian, plagian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): move, plunge	plegade (pret. 3sg.); plegean (inf.)	Cook (1919: 210)
Headword: <b>plegian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): play; act Sedgefield (1899): play, frolic Krapp (1929): play; fight Needham (1966): play Sweet (1967a): play Fowler (1972): play, amuse Scragg (1992): play Mitchell (1995): play, festivity, gear for sport Marsden (2004): entertain, play, contend Godden and Irvine (2009): play	plegiað. plegiaþ (pres. ind. pl.); plegge (pres. subj. 3sg.); plegade (pret. ind.); plegodest (pret. 2sg.); plegade, plegode (pret. 3sg.); plegodan (pret. 3pl.); pleigan, pleian (inf.); plegandan (weak dat. sg. masc. pres. part.)	Sievers (1885: §391n1, 412n2) Cook (1894: 309) Sedgefield (1899: 280) Schuldt (1905: §83, 150) Weick (1911: 34) Wright (1925: §538) Krapp (1929: 317) Needham (1966: 106) Morris (1967: 356) Sweet (1967a: 121) Seebold (1970: 363) Fowler (1972: 53) Campbell (1987: §210.2n1) Scragg (1992: 454) Mitchell (1995: 399) Marsden (2004: 477) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 307) Mailhammer (2007: 203) Godden and Irvine (2009: 590)
Headword: <b>potian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): goad	potedon (pret. ind. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §194) Dodd (1908: 170) Orel (2003: 293) Kroonen (2013: 401)
Headword: <b>prician</b> Alternative spelling: precian, prikien		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Moffat (1987): pierce, prick, sting Scragg (1992): prick Baker and Lapidge (1995): prick	pricode (pres. 1sg.); prikieþ (pres. 3pl.); pricodest (pret. 2sg.); pricodon (pret. 2pl.); prikien (inf.); prikiende (pres. part.); pricod (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §85) Wright (1925: §310) Scragg (1992: 454) Lass and Anderson (1975: 62, 141, 142, 267) Moffat (1987: 120) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 457) Orel (2003: 293) Kroonen (2013: 399)
Headword: <b>prōfian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References



Sievers (1885): prove Krapp (1929): esteem or regard as Campbell (1987): hold guilty	ø	Sievers (1885: §192.2) Schuldt (1905: §191) Krapp (1929: 318) Brunner (1965: §192.2) Campbell (1987: §547) Wollmann (1990: 103) Durkin (2014: 119)
Headword: <b>pullian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): pull Liuzza (2011): pull, shear	pullige (pres. subj. sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §156) Krapp (1929: 318) Liuzza (2011: 268)
Headword: <b>rabbian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): rage	ø	Schuldt (1905: §191) Dodd (1908: 170) Kastovsky (1992b: 308) Durkin (2014: 119)
Headword: <b>racian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): rule, govern, sway Sedgefield (1899): govern, rule Dodd (1908): run Lehmann (1986): direct; rule, hurry Godden and Irvine (2009): govern, rule	racað, racaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); racige (pres. subj. 3sg.); racaode, racode (pret. 3sg.)	Cook (1894: 309) Sedgefield (1899: 280) Schuldt (1905: §76, 152, 156) Dodd (1908: 170) Lehmann (1986: B65, R21) Goh (1999: 153) Godden and Irvine (2009: 590) Kroonen (2013: 404, 409)
Headword: <b>rāsian</b> Alternative spelling: rasian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Karp (1989): ransack	rasod (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §25) Karp (1989: §39, 41, 64)
Headword: <b>rēadian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): redder	rēadian (pres. subj. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §145) Jensen (1913: 127) Marsden (2004: 477)
Headword: <b>rēafian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): rob Dodd (1908): despoil Wyatt (1912): rob, ravage, plunder Krapp (1929): rob, plunder Mertens-Fonck (1960): rob, seize, take as a robber takes Whitelock (1963): rob, plunder Campbell (1987): plunder Karp (1989): plunder Scragg (1992): rob Marsden (2004): rob, plunder	rēafige (pres. 1sg.); rēafað, reafaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); rēafiað (pres. 3pl.); gerēafige (pres. subj. sg.); reafige, gerēafie, geræfie (pres. subj. 3sg.); reafian (pres. subj. pl.); rēafien, gerēafien (pres. subj. 3pl.); rēafade (pret. ind. 1sg.); gerēafadon, gerēafedon (pret. ind. 3pl.); gereafian (inf.); rēafiende (pres. part. nom. sg.); rēafiendum	von Bahder (1880: 106) Sievers (1885: §412n9) Sedgefield (1899: 280) Schuldt (1905: §26, 101n, 151) Dodd (1908: 171) Wyatt (1912: 170) Jensen (1913: 125) Wright (1925: §536, 643) Krapp (1929: 319) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 241, 242) Whitelock (1963: 83) Brunner (1965: §412n9)

Anlezark (2009): plunder, ravage Godden and Irvine (2009): rob	(pres. part. dat. pl.); gerēafade (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Morris (1967: 356) Seebold (1970: 379) Campbell (1987: §755) Karp (1989: §64) Scragg (1992: 455) Schwyter (1996: 43, 44, 87n1, 89n3, 96, 101, 102, 103, 107, 136, 137, 153, 161, 166, 167, 173) Marsden (2004: 477) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 313) Anlezark (2009: 148) Godden and Irvine (2009: 591) Dietz (2010: 582, 583) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §6.32n1)
<b>Headword: rēcelēasian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): despise Dodd (1908): be careless of	receleasdest (pret. 2sg.)	Cook (1894: 309) Dodd (1908: 171)
<b>Headword: rēnian</b> Alternative spelling: regnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): adorn, ornament Campbell (1987): arrange Karp (1989): prepare Pettit (2001): prepare, set in order, arrange Godden and Irvine (2009): adorn, ornament	renadest (pret. ind. 2sg.); to renigenne (infl. inf.); gerēnod (pa. part.); gerēnodra (pa. part. gen. pl.); gerēnedum (pa. part. dat. sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 281) Palmgren (1904: 12) Morris (1967: 356) Harrison (1970: 26) Campbell (1987: §243) Karp (1989: §9, 28) Pettit (2001: 252) Godden and Irvine (2009: 591)
<b>Headword: reordian</b> Alternative spelling: riordian, reordigan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): speak Cook (1919): discourse, speak, say Campbell (1959): speak Finnegan (1977): speak Karp (1989): speak	reordiað (pres. 3pl.); reordode, reordade (pret. 3sg.); reordadon (pret. ind. 3pl.); reordende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §12n6, 412n9) Cook (1894: 309) Schuldt (1905: §84) Weick (1911: 42, 69) Cook (1919: 211) Campbell (1959: 129) Brunner (1965: §38n2, 412n9) Finnegan (1977: 141) Wenisch (1979: 94, 290, 292n109, 325) Karp (1989: §2, 64) Kastovsky (1992b: 344)
<b>Headword: reordigean</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): speak Marsden (2004): speak	reordode (pret. 3sg.); reordigean (inf.)	Blackburn (1907: 203) Marsden (2004: 478)
<b>Headword: rīcsian</b> Alternative spelling: rīxian, rīcxian, rīhsian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): reign, rule Cook (1894): bear rule, have dominion	rīcsast, rixast, ricasas (pres. 2sg.); ricsað, rīxað, rixaþ, rīcsaþ, rīxæð, ricsað,	Sievers (1885: §209, 209n, 356n2, 411n4, 412n7, 412n11) Cook (1894: 309)

Sedgefield (1899): rule, reign Hargrove (1902): reign, govern Dodd (1908): reign Cook (1919): be mighty, rule Wright (1925): rule Krapp (1929): rule, reign Mertens-Fonck (1960): reign Whitelock (1963): reign, prevail Needham (1966): reign Morris (1967): rule, reign Sweet (1967a): rule Yerkes (1984): rule, reign Lehmann (1986): be powerful, rule Bodden (1987): reign Irvine (1987): rule, govern, reign Scragg (1992): rule Irvine (1993): rule, govern, reign Baker and Lapidge (1995): rule, govern Mitchell and Robinson (1995): reign O'Neill (2001): rule Magennis (2002): reign, rule Marsden (2004): reign, rule, prevail Godden and Irvine (2009): reign, rule Liuzza (2011): rule, predominate	ricsad, rixsaþ (pres. 3sg.); rixiæð, ricsiað, rixiað, ricsiaþ, rixiaþ (pres. pl.); rīcsiað, rixiað (pres. 3pl.); rīcsige (pres. subj. sg.); rīcsie, rixie (pres. subj. 3sg.); rīcsode, rixode, rixade (pret. 3sg.); rīxoden (pret. pl.); ricsige (subj. sg.); rixsa, ricsa (imp. sg.); rīcsian (inf.); to rīcsianne (infl. inf.); rixiende (part.); rixiende (pres. part.); rixigende (pres. pa. nom. sg. masc.)	Sedgefield (1899: 281) Hargrove (1902: 106) Schuldt (1905: §172) Dodd (1908: 174) Cook (1919: 211) Wright (1925: §7, 311, 536, 659) Krapp (1929: 319) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 246) Whitelock (1963: 83) Brunner (1965: §209, 209n, 356n2, 411n6, 412n7) Hallander (1966: 324, 444ff, 497, 499, 502, 523) Needham (1966: 106) Howren (1967: 677n7) Krahe (1967: 256) Morris (1967: 357) Sweet (1967a: 121) Seebold (1970: 370) Yerkes (1984: 147) Lehmann (1986: R17) Bodden (1987: 122) Irvine (1987: 476) Scragg (1992: 455) Heidermanns (1993: 450) Irvine (1993: 230) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 458) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 345) Schwyter (1996: 114) O'Neill (2001: 319, 320) Magennis (2002: 246) Marsden (2004: 478) Godden and Irvine (2009: 591) Liuzza (2011: 268) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.5n1, 6.43)
<b>Headword: rihtwīsan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Hargrove (1902): justify Mertens-Fonck (1960): justify, recognize, represent, or treat Scragg (1992): justify Irvine (1993): justify O'Neill (2001): justify	gerihtwīsast (pres. 2sg.); gerehtwisade (pret. ind. 1sg.); gerehtwisiað (imp. pl.); irihtwisod (pa. part.); gerehtwisode (pa. part. pl.); gerehtwisad (pa. part. nom. sg.); geretwisade (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Hargrove (1902: 91) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 244) Ogura (1989: 101) Scragg (1992: 455) Irvine (1993: 230) O'Neill (2001: 320)
<b>Headword: rihtwīsan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): direct, rule Godden and Irvine (2009): direct, rule	gerihtwisige (pres. 1sg.); rihtwīsige (pres. subj. sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 282) Morris (1967: 315) Kastovsky (1992b: 375) Godden and Irvine (2009: 592)
<b>Headword: rīpian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Baker and Lapidge (1995): ripen	∅	Schuldt (1905: §31) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 458)

Headword: <b>rotian</b> Alternative spelling: rotien		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Moffat (1987): rot, putrefy Scragg (1992): rot Baker and Lapidge (1995): decay O'Neill (2001): putrefy Marsden (2004): rot, decay	rotedan (pret. 3pl.); rotien (inf.)	Sievers (1885: §414n2) Schuldt (1905: §32) Jensen (1913: 130) Seebold (1970: 381) Moffat (1987: 120) Scragg (1992: 455) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 458) O'Neill (2001: 320) Marsden (2004: 479)
Headword: <b>rūnian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Lehmann (1986): whisper Baker and Lapidge (1995): confide	gerūnige (pres. 1sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §97) Brunner (1965: §411n7) Lehmann (1986: B66, R32) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 458)
Headword: <b>sadian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): become satiated, weary Yerkes (1984): sate Lehmann (1986): become satisfied Godden and Irvine (2009): be sated or weary	sadige (pres. subj. 2sg.); gesadod (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 283) Schuldt (1905: §126) Yerkes (1984: 147) Lehmann (1986: S28) Godden and Irvine (2009: 593) Kroonen (2013: 419)
Headword: <b>salwian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): darken, discolor	∅	Schuldt (1905: §125) Krapp (1929: 321)
Headword: <b>sārgian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): suffer Sedgefield (1899): grieve, afflict Mertens-Fonck (1960): grieve, be afflicted Anlezark (2009): wound Godden and Irvine (2009): afflict	sargiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); sargiende (pres. part. nom. sg.); gesārgodne (pa. part. acc.)	Sievers (1885: §411n4) Sedgefield (1899: 284) Schuldt (1905: §143) Wright (1925: §536) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 251) Brunner (1965: §411n6) Voyles (1974: 110) Anlezark (2009: 148) Godden and Irvine (2009: 593) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.115)
Headword: <b>sarisan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): grieve	∅	Scragg (1992: 456)
Headword: <b>sǣtian</b> Alternative spelling: setian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): lie in wait Mertens-Fonck (1960): lie in ambush, lie in wait	sǣtað, setað (pres. 3sg.); sǣtiað (pres. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §92) Krapp (1929: 322) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 272)

Scragg (1992): lie in wait O'Neill (2001): lie in wait for		Scragg (1992: 456) O'Neill (2001: 321)
<b>Headword: scamian</b> Alternative spelling: scamigan, sceamian, sceamigan, scomian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): be ashamed Hargrove (1902): be ashamed, blush Dodd (1908): shame, be ashamed Mertens-Fonck (1960): feel shame, be ashamed, blush with shame Whitelock (1963): shame, be ashamed Yerkes (1984): beashamed, blush Karp (1989): be ashamed Scragg (1992): feel shame Baker and Lapidge (1995): cause shame O'Neill (2001): be ashamed Marsden (2004): shame, be ashamed Godden and Irvine (2009): be ashamed (of)	sceamige, scomiu (pres. 1sg.); scamað, sceamað, gesceamað, scomiað, sceamaþ, scamap, scamad (pres. 3sg.); sceamað (pres. ind. 3sg.); scamige, sceamie, sceamige, gesceamige (pres. subj. 3sg.); sceamien, sceamian, scamien, scomien (pres. subj. 3pl.); sceamode (pret. 3sg.); sceamigende (pres. part. acc. sg. masc.)	Sedgefield (1899: 284) Hargrove (1902: 107) Dodd (1908: 177) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 258) Whitelock (1963: 84) Yerkes (1984: 148) Karp (1989: §57) Scragg (1992: 456) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 458) Mitchell (1995: 400) O'Neill (2001: 321) Marsden (2004: 480) Godden and Irvine (2009: 594) Kroonen (2013: 440) Ogura (2013: 16, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 42, 108, 109, 110, 11, 115, 120, 123, 124, 125, 127)
<b>Headword: scarfian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sweet (1967a): scrape, shred	∅	Sweet (1967a: 122)
<b>Headword: sceamian</b> Alternative spelling: scamian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): be ashamed; to cause shame Irvine (1987): cause shame to, make ashamed Irvine (1993): cause shame to, make ashamed Magennis (2002): shame	sceamige, sceamað (pres. 3sg.)	Schrader (1914: 75) Krapp (1929: 323) Lohmander (1981: 81) Ogura (1986: 305) Irvine (1987: 477) Irvine (1993: 230) Magennis (2002: 247)
<b>Headword: scearfian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Pettit (2001): shred, scrape	scearfige (pres. subj. sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §27) Seebold (1970: 415) Wenisch (1979: 110n84, 234n991, 303, 326) Pettit (2001: 253) Kroonen (2013: 447)
<b>Headword: scēawian</b> Alternative spelling: scāwian, scēawiga, scēawigan, sceaqian, sceaonian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): see, look Cook (1894): watch; behold, see Sedgefield (1899): see Hargrove (1902): observe, show	scēawige, sceawiu (pres. 1sg.); sceawas (pres. ind. 2sg.); sceawað, scēwað, sceawed, sceawaþ (pres.	Sievers (1885: §411n4, 412n6, 412n8, 412n10, 412n11, 413n7, 416n17b) Cook (1894: 311)

<p>Cook (1905): see, behold  Dodd (1908): see, behold, observe  Wyatt (1912): behold, observe  Cook (1919): see, behold  Wright (1925): examine, view, look  Krapp (1929): look; look at, view, behold; also, show, display  Hofmann (1955): look, behold  Campbell (1959): look at, view  Mertens-Fonck (1960): look, observe, regard, have respect to  Needham (1966): examine, scrutinize  Morris (1967): regard, consider, behold, look upon, contemplate  Finnegan (1977): see, behold  Bammesberger (1984): watch  Lehmann (1986): look at; see  Campbell (1987): observe  Irvine (1987): look at  Irvine (1987): show  Karp (1989): look at  Baker and Lapidge (1995): look at, observe  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): see, behold, look at  Magennis (2002): see, behold, gaze upon  Marsden (2004): see, behold, look at, inspect  Blake (2009): see, observe  Godden and Irvine (2009): see, consider  Liuzza (2011): look, gaze  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): observe, consider, behold</p>	<p>ind. 3sg.); sceawiað, scēawiaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); scēawge, scēawige, gesceawige (pres. subj. sg.); sceawian (pres. subj. pl.); scēode (pret.); scēawode, sceawade (pret. 1sg.); scēawode, scēawede (pret. 3sg.); -scēawde (pret. ind. 3sg.); sceawodan (pret. pl.); scēawodon (pret. 1pl.); sceawerdun, sceawodon (pret. ind. 3pl.); scēawode (pret. subj. 3sg.); sceawe, gesceawæ, scēawa (imp. sg.); sceawa (imp. 2sg.); scēawiað (imp. pl.); scēawian (inf.); (tō) scēawigenne, to scēawiene (infl. inf.); isceawed (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sedgefield (1899: 285)  Hargrove (1902: 107)  Cook (1905: 63)  Schuldt (1905: §156, 184n)  Dodd (1908: 177)  Wyatt (1912: 171)  Loewe (1913: 52, 69)  Cook (1919: 213)  Wright (1925: §76, 231, 264, 536)  Krapp (1929: 323)  Meroney (1943: 50)  Hendrickson (1948: 46)  Hofmann (1955: 231)  Penttilä (1956: p181, 182, 183, 185, 188, 191, 192, 193)  Campbell (1959: 130)  Pinsker (1969)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 254)  Brunner (1965: §75, 125a, 125n2, 411n6, 412n6, 412n8, 413n7)  Needham (1966: 107)  Morris (1967: 316, 359)  Harrison (1970: 17)  Finnegan (1977: 142)  von Schon (1977: §5)  Hiltunen (1983: 82, 164, 199)  Bammesberger (1984: 72)  Kastovsky (1985: 238, 239, 240)  Mitchell (1985: §1122, 3743)  Lehmann (1986: S83, S95, U34)  Campbell (1987: §120.1, 273n2, 302, 757)  Irvine (1987: 477)  Karp (1989: §9, 19)  Heidermanns (1993: 489)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 458)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 347)  Niwa (1995 V2)  Magennis (2002: 247)  Orel (2003: 337)  Marsden (2004: 481)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 347)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 313)  Blake (2009: 161)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 595)  Liuzza (2011: 269)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.207, 5.208)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.106n2, 6.113, 6.120. 6.129)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 97)  Kroonen (2013: 442)  Fulk (2018: §4.15)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>sceortian</b>  Alternative spelling: scortian, scortige</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Blake (2009): become shorter</p>	<p>sceortað (pres. 3sg.);  sceortigenda (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.)</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §193)  Blake (2009: 161)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.70)</p>

<b>Headword: sceotian</b> Alternative spelling: scotian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): shoot Mertens-Fonck (1960): shoot (a person) Scragg (1992): shoot	scotiað (pres. 3pl.); sceotode (pret. 3sg.); scotedun (pret. ind. 3pl.); scoteden (pret. subj. 3pl); scotad (pa. part. nom. sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §32) Wyatt (1912: 172) Jensen (1913: 26) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 259) Brunner (1965: §92.2b) Krahe (1967: 242) Seebold (1970: 418) Kastovsky (1985: 242) Scragg (1992: 457) Orel (2003: 347)
<b>Headword: scierpan</b> Alternative spelling: scyrpan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): sharpen Schuldt (1905): sharpen Hedberg (1945): sharpen Moffat (1987): become sharp Baker and Lapidge (1995): sharpen	scerpeþ (pres. 3sg.); gescyrpt (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §405n8a) Schuldt (1905: §107, 153) Hedberg (1945: 132) Moffat (1987: 120) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 459)
<b>Headword: scrūdnian</b> Alternative spelling: scrūtnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Gneuss (1972): examine, consider Campbell (1987): consider Baker and Lapidge (1995): scritinize	ø	Schuldt (1905: §191) Gneuss (1972: 79, 80) Campbell (1987: §528, 546n1) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 459) Durkin (2014: 119, 141)
<b>Headword: sēarian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): wither Gordon (1979): wither, fade Mitchell and Robinson (1995): grow sere, wither, fade O'Neill (2001): fade Marsden (2004): wither, dry up	sēarað, sēariað (pres. 3sg.); seariað (pres. 3pl.); sēarian (inf.)	Hargrove (1902: 107) Schuldt (1905: §145) Schrader (1914: 29n2) Gordon (1979: 66) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 348) Mitchell (1995: 400) O'Neill (2001: 323) Marsden (2004: 483)
<b>Headword: segnian</b> Alternative spelling: sēnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): make a sign, hence, cross, bless, consecrate Mitchell and Robinson (1995): bless, cross (oneself) Marsden (2004): cross oneself, bless Anlezark (2009): bless with sign of the cross	gesegnode (pret. 3sg.); sena (imp. sg.); segniende (pres. part.); segniende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.)	Krapp (1929: 326) Ogura (1989: 102) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 348) Marsden (2004: 483) Anlezark (2009: 149) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 98) Durkin (2014: 113, 122, 123)

Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): make the sign of the cross		
Headword: <b>seofian</b> Alternative spelling: siofian, sefian, syfian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): lament Sedgefield (1899): lament Hargrove (1902): sigh, lament Dodd (1908): lament Krapp (1929): lament Gordon (1979): lament, sigh Mitchell and Robinson (1995): lament, sigh O'Neill (2001): lament, complain of Marsden (2004): lament, sigh Anlezark (2009): sigh, lament Godden and Irvine (2009): lament	seofige (pres. 1sg.); siofast, seofast (pres. ind. 2sg.); seofað (pres. 3sg.); seofiað, seofiaþ (pres. ind. 2pl.); seofiað (pres. 3pl.); seofige, siofige (pres. subj. sg.); seofodest, siofodes, siofodest (pret. 2sg.); seofode (pret. 3sg.); seofedun, seofodon (pret. 3pl.); seofian (inf.); seobgendum, siofigende, seofigende, seofiende (pres. part.)	Sievers (1885: §416n15a) Sedgefield (1899: 288) Krapp (1929: 326) Hargrove (1902: 108) Schuldt (1905: §33) Dodd (1908: 195) Brunner (1965: §412n10, 417n14) Gordon (1979: 66) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 349) O'Neill (2001: 324, 325) Marsden (2004: 484) Anlezark (2009: 149) Godden and Irvine (2009: 598) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.114, 6.129n4)
Headword: <b>seomian</b> Alternative spelling: siomian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): wait Wyatt (1912): lie upon, lie around Cook (1919): abide, remain Krapp (1929): rest, lie, remain; to hang, swing Karp (1989): hover Marsden (2004): hang, sway Anlezark (2009): hang, swing	somað, seomað (pres. 3sg.); siomode (pret. 3sg.); seomedon (pret. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §156) Blackburn (1907: 209) Wyatt (1912: 174) Cook (1919: 215, 217) Krapp (1929: 326) Pilch (1970: 102) Karp (1989: §65) Marsden (2004: 484) Anlezark (2009: 149)
Headword: <b>sibbian</b> Alternative spelling: sybbian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): reconcile Fowler (1972): make peace Scragg (1992): make peace between, reconcile Liuzza (2011): reconcile	gesibbast (pres. 2sg.); sybbie (pres. subj. 3sg.); sibbian (pres. subj. 3pl.); sibba (imp. sg.); gesibbod (pa. part.); gesibbodne (pa. part. acc. sg. masc.)	Schuldt (1905: §132) Dodd (1908: 183) Morris (1967: 317) Fowler (1972: 53) Scragg (1992: 462) Orel (2003: 321) Liuzza (2011: 270)
Headword: <b>sīclian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): sicken, become ill Liuzza (2011): sicken	sīclað (pres. 3sg.); gesīclod (pa. part.)	Marsden (2004: 485) Liuzza (2011: 270)
Headword: <b>sidian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Fry (1974): arrange, set right, order Lehmann (1986): regulate	sidian (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §139) Fry (1974: 73) Lehmann (1986: S49) Orel (2003: 321)



<b>Headword: simblian</b> Alternative spelling: symblian, symlian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Mertens-Fonck (1960): feast Scragg (1992): feast O'Neill (2001): feast Schreiber (2003): feast, carouse	symbļað (pres. 3sg.); symbliað (pres. ind. 3pl.); symbliendes (pres. part. gen. sg.); symblendirā (pres. part. gen. pl. masc.)	Schuldt (1905: §48) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 312) Scragg (1992: 462) O'Neill (2001: 329) Schreiber (2003: 14)
<b>Headword: sīpian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Liuzza (2011): decline, sink	sīpað (pres. 3sg.)	Jensen (1913: 62) Seebold (1970: 391) Liuzza (2011: 270)
<b>Headword: sīðian</b> Alternative spelling: sīþian, sīþien		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1905): depart, journey Blackburn (1907): journey, travel, go, march Wyatt (1912): travel Cook (1919): depart, vanish, journey Krapp (1929): journey, go, travel Campbell (1959): journey, travel Needham (1966): journey Sweet (1967a): journey, go Scragg (1984): travel Lehmann (1986): travel Irvine (1987): journey, go, travel Moffat (1987): go, travel, depart Karp (1989): journey Scragg (1992): journey Irvine (1993): journey, go, travel Mitchell and Robinson (1995): travel Marsden (2004): travel, go	sīþað (pres. 3sg.); sīþiæð (pres. pl.); sīþieþ, sīþiaþ (pres. 3pl.); sīðie (pres. subj. 1sg.); sīðien (pres. subj. 3pl.); sīþade (pret. 3sg.); sīþade (pret. 1sg.); sīþode, sīðode, sīþade (pret. 3sg.); sīðedon (pret. 3pl.); sīðian, sīþien, sīþian (Inf.)	Cook (1905: 63) Schuldt (1905: §87) Blackburn (1907: 211) Wyatt (1912: 174) Cook (1919: 217) Wright (1925: §536, 643) Krapp (1929: 328) Prokosch (1939: §29b) Campbell (1959: 131) Needham (1966: 108) Sweet (1967a: 123) Scragg (1984: 102) Lehmann (1986: S66) Irvine (1987: 478) Moffat (1987: 121) Karp (1989: §65) Scragg (1992: 458) Irvine (1993: 232) Mitchell (1995: 401) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 350) Orel (2003: 325) Marsden (2004: 486)
<b>Headword: sīwian</b> Alternative spelling: sīowian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): sew Scragg (1992): sew Mitchell and Robinson (1995): sew, stitch together	sīwodon (pret. 3pl.); geseowod (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 290) Schuldt (1905: §156, 184n) Scragg (1992: 458) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 350)
<b>Headword: slāwian</b> Alternative spelling: slawian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Magennis (2002): be slow, slacken	slāwedest (pret. ind. 2sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §143, 153) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Magennis (2002: 249)
<b>Headword: slidrian</b>		

Alternative spelling: sliderian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Lehmann (1986): go on a sled, slide O'Neill (2001): slip	slidrien (pres. subj. 3pl.); slideredon (pret. subj. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §132) Jensen (1913: 66) Hallander (1966: 256) Lehmann (1986: F84) Heidermanns (1993: 512) O'Neill (2001: 325)
Headword: <b>smercian</b> Alternative spelling: smearcian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): smile Sedgefield (1899): smile Dodd (1908): smile Irvine (1987): smile Irvine (1993): smile Magennis (2002): smile Godden and Irvine (2009): smile	smercodest (pret. 2sg.); smercode, smearcode, smearcade, smercode (pret. ind. 3sg.)	Cook (1894: 313) Sedgefield (1899: 290) Schuldt (1905: §156, 182) Dodd (1908: 185) Morris (1967: 363) Irvine (1987: 479) Irvine (1993: 232) Magennis (2002: 249) Godden and Irvine (2009: 599)
Headword: <b>smerian</b> Alternative spelling: smerigan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Fowler (1972): anoint Mitchell (1995): anoint	smerige (pres. subj. 3sg.); gesmerod (pa. part.)	Fowler (1972: 53) Mitchell (1995: 385)
Headword: <b>snybian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): go along sniffing	snyðīge (pres. 1sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §187) Wyatt (1912: 175)
Headword: <b>socian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Bammesberger (1965): dive in liquid, soak Pettit (2001): soak	∅	Schuldt (1905: §32) Jensen (1913: 126) Bammesberger (1965: 69) Seebold (1970: 399) Kastovsky (1985: 250) Pettit (2001: 257) Kroonen (2013: xxxv, 490)
Headword: <b>somnian</b> Alternative spelling: samnian, somnigean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): collect Blackburn (1907): assemble, bring together Dodd (1908): assemble, collect Wyatt (1912): collect, assemble Cook (1919): gather, collect, assemble, compose Krapp (1929): collect, assemble Mertens-Fonck (1960): gather, collect, bring together Morris (1967): gather, assemble Pettit (2001): collect, gather	gesomniu (pres. ind. 1sg.); somnað, samnast (pres. 2sg.); gesomnað (pres. 3sg.); gesomniað, somniað (pres. ind. 3pl.); samnige (pres. subj. sg.); somnige (pres. subj. 1sg.); samnodest (pret. 2sg.); gesomnade, samnode, gesamnode (pret. ind. 3sg.); gesomnadun, gesomnadon, samnodan	Sievers (1885: §411n4, 412n4, 412n5, 412n6, 414n3, 414n4) Blackburn (1907: 167, 204, 211) Dodd (1908: 175) Weick (1911: 36, 70, 117) Wyatt (1912: 175) Cook (1919: 184, 218) Krapp (1929: 321) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 289) Brunner (1965: §411n6, 412n4, 412n5, 412n6, 414n3, 414n4)

Magennis (2002): gather, assemble Anlezark (2009): gather, assemble Liuzza (2011): gather	(pret. ind. 3pl.); gesomna (imp. sg.); gesomniað (imp. pl.); gesomniende, gesomnende (pres. part. nom. sg.); somnigean (inf.); gesomnad (pa. part.); gesamnade, gesomnade (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Morris (1967: 317, 358) Harrison (1970: 24) Voyles (1974: 110) Wenisch (1979: 201n756) Kastovsky (1985: 240) Campbell (1987: §757) Pettit (2001: 257) Magennis (2002: 246) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 334) Anlezark (2009: 148) Liuzza (2011: 270) Fulk (2018: §5.6)
<b>Headword: sorgian</b> Alternative spelling: sorhgian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): sorrow, grieve Cook (1894): be anxious Sedgefield (1899): grieve, be troubled Dodd (1908): be sorry about Cook (1919): sorrow, grieve Campbell (1959): sorrow, grieve Morris (1967): be sorrowful, or anxious Yerkes (1984): sorrow, grieve Cambpell (1987): sorrow Karp (1989): sorrow Scragg (1992): sorrow, grieve Mitchell and Robinson (1995): sorrow, grieve, care Magennis (2002): sorrow, lament Marsden (2004): sorrow, grieve Godden and Irvine (2009): grieve, sorrow	sorgað (pres. 3sg.); sorgiað (pres. ind. pl.); sorgode (pret. ind. 3sg.); sorhgodon (pret. pl.); sorhigan (inf.); to sorgienne, sorgianne (infl. inf.); soergendi, soærgæandi, sorgiende, sorgigende (pres. part.); sorgiende, sorgende (pres. part. nom. pl. masc.); sorgiendne (pres. part. acc. sg.); sorgiende (pres. part. dat. sg. neut.); sorga (imp. sg.); gesorgod (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §214n5, 411n5, 416n11) Cook (1894: 313) Sedgefield (1899: 291) Schuldt (1905: §88, 150) Dodd (1908: 185) Cook (1919: 218) Wright (1925: §536, 643) Campbell (1959: 131) Brunner (1965: §214n6, 411n7, 412n10, 417n9e) Morris (1967: 364) Harrison (1970: 56) Nielsen (1981: 124) Yerkes (1984: 151) Mitchell (1985: §691) Campbell (1987: §196n1, 764) Karp (1989: §65) Scragg (1992: 459) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 350) Magennis (2002: 249) Marsden (2004: 487) Godden and Irvine (2009: 600) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.115, 6.130)
<b>Headword: sparian</b> Alternative spelling: spearian, spærian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): spare Cook (1894): spare Mertens-Fonck (1960): spare Campbell (1987): spare O'Neill (2001): save Marsden (2004): spare	spearað (pres. ind. 3sg.); spearað (pres. 3sg.); spearede (pret. ind. 3sg.); sparedon (pret. 3pl.); spara, speara (imp. sg.)	Sievers (1885: §411n5, 416n13a) Cook (1894: 313) Schuldt (1905: §125, 150) Wright (1925: §536) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 290) Brunner (1965: §109, 411n7, 417n11a) Campbell (1987: §206, 206n2, 764) Heidermanns (1993: 532) Schwyter (1996: 123) O'Neill (2001: 325) Orel (2003: 362) Marsden (2004: 487) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.106a) Kroonen (2013: 465)

Headword: <b>spearcian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Finnegan (1977): emit sparks Lehmann (1986): sparkle	spearcade (pret. 3sg.)	Palmgren (1904: 4) Schuldt (1905: §80, 152) Finnegan (1977: 143) Lehmann (1986: F8) Heidermanns (1993: 532)
Headword: <b>spellian</b> Alternative spelling: spelligan, spillian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): discourse Lehmann (1986): narrate, speak Mitchell (1995): announce, proclaim Godden and Irvine (2009): speak Liuzza (2011): speak, tell as story	spellode (pret. ind. 3sg.); spellodan (pret. ind. pl.); spellode (pret. subj. 3sg.); spellian, spelligan, spellien, spillian (inf.)	Sedgefield (1899: 291) Schuldt (1905: §83) Morris (1967: 364) Lehmann (1986: S124) Mitchell (1995: 402) Orel (2003: 363) Godden and Irvine (2009: 600) Liuzza (2011: 270) Kroonen (2013: 466)
Headword: <b>spilian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): sport	spiliað (pres. ind. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §85) Dodd (1908: 187) von Schon (1977: §5) Kroonen (2013: 467)
Headword: <b>stalian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): strengthen, establish Cross and Hill (1982): steal	stalige (pres. subj. 3sg.); stala (imp. sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §82) Dodd (1908: 187) Cross and Hill (1982: 177) Schwyter (1996: 88)
Headword: <b>starian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): gaze Blackburn (1907): gaze, look Dodd (1908): look, gaze Krapp (1929): stare, gaze, look Finnegan (1977): look, gaze Lehmann (1986): stare Karp (1989): gaze Marsden (2004): stare, see (into), gaze (at)	starat, starað (pres. 3sg.); starude (pret. 3sg.)	Cook (1894: 313) Schuldt (1905: §125) Blackburn (1907: 212) Dodd (1908: 188) Krapp (1929: 330) Meroney (1943: 51) Penttilä (1956: p185, 192) Brunner (1965: §411n7) Finnegan (1977: 143) Lehmann (1986: A178) Karp (1989: §64) Heidermanns (1993: 546) Orel (2003: 372) Marsden (2004: 488)
Headword: <b>stapelian</b> Alternative spelling: staðelian, staðolian, steaðelian, stapolian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): establish, found Sedgefield (1899): firm, hold fast	staðelige (pres. 1sg.); gestaðolað, gestapolap (pres. ind. 3sg.);	Sievers (1885: §50n1, 129, 201n2) Sedgefield (1899: 292) Dodd (1908: 185)

Dodd (1908): establish, strengthen Cook (1919): fix, set, establish, strengthen Wright (1925): establish Mertens-Fonck (1960): establish, settle, found Morris (1967): set fast, establish Finnegan (1977): establish, set up, take up Scragg (1992): establish, fix Campbell (1987): find Godden and Irvine (2009): stabilise, fix, establish	gesteaðeliað (pres. ind. 3pl.); gesteaðelie (pres. subj. 3sg.); staðelien (pres. subj. 1pl.); staðelode, gestaðelode (pret. 1sg.); gesteaðelades, gesteaðelaðes, gesteadelades, gesteaðulades, gestaðoladest, gestaþoladest (pret. 2sg.); gesteaðelade, staðolade, staðelode, steaðelade, staþelode, staþolade, gestaþelade (pret. 3sg.); gesteaðeladun, staðeledon, staðelodon, gestaþelodon (pret. ind. 3pl.); staðolian (inf.); gestaðelod, gestaþelod (pa. part.)	Weick (1911: 75) Cook (1919: 219) Wright (1925: §57) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 294, 295) Brunner (1965: §10, 50n1, 201n6) Morris (1967: 317, 365) Lass and Anderson (1975: 62) Finnegan (1977: 143) Campbell (1987: §159, 205, 385) Scragg (1992: 460) Godden and Irvine (2009: 600) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §6.64)
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Headword: **stician**  
Alternative spelling: stiocian

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): stick, puncture, stab Sedgefield (1899): stick fast, remain Wyatt (1912): stick, thrust Wright (1925): prick Krapp (1929): stick, stab, remain fixed Finnegan (1977): pierce Lehmann (1986): prick Scragg (1992): pierce Mitchell and Robinson (1995): stick Marsden (2004): stick, fix, stab, butcher Anlezark (2009): stab, stick fast Godden and Irvine (2009): stick, remain Liuzza (2011): stick, stab, sting	sticoð, sticaþ, sticað (pres. 3sg.); sticiaþ (pres. pl.); sticiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); sticode (pret. 1sg.); sticodest (pret. 2sg.); sticode, stiocode (pret. 3sg.); sticodon (pret. 2pl.); sticedon (pret. ind. 3pl.); strangian (inf.); stikian (infl.); sticode (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §105.3, 164.2, 411n4, 412n5) Sedgefield (1899: 292) Schuldt (1905: §43) Wyatt (1912: 176) Wright (1925: §48, 102, 206, 536) Krapp (1929: 331) Hendrickson (1948: 32, 47) Pinsker (1969: §182.3, Brunner (1965: §111, 411n6, 411n7, 412n5) Harrison (1970: 49) Seebold (1970: 467) Lass and Anderson (1975: 62, 141, 142, 267) Finnegan (1977: 144) von Schon (1977: §5) Kastovsky (1985: 235, 236, 247) Lehmann (1986: S146) Campbell (1987: §755) Scragg (1992: 460) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 351) Marsden (2004: 489) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 371) Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 238) Anlezark (2009: 149) Godden and Irvine (2009: 600) Liuzza (2011: 271) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.114) Kroonen (2013: 479)

Headword: **stihitian**  
Alternative spelling: gestyhtan

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): decide, determine	stihtað, stihtaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); gestihtade (pret. ind.	Hargrove (1902: 92) Schuldt (1905: §186)

Mertens-Fonck (1960): dispose, arrange, order Campbell (1987): establish Scragg (1992): arrange	1sg.); gestihtades (pret. ind. 2sg.); gestihtade (pret. ind. 3sg.); gestihtadun (pret. ind. 3pl.); gestyohhod (pa. part.)	Mertens-Fonck (1960: 296, 297, 298) Morris (1967: 365) Campbell (1987: §228) Scragg (1992: 460)
Headword: <b>strangian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): prevail Yerkes (1984): strengthen Scragg (1992): strengthen	strangie (pres. subj. 3sg.); strangian (inf.); gestrangade (pa. part. nom. pl.); gestrangdum (pa. part. dat. pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §125, 150, 153) Dodd (1908: 189) Yerkes (1984: 152) Scragg (1992: 460) Niwa (1995 V2)
Headword: <b>streowian</b> Alternative spelling: stregan, strewian, streawian, strēgan, strēawain, strēgan, strēōwian, strēowian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): strew Wright (1925): strew Campbell (1987): strew Irvine (1987): strew Scragg (1992): strew Irvine (1993): strew	strewode, streowode, strewede, streide, strēide, strēde (pret. ind. sg.); strewede, strēide, strēde (pret. ind. 3sg.); strēdun (pret. ind. ind.); streowodan (pret. ind. pl.); strewiað (imp. pl.); strēd (pa. part.)	von Bahder (1880: 88) Sievers (1885: §73n1, 408n15) Schuldt (1905: §82) Wright (1925: §77) Brunner (1965: §75, 87n, 96.1, 110n2, 125n2, 129n2, 129n5, 173n1e, 173.2, 176n4, 408n15) Morris (1967: 366) Kastovsky (1985: 245) Campbell (1987: §58n4, 120.2, 154.1, 237.1, 266, 349n1, 406, 753.7, 753.7n7) Irvine (1987: 480) Scragg (1992: 460) Irvine (1993: 233) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 380) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §3.18, 5.14n1, 5.105a, 5.133, 5.133n2) Kroonen (2013: 483)
Headword: <b>strūdian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Bammesberger (1965): plunder Scragg (1992): rob, steal	∅	Bammesberger (1965: 139) Scragg (1992: 460) Schwyter (1996: 52n23)
Headword: <b>strutian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Needham (1966): exert, oneself, strive (to force an entry) Sweet (1967a): stand rigid, stiff Mitchell and Robinson (1995): struggle Bator (2010): struggle, make an effort	strutigende (pres. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §97) Needham (1966: 109) Sweet (1967a: 123) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 352) Bator (2010: 155) Kroonen (2013: 486)
Headword: <b>stunian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): resound Krapp (1929): resound, crash Pettit (2001): resound, crash, dash	stunað, stunaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); stunede (pret. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 293) Schuldt (1905: §186) Krapp (1929: 332) Seebold (1970: 469)

Godden and Irvine (2009): resound		Pettit (2001: 223) Orel (2003: 383) Godden and Irvine (2009: 602)
Headword: <b>stūpian</b> Alternative spelling: stupian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blake (2009): stoop	stūpað (pres. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §142n) Hendrickson (1948: 24) Wollmann (1990: 407) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 367) Blake (2009: 162) Kroonen (2013: 488)
Headword: <b>sweðrian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): subside, cease Cook (1919): diminish, go out, die down Krapp (1929): subside, diminish	sweþrað (pres. 3sg.); geswiðrad (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 296) Cook (1919: 221) Krapp (1929: 334)
Headword: <b>swefnian</b> Alternative spelling: swefnan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): dream Liuzza (2011): dream	swefnast, geswefnaþ (pres. 2sg.); swefnað (pres. 3sg.); swefnede (pret. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §83) Blackburn (1907: 214) Orel (2003: 393) Liuzza (2011: 271)
Headword: <b>sweotolian</b> Alternative spelling: swutuligan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): reveal, declare Yerkes (1984): show, reveal make clear Godden and Irvine (2009): reveal, testify	sweotolað, sweotolaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); geswutulige (pres. subj. sg.); geswutulad (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 296) Schuldt (1905: §131) Wenisch (1979: 155n404) Yerkes (1984: 154) Mitchell (1985: §2020) Godden and Irvine (2009: 604)
Headword: <b>swician</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): deceite, be treacherous Krapp (1929): deceive, be treacherous Whitelock (1963): fail, deceive Scragg (1992): betray Marsden (2004): deceive, betray, fail Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): practise deceit	geswicað, swicað (pres. 3sg.); swiciaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); swicie (pres. subj. 3sg.); swicode (pret. 3sg.); suicudae (pret. subj. sg.); swiciende (pres. pa. nom. pl. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §413n1) Schuldt (1905: §31) Dodd (1908: 193) Jensen (1913: 65) Krapp (1929: 334) Whitelock (1963: 85) Brunner (1965: §413n1) Seebold (1970: 486) Scragg (1992: 461) Marsden (2004: 491) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.25) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 98)
Headword: <b>swigian</b> Alternative spelling: swugian, sugian, swigian, sweogian, swīgian, suwian, geswigian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

<p>Cook (1894): be silent, keep silence  Sedgefield (1899): be silent  Hargrove (1902): be silent, be quiet  Blackburn (1907): be silent  Dodd (1908): conceal by silent  Wyatt (1912): be silent  Cook (1919): bring to silence, be silent, quiet down  Krapp (1929): be quiet or silent  Mertens-Fonck (1960): be or keep silent  Needham (1966): be silent  Sweet (1967a): be silent  Yerkes (1984): be silent  Lehmann (1986): be silent  Campbell (1987): be silent  Irvine (1987): be silent  Karp (1989): be silent  Scragg (1992): be silent  Irvine (1993): be silent  Baker and Lapidge (1995): be silent  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): be quiet, fall silent  O'Neill (2001): be silent  Pettit (2001): keep silent  Marsden (2004): be silent, become quiet  Blake (2009): be silent  Anlezark (2009): be silent</p>	<p>suwast (pres. ind. 2sg.); swīgað, swugað, swiað, suwige (pres. 3sg.); geswīgiað, suwiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); swīgade, swugode, sugode, geswugode (pret. 1sg.); geswugodes (pret. ind. 2sg.); swīgode, geswigode, geswugode, gesugode, swīgade, suwade, swīgode, swīgde, swīgde (pret. 3sg.); swigadon, swigedon (pret. ind. 3pl.); geswugudan, geswīgdon (pret. pl.); swuga, swiga (imp. sg.); swīgende, swiggende (pres. part.); geswīged (pa. part.); swīgende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.)</p>	<p>Cook (1894: 315)  Sedgefield (1899: 296)  Hargrove (1902: 110)  Schuldt (1905: §37, 150, 156)  Blackburn (1907: 214)  Dodd (1908: 185)  Wyatt (1912: 179)  Jensen (1913: 65, 68)  Cook (1919: 185, 221)  Krapp (1929: 334)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 310)  Morris (1967: 367)  Yerkes (1984: 154)  Lehmann (1986: S179)  Scragg (1992: 461)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 353)  O'Neill (2001: 327, 328)  Pettit (2001: 259)  Marsden (2004: 491)  Kroonen (2013: 501)  Fulk (2018: §3.3)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>swinsian</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Padelford (1899): make melodious sound, sing  Wyatt (1912): sing, make melody  Cook (1919): sing, make melody, roar, resound  Krapp (1929): make melody, make music  Malone (1962): sing out, make music  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): sing, sound melodiously  Marsden (2004): sound melodiously, make melody</p>	<p>swinsað (pres. 3sg.); swinsiað (pres. 3pl.); swinsade (pret. 3sg.)</p>	<p>Padelford (1899: 103)  Schuldt (1905: §172)  Wyatt (1912: 179)  Cook (1919: 222)  Krapp (1929: 335)  Malone (1962: 125)  Hallander (1966: 227ff, 247, 252, 256)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 353)  Marsden (2004: 492)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>swipian</b></p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Blackburn (1907): scourge, lach  Mitchell (1995): lash, scourge  Marsden (2004): lash, scourge</p>	<p>swipode (pret. 3sg.)</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §85, 152)  Blackburn (1907: 214)  Jensen (1913: 65)  Mitchell (1995: 403)  Marsden (2004: 492)  Kroonen (2013: 502)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>swiðrian</b></p>		



Alternative spelling: swaþrian, swiþrian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): grow stronger, prevail Blackburn (1907): weaken, lesse, vanish Cook (1919): lessen, weaken Karp (1989): subside Mitchell (1995): diminish, abase, subside Marsden (2004): diminish, abate Godden and Irvine (2009): dissipate, clear	swiðrode (pret. 3sg.); gesuidradrae (pret.); swiðrode, swiðrade (pret. 3sg.); swiðredon (pret. 3pl.); swiðrian (inf.); geswiðrod, gesuidradrae, geswiðrad, geswiþrad (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 296) Blackburn (1907: 215) Cook (1919: 185, 222) Karp (1989: §64) Mitchell (1995: 403) Marsden (2004: 492) Godden and Irvine (2009: 605) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.113)
Headword: <b>swutelian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): show, make manifest, reveal Scragg (1992): make clear Baker and Lapidge (1995): make manifest, show, explain, inform	swutelað (pres. ind. 3sg.); swuteliað (pres. ind. 1pl.); swuteliað (pres. ind. 3pl.)	Dodd (1908: 194) Scragg (1992: 461) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 462) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §6.64)
Headword: <b>swynsian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Karp (1989): make sound	∅	Karp (1989: §65)
Headword: <b>syndran</b> Alternative spelling: syndrian, sindrian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): separate Godden and Irvine (2009): separate	gesindrede (pa. part. pl.)	Sedgefield (1899: 296) Schuldt (1905: §123, 148) Orel (2003: 387) Godden and Irvine (2009: 598)
Headword: <b>syngian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): sin Sedgefield (1899): sin Dodd (1908): sin Krapp (1929): sin Mertens-Fonck (1960): sin Whitelock (1963): sin Finnegan (1977): sin Campbell (1987): sin Irvine (1987): sin Irvine (1993): sin Mitchell (1995): sin O'Neill (2001): sin Magennis (2002): sin Marsden (2004): sin	synegæð (pres. 3sg.); syngian (pres. 3pl.); syngie (pres. subj. 1sg.); syngien (pres. subj. 2pl.); syngode, syngade, synngade, gesyngade, gesyngode (pret. 1sg.); sunegode, syngode (pret. 3sg.); syngadun, syngodon (pret. ind. 1pl.); syngadun, syngadon (pret. ind. 3pl.); gesyngoden (pret. subj. 3pl.); syngian (inf.); syngigenne (infl. inf.); syngiende (pres. part.); syngiende (pres. part. acc. pl.); syngiendra (prse. part. gen. pl.); isyngod, gesyngod (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §411n4, 412n5, 413n3) Sedgefield (1899: 297) Schuldt (1905: §136) Dodd (1908: 196) Weick (1911: 38) Wright (1925: §536) Krapp (1929: 335) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 312) Whitelock (1963: 85) Brunner (1965: §411n6, 412n5, 413n3) Howren (1967: 677n7) Morris (1967: 318, 369) Voyles (1974: 110) Finnegan (1977: 144) Wenisch (1979: 278n16, 280, 280n34) Campbell (1987: §429, 430n3) Irvine (1987: 480, 482) Irvine (1993: 233, 234) Mitchell (1995: 404)

		O'Neill (2001: 329) Magennis (2002: 251) Schreiber (2003: 11) Marsden (2004: 493) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §7.24) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.115, 6.119n1)
<b>Headword: syrwan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): be deceitful, scheme	syrwienda (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.)	Marsden (2004: 493)
<b>Headword: tācnian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): signify, betoken, indicate Sedgefield (1899): mark, signify Hargrove (1902): indicate Dodd (1908): signify, symbolize Wyatt (1912): indicate Cook (1919): show Krapp (1929): betoken, signify Mertens-Fonck (1960): mark, seal Lehmann (1986): mark, indicate, (de)note Irvine (1987): signify, betoken Scragg (1992): signify Irvine (1993): signify, betoken Baker and Lapidge (1995): signal, signify, show, mean, stand for O'Neill (2001): signify Anlezark (2009): signify Godden and Irvine (2009): signify, betoken Liuzza (2011): signify	tācnað, getācnað, getācnat, tācnæð, tacnaþ, tacnaþ, getacnaþ (pres. 3sg.); tācnæð, tæcniþ, tacniþ, getacniþ, tacnaþ (pres. pl.); tācniað (pres. ind. 3pl.); tācnode, tācnedo, getacnode (pret. 3sg.); tācnoden, getācnoden (pret. pl.); getacna (imp. sg.); tācnendi (pres. part.); itācnode, getācnad, getācnod (pa. part.); getacnad (pa. part. nom. sg.); getacnad (pa. part. nom. pl.)	Cook (1894: 315) Sedgefield (1899: 297) Hargrove (1902: 110) Palmgren (1904: 5) Schuldt (1905: §99, 152) Dodd (1908: 195) Wyatt (1912: 179) Cook (1919: 185, 223) Krapp (1929: 336) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 313) Brunner (1965: §412n10) Morris (1967: 318) Morris (1967: 369) Harrison (1970: 17) Wenisch (1979: 299n155) Lehmann (1986: T8) Campbell (1987: §757) Irvine (1987: 482) Ono (1989: 198) Scragg (1992: 462) Irvine (1993: 234) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 462) O'Neill (2001: 329) Orel (2003: 399) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 390) Anlezark (2009: 150) Godden and Irvine (2009: 605) Liuzza (2011: 272) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120) Kroonen (2013: 506)
<b>Headword: talian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): (re)count Sedgefield (1899): reckon, account Hargrove (1902): count Dodd (1908): consider, account Cook (1919): reckon Karp (1989): consider Scragg (1992): reckon Godden and Irvine (2009): account, reckon	talige (pres. 1sg.); talge (pres. ind. 2sg.); talað (pres. ind. 3sg.); taliað (pres. ind. 2pl.); talige (pres. subj. 3sg.); talianne (infl. inf.); talade (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §412n10, 416n9) Sedgefield (1899: 297) Hargrove (1902: 111) Schuldt (1905: §76, 152) Dodd (1908: 197) Weick (1911: 42) Cook (1919: 223) Brunner (1965: §417n7) Morris (1967: 369) Pilch (1970: 133, 172) Mitchell (1985: §3743) Campbell (1987: §763n4)

		Karp (1989: §64) Ogura (1989: 105) Scragg (1992: 462) Orel (2003: 400) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 391) Godden and Irvine (2009: 605) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.129) Kroonen (2013: 508)
<b>Headword: tawian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): prepare Dodd (1908): treat Wright (1925): to prepare Needham (1966): illtreat Lehmann (1986): prepare, dress, tan (skins); deal with Campbell (1987): prepare	tawiað (pres. ind. 3pl.)	Sievers (1885: §57.2a) Schuldt (1905: §93) Dodd (1908: 198) Weick (1911: 75) Wright (1925: §120) Brunner (1965: §13, 63b, 415e) Needham (1966: 110) Lehmann (1986: T16, T20, U51) Campbell (1987: §151) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 389) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.21n2) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.117n1) Kroonen (2013: 511)
<b>Headword: tealtrian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Campbell (1959): tter, waver Baker and Lapidge (1995): stumble	tealtrigað (pres. 1pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §161) Marckwardt (1942: 275) Campbell (1959: 133) Heidermanns (1993: 589) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 463)
<b>Headword: teldian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): spread O'Neill (2001): spread (a snare)	teldedon (pret. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §83) Seebold (1970: 501) Scragg (1992: 463) O'Neill (2001: 329)
<b>Headword: temprian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blake (2009): moderate, temper	temprað, getemprað (pres. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §188, 191) Nielsen (1998: 143) Blake (2009: 163) Durkin (2014: 119)
<b>Headword: teohhian</b> Alternative spelling: tiohhian, tihhian, tēogan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): arrange Sedgefield (1899): consider, determine on, design, intend Hargrove (1902): decide, think, decree, determine, resolve Wright (1925): think, consider, arrange Krapp (1929): arrange, appoint, decide	tiohhie (pres. ind. 1sg.); tiohhast, getiohhast, teohhast (pres. ind. 2sg.); teohhiað, teochiað (pres. ind. pl.); tiohhað, teohhað, tehhað, tihhað, teohað, tihhaþ, tiohhaþ, tehhaþ, teohgaþ, teohhaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); tiohhiþ,	Sievers (1885: §84.1, 220, 220n1, 411n4) Sedgefield (1899: 297) Hargrove (1902: 92, 111) Schuldt (1905: §93n) Wright (1925: §7, 98, 184, 326, 536) Krapp (1929: 336) Pinsker (1969: §27)

Campbell (1987): consider Karp (1989): grant Hogg (1992): consider Scragg (1992): determine, purpose, allot, assign O'Neill (2001): intend, determine, ordain Marsden (2004): intend, direct Godden and Irvine (2009): intend, determine, consider	teohhiap, tiohiaþ (pres. pl.); teohhiað, tiohhiað, tiohiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); teohhie, tiohhie, tiohhige, tiohige (pres. subj. sg.); teohhodes, tiohhodes (pret. 2sg.); tiohhode, getiohhode, teohhode (pret. 3sg.); teohhodon, tihodon (pret. pl.); teohhodon, tihodon (pret. 3pl.); getiohhod, geteohod, geteohhod, geteod, tiohhod, getiohhod, getehhod, getihhod, geteohhad, getiohod, getohhod, getiohhad (pa. part.) geteodde (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	Brunner (1965: §86.3, 119, 220, 220n1, 228n3, 411n6, 415e) Howren (1967: 677n7) Jordan (1967: 65) Morris (1967: 318) Nielsen (1981: 135) Campbell (1987: §63, 148, 464) Karp (1989: §9, 24) Hogg (1992: 102) Nielsen (1998: 102, 104) Scragg (1992: 463) O'Neill (2001: 330) Marsden (2004: 494) Godden and Irvine (2009: 606, 607) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §2.60, 5.22, 5.155, 7.24, 7.45) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120)
<b>Headword: tēonian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Scragg (1992): abuse O'Neill (2001): abuse	teonode (pret. 3sg.); geteond (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §103, 152) Scragg (1992: 463) O'Neill (2001: 330)
<b>Headword: tēorian</b> Alternative spelling: tīorian, -tīara, getiorian, getyrian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): grow tired Wyatt (1912): tire, become weary Godden and Irvine (2009): become tired	getyrige, getiorie (pres. subj. sg.); getiorie (pres. subj. 2sg.); teorode, geteorode (pret. 3sg.); geteorod (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 298) Schuldt (1905: §195) Wyatt (1912: 179) Brunner (1965: §417n10) Morris (1967: 318) Wenisch (1979: 177, 177n566) Kastovsky (1989a: 174) Kastovsky (1989b: 118) Kastovsky (1992a: 425) Godden and Irvine (2009: 607, 609)
<b>Headword: tēopian</b> Alternative spelling: teoðian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Dodd (1908): tithe, pay tithe	teopian (pres. subj. pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §148) Dodd (1908: 198) Morris (1967: 370)
<b>Headword: tihtlian</b> Alternative spelling: tihtligan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Fowler (1972): accuse	tihtlige (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Jensen (1913: 65) Fowler (1972: 54) Schwyter (1996: 37n46, 120)
<b>Headword: tilian</b> Alternative spelling: tilien, tiolian, teolian, tiligan, tilgan, tylian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): attempt, strive after	tilast, tiolast (pres. ind. 2sg.); tilap, teolap, tilð,	von Bahder (1880: 159)

<p>Sedgefield (1899): strive after, attend to, look after  Hargrove (1902): gain, cultivate, use  Dodd (1908): obtain, gain, attain, work, labor, endeavor, strive  Cook (1919): strive for  Wright (1925): aim at  Krapp (1929): till, cultivate; secure, acquire, provide for  Morris (1967): endeavour, strive  Fowler (1972): provide for  Gordon (1979): labour (for), endeavour  Lehmann (1986): strive, attempt, till  Campbell (1987): strive for  Irvine (1987): strive for  Karp (1989): earn  Scragg (1992): strive  Irvine (1993): strive for  Mitchell (1995): cultivate, till; to endeavour, try  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): strive, endeavour  Goh (1999): strive after, provide (for)  O'Neill (2001): strive  Pettit (2001): treat  Magennis (2002): work for, strive after  Marsden (2004): strive, labour, provide for  Anlezark (2009): strive for  Godden and Irvine (2009): strive  Haselow (2011): strive to obtain, labour  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): aim, endeavour</p>	<p>tilað, tiolað, tiolaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); tiliab, tiligaþ, tiolaþ (pres. pl.); tiliað, tioliað, tilgað (pres. 3pl.); tilige, tilie, tylie, getilige (pres. subj. 1sg.); tilige, tylege, tilige (pres. subj. 3sg.); teolian (pres. subj. pl.); tilien, tilian (pres. subj. 1pl.); teolode (pret.); tiolode, teolode, tilode, teolade (pret. 1sg.); tilade, teolode (pret. 3sg.); tiolodun, tyloðun, tiledon, tiolodun, tyledon, tiledan (pret. ind. pl.); tiolodun (pret. 1pl.); teolian (im 1pl.); tilian, tiligan, getilian (inf.); tilianne (infl. inf.); tilgende, tiligende, tilgendum, teoligende (pres. part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §105.2, 105n3, 107n4, 413n1, 416n14a, 416n15a)  Sedgefield (1899: 298)  Hargrove (1902: 92, 111)  Schuldt (1905: §132, 150, 153)  Dodd (1908: 203)  Weick (1911: 72)  Cook (1919: 223)  Wright (1925: §101, 536)  Krapp (1929: 337)  Brunner (1965: §111, 111n1, 411n7, 413n1, 417n12a)  Morris (1967: 370)  Pilch (1970: 214)  Fowler (1972: 54)  Gordon (1979: 67)  Kastovsky (1985: 234)  Mitchell (1985: §849)  Lehmann (1986: T27)  Campbell (1987: §213, 755, 764)  Irvine (1987: 482, 484)  Karp (1989: §64)  Ogura (1989: 106)  Scragg (1992: 463)  Irvine (1993: 235, 236)  Mitchell (1995: 404)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354)  Goh (1999: 165n9)  O'Neill (2001: 330)  Pettit (2001: 261)  Magennis (2002: 252)  Marsden (2004: 494)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 408)  Anlezark (2009: 150)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 606)  Haselow (2011: 134)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.104n8, 5.104a, 5.104b)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.80, 6.112, 6.114, 6.130)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 99)  Kroonen (2013: 517)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>timbrian</b>  Alternative spelling: timbran</p>		
<p>Meanings</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Blackburn (1907): build  Mertens-Fonck (1960): build, construct  Yerkes (1984): build  Bodden (1987): build  Scragg (1992): build  Marsden (2004): build  Godden and Irvine (2009): build  Liuzza (2011): build, construct</p>	<p>getimbru, timbriu (pres. ind. 1sg.); timbres (pres. ind. 2sg.); timbreð (pres. 3sg.); timbriað (pres. ind. 3pl.); timbrie (pres. subj. sg.); getimbrade, timbrade, getimbrede (pret. 3sg.); getimbradon, timbradun (pret. pl.); timbrian, timbran, getimbrian (inf.); timbrane (infl. inf.); timbriende (pres. part. nom. sg.); timbrende (pres. part. nom. pl.); timbred</p>	<p>Blackburn (1907: 169)  Meroney (1943: 76)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 316)  Yerkes (1984: 155)  Bodden (1987: 123)  Scragg (1992: 463)  Marsden (2004: 494)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 607)  Liuzza (2011: 272)</p>

	(pa. part. nom. sg.); getimbred, timbrede, getimbrade (pa. part. nom. pl.); getimbrede (pa. part. acc. sg. fem.)	
Headword: <b>tintregian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): rture Dodd (1908): torment, torture Sweet (1967a): rture Irvine (1987): torment, torture Scragg (1992): torment Irvine (1993): torment, torture	tintregað, tintregað (pres. ind. 3sg.); tintregienne (infl. inf)	Sievers (1885: §412n9) Dodd (1908: 199) Brunner (1965: §412n9) Morris (1967: 370) Sweet (1967a: 124) Irvine (1987: 482) Scragg (1992: 463) Irvine (1993: 235)
Headword: <b>tirgan</b> Alternative spelling: tiergan, tyrgan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hedberg (1945): worry, excite Campbell (1987): mock Scragg (1992): weary	tirhð (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Hedberg (1945: 189) Campbell (1987: §306n3, 447) Scragg (1992: 465) Orel (2003: 402) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.155, 5.155n1) Kroonen (2013: 510)
Headword: <b>tīþian</b> Alternative spelling: tigðian, tīðian, tīþian, tīþan, tȳðian, tīðigan, tyþian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): grant Cook (1894): grant, bestow Blackburn (1907): grant Dodd (1908): give Ure (1957): fulfil wishes Sweet (1967a): grant, agree to Fowler (1972): grant Yerkes (1984): grant Irvine (1987): grant Scragg (1992): give, grant Irvine (1993): grant Wilcox (1994): grant someone something Mitchell (1995): grant Mitchell and Robinson (1995): grant Magennis (2002): grant Marsden (2004): grant	tȳðæst, tīðast (pres. 2sg.); getyðige (pres. subj. 2sg.); tīðige (pres. subj. 3sg.); tyþade (pret. 3sg.); tȳðæ (imp. sg.); tȳðian, tyþian (inf.); tō tīðienne, tīþienne (infl. inf.); itȳðod (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §214.3) Cook (1894: 316) Schuldt (1905: §77) Blackburn (1907: 169) Dodd (1908: 199) Weick (1911: 72) Wright (1925: §321) Ure (1957: 141) Brunner (1965: §214.3) Sweet (1967a: 124) Fowler (1972: 54) Yerkes (1984: 156) Kastovsky (1985: 251) Irvine (1987: 484) Scragg (1992: 463) Irvine (1993: 236) Mitchell (1995: 404) Wilcox (1994: 192) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354) Magennis (2002: 232) Marsden (2004: 494) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §7.70, 7.71n2)
Headword: <b>tōfesian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Dodd (1908): rout	tofesiað (pres. ind. 2pl.); tofesede (pa. pa. nom. pl. masc.)	Schuldt (1905: §156) Dodd (1908: 200) Hofmann (1955: 189)
Headword: <b>tofleogan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Pettit (2001): fly apart, burst, be dispersed in flight	∅	Pettit (2001: 261)
Headword: <b>togelaðian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): summon	∅	Scragg (1992: 464)
Headword: <b>tolocian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): look on	tolocodan (pret. ind. pl.); tolociendum (pres. part. instr. pl.)	Morris (1967: 371) Scragg (1992: 464)
Headword: <b>torian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): tower	torriæð (pres. pl.)	Scragg (1992: 464)
Headword: <b>tōsmēagan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): investigate minutely Godden and Irvine (2009): consider closely	∅	Sedgefield (1899: 300) Godden and Irvine (2009: 608)
Headword: <b>trahtnian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): explain Baker and Lapidge (1995): expound, write about a thing	getrahtniað (pres. pl.); trahtnedon, getrahtnodon (pret. pl.); getrahtnedon (pret. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §170n2, 192) Dodd (1908: 102) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 464)
Headword: <b>treddian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): tread, walk Krapp (1929): step, go Bammesberger (1965): step, trot Lehmann (1986): tread, step, walk upon Karp (1989): step Mitchell (1995): step, go Mitchell and Robinson (1995): step, go	treddode (pret. 3sg.); treddode (pret. 3sg.); treddedon (pret. 3pl.)	Blackburn (1907: 217) Krapp (1929: 338) Bammesberger (1965: 55) Seebold (1970: 506) Lehmann (1986: T35) Karp (1989: §65) Mitchell (1995: 404) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 354) Ogura (2002)
Headword: <b>tregian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): trouble Lehmann (1986): afflict, grieve	tregiað (pres. ind. 2pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §83) Dodd (1908: 201) Lehmann (1986: T33) Heidermanns (1993: 601)
Headword: <b>trēowian</b> Alternative spelling: truwian, trīowian		

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): trust, believe Sedgefield (1899): trust, believe in Hargrove (1902): trust Wright (1925): trust Yerkes (1984): trust Lehmann (1986): trust Campbell (1987): trust Irvine (1987): trust Karp (1989): have faith in Scragg (1992): trust Irvine (1993): trust Wilcox (1994): trust O'Neill (2001): trust (in) Godden and Irvine (2009): trust	trūige, truwigē (pres. 1sg.); trūwast (pres. 2sg.); getruwað (pres. 3sg.); trūwiæð (pres. pl.); truwiað (pres. 3pl.); trūwie, trūige (pres. subj. 2sg.); trūwode, getruwode, trugude, gitrygade, getrygade, truwdes (pret. ind. 1sg.); gitrygade, truwade (pret. 3sg.); truwodon (pret. subj. pl.); truwa, trūa (im); trūwiende (pres. part.)	Sievers (1885: §61, 116n, 413n6, 413n8, 416n11, 416n17b) Sedgefield (1899: 300) Hargrove (1902: 111) Schuldt (1905: §74n1, 150) Jensen (1913: 124) Wright (1925: §131, 538) Hendrickson (1948: 47) Hofmann (1955: 173) Brunner (1965: §173n2, 413n6, 417n9i, 417n16) Hallander (1966: 462ff, 471ff) Morris (1967: 372) Pinsker (1969: §40II, 137) Yerkes (1984: 155) Lehmann (1986: T31) Campbell (1987: §236.1n4, 764) Irvine (1987: 483) Karp (1989: §6, 10, 31) Ogura (1989: 106) Scragg (1992: 464) Irvine (1993: 235) Heidermanns (1993: 604) Wilcox (1994: 193) Niwa (1995 V1: 79) O'Neill (2001: 331) Orel (2003: 411) Godden and Irvine (2009: 609) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.130) Kroonen (2013: 523)
<b>Headword: tūcian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): ill-treat, torment Needham (1966): illtreat, punish Sweet (1967a): ill-treat, harass, afflict Mitchell and Robinson (1995): mistreat, torment Godden and Irvine (2009): afflict, torment	tūciað, tuciaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); tūcode (pret. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 300) Schuldt (1905: §195) Needham (1966: 111) Sweet (1967a: 125) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 355) Godden and Irvine (2009: 609)
<b>Headword: turnian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Campbell (1987): turn Blake (2009): turn, revolve	turniað (pres. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §191) Mettig (1910: 20) Brunner (1965: §195) Campbell (1987: §528) Wollmann (1990: 171) Kastovsky (1992b: 300) Feulner (2000: 14n47, 383) Ogura (2002: 1, 2, 3, 24, 36, 37, 107, 111) Blake (2009: 163)
<b>Headword: tweogian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References



Scragg (1992): doubt	∅	Scragg (1992: 464)
<b>Headword: twēonian</b> Alternative spelling: tweonian, twynian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): doubt Cook (1894): doubt Hargrove (1902): doubt Dodd (1908): doubt Cross and Hill (1982): doubt Irvine (1987): cause doubt, doubt Irvine (1993): doubt, cause doubt Wilcox (1994): doubt Magennis (2002): doubt, be uncertain	tweonað (pres. ind. 3sg.); twēoniað (pres. pl.); twēonode (pret. 3sg.); twynað, twēonað (pres. 3sg.); twēonige (pres. subj. 3sg.); twēonigende (pres. part.); twynienne (infl. inf.)	Sievers (1885: §114.3) Cook (1894: 317) Hargrove (1902: 112) Schuldt (1905: §87) Dodd (1908: 200) Brunner (1965: §130.2) Cross and Hill (1982: 179) Irvine (1987: 483, 484) Irvine (1993: 236) Wilcox (1994: 193) Magennis (2002: 252) Ogura (2013: 29, 34, 74)
<b>Headword: twinclian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): glimmer, twinkle Godden and Irvine (2009): twinkle	∅	Sedgefield (1899: 301) Schuldt (1905: §166) Godden and Irvine (2009: 609)
<b>Headword: twynian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Scragg (1992): doubt	∅	Scragg (1992: 465)
<b>Headword: tyddrian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Garmonsway (1978): abound in, cherish Scragg (1992): propagate, reproduce	∅	Garmonsway (1978: 62) Scragg (1992: 465)
<b>Headword: tȳdrian</b> Alternative spelling: tīedrian, tydrian, tidrian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Liuzza (2011): decay, grow feeble	tedriað (pres. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §146) Hendrickson (1948: 40) Kastovsky (1985: 245) Heidermanns (1993: 606) Liuzza (2011: 272)
<b>Headword: tyslian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Mitchell (1995): attire	tysliað (pres. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §195) Mitchell (1995: 405)
<b>Headword: þafian</b> Alternative spelling: ðafian, ðeafian, þeafian, geþafian, ðafigan, þafigan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Cook (1894): permit, allow Sedgefield (1899): consent to, permit, endure Hargrove (1902): consent to, admit	ðeafie (pres. ind. 1sg.); ðafað, ðafað, geðafað, þafaþ, geþafaþ, þafode (pres. ind. 3sg.); geþafiaþ (pres. pl.); geðafiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); iðafige,	Sievers (1885: §160.4, 160n1, 412n5, 413n3, 413n5) Cook (1894: 317) Sedgefield (1899: 301) Hargrove (1902: 93) Blackburn (1907: 169, 218)

Blackburn (1907): acknowledge, confess, accept Dodd (1908): permit, suffer Cook (1919): accept, agree to Krapp (1929): favor, consent to, permit Fowler (1972): allow Yerkes (1984): allow, consent Irvine (1987): permit, allow Irvine (1993): permit, allow Mitchell (1995): allow, approve O'Neill (2001): permit Marsden (2004): allow, assent to, consent to Godden and Irvine (2009): allow, permit Liuzza (2011): allow, permit	geðafige, geðafie, geþafige, geþafie, geþafian (pres. subj. sg.); geþafige (pres. subj. 3sg.); geðeafien (pres. subj. pl.); geþafian (pres. subj. 3pl.); geþafodest (pret. 2sg.); geþafade, þafode, geðafede (pret. 3sg.); geþafa (imp. sg.); þafian, þafigan, þafigean, geðafian (inf.); þafigendum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.); geþfod (pa. part.)	Dodd (1908: 204) Cook (1919: 225) Krapp (1929: 277) Brunner (1965: §412n5, 412n10) Morris (1967: 320) Fowler (1972: 54) Yerkes (1984: 156) Campbell (1987: §206, 207) Irvine (1987: 484) Irvine (1993: 236) Mitchell (1995: 386) O'Neill (2001: 332) Marsden (2004: 496) Godden and Irvine (2009: 609) Liuzza (2011: 273) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.106a, 5.106n8) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.113, 6.120)
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Headword: **þancian**  
Alternative spelling: þoncian, ðancian

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): thank Sedgefield (1899): thank Hargrove (1902): thank Blackburn (1907): thank Dodd (1908): thank Wyatt (1912): thank, rejoice Cook (1919): thank Wright (1925): thank Krapp (1929): thank, give thanks Needham (1966): thank Morris (1967): thank Sweet (1967a): thank Finnegan (1977): thank Bammesberger (1984): thank Lehmann (1986): thank Bodden (1987): thank Campbell (1987): thank Irvine (1987): thank Karp (1989): thank Irvine (1993): thank Wilcox (1994): give, thanks Mitchell (1995): thank O'Neill (2001): thank Godden and Irvine (2009): thank	ðancige (pres. ind. 1sg.); þancað (pres. 3sg.); þanciað (pres. 3pl.); ðancien (pres. subj. 3pl.); þancode (pret. 3sg.); þancudan (pret. pl.); þancedon, þanceden (pret. 3pl.); þancode (pret. subj. 3sg.); þancodon (pret. subj. 3pl.); ðonca (imp. sg.); þancian, þanken, þonciæn (inf.); þankiende, þanciende (pres. part.)	Cook (1894: 317) Sedgefield (1899: 302) Hargrove (1902: 112) Schuldt (1905: §76, 152) Blackburn (1907: 218) Dodd (1908: 204) Wyatt (1912: 181) Cook (1919: 225) Wright (1925: §7, 301, 310, 536) Krapp (1929: 339) Needham (1966: 111) Morris (1967: 387) Sweet (1967a: 125) Finnegan (1977: 145) Bammesberger (1984: 84) Lehmann (1986: 2) Bodden (1987: 124) Campbell (1987: §755) Irvine (1987: 484, 485) Karp (1989) Irvine (1993: 236) Wilcox (1994: 193) Mitchell (1995: 405) Nielsen (1998: 124) O'Neill (2001: 332) Godden and Irvine (2009: 610) Orel (2003: 416) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 395) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.115, 6.120) Kroonen (2013: 533) Ogura (2013: 32, 34, 59)

Headword: **þawian**

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wright (1925): thaw Blake (2009): thaw, warm	þawað (pres. 3sg.)	Wright (1925: §74, 153, 264) Blake (2009: 164)

<b>Headword: þeahhtian</b> Alternative spelling: ðeahhtian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Cook (1919): consider, deliberate O'Neill (2001): deliberate on	þeahhtedon (pret. 3pl.); þeahhtodon (pret. subj. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §80) Cook (1919: 225) Harrison (1970: 55) O'Neill (2001: 333)
<b>Headword: þearfian</b> Alternative spelling: ðearfian, ðearfan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Dodd (1908): be in need, starve Lehmann (1986): need	þearfigendum, þearfendum (pres. pa. dat. pl. masc.)	Schuldt (1905: §30) Dodd (1908: 205) Prokosch (1939: §65d) Brunner (1965: §411n7, 412n10) Wenisch (1979: 242n1049) Kastovsky (1985: 238) Lehmann (1986:13) Heidermanns (1993: 613) Orel (2003: 417) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.130) Kroonen (2013: 534)
<b>Headword: þegnian</b> Alternative spelling: þēnian, þenian, þēnigan, ðegnian, ðenian, þenigean		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): serve Dodd (1908): serve Krapp (1929): serve Morris (1967): serve, minister Sweet (1967a): serve Fowler (1972): serve Yerkes (1984): serve, minister Irvine (1987): serve Karp (1989): serve Irvine (1993): serve Mitchell and Robinson (1995): serve Marsden (2004): serve, minister to Godden and Irvine (2009): serve, attend to	ðenap, ðenæð, þenap (pres. 3sg.); ðenað, þenað (pres. ind. 3sg.); þeniæð, þēnigende, þeniap, þegniap (pres. pl.); þegniað, ðegniað, ðeniap (pres. 3pl.); þēnige (pres. subj. 3sg.); þenade (pret. 3sg.); þenedon, þegnedon, þegnedan (pret. pl.); þegnode (pret. subj. 3sg.); þegnodon (pret. subj. pl.); þeinigen, þeniæn, þenigean, þenian (infl.); þegnigenne (infl. inf.)	Sedgefield (1899: 302) Schuldt (1905: §83) Dodd (1908: 206) Wright (1925: §321) Krapp (1929: 340) Morris (1967: 388) Sweet (1967a: 125) Fowler (1972: 54) Yerkes (1984: 157) Kastovsky (1985: 242) Irvine (1987: 484, 485) Karp (1989) Irvine (1993: 236) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 356) Goh (1999: 153) Marsden (2004: 498) Godden and Irvine (2009: 611)
<b>Headword: þēostrian</b> Alternative spelling: ðēostrian, þiostrian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): darken Godden and Irvine (2009): darken	ðiostrað, þiostraþ, geþiostraþ (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 303) Schuldt (1905: §147) Godden and Irvine (2009: 612)
<b>Headword: þēowian</b> Alternative spelling: ðēowian, ðeōwian, ðiowian, ðiwgan, þiowian, þēowan, þeowan, þeowian, þēawian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): serve Sedgefield (1899): serve Hargrove (1902): serve, minister to	þiowaþ (pres. sg.); ðēowige (pres. 1sg.); þeowast (pres. ind. 2sg.); ðiowað, þeowað (pres. ind.	Sievers (1885: §150n7, 412n2, 413n7, 416n15a, 416n17b) Sedgefield (1899: 303) Hargrove (1902: 112)

<p>Dodd (1908): serve Wyatt (1912): serve Wright (1925): serve Krapp (1929): serve Mertens-Fonck (1960): serve, be employed in Whitelock (1963): enslave Morris (1967): serve Lehmann (1986): enslave, constrain Campbell (1987): serve Irvine (1987): serve Irvine (1993): serve Wilcox (1994): serve, be in servitude Mitchell (1995): serve, be subject to O'Neill (2001): serve Magennis (2002): serve Marsden (2004): be subject to, enslave, serve follow Godden and Irvine (2009): serve Haselow (2011): serve</p>	<p>3sg.); þeowiaþ, þiowiaþ (pres. pl.); þēawiað (pres. 1pl.); ðēowiað, ðiowiað (pres. 3pl.); ðīwgen, ðēowian, ðiowien, þeowian, þiowien (pres. subj. pl.); þēodde (pret. sg.); þēowode, þēowede (pret. 1sg.); ðeawde, þēowode (pret. 3sg.); ðēawde, þēowde, þēode (pret. ind. 3sg.); ðēowdun, ðiowedon, ðiowoden, þiowedon (pret. pl.); þēowie (pres. subj. 3sg.); þiowoden, þeowdon (pret. subj. pl.); þeowa (imp. 2sg.); þeowiað, ðiowiað (imp. pl.); þeowian, þēawian, ðēowian (inf.); þāwianne, þēowianne (infl. inf.); þeogende, þeowiende (pres. part.); geþēowuð (pa. part.); geþēowede (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.), ðeawde (pa. ind.)</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §56, 103, 150) Dodd (1908: 208) Wyatt (1912: 182) Wright (1925: §89, 264) Krapp (1929: 341) Hendrickson (1948: 48) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 325, 326) Whitelock (1963: 86) Brunner (1965: §88, 89n1, 411n7, 417n10, 417n14, 417n16) Morris (1967: 389) Lehmann (1986: A159) Campbell (1987: §279, 280, 764) Irvine (1987: 485) Ogura (1989: 107) Irvine (1993: 237) Wilcox (1994: 194) Mitchell (1995: 405) Goh (1999: 153) O'Neill (2001: 333) Magennis (2002: 253) Orel (2003: 419) Kornexl (2003: 207, 208) Marsden (2004: 498) Ringe (2006 V1: 258) Pons-Sanz (2007: 31, 185) Godden and Irvine (2009: 611) Haselow (2011: 95) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.45) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.130, 6.130n3)</p>
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Headword: **þingian**  
Alternative spelling: þingan, þingigan, ðingian, geþingian

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sedgefield (1899): intercede, advocate Blackburn (1907): make atonement Dodd (1908): intercede; pray, intercede, be reconciled Cook (1919): speak, make address, intercede Krapp (1929): settle, compound, come to terms Whitelock (1963): intercede Needham (1966): intercede Morris (1967): intercede Fowler (1972): intercede Finnegan (1977): intercede Lehmann (1986): make a treaty, determine; intercede, plead Karp (1989): put into form Wilcox (1994): intercede Mitchell (1995): intercede (for) Magennis (2002): intercede Marsden (2004): pray, intercede, supplicate Godden and Irvine (2009): intercede</p>	<p>ðingiað, þingiaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.); geþingie (pres. subj. 3sg.); þingode, þyngode (pret. sg.); ðingade (pret. 1sg.); ðingode, þingode (pret. 3sg.); þingiaæ (pres. subj. 3sg.); þingian (pres. subj. 1pl.); þingion, þingian (pres. subj. 3pl.); þingode (pret. subj. 3sg.); ðingedan, ðingodan (pret. ind. 3pl.); þingigende (pres. pl.); þinga, geþinga (imp. sg.); þinga (imp. 2sg.); geþingod (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §413n5) Sedgefield (1899: 304) Schuldt (1905: §55, 85) Blackburn (1907: 220) Dodd (1908: 104, 211) Cook (1919: 226) Krapp (1929: 342) Whitelock (1963: 86) Brunner (1965: §413n5) Needham (1966: 112) Morris (1967: 320, 390) Fowler (1972: 54) Finnegan (1977: 145) von Schon (1977: §4, 6) Kastovsky (1985: 231) Kastovsky (1985: 232) Lehmann (1986: 29, þ30) Karp (1989: §2, 9, 43, 45) Kastovsky (1992b: 359) Wilcox (1994: 195) Mitchell (1995: 405) Niwa (1995 V2) Magennis (2002: 232, 254) Orel (2003: 421) Marsden (2004: 499)</p>

Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): intercede, settle		Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 401) Godden and Irvine (2009: 612) Dietz (2010: 580) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 100)
Headword: <b>þocerian</b> Alternative spelling: ðocerian, þocrían		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): run Godden and Irvine (2009): run	ðocrige, þocrige (pres. subj. sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 304) Schuldt (1905: §187) Ogura (1989: 107) Godden and Irvine (2009: 613) Kroonen (2013: 549)
Headword: <b>þolian</b> Alternative spelling: aðolian, giðoelga, ðoelga, ðoliga, ðolian, ðoeliga, þoligan, dolian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): suffer, endure Cook (1894): endure, experience Sedgefield (1899): suffer, endure, have patience Hargrove (1902): endure, bear, suffer Cook (1905): endure, suffer Blackburn (1907): endure Dodd (1908): suffer, undergo, forfeit Wyatt (1912): endure, hold out; fail in, be deprived of Cook (1919): endure, suffer Krapp (1929): endure, suffer, undergo; legally, forfeit, be deprived of Whitelock (1963): suffer, undergo Fowler (1972): lose Garmonsway (1978): suffer Cross and Hill (1982): suffer, endure, undergo Scragg (1984): endure Lehmann (1986): endure, bear, archaic Campbell (1987): suffer Irvine (1987): suffer, endure Moffat (1987): suffer, endure Karp (1989): suffer Scragg (1992): suffer Irvine (1993): suffer, endure Baker and Lapidge (1995): endure Mitchell (1995): suffer, endure Mitchell and Robinson (1995): suffer, endure O'Neill (2001): suffer, endure Pettit (2001): avoid, be free from Magennis (2002): endure Marsden (2004): suffer, endure	þolie, ðolige (pres. 1sg.); giðoelgas, þolað (pres. 3sg.); þoliað (pres. 1pl.); þoliað (pres. ind. 3pl.); giðoeliga (subj. pl.); ðolige, þolige, geþolie (pres. subj. 3sg.); þolian, þolien (pres. subj. pl.); geðolede, geðolode, þolede, þolade, þolode, geþolode (pret. 1sg.); þolede, þolode, ðolode, ðolade, þolade (pret. 3sg.); ðolodan, þolodan, þoledon, geðolodon (pret. 3pl.); aðolode, þolode (pret. subj. 3sg.); geþolodon, geþoledon (pret. ind. pl.); geþola (imp. sg.); giðoleigas (imp. pl.); geþolian, þolian (inf.); to ðolianne, þolienne, þolianne (infl. inf.); geþolod (pa. part.); þoligende (pres. part. nom. pl. masc.);	Sievers (1885: §355n3, 411n5, 416n11a, 416n16) Cook (1894: 318) Sedgefield (1899: 304) Hargrove (1902: 93, 113) Cook (1905: 65) Schuldt (1905: §150, 156) Blackburn (1907: 220) Dodd (1908: 211) Weick (1911: 40, 121, 140) Wyatt (1912: 182) Cook (1919: 185, 226) Wright (1925: §536) Krapp (1929: 342) Prokosch (1939: §38d, 54g) Whitelock (1963: 86) Brunner (1965: §335n3, 412n10, 417n9) Lindemann (1970: 8) Pilch (1970: 212) Fowler (1972: 54) Fullerton (1977: 64) von Schon (1977: §4) Garmonsway (1978: 63) Nielsen (1981: 124) Cross and Hill (1982: 180) Scragg (1984: 104) Lehmann (1986: 60) Campbell (1987: §755, 764, 766) Irvine (1987: 485) Moffat (1987: 123) Karp (1989: §9, 14) Bammesberger (1990: 142) Scragg (1992: 412) Irvine (1993: 237) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 466) Mitchell (1995: 406) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 357) Schwyter (1996: 103) O'Neill (2001: 334) Pettit (2001: 264) Magennis (2002: 213) Orel (2003: 428)

Godden and Irvine (2009): suffer, endure Liuzza (2011): suffer Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): forgo, give up		Marsden (2004: 499) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 403) Godden and Irvine (2009: 613) Liuzza (2011: 273) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.96, 6.130) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 100) Sauer (2013: 268n127, 272)
Headword: <b>poncian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): thank Mitchell and Robinson (1995): thank	þancode, þoncade (pret. 3sg.)	Wyatt (1912: 182) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 357)
Headword: <b>potorigan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional form	References
Yerkes (1984): wail, lament	þotorigende (pres. part.)	Yerkes (1984: 158)
Headword: <b>þrafian</b> Alternative spelling: ðrafian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): urge, stir Morris (1967): urge, compel Lehmann (1986): urge, reprove O'Neill (2001): rebuke	þrafað (pres. 3sg.); þrafa (imp. sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §195) Wyatt (1912: 182) Morris (1967: 390) Lehmann (1986: 49) O'Neill (2001: 334) Orel (2003: 424) Kroonen (2013: 544)
Headword: <b>þrēatian</b> Alternative spelling: þreatian, ðrēatian, ðrēatigan, þreatigean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): urge on, threaten, oppress Hargrove (1902): threaten, rebuke Cook (1919): persecute Morris (1967): urge Karp (1989): harass O'Neill (2001): threaten, oppress Godden and Irvine (2009): threaten, oppress	þrēatast (pres. 2sg.); ðrēatað, þreatað, þrietap, þreatap (pres. ind. 3sg.); þreatiap (pres. pl.); ðrēatiað, þreatigað (pres. ind. 3pl.); ðrēatige, þreatige (pres. subj. sg.); þreatode (pret. 3sg.); geþrēatod (pa. part.); geþreatodne (pa. part. acc. sg. masc.)	Sedgefield (1899: 305) Hargrove (1902: 113) Schuldt (1905: §26, 101n, 151) Dodd (1908: 211) Jensen (1913: 125) Cook (1919: 185, 227) Morris (1967: 320, 391) Seebold (1970: 523) Karp (1989: §64) O'Neill (2001: 334) Godden and Irvine (2009: 613)
Headword: <b>þrōwian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): suffer Cook (1894): suffer, endure Sedgefield (1899): endure, suffer Cook (1905): suffer Blackburn (1907): suffer, endure Dodd (1908): suffer, die Wyatt (1912): suffer Cook (1919): suffer, endure Krapp (1929): suffer Mertens-Fonck (1960): suffer	þrōwigem, drowiu, þrowige (pres. 1sg.); ðrowast, þrowast (pres. ind. 2sg.); þrōwæð, ðrowað, þrowap (pres. 3sg.); þrōwæð, þrōwiað, þrowiap (pres. pl.); þrowiað (pres. 1pl.); ðrōwiað, þrowiað (pres. 3pl.); þrowian (pres. subj. pl.); ðrowien (pres. subj. 3pl.); þrōwode, þrōwade	Sievers (1885: §355n2, 355n3, 411n5, 412n3, 412n4, 412n5, 412n11, 413n1, 413n3) Cook (1894: 318) Sedgefield (1899: 305) Cook (1905: 65) Schuldt (1905: §150, 156, 184n) Blackburn (1907: 220) Dodd (1908: 212) Wyatt (1912: 183) Cook (1919: 185, 227) Wright (1925: §536)

<p>Morris (1967): suffer  Finnegan (1977): suffer, endure  Gordon (1979): suffer  Cross and Hill (1982): suffer  Yerkes (1984): suffer  Bodden (1987): suffer  Irvine (1987): suffer  Karp (1989): suffer  Irvine (1993): suffer  Wilcox (1994): suffer  Baker and Lapidge (1995): suffer  Mitchell (1995): suffer, die  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): suffer  O'Neill (2001): suffer  Magennis (2002): endure, attempt, experience  Anlezark (2009): endure, suffer  Godden and Irvine (2009): endure, suffer  Karasawa (2015): die, suffer</p>	<p>(pret. 1sg.); þrōwodeſt (pret. 2sg.); ðrōwade, þrōwode, þrowede, geðrowode, þrowade, geþrōwade, geþrōwode (pret. 3sg.); þrōwodon, þrōwedon, geþrōwedon, geþrowodan, þrowodan (pret. 3pl.); þrōwige (pres. subj. 1sg.); geþrōwade (pret. subj. 3sg.); þrōwian, þrowian, þrowigean (inf.); þrōwienne, to ðrowianne, þrowianne (infl. inf.); ðrowiende (pres. part.); ðrowiendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); iþrōwed, iþrōwod (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Krapp (1929: 342)  Mertens-Fonck (1960: 328, 329)  Brunner (1965: §355n2, 355n3, 411n7, 412n3, 412n4, 412n5, 413n1, 413n3)  Morris (1967: 320, 391)  Pilch (1970: 60, 74, 142)  Finnegan (1977: 146)  Gordon (1979: 68)  Wenisch (1979: 298n143, 299n155)  Cross and Hill (1982: 180)  Yerkes (1984: 158)  Bodden (1987: 124)  Campbell (1987: §757)  Irvine (1987: 486)  Karp (1989: §64)  Irvine (1993: 237)  Wilcox (1994: 195)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 466)  Mitchell (1995: 406)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 357)  O'Neill (2001: 335)  Magennis (2002: 254)  Dietz (2007: 127, 129)  Anlezark (2009: 151)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 613)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.113)  Kroonen (2013: 548)  Karasawa (2015: 209)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>þunian</b>  Alternative spelling: ðunian</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Blackburn (1907): stand up, reach high  Wyatt (1912): sound, resound  Irving (1970): stand out, be prominent  Karp (1989): creak</p>	<p>þunie (pres. 1sg.); þunian (inf.)</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §156)  Blackburn (1907: 221)  Wyatt (1912: 183)  Brunner (1965: §411n7)  Irving (1970: 126)  Karp (1989: §65)  Kroonen (2013: 551)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>þunrian</b>  Alternative spelling: ðunrian</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sedgefield (1899): thunder  O'Neill (2001): thunder  Godden and Irvine (2009): thunder  Liuzza (2011): thunder</p>	<p>þunrað, ðunrað, þunraþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); þunrige (pres. subj. sg.)</p>	<p>Sedgefield (1899: 305)  Schuldt (1905: §98)  Pilch (1970: 161)  Nielsen (1981: 95)  Ogura (1986: 305)  O'Neill (2001: 335)  Orel (2003: 429)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 614)  Liuzza (2011: 274)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>þurhbrūcan</b></p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Garmonsway (1978): enjoy to the full</p>	<p>∅</p>	<p>Garmonsway (1978: 63)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>þurhwunian</b></p>		

Alternative spelling: <i>ðurhwunian</i>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): continue, persist Hargrove (1902): continue Dodd (1908): remain, continue, persist, be steadfast Krapp (1929): continue, remain (unchanged), be steadfast Needham (1966): continue Morris (1967): persevere, continue Yerkes (1984): continue, persevere Irvine (1987): persevere, continue, remain Irvine (1993): persevere, continue, remain Baker and Lapidge (1995): remain, endure Mitchell and Robinson (1995): persist, remain O'Neill (2001): last, remain Godden and Irvine (2009): remain, continue, persevere Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): persist	ðurhwunast, þurhwunast (pres. ind. 2sg.); þurhwunæð, þurhwunæð, þurhwunaf (pres. 3sg.); þurhwuniaþ, þurhwuniað (pres. pl.); ðurhwuniað, þurhwuniaþ (pres. ind. 2pl.); þurhwuniað (pres. ind. 1pl.); þurhwuniað (pres. ind. 3pl.); ðurhwunige, þurhwunige (pres. subj. sg.); þurhwunode, þurhwunade (pret. 3sg.); þurhwunodon, þurhwunodan (pret. pl.); þurhwunode (pret. subj. 3sg.); þurhwunian (inf.); þurhwuniende, þurhwunigende (pres. part.); ðurhwuniende (pres. part. pl.); ðurhwunigendne (pres. part. acc.); ðurhwunigendes (pres. part. gen.); þurhwuniggendum (pres. part. dat. pl.)	Sedgefield (1899: 305) Hargrove (1902: 114) Dodd (1908: 213) Wright (1925: §14) Krapp (1929: 343) Hendrickson (1948: 48, 64) Needham (1966: 113) Morris (1967: 392) Yerkes (1984: 159, 164) Irvine (1987: 486) Irvine (1993: 238) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 467) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 357) Möhlig (2001: 219) O'Neill (2001: 335) Godden and Irvine (2009: 614) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 100)
Headword: <b>þyrelían</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): pierce	þyrelode (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.)	Harrison (1970: 42) Marsden (2004: 501)
Headword: <b>uferien</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): raise	∅	Blackburn (1907: 222)
Headword: <b>underwreðían</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Magennis (2002): sustain, uphold	underwreðed (pa. part.)	Magennis (2002: 255)
Headword: <b>unrötsían</b> Alternative spelling: <i>unrödsían</i>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): grieve Sedgefield (1899): make sad Hargrove (1902): be grieved Bodden (1987): be sad, troubled Irvine (1987): be sorrowful Irvine (1993): be sorrowful	unrötsige (pres. subj. 3sg.); unrodsoden (pret. pl.); unrötsodon (pret. 1pl.); geunrotsod, geunrotsad (pa. part.); geunrodsad (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); geunrotsode (pa. part. pl.)	Sievers (1885: §411n4) Sedgefield (1899: 309) Hargrove (1902: 115) Weick (1911: 42) Wright (1925: §536) Brunner (1965: §411n6) Hallander (1966: 120, 127, 480ff, 497f, 502) Morris (1967: 318) Mitchell (1985: §3413) Bodden (1987: 125) Irvine (1987: 487) Irvine (1993: 238)



		Godden and Irvine (2009: 618) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120)
<b>Headword: untrumian</b> Alternative spelling: untrymmian, untrymian, untrymmia		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Marsden (2004): fall ill	untrymade, untrumade (pret. 3sg.); geuntrumod, geuntrumad (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §413n7, 416n11f) Royster (1922: 331) Brunner (1965: §417n9h) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.130) Marsden (2004: 503)
<b>Headword: unwlitegian</b> Alternative spelling: unwlitigian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): deprive of from or beauty Godden and Irvine (2009): deprive of beauty	unwlitegað, unwlitegaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 311) Lohmander (1981: 49) Godden and Irvine (2009: 619)
<b>Headword: unwurþian</b> Alternative spelling: unweorðian, geunwurðian, unweorþian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): dishonour Dodd (1908): dishonor Mitchell (1995): treat with contempt, dishonour Godden and Irvine (2009): dishonour	unweorðast, unweorþast (pres. ind. 2sg.); unwurþað (pres. 3sg.); unweorðige (pres. subj. 3sg.); geunwurðiað (pres. 3pl.); geunwurðod (part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 311) Dodd (1908: 221) Krapp (1929: 277) Mitchell (1995: 407) Godden and Irvine (2009: 619)
<b>Headword: wācian</b> Alternative spelling: wæcca, wæcian, wacca, wakian, wacyan, wacigean		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): watching, keep watch, watch Dodd (1908): watch Hargrove (1902): watch, awake Krapp (1929): watch, wake Mertens-Fonck (1960): watch, wake Needham (1966): wake, keep, watch Morris (1967): watch, keep awake Sweet (1967a): be awake, watch Garmonsway (1978): wake, watch Scragg (1984): weaken, turn coward Yerkes (1984): keep vigil, be active Lehmann (1986): watch, be awake Campbell (1987): watch, be awake Irvine (1987): stay awake Karp (1989): keep watch Irvine (1993): stay awake, watch	waecio (pres. ind. 1sg.); weciað, wacað (pres. ind. 3sg.); wacyge, wacie (pres. subj. 3sg.); wacian (pres. subj. pl.); waecade (pret. ind. 1sg.); wacode (pret. 3sg.); wacodon (pret. pl.); wacedon (pret. subj. pl.); wæcca, wacigan, wācian (inf.); wacianne (infl. inf.); wæccende (pres. part.); waciende, wakigende, wæccende (pres. part.); wæccende (pres. part. nom. sg. fem.); wæccende (pres. part. acc. pl.); wacigendum (pres. part. dat. pl.)	von Bahder (1880: 88) Sievers (1885: §89n1, 411n5, 416n10) Hargrove (1902: 115) Schuldt (1905: §143, 153) Schuldt (1905: §40, 151) Dodd (1908: 222) Jensen (1913: 66) Wright (1925: §536) Krapp (1929: 347) Prokosch (1939: §30) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 335) Brunner (1965: §411n7, 417n8) Needham (1966: 114) Morris (1967: 376) Sweet (1967a: 127) Garmonsway (1978: 63) Wenisch (1979: 247, 248, 248n1083, 248n1084) Bammesberger (1984: 147) Scragg (1984: 105) Yerkes (1984: 161) Kastovsky (1985: 237, 248) Lehmann (1986: W23) Campbell (1987: §164, 193cn2, 764) Heidermanns (1993: 644)

Mitchell and Robinson (1995): watch, keep awake Mitchell and Robinson (1995): weaken, turn coward Pettit (2001): stay awake, open, be freed from obstruction Marsden (2004): weaken, be weak Haselow (2011): wake, remain awake		Irvine (1987: 488) Karp (1989: §65) Irvine (1993: 239) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 359) Pettit (2001: 266) Marsden (2004: 504) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 427) Haselow (2011: 155) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.130)
Headword: <b>wafian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): be astonished, marvel at Blackburn (1907): wonder, be amazed Cook (1919): gaze at Krapp (1929): wave Campbell (1959): wonder at, marvel Irving (1970): be amazed, marvel Godden and Irvine (2009): wonder at, be astonished at	wāfað, wafaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wafiaþ (pres. pl.); wāfiað (pres. 2pl.); wāfiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); wafodan (pret. ind. pl.); wafedon (pret. 3pl.); wāfige (pres. subj. sg.); wāfiende (pres. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 313) Schuldt (1905: §156) Blackburn (1907: 224) Jensen (1913: 64) Cook (1919: 230) Krapp (1929: 347) Campbell (1959: 135) Brunner (1965: §411n7) Morris (1967: 377) Irving (1970: 126) Heidermanns (1993: 642) Godden and Irvine (2009: 620) Bator (2010: 182)
Headword: <b>wandian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): hesitate Dodd (1908): hesitate, fear Krapp (1929): waver, hesitate, turn aside Scragg (1984): flinch, draw back Baker and Lapidge (1995): desist, avoid, be cowed by Mitchell and Robinson (1995): flinch, draw back Marsden (2004): hesitate, flinch Bator (2010): shrink or flinch for fear, hesitate, refrain, spare	wandaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wandiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); wandian (pres. subj. pl.); wandode (pret. 3sg.); wandige (imp. 3sg.); wandian (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §27, 151) Blackburn (1907: 224) Dodd (1908: 224) Schrader (1914: 75) Krapp (1929: 348) Morris (1967: 377) Seebold (1970: 555) Scragg (1984: 105) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 468) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 359) Goh (1999: 153) Orel (2003: 446) Marsden (2004: 504) Bator (2010: 135)
Headword: <b>wandrian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): wander, vary Fry (1974): wander, roarn, fly round, circle, hover, change, stray, err Marsden (2004): wander, circle, change Godden and Irvine (2009): wander, vary, change	wandrað, wandraþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wandriende (pres. part. nom. sg. fem.); wandrige (pres. subj. 3sg.); wandrode (pret. 3sg.); wandriende (pres. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 313) Schuldt (1905: §163) Wright (1925: §536) Weman (1933: 148, 149, 150) Fry (1974: 77, 79) Ogura (2002: 104, 107, 109) Marsden (2004: 504) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 438) Godden and Irvine (2009: 620) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120)
Headword: <b>wanian</b> Alternative spelling: wonian, wanigan, gewanian		

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sedgefield (1899): diminish  Hargrove (1902): decrease, lessen, wane  Dodd (1908): lose force or authority, impair injure, curtail  Wyatt (1912): diminish  Cook (1919): fade  Krapp (1929): wane, diminish, waste away; shrivel, lessen  Whitelock (1963): wane, lessen, dwindle, curtail  Morris (1967): diminish, take from  Dunning and Bliss (1969): wane, crumble away  Fowler (1972): lessen  Lehmann (1986): diminish, wane  Irvine (1987): diminish  Karp (1989): wane  Irvine (1993): diminish  Baker and Lapidge (1995): diminish  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): diminish, lessen  Pettit (2001): reduce by medical treatment, diminish (blood in bloodletting)  Marsden (2004): lessen, dwindle away, wane, curtail  Blake (2009): wane  Godden and Irvine (2009): diminish  Liuzza (2011): decrease, diminish</p>	<p>wonie (pres. 1sg.); wanað, wonæð, wanaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); woniæð, waniþ, waniað (pres. pl.); waniað (pres. ind. 3pl.); wanige (pres. subj. sg.); wanige (pres. subj. 3sg.); wanode, wanide, wamde, gewanode (pret. 3sg.); wanodon, wanedan; (pret. 3pl.); wanian (infl. inf.); wanienne (infl. inf.); wanigende (pres. part.); waniendan (pres. pa. nom. pl. masc.); wanigendum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.); wanigendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); geiwoned, gewanod (pa. part.); gewanode (pa. part. nom. pl. fem.); gewanode (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.)</p>	<p>Sedgefield (1899: 313)  Hargrove (1902: 93, 116)  Dodd (1908: 224)  Wyatt (1912: 190)  Cook (1919: 230)  Krapp (1929: 348)  Hendrickson (1948: 29)  Whitelock (1963: 87)  Morris (1967: 318, 377)  Dunning and Bliss (1969: 140)  Fowler (1972: 55)  Lehmann (1986: W32)  Irvine (1987: 488, 491)  Karp (1989: §9, 17)  Ogura (1989: 108)  Kastovsky (1992b: 315)  Heidermanns (1993: 653)  Irvine (1993: 239, 241)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 468)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 359)  Niwa (1995 V2)  Schwyter (1996: 102)  Pettit (2001: 266)  Marsden (2004: 504)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 455)  Blake (2009: 165)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 620)  Liuzza (2011: 274)  Kroonen (2013: 573)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>warian</b>  Alternative spelling: warnigan</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): observe  Dodd (1908): protect, defend  Wyatt (1912): guard  Krapp (1929): guard, occupy, hold  Dunning and Bliss (1969): preoccupy  Fowler (1972): be careful  Karp (1989): guard  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): attend, hold  Marsden (2004): hold, preoccupy</p>	<p>warað (pres. 3sg.); warigeað (pres. 3pl.); warige, warnige (pres. subj. 3sg.); warode (pret. 3sg.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §411n4)  Schuldt (1905: §29, 126)  Dodd (1908: 224)  Wyatt (1912: 185)  Wright (1925: §536)  Krapp (1929: 348)  Brunner (1965: §411n6, 411n7)  Krahe (1967: 241)  Dunning and Bliss (1969: 139)  Fowler (1972: 55)  Karp (1989: §64)  Ogura (1989: 108)  Bammesberger (1990: 108)  Heidermanns (1993: 658)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 359)  Orel (2003: 449)  Marsden (2004: 504)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 431)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.79, 6.120)</p>

<p>Headword: <b>warnian</b>  Alternative spelling: warenian</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): take heed, take warning  Sedgefield (1899): beware, guard  Dodd (1908): take warning, guard against  Krapp (1929): beware, take heed  Whitelock (1963): warn, take warning  Yerkes (1984): take heed  Bodden (1987): warn, take heed, beware  Irvine (1987): warn  Irvine (1993): warn  Wilcox (1994): warn, caution  Baker and Lapidge (1995): warn, be cautious, take heed  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): warn  Marsden (2004): warn, caution  Liuzza (2011): be on guard  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): prevent, guard against</p>	<p>warenað, wærnað, gewarenað (pres. ind. 3sg.); warniað (pres. ind. 1pl.); warnie, warnige (pres. subj. sg.); warnode (pret. subj. 3sg.); warnā (imp. 2sg.); warniað (imp. pl.); warnian (inf.); warnigenne, to warienne (infl. inf.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §50n1, 411n4)  Sedgefield (1899: 313)  Schuldt (1905: §156, 170)  Dodd (1908: 224)  Weick (1911: 74)  Wright (1925: §536)  Krapp (1929: 348)  Whitelock (1963: 87)  Brunner (1965: §10, 50n1, 411n6)  Yerkes (1984: 161)  Bodden (1987: 125)  Irvine (1987: 488)  Irvine (1993: 239)  Wilcox (1994: 197)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 468)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 359)  Orel (2003: 449)  Marsden (2004: 504)  Liuzza (2011: 275)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 101)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>wæðian</b></p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Mitchell and Robinson (1995): equip</p>	<p>gewæðod (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 359)  Orel (2003: 460)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>wæðlian</b>  Alternative spelling: wæðlian</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Irvine (1987): beg  Irvine (1993): beg  Baker and Lapidge (1995): beg  O'Neill (2001): be needy</p>	<p>wæðledon (pret. 3pl.); wæðliende, wæðligende (pres. part.)</p>	<p>Schuldt (1905: §92)  Morris (1967: 376)  Kastovsky (1985: 243)  Irvine (1987: 488)  Heidermanns (1993: 677)  Irvine (1993: 239)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 468)  Goh (1999: 153)  O'Neill (2001: 338)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>wæpnian</b>  Alternative spelling: wæpnan, wēpnan, wæmñian, wæpnian</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): arm  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): arm</p>	<p>gewæpnod (pa. part.)</p>	<p>Sievers (1885: §189, 406n5)  Schuldt (1905: §92)  Weick (1911: 75)  Brunner (1965: §189, 406n5)  Ogura (1989: 108)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 359)  Kastovsky (2002: 103, 104)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 439)  Dietz (2010: 583)</p>

<b>Headword: wæterian</b> Alternative spelling: wætrian, waterian, watrian, wætran, wetran, gewetrian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Garmonsway (1978): water Campbell (1987): water Mitchell and Robinson (1995): water, give water to Marsden (2004): water	watrode (gen. pl.); gewetrade (pret. ind. 3sg.); watrode, wæterode (pret. ind. sg.); gewæterode (pa. part. acc. pl. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §406n5) Schuldt (1905: §78) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 348) Garmonsway (1978: 64) Campbell (1987: §158) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 360) Marsden (2004: 504) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.36n4)
<b>Headword: wealligan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): wander, go on pilgrimage	weallige (pres. subj. sg.)	Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 101)
<b>Headword: wealowian</b> Alternative spelling: wealwian		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): roll Sedgefield (1899): roll, fade, wither Needham (1966): wallow, roll Marsden (2004): roll Godden and Irvine (2009): wither, fade	weallige (pres. subj. sg.); wealowigen (pres. subj. 3pl.)	Marsden (2004: 506) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 101)
<b>Headword: weardian</b> Alternative spelling: weardigan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): keep Blackburn (1907): guard, keep Dodd (1908): dwell Wyatt (1912): keep, guard Cook (1919): hold possession of, inhabit, occupy Krapp (1929): guard, occupy, maintain Campbell (1959): protect, guard Fry (1974): guard, watch, protect, preserve, possess, inhabit, rule, follow Karp (1989): guard, remain Mitchell (1995): guard, possess, occupy, remain in, keep to Marsden (2004): possess, occupy, guard Anlezark (2009): guard Haselow (2011): guard	weardað, weardaþ (pres. 3sg.); weardiað (pres. 3pl.); weardode (pret. 3sg.); weardedon (pret. 3pl.); weardigan, weardian (inf.)	Sedgefield (1899: 314) Schuldt (1905: §80) Blackburn (1907: 225) Dodd (1908: 225) Wyatt (1912: 186) Cook (1919: 231) Krapp (1929: 350) Campbell (1959: 135) Brunner (1965: §411n7) Morris (1967: 377) Gardner (1968: 32) Fry (1974: 78) Kastovsky (1985: 248, 249) Karp (1989: §65) Mitchell (1995: 408) Orel (2003: 448) Marsden (2004: 506) Anlezark (2009: 151) Godden and Irvine (2009: 621) Kim (2010: 27) Haselow (2011: 86)
<b>Headword: weardigan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Leslie (1966): occupy Mitchell and Robinson (1995): occupy	weardiað (pres. 3pl.)	Leslie (1966: 85) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 360)

Headword: <b>wearmian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): become hot, glow	wearmiað (pres. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §128, 153) Cook (1919: 231) Heidermanns (1993: 660)
Headword: <b>wearnian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sweet (1967a): take heed	∅	Sweet (1967a: 127)
Headword: <b>webbian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): weave, devise	webbedan (pret. 2pl.); webgenne (infl. inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §79) Cook (1919: 231) Morris (1967: 377) Seebold (1970: 541)
Headword: <b>weligian</b> Alternative spelling: gewelegian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): enrich Needham (1966): make rich	gewelegodest (pret. ind. 2sg.); wælegode (pret. subj. 3sg.); welegode (pret.); geweolugad (pa. part.); gewelgade (pa. part. nom. pl.); gewelgode (pa. part. acc. sg. masc.)	Sedgefield (1899: 315) Schuldt (1905: §130) Needham (1966: 114) Morris (1967: 318) Campbell (1987: §371) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.105d)
Headword: <b>wenian</b> Alternative spelling: wēnian, wænigan, wænian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): accustom, train Sedgefield (1899): accustom, train Dodd (1908): accustom, train Krapp (1929): entertain, accustom, prepar Dunning and Bliss (1969): accustom, entertain Fowler (1972): accustom (to) Lehmann (1986): accustom Mitchell and Robinson (1995): accustom Marsden (2004): accustom, entertain Godden and Irvine (2009): accustom, train	wænige (pres. subj. 3sg.); gewænian (pres. subj. 3pl.); wenede, gewenede (pret. ind. 3sg.); gewenedon (pret. ind. 3pl.); wenede (pret. subj. 3sg.)	Cook (1894: 321) Sedgefield (1899: 315) Dodd (1908: 227) Krapp (1929: 351) Dunning and Bliss (1969: 139) Fowler (1972: 55) Lehmann (1986: U40) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 360) Marsden (2004: 507) Godden and Irvine (2009: 622) Kroonen (2013: 573)
Headword: <b>weornian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Finnegan (1977): wither, fail	weornodon (pret. 3pl.)	Schuldt (1905: §170) Brunner (1965: §411n7) Seebold (1970: 548) Finnegan (1977: 147)
Headword: <b>weorðian</b> Alternative spelling: weorþian, wurðian, worþian, wurþian, weorðia, weorðiga, worðiga, wyrðain, wurðigean		

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): estimate, prize, honor Cook (1894): honor, exalt Sedgefield (1899): honour, esteem Padelford (1899): praise in song Hargrove (1902): honor Cook (1905): honour, worship Blackburn (1907): honor, adorn, worship Dodd (1908): worship, honor, adore, reverence, reward Wyatt (1912): honour, adorn Cook (1919): distinguish, honor, adore, worship Krapp (1929): honor, worship Campbell (1959): worship, honor Mertens-Fonck (1960): adore, worship Needham (1966): venerate Morris (1967): honour, worship, celebrate Sweet (1967a): honour, worship; exalt Fowler (1972): honour Fry (1974): esteem, honour, worship, exalt, praise, adorn, enrich, reward Finnegan (1977): honour Cross and Hill (1982): honour Yerkes (1984): celebrate Lehmann (1986): consider valuable, estimate Bodden (1987): honour Irvine (1987): value, esteem, honour, worship Karp (1989): exalt Irvine (1993): value, esteem, honour, worship Wilcox (1994): honour, celebrate, worship Baker and Lapidge (1995): praise, honour Mitchell and Robinson (1995): respect, honour Mitchell (1995): worship, honour, praise O'Neill (2001): worship, honor, glorify Magennis (2002): honour, celebrate Marsden (2004): honnour, worship, exalt, enrich, reward, respect, obey Godden and Irvine (2009): honour Karasawa (2015): honour, exalt, celebrate, praise	weorðiu (pres. ind. 1sg.); weorðas, gewurpugast, geweorðast, weorþast (pres. 2sg.); weorðað, wurþaþ, wurðað, wyrðað, weorþað, gewyrðeð, weorþaþ, weorþeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); geweorþaþ, weorðiað, weorþiað (pres. pl.); wurðiaþ, wurðað, wurðiað (pres. 1pl.); weorðiað (pres. 2pl.); weorðiað, weorþiað, wurðiað, wurðiaþ (pres. 3pl.); geweorðiae, weorþige, weorðie, wurðige (pres. subj. sg.); wurþian, weorðien (pres. subj. 1pl); wurðige, weorðode, weorðige (pres. subj. 3sg.); weorþen, wyrþen, weorðien (pres. subj. pl.); gewurðien (pres. subj. 3pl.); wearðiað (imp. pl.); geweorðað, weorðiað, wurðiaþ (pres. 3pl.); wurþige (subj. 3sg.); weorþode, weorðode, geweorþade, geweorþode, wurðode (pret. sg.); weorþade (pret. 1sg.); geweorðadest, geweorþodest (pret. 2sg.); wurðode, weorðode, weorðode, geweorðode, gewyrðode, weorþode (pret. 3sg.); weorþodon, weorþodan, weorðodan (pret. pl.); weorðadun (pret. ind. 1pl.); weorðadun, weorðadon, weorðodon, weorðedon, wurðedon, wurðedon, wurðodon (pret. ind. 3pl.); gewurðad (pret. pl.); weorþode (pret. subj. 3sg.); weorðeden (pret. subj. 3pl.); weorþa, geweorða (imp. sg.); weorþa (imp. 2sg.); weorðiað, wearðiað (imp. pl.); weorþian, weorðian (im 1pl.); weorþiaþ (im 2pl.); weorðian (im 3pl.); wurðian, wurhgiæn, weorðian, wyrðian, wurðigean (inf.); wurþigenne, weorþianne, wurðienne, weorþienne,	Sievers (1885: §72, 156.2, 411n4, 412n4, 412n5, 412n6, 412n8, 412n10, 413n6) Cook (1894: 321) Sedgefield (1899: 316) Padelford (1899: 105) Hargrove (1902: 93, 119) Cook (1905: 65) Blackburn (1907: 170, 171, 232) Dodd (1908: 228) Weick (1911: 40) Wyatt (1912: 187) Cook (1919: 186, 232) Krapp (1929: 351) Prokosch (1939: §54k) Campbell (1959: 135) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 344, 345) Brunner (1965: §113a, 113n1, 113n2, 411n6, 412n4, 412n5, 412n6, 412n8, 412n10, 413n6) Needham (1966: 116) Morris (1967: 319, 379) Krahe (1967: 240) Sweet (1967a: 127) Fowler (1972: 55) Fry (1974: 78) Finnegan (1977: 149) Wenisch (1979: 148, 148n344) Cross and Hill (1982: 181) Yerkes (1984: 162) Lehmann (1986: W20) Bodden (1987: 126) Irvine (1987: 491, 492) Karp (1989: §2, 9, 31, 43) Irvine (1993: 242) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 470) Mitchell (1995: 408) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 361) O'Neill (2001: 340) Magennis (2002: 259) Marsden (2004: 507) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 440) Godden and Irvine (2009: 623, 630) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.30, 5.43, 5.45, 5.184, 5.184n1, 5.184n2, 5.203) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120) Kroonen (2013: 581) Karasawa (2015: 210)

	weorðianne (infl. inf.); wurgeweorþad, gewurþod, geweorðod, geweorðad, weorðod, gewurðod, gewurðad, geweorþod, gewyrþod, geweorþad, weorþod, weorþad (pa. part.); gewurðad (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); geweorðod (pa. part. nom. sg. fem.); geweorþode, geweorðode (pa. part. nom. pl.); gewurðodne (pa. part. acc. sg. masc.); geweorþode (pa. part. acc. sg. neut.)	
Headword: <b>weotian</b> Alternative spelling: witian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): appoint, fix, determine Fry (1974): appoint, ordain, assure, destine Karp (1989): appoint	weotod, witod (pa. part.); witod (pa. part. nom. sg. fem.); witodes (pa. part. gen. sg. masc.); witodre (pa. part. dat. sg. fem.)	Blackburn (1907: 230) Irving (1970: 128) Fry (1974: 78, 79) Karp (1989: §40, 64)
Headword: <b>werian</b> Alternative spelling: werigean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): enclose, defend Krapp (1929): defend; clothe Bammesberger (1965): defend, protect, hinder, dam, occupy Morris (1967): defend Bammesberger (1984): defend Scragg (1984): defend Campbell (1987): defend Mitchell (1995): defend Mitchell and Robinson (1995): defend, protect Marsden (2004): protect, defend	wereð, wereþ (pres. 3sg.); werede, werode (pret. 3sg.); weredon (pret. 1pl.); weredon (pret. 3pl.); werigean (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §47, 155) Blackburn (1907: 226) Krapp (1929: 352) Hendrickson (1948: 48) Bammesberger (1965: 103) Morris (1967: 379) Seebold (1970: 561) Bammesberger (1984: 42) Scragg (1984: 106) Kastovsky (1985: 242, 251) Campbell (1987: §749) Ogura (1989: 110) Bammesberger (1990: 108) Mitchell (1995: 408) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 361) Marsden (2004: 508) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 439, 441) Ringe (2006 V1: 222, 223) Pons-Sanz (2007: 128n) Kroonen (2013: 574, 576)
Headword: <b>werodan</b> Alternative spelling: werodian, weredian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): become sweet Godden and Irvine (2009): become sweet	werodað, weredað (pres. ind. 3sg.); werodaþ, weredaþ (pres. sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 316) Godden and Irvine (2009: 623)
Headword: <b>wician</b>		



Alternative spelling: wician, wīkian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): visit, lodge, sojourn Blackburn (1907): encamp, stop, halt Cook (1919): encamp Krapp (1929): camp, lodge, dwell Sweet (1967a): (dwell); camp, be encamped Irving (1970): camp, dwell Garmonsway (1978): dwell Mitchell (1995): dwell, encamp Mitchell and Robinson (1995): dwell	(tō) wīcianne (infl. inf); wīcode, gewicode (pret. 3sg.); wīcedon (pret. 3pl.); wīciað (pres. 3pl.); wician (inf.)	Cook (1894: 322) Schuldt (1905: §94) Blackburn (1907: 227) Cook (1919: 233) Krapp (1929: 352) Hendrickson (1948: 48) Morris (1967: 319) Sweet (1967a: 128) Harrison (1970: 30) Irving (1970: 127) Garmonsway (1978: 64) Mitchell (1995: 409) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 361)
Headword: <b>wīcnian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): perform an office, serve	∅	Krapp (1929: 352)
Headword: <b>wīdmārsian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Yerkes (1984): spread abroad Baker and Lapidge (1995): make known	gewidmārsadon (pret. pl.)	Hallander (1966: 408, 413ff) Yerkes (1984: 139, 163) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 469)
Headword: <b>wiersian</b> Alternative spelling: wursian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): deteriorate Krapp (1929): grow worse, deteriorate	∅	Sievers (1885: §156.4) Schuldt (1905: §148) Krapp (1929: 353)
Headword: <b>wīfian</b> Alternative spelling: wīfega		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): marry (a wife) Dodd (1908): marry (of the man) Wilcox (1994): take a wife, marry Mitchell and Robinson (1995): take a wife, marry Marsden (2004): take to wife, marry Godden and Irvine (2009): take a wife Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): take a wife	wīfað (pres. 3sg.); wīfiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); wīfige (pres. subj. sg.); gewifode (pret. 3sg.); gewifod (pa. part.); wīfian, wīfigen (inf.)	Sievers (1885: §412n9) Sedgefield (1899: 317) Dodd (1908: 230) Jensen (1913: 63) Brunner (1965: §412n9) Wilcox (1994: 197) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 361) Goh (1999: 153) Marsden (2004: 509) Godden and Irvine (2009: 624) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 101)
Headword: <b>wīglian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blake (2009): divine, pronosticate	wīglian (inf.)	Schuldt (1905: §139) Jensen (1913: 66) Campbell (1987: §267) Blake (2009: 165)

		Kroonen (2013: 586)
<b>Headword: wilnian</b> Alternative spelling: gewilnian, willnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): desire Hargrove (1902): wish, desire, supplicate, entreat Blackburn (1907): wish, pray for Wyatt (1912): desire, ask for Krapp (1929): desire, wish Needham (1966): desire Cross and Hill (1982): desire Yerkes (1984): desire, wish Irvine (1987): desire, ask for Karp (1989): desire Irvine (1993): desire, ask for Baker and Lapidge (1995): wish, desire Mitchell and Robinson (1995): desire, petition for O'Neill (2001): desire, wish Magennis (2002): desire, wish Godden and Irvine (2009): desire, wish for Liuzza (2011): wish, desire	wilnige, wilnie, wilnege, willnige (pres. 1sg.); wilnast (pres. ind. 2sg.); gewilnað, wilnað, willnað, wilnat, wilnaþ, willnaþ, wilnoþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wilniap, willniap, wilnigaþ (pres. pl.); wilniad, wilniap (pres. 1pl.); wilniad, wilnigað, willniad, wilnað (pres. 3pl.); wilnige, wilnie, willnige, welnige (pres. subj. sg.); gewilnige, wilnige, wilnie, willnige, welnige (pres. subj. 1sg.); wilnige (pres. subj. 2sg.); wilnige (pres. subj. 3sg.); welnigen, wilnien, wilnigan, wilnian, wilnigen, willnigen (pres. subj. pl.); gewilnode, wilnode (pret. 1sg.); wilnode, wynode (pret. 2sg.); gewilnode, wilnoce, wilnode, wynode, wilnade (pret. 3sg.); wilnodon, gewilnodon, willnodon, wilnedon, wilnodan (pret. pl.); wilnodon, gewilnodon, wilnedon, wilnadon (pret. 1pl.); wilnedon, wilnodon, wilnedan (pret. 3pl.); wilnodan (pret. subj. pl.); gewilna, wilna (imp. sg.); gewilnian, wilnian, wilnigan (inf); to wilnianne, to wilnienne, wilnianne, wilnienne (infl. inf.); gewilnigende, wilnigende, wilniende (pres. part.); gewilnodan (pa. part. wk. acc. sg. masc.); gewilnedan (pa. part. wk. gen. sg. fem.); gewilnedan (pa. part. wk. dat. sg. fem.)	Cook (1894: 322) Sedgefield (1899: 318) Hargrove (1902: 117) Blackburn (1907: 228) Weick (1911: 41, 74) Wyatt (1912: 188) Krapp (1929: 354) Needham (1966: 115) Morris (1967: 381) Cross and Hill (1982: 181) Yerkes (1984: 163) Kastovsky (1985: 242) Irvine (1987: 489) Karp (1989: §65) Irvine (1993: 240) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 469) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 362) O'Neill (2001: 341) Magennis (2002: 232, 258) Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 185) Godden and Irvine (2009: 622, 624) Liuzza (2011: 276) Ogura (2013: 33, 80)
<b>Headword: wīpian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): wipe Lehmann (1986): wipe Pettit (2001): wipe	∅	Schuldt (1905: §94) Krapp (1929: 354) Seebold (1970: 546) Lehmann (1986: W52) Pettit (2001: 268)

<b>Headword: wīsian</b> Alternative spelling: wissian, wisian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): direct, guide Cook (1894): point out Blackburn (1907): guide, lead Dodd (1908): direct, instruct, govern Wyatt (1912): guide, direct Krapp (1929): guide, direct Irving (1970): guide, lead Garmonsway (1978): instruct, guide Scragg (1984): guide Lehmann (1986): show, demonstrate, direct Campbell (1987): direct Irvine (1987): direct, rule Karp (1989): show the way Irvine (1993): direct, rule Wilcox (1994): guide, direct Mitchell and Robinson (1995): guide Marsden (2004): guide, instruct Anlezark (2009): show	wissæð, wīsaþ, wissað (pres. 3sg.); wisige, wissige (pres. subj. 3sg.); wīsode, wīside (pret. 3sg.); wissode (pret. subj. 3sg.); gewissod (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §230n1, 411n4, 412n2) Cook (1894: 322) Schuldt (1905: §139 153) Blackburn (1907: 229) Dodd (1908: 232) Wyatt (1912: 189) Jensen (1913: 65) Jensen (1913: 66) Wright (1925: §536) Krapp (1929: 355) Brunner (1965: §229, n2, 411n6, 412n2) Irving (1970: 128) Garmonsway (1978: 64) Scragg (1984: 106) Lehmann (1986: F103, G78) Campbell (1987: §287) Irvine (1987: 490) Karp (1989: §64) Heidermanns (1993: 665) Irvine (1993: 240) Wilcox (1994: 198) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 362) Möhlig (2001: 219) Orel (2003: 468) Marsden (2004: 510) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 446) Anlezark (2009: 152) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120, 6.130, 6.130n4) Sauer (2013: 272)
<b>Headword: wīteġian</b> Alternative spelling: awiteġan, witġian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): prophesy Blackburn (1907): make known, make one's self known Dodd (1908): prophesy Scragg (1992): prophesy Cross and Hill (1982): prophesy O'Neill (2001): prophesy Marsden (2004): prophesy, predict	witigað (pres. 3sg.); wīteġode, witġode, witġade (pret. 3sg.); witeġedan, witġodan, witġodan (pret. pl.); witġiende (pres. part.); awiteġod, awitġod, gewitġod, witġod (pa. part.); gewitġode (pa. part. nom. pl.); awitġode (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.)	Hargrove (1902: 119) Schuldt (1905: §95) Blackburn (1907: 230) Dodd (1908: 234) Jensen (1913: 63) Krahe (1967: 185) Morris (1967: 319, 382) Cross and Hill (1982: 181) Scragg (1992: 413) O'Neill (2001: 342) Orel (2003: 468) Marsden (2004: 511)
<b>Headword: wīþstunian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Pettit (2001): dash against, crash against, resound against	wīþstunedest (pret. ind. 2sg.)	Pettit (2001: 269)
<b>Headword: wītnian</b>		

Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): punish Sedgefield (1899): punish Dodd (1908): punish, chastise Krapp (1929): punish Mertens-Fonck (1960): punish Morris (1967): punish, torment, afflict Irvine (1987): punish, torment Irvine (1993): punish, torment O'Neill (2001): punish Godden and Irvine (2009): punish	witnige (pres. 1sg.); witnast (pres. 2sg.); witnaþ, wītnað, wītniað, witnoþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); witniap (pres. pl.); witnige (pres. subj. sg.); wītnode (pret. 3sg.); gewitnodon, witnodon (pret. pl.); witna (imp. sg.); witnian, gewitnian (inf.); to wītianne (infl. inf.); gewitnod (pa. part.); gewītnode, wicnade (pa. part. nom. pl.); gewicnedra (pa. part. gen. pl.); gewītnodan (pa. part. wk.)	Sievers (1885: §411n4, 414n3) Sedgefield (1899: 319) Jensen (1913: 68) Wright (1925: §536) Krapp (1929: 355) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 353) Brunner (1965: §411n6, 414n3) Morris (1967: 319, 382) Irvine (1987: 490) Irvine (1993: 241) O'Neill (2001: 342) Godden and Irvine (2009: 626) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120)
Headword: <b>wlātian</b> Alternative spelling: wlatian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): feel disgust Campbell (1959): gaze, look Lehmann (1986): stare Karp (1989): gaze Godden and Irvine (2009): feel upset	wlātige (pres. subj. sg.); wlātade (pret. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 320) Schuldt (1905: §25, 156) Jensen (1913: 64) Penttilä (1956: p185) Campbell (1959: 136) Krahe (1967: 241) Seebold (1970: 563) Lehmann (1986: W85) Ogura (1986: 306) Karp (1989: §65) Orel (2003: 469) Ringe (2006 V1: 256) Godden and Irvine (2009: 626) Kroonen (2013: 591, 592)
Headword: <b>wlitian</b> Alternative spelling: wlitigian, gewlitigian, gewlitian, wlitigian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): form, fashion Hargrove (1902): adorn, beautify Blackburn (1907): make fair, make good Wyatt (1912): beautify, adorn Cook (1919): beautify, embellish Gordon (1979): brighten, make beautiful Mitchell and Robinson (1995): brighten, make beautiful Marsden (2004): make beautiful, adorn Anlezark (2009): beautify Godden and Irvine (2009): form	wlitigað, wlitigað, gewlitigað, wlitigaþ, gewlitigaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wlitigiað, wlitigað (pres. 3pl.); wlitiga (imp. 2sg.); gewlitigad (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 320) Hargrove (1902: 93, 119) Blackburn (1907: 230) Wyatt (1912: 189) Jensen (1913: 65) Cook (1919: 186) Gordon (1979: 69) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 363) Marsden (2004: 511) Anlezark (2009: 152) Godden and Irvine (2009: 626)
Headword: <b>woffian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Sievers (1885): rage Needham (1966): rave, blaspheme	ø	Sievers (1885: §192.1) Schuldt (1905: §195) Brunner (1965: §192.1) Needham (1966: 116) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §2.58n3)
Headword: <b>wordlian</b> Alternative spelling: wurdlian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Campbell (1987): speak Baker and Lapidge (1995): speak, say	wurdliun (pres. subj. pl.); gewurdliud (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §165) Brunner (1965: §117, 117n) Hallander (1966: 256) Campbell (1987: §323n3) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 470) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.186)
Headword: <b>wōrian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): ss, heave Krapp (1929): move about, totter, crumble to pieces Leslie (1966): moulder Baker and Lapidge (1995): wander Mitchell and Robinson (1995): decay, moulder Marsden (2004): crumble to pieces, decay Anlezark (2009): wander	wōrað (pres. 3sg.); wōriað (pres. 3pl.); wōrie (pres. subj. 3sg.); wōrigendan (pres. part. dat. sg. masc. wk.)	Schuldt (1905: §95) Cook (1919: 236) Krapp (1929: 356) Leslie (1966: 86) Heidermanns (1993: 687) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 470) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 363) Marsden (2004: 512) Anlezark (2009: 152) Kroonen (2013: 593)
Headword: <b>worpiān</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): stone Mitchell (1995): pelt, stone Anlezark (2009): knock down	worpod (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §33) Cook (1919: 236) Krahe (1967: 242) Seebold (1970: 558) Mitchell (1995: 410) Anlezark (2009: 152)
Headword: <b>wracnian</b> Alternative spelling: wræcnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908:): be banished	wræcnige (pres. subj. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §169) Dodd (1908: 237) Ogura (2002)
Headword: <b>wrāxlian</b> Alternative spelling: wrastlian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): wrestle Lehmann (1986): struggle Magennis (2002): wrestle, struggle	wraxligende (pres. part.)	Sievers (1885: §10) Kastovsky (1985: 253) Lehmann (1986: W91) Magennis (2002: 259)
Headword: <b>wreþþān</b> Alternative spelling: wreððān, wreðian, wreþian, wreðian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References

Sievers (1885): support Cook (1894): support, uphold Sedgefield (1899): prop up, support Campbell (1987): support Godden and Irvine (2009): support	wreoðað, wræþeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wreðiað, wreþiaþ (pres. ind. 3pl.)	Sievers (1885: §400n1b, 400n2) Cook (1894: 323) Sedgefield (1899: 322) Schuldt (1905: §47n4, 79n1) Wright (1925: §526) Brunner (1965: §400n1b, 400n2) Gardner (1968) Harrison (1970: 26) Lass and Anderson (1975: 256) von Schon (1977: §6) Campbell (1987: §211, 740, 752) Godden and Irvine (2009: 628) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.80.1) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.103)
Headword: <b>wriðian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): thrive, flourish Karp (1989): flourish	wriðað (pres. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §36, 152) Jensen (1913: 68) Cook (1919: 237) Karp (1989: §65) Kroonen (2013: 597)
Headword: <b>wrigian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): move forward, hasten, tend Wyatt (1912): strive, push one's way Godden and Irvine (2009): move, tend	wriḡaþ, wriḡað, wriḡaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 322) Wyatt (1912: 191) Seebold (1970: 566) Ogura (2002) Orel (2003: 471) Godden and Irvine (2009: 628)
Headword: <b>wrixlian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): change, reciprocate Baker and Lapidge (1995): alternate Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): alter, exchange	wrixlað (pres. 3sg.); wrixliað, wrixleað, wrixlað (pres. 3pl.); wrixlie (pres. subj. sg.)	Hargrove (1902: 119) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 470) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 101)
Headword: <b>wudian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): cut wood	wudede, wudade (pret. ind. 3sg.)	Schuldt (1905: §82) Dodd (1908: 238) Wenisch (1979: 299n155)
Headword: <b>wuldrian</b> Alternative spelling: wuldrigan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): glorify Cook (1894): glorify, magnify, celebrate Campbell (1959): glorify Mertens-Fonck (1960): glory Sweet (1967a): glorify, extol Yerkes (1984): glorify Baker and Lapidge (1995): glorify	wuldriu (pres. ind. 1sg.); wuldras, gewuldrast (pres. 2sg.); wuldrað (pres. ind. 3sg.); wuldriað, wuldrað (pres. 3pl.); wuldriḡe (pres. subj. sg.); wuldrien (pres. subj. 1pl.); gewuldrode (pret. sg.); wuldrode (pret. ind. 3sg.); wuldriað (imp.	Sievers (1885: §411n4, 412n4) Cook (1894: 323) Schuldt (1905: §80) Weick (1911: 41) Wright (1925: §536) Campbell (1959: 122, 137) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 359) Brunner (1965: §411n6, 412n4, 412n10)

O'Neill (2001): glorify Magennis (2002): glorify	pl.); wuldrigende (pres. part.); gewuldrende (pres. part. nom. sg.); gewuldrade (pa. part. nom. pl.); gewuldrad, gewuldrod (pa. part.); gewuldroda (pa. part. wk. nom. sg. masc.)	Morris (1967: 319) Sweet (1967a: 129) Yerkes (1984: 164) Kastovsky (1992b: 395) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 470) O'Neill (2001: 343) Magennis (2002: 259) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120)
<b>Headword: wundian</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): wound Krapp (1929): wound Finnegan (1977): honour Liuzza (2011): wound	gewundod (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §411n4, 414n2, 414n4) Schuldt (1905: §89) Weick (1911: 74) Wright (1925: §536) Krapp (1929: 357) Hendrickson (1948: 48) Brunner (1965: §411n6, 414n2, 414n4) Krahe (1967: 240) Finnegan (1977: 149) Heidermanns (1993: 697) Niwa (1995 V1: 88, 94, 96) Niwa (1995 V2) Liuzza (2011: 276) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120)
<b>Headword: wundrian</b> Alternative spelling: wundrigan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sievers (1885): wonder Cook (1894): wonder Sedgefield (1899): wonder (at), admire Hargrove (1902): wonder Cook (1919): marvel, wonder Wright (1925): wonder Krapp (1929): wonder, marvel; to wonder at, admire Campbell (1959): admire, wonder at Mertens-Fonck (1960): wonder at, regard with surprise or admiration Needham (1966): wonder, marvel Sweet (1967a): wonder, marvel Fry (1974): wonder, be astonished, admire Yerkes (1984): be astonished, marvel Bodden (1987): wonder, marvel Irvine (1987): wonder at Irvine (1993): wonder at Mitchell (1995): wonder Mitchell and Robinson (1995): wonder, marvel at O'Neill (2001): marvel at, make wonderful	wundrige, wondrie (pres. ind. 1sg.); wundraſt (pres. ind. 2sg.); wundrað, wundraþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wundriað, wundriaþ (pres. 3pl.); wundrige, wondrie (pres. subj. sg.); wundrigen, wundrien (pres. subj. pl.); wundrien (pres. subj. 3pl.); wundrade, wundrode (pret. 1sg.); wundredest (pret. 2sg.); wundrode, wundrade (pret. 3sg.); wundrodon, wundrodod (pret. ind. pl.); wundrodod (pret. 3pl.); wundrode (pret. subj. sg.); gewundra (imp. sg.); wundriað, wundrige, wundrie (imp. pl.); wundrian (inf.); to wundriganne, to wundrianne, to wyndrianne, wundrienne (infl. inf.); wundrigende, wundriende (pres. part.); wundriende (pres. part. nom. pl.); gewundra (pa. part. nom. sg.)	Sievers (1885: §411n4, 412n2, 412n5, 412n9, 412n11, 413n6) Cook (1894: 323) Sedgefield (1899: 323) Hargrove (1902: 119) Schuldt (1905: §89) Weick (1911: 41, 74) Cook (1919: 238) Wright (1925: §10, 536) Krapp (1929: 357) Campbell (1959: 137) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 360) Brunner (1965: §411n6, 412n2, 412n5, 412n9, 412n10, 413n6) Needham (1966: 116) Sweet (1967a: 129) Fry (1974: 77, 79) Wenisch (1979: 229n962, 274) Yerkes (1984: 164) Bodden (1987: 125) Irvine (1987: 491) Kastovsky (1992b: 343) Irvine (1993: 241) Mitchell (1995: 410) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 364) Niwa (1995 V1: 176, 178, 179) Niwa (1995 V2) Nielsen (1998: 14, 208) O'Neill (2001: 343)

Magennis (2002): wonder, marvel Marsden (2004): wonder, be astonished at Godden and Irvine (2009): wonder		Magennis (2002: 259) Gretsch (2003: 55) Marsden (2004: 514) Godden and Irvine (2009: 629) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120) Ogura (2013: 29, 33, 105) Sauer (2013: 250, 272)
Headword: <b>wunian</b> Alternative spelling: wunien, wunigan, wunigean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): dwell Cook (1894): dwell, remain, live Sedgefield (1899): dwell, abide, remain Hargrove (1902): dwell, abide, live Cook (1905): dwell, abide Blackburn (1907): dwell, remain, be, inhabit Dodd (1908): dwell, live, remain Wyatt (1912): dwell; remain, continue Cook (1919): dwell in, sojourn in, inhabit, live, be, haunt, remain Wright (1925): dwell Krapp (1929): dwell, remain, abide, live, be established Campbell (1959): dwell Mertens-Fonck (1960): dwell, remain Leslie (1966): dwell Needham (1966): remain, continue, endure, dwell Morris (1967): dwell, abide Sweet (1967a): dwell, live; stay, continue Fry (1974): inhabit, dwell, exist, abide, be used to Finnegan (1977): dwell, live, inhabit, remain Garmonsway (1978): dwell, remain Gordon (1979): dwell in, remain on, live Cross and Hill (1982): dwell, live Yerkes (1984): live, reside, dwell, abide Lehmann (1986): dwell, remain Bodden (1987): dwell, remain Campbell (1987): dwell Moffat (1987): dwell, live; to be accustomed to Karp (1989): dwell Irvine (1993): dwell, remain Wilcox (1994): inhabit, dwell	wunige (pres. 1sg.); wunast (pres. 2sg.); wunæst (pres. ind. 2sg.); wunap, wunæð, wunað, wunigaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); wuniað (pres. ind. 1pl.); wuniað (pres. ind. 2pl.); wuniaþ, wuniað, wuniaðð, wunien, wunigað, gewuniað (pres. 3pl.); wunige, gewunige (pres. subj. 3sg.); gewunien (pres. subj. 3pl.); wunian (pres. subj. pl.); wunade, wunieþ, wunode (pret. 1sg.); wunodest (pret. 2sg.); wuoade, wunode, wunade, -wunede, wunede, gewunode, gewunade (pret. 3sg.); wunodon, wunedan, wunedon (pret. pl.); wunedon, wunode (pret. 3pl.); wuna (imp. sg.); wynigaþ (imp. pl.); wunigan, wunian, gewunian, gewunigan, gewunigen (inf.); wunienne, wunianne, wuniganne (infl. inf.); wuniende, wunigende, wuniende (pres. part.); wuniende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); wunigende (pres. part. nom. pl. masc.); wuniendum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.); wunden, iwunede, gewunod, gewunad (pa. part.); wunienne (inf. with to)	Sievers (1885: §70, 175n, 411n5, 412n10, 412n11, 413n3, 416n16) Cook (1894: 324) Sedgefield (1899: 323) Hargrove (1902: 119) Cook (1905: 66) Schuldt (1905: §150, 156) Blackburn (1907: 232) Dodd (1908: 238) Weick (1911: 41, 90) Wyatt (1912: 192) Cook (1919: 186, 238) Wright (1925: §109, 536) Krapp (1929: 358) Campbell (1959: 137) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 360, 361) Brunner (1965: §82, 175n, 357n2, 411n7, 412n10, 413n3, 417n15) Leslie (1966: 86) Needham (1966: 116) Morris (1967: 320) Sweet (1967a: 129) Harrison (1970: 24, 26, 30, 31, 42) Fry (1974: 79) Finnegan (1977: 149) Garmonsway (1978: 64) Gordon (1979: 69) Wenisch (1979: 128, 251n1105, 252, 252n1106) Cross and Hill (1982: 181) Yerkes (1984: 164) Kastovsky (1985: 242, 245) Mitchell (1985: §691, 2948) Lehmann (1986: U40) Bodden (1987: 126) Campbell (1987: §91, 118, 755, 764) Irvine (1987: 491) Moffat (1987: 124) Karp (1989: §10, 13) Ogura (1989: 112) Heidermanns (1993: 696) Irvine (1993: 241) Wilcox (1994: 199) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 470) Mitchell (1995: 410) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 364) Niwa (1995 V2) Nielsen (1998: 136) Möhlig (2001: 219)



Baker and Lapidge (1995): dwell Mitchell (1995): inhabit, dwell (in), remain, occupy Mitchell and Robinson (1995): dwell, subsist, occupy O'Neill (2001): dwell, live Pettit (2001): exist, be situated Magennis (2002): remain, dwell Marsden (2004): dwell, live, inhabit, remain, exist Anlezark (2009): dwell Blake (2009): live, inhabit Godden and Irvine (2009): dwell, live, remain Liuzza (2011): dwell Haselow (2011): dwell, remain Karasawa (2015): inhabit, dwell		O'Neill (2001: 343) Pettit (2001: 270) Magennis (2002: 259) Orel (2003: 475) Marsden (2004: 514) Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 451) Anlezark (2009: 152) Blake (2009: 166) Godden and Irvine (2009: 629) Liuzza (2011: 276) Haselow (2011: 131) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §3.11) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.5, 6.13, 6.120, 6.130) Kroonen (2013: 599) Karasawa (2015: 210)
Headword: <b>wylnian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): beseech, entreat, petition for	wylnað (pres. ind. 3sg.); wylniað (pres. ind. 3pl.); wilniende (pres. pa. nom. sg. masc.)	Dodd (1908: 239)
Headword: <b>wynsumian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): rejoice, exult Mertens-Fonck (1960): rejoice, exult Baker and Lapidge (1995): rejoice in, amke pleasing O'Neill (2001): rejoice, exult Magennis (2002): rejoice make glad	wynsumnige (pres. 1sg.); wynsumað (pres. ind. 3sg.); wynsumniað, wynsumiað (pres. 3pl.); gewynsumie (pres. subj. 3sg.); wynsumie (pres. subj. 1pl.); wynsumie (im); wynsumiað, wynsumuað (imp. pl.); wynsumigende (pres. part.); wynsumigendum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.)	Sievers (1885: §360n3, 412n11) Schuldt (1905: §135, 185n1) Dodd (1908: 239) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 362) Brunner (1965: §360n4, 412n10) Campbell (1987: §730) Baker and Lapidge (1995: 471) O'Neill (2001: 344) Magennis (2002: 259)
Headword: <b>wyrsian</b> Alternative spelling: wursian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): deteriorate Wright (1925): worsen Mertens-Fonck (1960): get worse Whitelock (1963): grow worse, deteriorate Irvine (1987): get worse Irvine (1993): get worse Marsden (2004): grow worse, deteriorate	wursæð (pres. 3sg.); wyrseðan, wyrseðon (pret. 3pl.)	Dodd (1908: 240) Wright (1925: 99) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 362) Whitelock (1963: 89) Irvine (1987: 492) Irvine (1993: 242) Marsden (2004: 515)
Headword: <b>wyrtian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): perfume	gewyrtad (pa. part.)	Schuldt (1905: §90) Cook (1919: 186, 239)

Headword: <b>wyrtwalian</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): uproot Hargrove (1902): uproot Godden and Irvine (2009): uproot	wyrtwalige (pres. subj. sg.); wyrtwalod (pa. part.)	Sedgefield (1899: 323) Hargrove (1902: 119) Schuldt (1905: §76) Godden and Irvine (2009: 630)
Headword: <b>yfelian</b> Alternative spelling: ayfelian, yflian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): ill-treat, injure Krapp (1929): grow worse, become evil Whitelock (1963): grow worse Morris (1967): work evil Scragg (1992): harm, injure Marsden (2004): become bad, grow worse Anlezark (2009): harm Godden and Irvine (2009): afflict, harm	yflað, yflaþ, yfelap (pres. ind. 3sg.); yflige, yfelige (pres. subj. sg.); yflode, yfelode (pret. 3sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 324) Schuldt (1905: §136) Weick (1911: 43, 75) Krapp (1929: 359) Whitelock (1963: 89) Morris (1967: 386) Scragg (1992: 413) Heidermanns (1993: 637) Anlezark (2009: 152) Godden and Irvine (2009: 630)
Headword: <b>ymbepriðian</b> Alternative spelling: ymbeðriðian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): encompass, beset	ø	Scragg (1992: 477) Sauer (2013: 262)
Headword: <b>ymbwicgean</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): encamp about, besiege Irving (1970): camp around, surround	ymbwicgean (inf.)	Blackburn (1907: 233) Irving (1970: 129)
Headword: <b>yrnian</b> Alternative spelling: iorsiga, irnian		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Yerkes (1984): rage Sievers (1885): rage Lehmann (1986): make angry Irvine (1987): be angry, rage Irvine (1993): be angry, rage O'Neill (2001): become angry Godden and Irvine (2009): be angry	irsast, yrsast (pres. 2sg.); yrsiað (pres. 3pl.); yrsige (pres. subj. 3sg.); yrsien (pres. subj. 2pl.); yrsode (pret. 3sg.); yrsodan (pret. pl.); iorsienne (infl. inf.); irsiende (pres. part.); yrsiendum (pres. part. dat. sg. neut.)	Yerkes (1984: 165) Sievers (1885: §159.5) Lehmann (1986: A88) Irvine (1987: 492, 493) Heidermanns (1993: 177) Irvine (1993: 242) O'Neill (2001: 345) Godden and Irvine (2009: 571) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §5.24, 5.44.1) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.120) Sauer (2013: 267, 272) Izdebska (2015: 41)

### 5. 3. Step 1: Lemmatisation of class 2 weak verbs with canonical endings

In this section, the application of the first step in the lemmatisation procedure is explained in relation to the second class of weak verbs. First, the revision of the Old English grammars results in the identification of the following set of inflectional endings, including finite and non-finite forms of this class of verbs.

In relation to the non-finite forms, we need to point out that the inflection of the present participle of class 2 verbs as adjective, on the one hand, is based upon the inflection of the *jo*-adjectives (Brunner 1965: 244). On the other hand, the inflection of the past participle follows the ordinary inflection of adjectives both in the weak and the strong declension (Brunner 1965: 245). Figure 62 includes the representative inflectional endings that have been identified as the commonest inflections in the conjugation of class 2 weak verbs, also referred to as canonical endings.

		<u>Present</u>	<u>Preterite</u>		
<b>Indicative</b>	1 Sg.	-ie; -ige	-ode	<b>Imperative</b>	2 Sg. -a; ø
	2 Sg.	-ast	-odest		2 Pl. -iað; -iaþ
	3 Sg.	-að; -aþ	-ode		
	Pl.	-iað; -iaþ	-odon		
<b>Subjunctive</b>	1 Sg.	-ie; -ige	-ode	<b>Infinitive</b>	-ian
	2 Sg.	-ie; -ige	-ode	<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>	-ianne; -ienne
	3 Sg.	-ie; -ige	-ode	<b>Present Participle</b>	-iende
	Pl.	-ien; -igen	-oden	<b>Past Participle</b>	-od
<b>Present participle inflected as adjective</b>		-ienda; -iende; -iendes; -iendne; -iendo; -iendra; -iendre; -iendrum; -iendu; -iendum			
<b>Past participle inflected as adjective</b>	Strong declension		-odne; -odes; -odum; -ode; -odre; -oda; -odra		
	Weak declension		-oda; -ode; -odan; -odra; -odena; -odum		

Figure 62. Canonical endings of class 2 weak verbs.

The comparison of the canonical endings of class 1 and class 2 weak verbs evidences shared endings across subclasses. Namely, the ending *-ie* is selected as canonical for both

class 1 and class 2 weak verbs when expressing the present indicative first person singular. In the same way, there are also common endings within the specific paradigm of class 2 weak verbs. As seen in Figure 62 above, the ending *-ode* is provided by the grammars as the representative inflectional ending of the preterite indicative 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, the singular preterite subjunctive and the past participle form inflected as adjective. This fact implies that an inflectional form with the inflectional ending *-ode* identifies a potential realisation of a class 2 weak verb. Nevertheless, the lemmatisation by type that this research follows does not discern the specific part of the verbal paradigm in this case. In the example above, the morphological analysis of the form *lufode* does not clarify whether the inflectional form makes reference to the indicative, the subjunctive or the past participle.

The identification of the commonest inflectional endings of the second class of weak verbs gives rise to 36 different query strings in the next task. These queries are created in order to identify in the index of forms available in the database the relevant forms that are suitable for lemmatisation as class 2 weak verbs. The queries are listed in Figure 63.

==\*a; ==\*að; ==\*ast; ==\*ap; ==\*iað; ==\*ian; ==\*ianne; ==\*iap; ==\*ie;  
 ==\*ien; ==\*ienda; ==\*iende; ==\*iendes; ==\*iendne; ==\*iendne; ==\*iendne;  
 ==\*iendre; ==\*iendrum; ==\*iendu; ==\*iendum; ==\*ienne; ==\*ige;  
 ==\*igen; ==\*od; ==\*oda; ==\*odan; ==\*ode; ==\*oden; ==\*odena; ==\*odes;  
 ==\*odest; ==\*odne; ==\*odon; ==\*odra; ==\*odre; ==\*odum.

Figure 63. Query strings for inflectional endings of class 2 weak verbs.

Then, these queries are searched against the database *Norna*. Figure 64 presents the number of hits that are automatically retrieved in the database for each of the queries.

Query	Hits
==*a	15,893
==*að	4,513
==*ast	496
==*ap	1,642
==*iað	950
==*ian	1,578
==*ianne	161

==*iap	337
==*ie	944
==*ien	337
==*ienda	27
==*iende	539
==*iendes	24
==*iendne	25
==*iendne	8

==*iendra	64
==*iendre	44
==*iendrum	1
==*iendu	3
==*iendum	162
==*ienne	200
==*ige	1,732
==*igen	277

= =*od	1,493	= =*odena	6	= =*odra	27
= =*oda	146	= =*odes	151	= =*odre	49
= =*odan	369	= =*odest	251	= =*odum	132
= =*ode	1,956	= =*odne	90		
= =*oden	177	= =*odon	693		

Figure 64. Number of hits in the index of inflectional forms for the queries of class 2 endings.

The study of the hits that result from the queries requires the manual revision of each form. In other words, all the inflectional forms that are considered as potential realisations of class 2 weak verbs are checked against the reference list of lemmas (see Appendix) in order to find a suitable lemma. In this first step of the lemmatisation procedure, the inflectional forms are assigned a lemma only when the stem of the form under study is the same as the stem of any of the infinitives in the reference list of lemmas.

As for instance, the search of the query string aiming at the forms with the canonical ending of the imperative plural of class 2 weak verbs identifies the form *acunniað*. This form includes the inflectional ending *-iað* and the stem *acunn-*. Going through the reference list of class 2 weak verbs, the lemma *ācunnian* is spotted. This verb includes the same stem than the inflectional form. Therefore, the class 2 weak verb *ācunnian* is assigned as the headword of the form *acunniað*.

The search of the queries presented in Figure 63 against the lemmatiser *Norna* yields the following list of results, referred to as canonical lemmatisations because they include the same stem as their lemma and one of the canonical inflectional endings of class 2 weak verbs. The lemmatisations of class 2 weak verbs that result from carrying out the four tasks in Step 1 in the research methodology are presented in the list below, where the lemma is highlighted in bold and precedes the forms lemmatised:

*ābarian*: *abarað, abarast, abaredum, abarian, abarude, aburod*; *ābedecian*: *abedecige*; *ābifian*: *abeofedan, abifigan, abifode, abifodon, abiofode*; *ābisgian*: *abisegad, abisegan, abisegiað, abisegien, abisegod, abisegode, abisgad, abisgað, abisgian, abisgien, abisgod, abisgode, abisgodne, abisgodon*; *āblācian*: *ablacod, ablacode, ablacodon*; *āblindan*: *ablindað, ablandiað, ablandiaþ, ablandode*; *āblissian*: *ablissigen*; *āblyisian*: *ablyisian, ablyisien, ablysigge, ablysigen*; *āborgian*: *aborgian, aborgie*; *ābracian*: *abracod*; *ācealdian*: *acealdige, acealdod*; *ācēapian*: *aceapian, aceapienne*; *ācēocian*: *aceocod*; *āclāensian*: *aclāensað, aclāensast, aclāensaþ, aclāensian, aclāensige, aclāensod, aclāensode*; *ācleopian*: *acleopode*; *ācofrian*: *acofrað, acofriað*; *ācōlian*: *acolað, acolaþ, acolian, acoliaþ, acolie, acolige, acolod, acolodan, acolode, acolodum*; *ācostnian*: *acostnod*; *ācrammian*: *acrammian*; *ācunnian*: *acunniað, acunnian, acunnod, acunnodan, acunnode, acunnodes, acunnodest, acunnodon*; *ācunnian*: *acunnað*;

**ācursian:** acursod; **ācwacian:** acwaciað, acwacode; **ācwician:** acwician, acwicod, acwicode; **ācwylmian:** acwylmiaþ; **ādēadian:** adeadige, adeadod, adeadode, adeadodes, adeadodum; **ādēafian:** adeafian, adeafiaþ, adeafode; **ādeorcian:** adeorcað; **ādeōstrian:** ađeostrað, ađeostrian, ađeostrod, ađeostrode, ađeostrodon, aþeostrað, aþeostriað, aþeostrod, aþeostrode; **ādīglian:** adiglian; **ādihitian:** adihitode; **ādīlegian:** adilegad, adilegað, adilegarest, adilegiað, adilegian, adilegie, adilegod, adilegode, adilegoden, adilegodon, adilegud, adilgade, adilgades, adiligigende, adilgod, adilgode, adilgodes, adilgodest, adilgodyst, adiligud, adilogod, adilogode, adilogodest, adilogodon, adylegode, adylegud, adylgade, adylgarest, adylgod, adylgode, adylgude, adyligode, adylogode; **ādimmian:** adimmiað, adimmod; **ādlian:** adlað, adliað, adlian, adlie, adliende, adlige, adlodon, geadlian; **āðolian:** aðolian, aðolige, aðolode, aþolað, aþolaþ, aþolige, aþolode; **āðrēatian:** aðreatode; **āðrīstian:** aþristian, aþristode; **āðrōwian:** aþrowian; **ādrūgian:** adruchedon, adruagað, adruagaþ, adruged, adrugedan, adrugiað, adrugian, adrugiaþ, adrugie, adrugien, adrugod, adrugodan, adrugode, adrugodon, adrugude, adruwud; **ādrysemian:** aþrysemodon; **ādumbian:** adumbað, adumbiað, adumbian, adumbiaþ, adumbod, adumbode, adumede; **ādwellan:** adwellap; **ādylgian:** aðylgode, aþylgode; **āðynnian:** aþynnod, aþynnode; **āfæstnian:** afæstnad, afæstnað, afæstnian, afæstnie, afæstnien, afæstnige, afæstnod, afæstnode, afæstnodon, afastnian, afestniað, afestnige; **āfandian:** afandað, afandan, afandast, afandduddest, afanded, afandiað, afandian, afandie, afandige, afandod, afandode, afandodes, afandodest, afandodon, afandodum, afandud, afandude; **āfeormian:** afeorma, afeormad, afeormað, afeormadan, afeormade, afeormadne, afeormæð, afeormast, afeormaþ, afeorme, afeormeð, afeormiað, afeormian, afeormiane, afeormie, afeormige, afeormigean, afeormigende, afeormod, afeormoda, afeormodan, afeormode, afeormodon, afeormodre, afeormodum, afeormud, afeormude, afeormudre; **āfeorsian:** afeorsa, afeorsast, afeorsiað, afeorsie, afeorsod, afeorsoddest, afersiaþ, afirsa, afirsad, afirsige, afirsode, afyrsad, afyrsiað, afyrsie, afyrsige, afyrsigende, afyrsud, afyrsude; **āfercian:** afercian; **āferian:** aferað, aferige, aferod; **āferscan:** aferscað; **āfættian:** afættaþ, afættode; **āforfeorsian:** āforfeorsod; **āforhtian:** āforhtiað, āforhtian, āforhtiende, āforhtige, āforhtode, āforhtodon; **āfremdan:** āfremdod, āfremdad, āfremdod, āfremdode; **āfūlian:** āfulað, āfulaþ, āfulie, āfulod, āfulodan, āfulode, āfulodon; **āfyllian:** āfyllað, āfyllaþ; **āgālian:** āgalodan, āgalode; **āgānian:** āganode; **āgeolwian:** āgeolwað, āgeolwaþ, āgeolwiað, āgeolwod; **āgēomrian:** āgeomrige, āgeomrode; **āgīemelēasian:** āgīemeleasað, āgīemeleasiað, āgīemeleasien, āgīemeleasiaþ; **āgīfian:** āgīfaþ; **āgnian:** āgnað, āgniað, āgnian, āgnige, āgnodan, āgnode, āgnodest, āgeagnast, āgeagniað, āgeagnian, āgeagnod, āgeagnodest; **āgrāpian:** āgrapod; **āhalsian:** āhalsian; **āhātian:** āhatodan, āhatode; **āheardian:** āheardað, āheardiað, āheardian, āheardod, āheardodan, āheardode, āheardodon, āheardodre; **āhefegian:** āhefegað, āhefegiað, āhefegod, āhefegode; **āhlēnsian:** āhlēnsode; **āhlēoðrian:** āhleoðrode; **āhnescian:** āhnexað, āhnexian; **āhogian:** āhogod, āhogodan; **āholian:** āholod, āholodne; **āhopian:** āhopað; **āhrēofian:** āhreofode; **āhrepian:** āhrepod; **āhrisian:** āhrisige, āhrisod; **āhwītian:** āhwitod; **āhýran:** āhyrian, āhyrod; **ādlīan:** āidliað, āidlian, āidliaþ, āidlie, āidlige, āidlod, āidlode, āidlodne; **ālāōdian:** ālāðaþ, ālāðað, ālāþode; **ālāđian:** āladian; **ālatian:** ālatode; **ālēfian:** ālefað, ālefian, ālefode; **āliōdian:** āliðod, āliðode, āliþode; **āloccian:** āloccoden; **ālynnan:** ālynian; **āmanian:** āmanige; **āmānsumian:** āmansumian, āmansumianne, āmansumie, āmansumienne, āmansumige, āmansumod, āmansumode, āmansumodon; **āmasian:** āmasod; **āmearcian:** āmearcað, āmearcod, āmearcode, āmearcodon, āmearkiað, āmearkian, āmearkianne, āmearkige, āmearkod, āmearkode, āmearkodon;

**āmeldian:** ameldað, ameldian, ameldige, ameldod, ameldode, ameldodest, ameldodon; **āmerian:** amerap, amerod, amerodest; **āmerian:** ameriende, amerode; **āmidian:** amidod; **āmolsnian:** amolsniad; **āmundian:** amundie, amundige; **āmyrðran:** amyrðrode; **anbidian:** anbidiað, anbidian, anbidiaþ, anbidie, anbidierende, anbidige, anbidigen, anbidodan, anbidode, anbidodon, geanbidiað, geanbidian, geanbidie, geanbidierende, geanbidige, geanbidigen, geanbidod, geanbidode, geanbidodon; **āndagian:** geandagode; **āndagian:** andagie; **andbidian:** andbidiað, andbidian, andbidiende, andbidige, andbidode, andbidoden, andbidodon, geandbidode; **andettan:** andettað, andettaþ; **andettan:** geandettað, geandettaþ, geandettiap; **andian:** andað, andaþ, andiað, andian, andiaþ, andien, andige, andigen, andodon; **andian:** andode; **andswarian:** andswarað, andswarast, andswaraþ, andswariað, andswarian, andswarie, andswarien, andswariende, andswarienne, andswarige, andswarigen, andswarodan, andswarode, andswarodest, andswarodon, geandswarast, geandswarian, geandswarige, geandswarod, geandswarode; **andweardian:** andweardiende, geandweardod; **andwreðian:** andwreðian; **andwyrðan:** andwyrðað; **ānemnan:** anemnige; **angian:** angað, angien, angienne, geangað; **angsumian:** geangsumiað, geangsumod, geangsumode; **āniðrian:** aniðrod; **anlīcian:** anlicast, geanlicað, geanlicie, geanlicod, geanlicode, geanlicodon; **āparian:** aparod; **āpinsian:** apinsað, apinsiað, apinsian, apinsianne, apinsod, apinsode; **āplantian:** aplantod, aplantodan, aplantode, aplantodest, aplantodon; **āpluccian:** apluccian; **ārāfian:** arafað, arafaþ; **ārāsian:** arasad, arasian, arasie, arasige, arasod, arasode; **ārēafian:** areafod; **ārēcelēasian:** areceleasode, areceleasodest; **āredian:** aredað, aredian, aredie, aredige, aredigen, aredod, aredode, aredodne; **ārēodian:** areodigen, areodode; **ārfaestian:** arfaestað; **ārian:** arað, ariað, arian, arienne, ariende, arige, arod, aroda, arodest, arodon, gearian, gearige, gearod; **ārweorðian:** arweorðað, arweorðast, arweorðaþ, arweorðiað, arweorðian, arweorðien, arweorðige, arweorþað, arweorþian, arweorþien, gearweorðode, gearweorþige, gearweorþod, gearweorþode; **āsānian:** asanian, asanode; **āscamian:** ascamien, ascamigen, ascamode; **āscealian:** ascealode; **āscian:** acsiende, ascað, ascian, ascie, ascieende, ascienne, ascige, ascode, ascodon, axaþ, axiaþ, axienne, axode, axodest, geasciende, geascodan, geascode, geascodon, geaxað, geaxiað, geaxian, geaxiaþ; **āscilian:** ascilian; **āscīmian:** ascimod; **āscirian:** asciriað, ascirian, ascirie, ascirod, ascirode; **āscortian:** ascortaþ, ascortode; **āscrēadian:** ascreadian; **āscrūtñian:** ascrutniað, ascrutnian, ascrutnianne, ascrutnod; **āsēarian:** aseariað, asearian; **āslacian:** aslaciað, aslacian, aslacie, aslacige, aslacod, aslacodon; **āslāwian:** aslawað, aslawiað, aslawie, aslawien, aslawige, aslawoden; **āsmēagan:** āsmēagan, asmeagað, asmeagaþ, asmeagiað, asmeagian; **āsmiðian:** asmiðigen, asmiðode, asmiþod; **āsmorian:** asmorap, asmorod, asmorodon; **āsolian:** asolað; **āsparian:** asparod; **āspelian:** aspelian, aspelie, aspelige, aspelod, aspelode; **āstīðian:** astiðaþ, astiþað, astiþaþ; **āstīfian:** astifaþ, astifod, astifode, astifodon; **āstigian:** astigað, astigaþ, astigie; **āstrēlian:** astrælod; **āstundian:** astundian; **āstīfēcian:** astyfecian; **āstyrian:** astyrað, astyrast, astyraþ, astyriað, astyrian, astyrie, astyrien, astyrige, astyrod, astyrodan, astyrode, astyrodest, astyrodan; **āsundran:** asundrað, asundrien, asundrod; **āsūrian:** asurige, asurod; **āswaðian:** aswapaðode; **āswāmian:** aswamað; **āswārcan:** aswarcod, aswarcode; **āswārcnian:** aswarcnode; **āswewartian:** asweartað, asweartod, asweartode; **āsyndrian:** asyndrað, asyndrast, asyndraþ, asyndriað, asyndrian, asyndrien, asyndriende, asyndrod, asyndrode, asyndrodest, asyndrodum; **ātemian:** atemiað, atemian, atemige; **ātēorian:** ateorad, ateorap, ateoriað, ateorian, ateorianne, ateoriap, ateorie, ateorien, ateorierende, ateorige, ateorod, ateorodan, ateorode, ateorodest, ateorodon, geateoriað; **ātīmbran:** atimbrian, atimbrode; **ātīmplian:** atimplot;

**atolian:** atoliende; **ātrahtnian:** atrahtnod, atrahtnode; **ātrendlian:** atrendlod; **ātweōnian:** atweonige;  
**ādenian:** ađenāð, ađenīāð, ađenian, ađenie, ađenien, ađeniende, ađenige, ađenode, ađenodest, aþenaþ,  
aþeniāð, aþenian, aþenien, aþeniende, aþenige, aþenigen, aþenod, aþenoda, aþenodan, aþenode,  
aþenodest, aþenodon; **āwācian:** awacaþ, awaciað, awacian, awacodon, awaciaþ, awacie, awacige,  
awacod, awacode; **āwanian:** awanie; **āwannian:** awannod, awannode; **āwansian:** awansige; **āwārnian:**  
awarnian; **āwæcnian:** awæcniāð, awæcnian, awæcnod, awæcnode; **āwenian:** aweniaþ, āwenian,  
awenode; **āwēodian:** aweodian, aweodige; **āwildian:** awildað, awildode; **āwindwian:** awindwiað;  
**āwistlian:** awistlað; **āwītegian:** awitegod; **āwłacian:** awłaciaþ, awłacige; **āwłancian:** awłancige;  
**āwlyspian:** awlyspaþ; **āwoffian:** awoffod; **āwōgian:** awogode; **āwundrian:** awundrað, awundrode,  
awundrodod; **āwyrwalian:** awyrwalað, awyrwalast, awyrwalian, awyrwalie, awyrwalige,  
awyrwalode; **āebbian:** aebbod; **āēðmian:** aþmiað; **æfestian:** æfæstiað, æfestian, æfestige; **æfnian:** æfnian,  
æfnige, æfnode; **æfterfolgian:** æfterfolgiende, æfterfolgodon; **ægnian:** ægnian, ægnað; **āēhtan:** aehtað;  
**āemtigian:** æmetegod, æmetgiað, æmetgiað, æmta, æmtegian, æmtiað, æmtian, æmtiga, æmtigað, æmtige,  
æmtigende, æmtod, geæmtigað, geæmtigaþ, geæmtigod, geæmtigode; **ærendian:** ærendian, ærendige,  
ærendode, ærendodon, geærendað, geærendodon; **æswician:** æswiciað, æswician, æswicie, æswicige,  
geæswicað, geæswicianne, geæswicige, geæswicod, geæswicode; **ætclifian:** ætcleofodon, ætclifað,  
ætclifodon; **ætfeæstnian:** ætfeæstnodon; **æthwian:** æthiwod; **ætlūtian:** ætlutian, ætlutode; **ætrian:** ætrige,  
geætrað, geætrodon; **ætwenian:** ætwenian; **ætwinian:** ætwinaþ, ætwunige; **bāðian:** badian, badode;  
**barian:** barað, bariað, barian; **bāsnian:** basnode, basnodon; **batian:** batað, bataþ, batian, batiende,  
batige, gebatod; **baðian:** baðað, baðiað, baðian, baðige, baðod, baðode, baðodon, baþað, baþaþ, baþian,  
baþianne, baþige, baþodan, baþode, gebaðige, gebaðod; **bēacnian:** beacnað, beacniāð, beacniende,  
beacnodon, gebeacnað, gebeacnaþ, gebeacnod; **bealdian:** bealdode; **bebaðian:** bebaðad, bebaþod;  
**becēapian:** beceapað, beceapian, beceapie, beceapod, beceapodan, beceapode, beceapodon; **beceorian:**  
beceorað, beceoriende, beceorodan; **beclypian:** beclypað, beclypian, beclypige, beclypod; **beddian:**  
beddian, beddige, gebeddod; **bedecian:** bedecað, bedecian, bedecige; **beðian:** beðianne, beðige, beðode,  
beþiað, beþian, beþige, gebेðod, gebेþode; **bedīcian:** bedician, bedicodon; **bedīglan:** bediglað, bediglast,  
bedigliað, bediglian, bediglianne, bediglige, bediglod, bedigloda, bediglode, bediglodon; **bedydrian:**  
bedydriað, bedydrian, bedydrote, bedydron; **beebbian:** beebbode; **beefesian:** beefesian; **befæstnian:**  
befæstnian; **befealdian:** befealdap; **befician:** befician; **beforhtian:** beforhtige; **befōtian:** befothian;  
**begēomerian:** begeomerað; **begleddian:** begleddað, begleddod, begleddode; **begnornian:** begunnodon;  
**behāðian:** behadod; **behamelian:** behamelian, behamelod; **behāwian:** behawian, behawienne;  
**behæpsian:** behæpsode; **behættian:** behættian, behættod; **behēafðian:** beheafðian, beheafðianne,  
beheafðien, beheafðiende, beheafðienne, beheafðigen, beheafðod, beheafðode, beheafðodne, beheafðodon;  
**behegian:** behegode; **behelian:** behelað, behelian, behelie, behelien, beheligen, behelod, behelode;  
**behēofian:** beheofað, beheofiað, beheofian, beheofode; **behīwian:** behiwiende; **behōfian:** behofað,  
behofast, behofaþ, behofiað, behofian, behofiaþ, behofie, behofien, behofige, behofigen, behofode,  
behofodest, behofodon; **behogian:** behogie, behogige, behogode, behogodon; **behorsian:** behorsode;  
**behrēowsian:** behreowsað, behreowsiað, behreowsian, behreowsianne, behreowsiaþ, behreowsie,  
behreowsiende, behreowsienne, behreowsige, behreowsode, behreowsodon; **behrūmian:** behrumod;  
**belāðian:** beladað, beladiað, beladian, beladige, beladod, beladode; **belandian:** belandod; **belēwan:**



*belæwað, belæwaþ; belistnian: belistnode, belistnodon; belūtian: belutode; benacian: benacodest; bencian: bencian; bennian: bennien; bēnsian: bensie, bensiende; bēoddian: beoddian; beorhtian: beorhtað, beorhtast, beorhtaþ, beorhtode; bēotian: beotast, beotaþ, beotian, beotiaþ, beotiende, beotige, beotode, beotodon, gebeotod, gebeotode; berēafian: bereafað, bereafast, bereafaþ, bereafiað, bereafian, bereafie, bereafien, bereafige, bereafod, bereafodan, bereafode, bereafodest, bereafodon, bereafode; berēnian: berenod, berenode; besūrgian: besargað, besargiað, besargian, besargie, besargien, besargiende, besargienne, besargige, besargode, besargodon; bescēawian: besceawað, besceawast, besceawaþ, besceawiað, besceawian, besceawianne, besceawiaþ, besceawie, besceawiende, besceawienne, besceawige, besceawigen, besceawod, besceawode, besceawodest, besceawodon; besīdian: besidian; besmittian: besmittod; besmiðian: besmiþian, besmiþod; besmocian: besmocode; besorgian: besorgað, besorgaþ, besorgian, besorgodest; bestreōwian: bestreowige, bestreowod, bestreowode, bestreowodon; besūtian: besutod; beswician: beswicað, beswicaþ, beswician; besylian: besylað; betācnian: betacnað, betacnod; beterian: gebeterian, gebeterode; betihtlian: betihtlod; beðearfan: beþearfað; beðrīdian: beþridian; bewacian: bewaciað, bewacige; bewarenian: bewarenað, bewareniad; bewarian: bewarað, bewarian, bewarige, bewarode; bewēpnian: bewæpnast, bewæpnan, bewæpnige; bewewardian: bewewardast, bewewardiað, bewewardian, bewewardige; beweddian: beweddað, beweddian, beweddod, beweddodan, beweddode; beweorðian: beweorðod; bewitian: bewitiað, bewitian, bewitige, bewitað; bewlātian: bewlataþ, bewlatode; beyrfewardian: beyrfewardige; bidian: bidaþ, bidiað, bidige, bidodan; bifian: bifað, bifodan, bifodon, gebifode; bifian: bifian, bifiende, bifode, bifað, bifaþ; bisenian: bisenad, bisenigen; bisgian: bisgod, bisgodan, bisgodon, gebisgod, gebisgode; bismertian: bismertiað, bismerien, bismeriende, bismerodes, gebismeraþ; biterian: biterige, gebiterod, gebiteroda; bladesian: bladesiað, bladesiaþ, bladesige; blātan: blatast; blæstan: blæstan, blætsiað; blendan: blendian; blētsian: bletsað, bletsast, bletsaþ, bletsiað, bletsian, bletsiaþ, bletsie, bletsien, bletsiende, bletsienne, bletsige, bletsigen, bletsod, bletsodan, bletsode, bletsodes, bletsodest, bletsodon, gebletsað, gebletsast, gebletsiað, gebletsian, gebletsiaþ, gebletsie, gebletsige, gebletsigen, gebletsod, gebletsoda, gebletsodan, gebletsode, gebletsodest, gebletsodne, gebletsodon, gibletsað; blissian: blissað, blissast, blissaþ, blissiað, blissian, blissianne, blissiaþ, blissie, blissien, blissierende, blissienne, blissige, blissigen, blissod, blissodan, blissode, blissoden, blissodest, blissodon, geblissað, geblissast, geblissaþ, geblissiað, geblissian, geblissiaþ, geblissie, geblissien, geblissierende, geblissige, geblissigen, geblissod, geblissodan, geblissode, geblissodes, geblissodest, geblissodon; blōdgian: blodgian, blodgode, blodgodon, geblodgod, geblodgode; blōstmian: blostmiað; blyssian: blyssige; blyssian: blyssian, blyssode, blyssað, blyssiað, blyssige, blyssodon, geblyssað, geblyssiað, geblyssod; bōcian: bocað, bocaþ, bocode, bokien, gebocaþ, gebocian, gebocie, gebocige, gebocod, gebocoda, gebocode, gebocodon; bodian: bodað, bodast, bodaþ, bodest, bodiað, bodian, bodianne, bodiaþ, bodie, bodien, bodiende, bodienne, bodige, bodod, bododan, bodode, bododon, gebodað, gebodiað, gebodiaþ, gebodie, gebodien, gebodod, gebodode; bōgian: bōgian, bogað, bogie, bogienne, bogiað, bogiaþ, bogodan, bogode; bogodon, gebogod, gebogodan; borgian: borgaþ, borgiað, borgian, borgiende; borian: borað, borige; bōtīan: botie; brastlian: brastlað, brastlaþ, brastlian, brastliende, brastlode; breodian: breodað; breodwian: breodwiað; brīdlian: bridlodan, gebridlode; brocian: brociað, brocie, brociende, brocige, brocode, gebrocað, gebrocod, gebrocodan, gebrocode; brōdian: brodað, brodige; brosnian: brosnað, brosnaþ, brosniað, brosnian, brosnien, brosnode, gebrosnað, gebrosnige,*

gebrosnod, gebrosnode, gebrosnodon; **brūnian:** brunie, brunige; **brycgian:** brycgaþ, brycgian; **brȳcian:** brycað; **brȳcsian:** brycsian; **brytnian:** brytnian, brytnie, brytniende, brytnod, brytnodon, gebrytnige; **bryttian:** bryttað, bryttian, bryttie, bryttode, gebryttian; **byldan:** byldað, gebyldað; **bȳmian:** bymiað, bymiaþ; **byltan:** bytlað, bytliað, byltian, bytlode, gebytlod; **campian:** campað, campast, campiað, campian, campie, campierende, campienne, campige, campode, campodon, gecampod; **capian:** capað, capiende; **carcian:** carcað; **carian:** carað, cariað, carian, carierende, carige; **cealdian:** cealdige; **cealfian:** cealfian, cealfod; **ceallian:** ceallian; **cēapian:** ceapiað, ceapian, ceapianne, ceapiaþ, ceapie, ceapienne, ceapige, ceapode, ceapodon, geceapiað, geceapian, geceapige, geceapod, geceapode, geceapodne, geceapodon; **cearcian:** cearcian; **ceorian:** ceorað, ceoriað, ceorian, ceoriaþ, ceorien, ceoriende, ceorige, ceorode, ceorodon; **ceorlian:** ceorlað, ceorliað, ceorlian, ceorlige, ceorlodan, ceorlode; **circian:** circian; **clānsian:** clānsað, clānsaþ, clānsiað, clānsian, clānsianne, clānsiaþ, clānsie, clānsien, clānsiende, clānsienne, clānsigaþ, clānsige, clānsigen, clānsod, clānsode, geclānsað, geclānsast, geclānsaþ, geclānsiað, geclānsian, geclānsie, geclānsien, geclānsige, geclānsod, geclānsode, geclānsoden, geclānsodon, geclānsodra, geclānsodum, geclāsnod; **cleacian:** cleacode; **cleofian:** cleofiað, cleofian, cleofode, geclēofige, geclēofod; **clifian:** clifiað, clifian, clifode, clifodon; **clifrian:** clifrian, clifrode; **clipian:** clipað, clipiað, clipian, clipianne, clipiaþ, clipie, clipien, clipiende, clipige, clipodan, clipode, clipoden, clipodon, geclipian, geclipod, geclipode, geclipodon; **cloccian:** cloccige; **clummian:** clummiað; **cnēatian:** cneatiað, cneatian, cneatiende; **cnēowian:** cneowian, cneowie, cneowien, cneowiende, cneowige, cneowode, cneowodon, gecneowige, gecneowode; **cnēowlian:** cneowlian; **cnossian:** cnossað; **cnucian:** cnucað, cnuciað, cnucian, cnucie, cnuciende, cnucige, cnucode, cnucodon, gecnucod, gecnucode; **cōlian:** colað, colaþ, colian, colode, colodon, gecolian; **corflian:** corflige, corflode; **cossian:** cossode; **costian:** costað, costap, costian, costianne, costienne, costod, costodan, costode, costodes, costodon, gecostað, gecostod; **cracian:** cracaþ; **crafian:** crafige, crafode; **crammian:** crammige, gecrammod; **crīstnian:** cristnað, cristnian, cristnode, gecristnod, gecristnode, gecristnodes, gecristnodon; **culpian:** culpian; **cunnian:** cunnaþ, cunnian, cunnie, cunniēn, cunnige, cunnodan, cunnode, cunnoden, cunnodest, cunnodon, gecunnian, gecunnod, gecunnode; **cunnian:** cunnað; **cursian:** cursian, cursie, cursiende; **cwacian:** cwacað, cwacaþ, cwaciað, cwacian, cwaciaþ, cwaciende, cwacige, cwacode; **cūðian:** cuðie, cuðige, cuþað, cupie, gecuðode, gecuðodes; **cwānian:** cwānian; **cwedelian:** cwedelode; **cwician:** cwicað, cwicaþ, cwiciaþ, cwiciende, gecwicað, gecwician, gecwicod, gecwicode; **cwiddian:** cwiddiaþ; **cwīðan:** cwīþað; **cwylmian:** cwylmað, cwylmiað, cwylmige, gecwylmian, gecwylmode, cwylmian, cwylmianne, cwylmiende, cwylmode; **cynehelmian:** cynehelmigen, cynehelmode, gecynehelmod; **cystian:** cystian; **dagian:** dagað, dagian, dagige, dagode, gedagað; **darian:** dariað, darie, darige; **dēadian:** deadað, deadige; **dēafian:** deafiað, gedeafien; **dēagian:** deagian, gedeagod; **dēoran:** deorast, deoraþ; **deorcian:** deorcaþ; **dīcian:** dician, dicie, gedician; **dihstan:** dihtað, dihtaþ, dihtode, gedihstod; **dihstian:** dihtnaþ, dihtniað, dihtnode, gedihstnað, gedihstode; **dīlegian:** dilegað, gedilegige; **dofian:** dofige, dogode; **dolgian:** gedolgod, geðolian, geðolianne, geðolien, geðolige, geðolode, dolga, dolge; **dōmian:** domige; **doxian:** doxaþ; **drēopian:** dreopað; **drohtian:** drohtað, drohtast, drohtaþ, drohtian, drohtien, drohtiende, drohtige, drohtigen, drohtode, drohtodon; **drohtnian:** drohtniað, drohtnað, drohtnast, drohtnaþ, drohtniað, drohtnian, drohtniaþ, drohtniende, drohtnienne, drohtnigen, drohtnode, drohtnodon; **dropian:** dropað, dropaþ, dropiað, dropian, dropodan, dropodon; **droppetan:** droppetað, droppetodon; **drūgian:** drugað, drugiende,

*drugige, drugode; druncnian: druncnað, druncniað, druncnian, druncnode, gedruncnode; drysmian: drysmaþ; dunnian: dunniað; dwæſian: dwæſiað; dwelian: dwelast, dweliað, dwelian, dweliaþ, dwelie, dweliende, dwelienne, dwelige, dwelodan, dwelode, dweloden, dwelodon, gedwelod, gedwelode; dwellan: dwellode; dwelsian: dwelsode; dwolian: dwolað, dwolast, dwoliað, dwolian, dwoliaþ, dwolie, dwoliende, dwolige, dwolode, dwolodon, gedwolod, gedwolode, gedwolodon; dybbian: dybbian; dysgian: dysgodon; ēacian: eaciende, eakiað; ēacnian: eacnað, eacnian, eacniende, eacnode, geeacnað, geeacnast, geeacnaþ, geeacniað, geeacnian, geeacnie, geeacnienne, geeacnige, geeacnod, geeacnodan, geeacnode, geeacnodeſt, geeacnodon; ēadigan: eadigað; ēaðmōdian: eaðmoda, eaðmodne, eaðmodre, eaðmodum, eapmodan, geeaðmodað, geeaðmodaþ, geeaðmodes, geeaðmodige, geeaðmodod, geeaðmodode; ealdian: ealdað, ealdast, ealdap, ealdiað, ealdian, ealdiaþ, ealdige, ealdod, ealdode, ealdodon, ealdodum; ealgian: ealgað, ealgian, ealgod, ealgode, ealgodon, geealgige, geealgode; ēanian: eanode; eardian: eardað, eardast, eardaþ, eardiað, eardian, eardianne, eardiaþ, eardie, eardien, eardiende, eardienne, eardige, eardigen, eardodan, eardode, eardoden, eardodeſt, eardodon, geeardað, geeardast, geeardian, geeardiaþ, geeardige, geeardod, geeardode; eargian: eargast, eargiað, eargian, eargiaþ, eargie, eargode, eargodon; earmian: earmian, earmode; earnian: earnaþ, geearnaþ, giearniað, earniað, earnian, earnie, earnien, earnige, earnodan, earnode, earnoden, earnodeſt, earnodon, geearniað, geearnian, geearnianne, geearniaþ, geearnie, geearnienne, geearnige, geearnigen, geearnod, geearnodan, geearnode, geearnoden, geearnodeſt, geearnodon; edcwician: geedcwicod, geedcwicode; ednīwian: edniwað, edniwaſt, edniwiende, edniwode, geedniwað, geedniwaſt, geedniwiað, geedniwian, geedniwianne, geedniwien, geedniwige, geedniwod, geedniwode, geedniwodes, geedniwodeſt, geedniwodon, edniwian; edſtaðelian: geedſtaðelað, geedſtaðelian, geedſtaðelie, geedſtaðelod, geedſtaðelode, geedſtaðelodeſt, geedſtaþelaſt, geedſtaþelod, geedſtaþelodeſt; edwitan: edwitode, edwitodon; efenbliſſian: efenbliſſiende; efenhlēoðrian: efenhleopriende; efenlician: efenlicige, geefenlicige; efensūrgian: efensargaþ, efensargiende, efensargode, efensargodon; efenōrōwian: efenþrowiaþ, efenþrowiende; efesian: efesað, efesiað, efesige, efesode, gefeſod, efesian; efnan: efnian, efnast; eftgian: eftgige; egesian: egesiað, egesian, egesiende, egesige, egesigen, egesode, geegeſian, geegeſige, geegeſod; eglan: eglāð, eglie, eglige, eglode, geeglode; ehtan: ehtað, ehtaþ, ehtiað, ehtiaþ, ehtiende, ehtige, ehtode; elcian: elcað, elcaþ, elcian, elciende, elcode, elcodon, elcaſt; ellenwōdian: ellenwodian; elnian: elnian, elniende, elnode, geelnode; endebyrdan: endebyrdiaþ, endebyrdienne, geendebyrdað, geendebyrdaþ, geendebyrdiað, geendebyrdian, geendebyrdiende; endian: endað, endiað, endian, endie, endien, endiende, endige, endode, geendast, geendap, geendiað, geendian, geendianne, geendiaþ, geendiende, geendienne, geendige, geendod, geendode, geendoden, geendodeſt, geendodon, endap, geendað, geendodre, geendodum; essian: essian; ēðian: eðað, eðode, eþað, eþiað, eþian, eþiaþ, eþode, geeþian, geeþiaþ; edlēanian: edleanaſt, geedleanað, geedleanaſt, geedleanaþ, geedleanie, geedleanige, geedleanode, geedleanodon; fūcian: facað; fadian: fadað, fadaþ, fadian, fadie, fadige, fadode, gefadað, gefadaſt, gefadian, gefadienne, gefadige, gefadod, gefadode, fadod, gefadodre; fāgian: fagað, fagiað, fagige, gefagod; faldian: faldian; fāngian: famgode; fandian: fandað, fandast, fandaþ, fandiað, fandian, fandianne, fandie, fandiende, fandige, fandode, fandoden, fandodeſt, fandodon, gefandian, gefandod, gefandode, fandod, fandodan; fægrian: fægraſt, fægriað; fælsian: fælsian, fælsode, gefælsod; fæſtian: fæſtað, fæſtaþ, fætað, gefæſtað, fæſtaſt; fæſtnian: fæſtnað, fæſtniað, fæſtnian, fæſtnie, fæſtniende, fæſtnige, fæſtnigen, fæſtnode, fæſtnodon, gefæſtnað,*

gefæstnast, gefæstnian, gefæstnie, gefæstnige, gefæstnigen, gefæstnod, gefæstnode, gefæstnodest, gefæstnodon, gefæstnodan, gefæstnode, gefæstnodum; **fæðman:** fæðmian, fæðmie; **fealgian:** fealgian; **fealwian:** fealwað, fealwiað; **feccan:** feccað; **fēolian:** feolode; **feormian:** feormað, feormast, feormaþ, feormiað, feormian, feormianne, feormie, feormienne, feormige, feormode, gefeormian, gefeormie, gefeormien, gefeormige, gefeormod, gefeormode; **feorrian:** feorriað, feorrige, feorrode; **feorsian:** feorsige, feorsian; **fercian:** ferciað, fercian, fercodon, gefercod; **fettian:** fetod, fetige; **feðrian:** feðriað, gefeðrige; **fician:** ficiað; **firenian:** firenaþ, gefirenað; **fiscian:** fiscað, fiscian, fixað, fixast, fixian, fixode, gefixiað, gefixodon; **fiðercian:** fiþercian; **flæsçhamian:** geflæsçhamod; **fleardian:** fleardað, fleardiað, fleardiende; **flicorian:** flicorode; **floterian:** floterað, floterodon; **flustrian:** flustriende; **fnæstian:** fnæstiað; **folgian:** folgiað, folgian, folgiaþ, folgien, folgiende, folgigen, folgoden, folgodon, gefolgað, gefolgiað, gefolgian, gefolgienne, folgie, folgodan, folgað, folgaþ, folgode, folgige; **foranscēawian:** forasceawod; **forcoastian:** forcoastode; **forcraftian:** forcraftað; **fordēman:** fordemað, fordemaþ; **fordūlgian:** fordilgian, fordilgode; **fordimmian:** fordimmian, fordimmode, fordimmod; **fordrūgian:** fordrugað, fordrugode, fordrugod; **fordwilman:** fordwilmað; **forealdian:** forealdað, forealdaþ, forealdiað, forealdian, forealdige, forealdode, forealdodon, forealdod, forealdodan, forealdodne; **forebisegian:** forebisegod; **forebodian:** forebodað, forebodaþ; **foreclīpian:** foreclīpiaþ; **foregearwian:** foregearwað; **foregewissian:** foregewissode; **forelcian:** forelcodan; **forelōcian:** forelocode; **forescēawian:** foresceawað, foresceawaþ, foresceawiað, foresceawian, foresceawie, foresceawige, foresceawode, foresceawodest, foresceawodon, foresceawaþ, foresceawienne, foresceawod; **forestihtian:** forestihtode, forestihtod; **foretācnian:** foretacnode, foretacnod; **foreðingian:** foreðingiað, foreðingian, foreðingie, foreþingian, foreþingiaþ, foreþingie, foreþingige, foreþingode; **forewarnian:** forewarnian, forewarnode; **forewītegian:** forewitegian, forewitegode, forewitegod; **forġemelēasian:** forġiemeleasode, forġiemeleasodon, forġiemeleasie, forġiemeleasiað, forġiemeleasie, forġymeleasie; **forġlendrian:** forġlendriað; **forheardian:** forheardað, forheardaþ, forheardodan; **forhelian:** forhelianne; **forhergian:** forhergian, forhergianne, forhergiende, forhergode, forhergodon, forhergod, forhergodan; **forhogian:** forhogað, forhogast, forhogað, forhogiað, forhogian, forhogiaþ, forhogie, forhogien, forhogiende, forhogige, forhogode, forhogoden, forhogodest, forhogod, forhogoda, forhogodan, forhogodes, forhogodon; **forhradian:** forhradað, forhradaþ, forhradiað, forhradian, forhradien, forhradode, forhradodan; **forhtian:** forhtað, forhtast, forhtaþ, forhtiað, forhtiaþ, forhtie, forhtien, forhtiende, forhtige, forhtode, forhtodon, geforhtode, forhtian, forhtodan; **formolsnian:** formolsniað, formolsnian, formolsnode, formolsnodon, formolsnod, formolsnodne; **formyrðrian:** formyrðrige, formyrðrode; **forreccelēasian:** forreccelēasiað; **forrotian:** forrotað, forrotiað, forrotian, forrotige, forrotigen, forrotode, forrotodon, forrotod; **forscamian:** forscamað, forscamiað, forscamien, forscamige, forscamode, forscamod; **forscyldigian:** forscyldigod; **forsearian:** forseariað, forsearian, forseariaþ, forsearode, forsearodon, forsearod; **forsetnian:** forsetnode, forsetnoden, forsetnodon, forsetnodan; **forstīdian:** forsiðod; **formorian:** formoriað, formorode, formorodon; **formorian:** formorod; **forsorgian:** forsorgie; **forstalian:** forstalie; **forswigian:** forswigiað, forswigian, forswigiaþ, forswigie, forswigienne, forswigode, forswigod; **forsyngian:** forsyngað, forsyngode, forsyngodon, forsyngod, forsyngodan, forsyngodes, forsyngodre; **fortimbran:** fortimbrod; **fortogian:** fortogiað; **fortrūwian:** fortruwað, fortruwiað, fortruwige, fortruwigen, fortruwode, fortruwodan, fortruwodum; **forðingian:** forðingian, forþingie; **forðlōcian:** forðlocað, forðlocode,

forþlocap, forþolian; **forðgelōcian:** forðgelocað, forðgelocode; **forðian:** forðian, geforðian, geforðienne, geforðige, geforþian, geforþod, geforþode, forðige, geforðigen, geforðode, geforþodan; **forðclypian:** forðclypað, forðclypiað, forðclypian, forþclypian, forþflogian; **forðrysmān:** forðrysmodon, forþrysmiaþ, forþrysmodon; **forðyldian:** forðyldiað, forðyldiende, forþyldiað, forþyldian, forþyldiaþ, forþyldiende; **forðylman:** forþylmode; **forwandian:** forwandiað, forwandian, forwandien, forwandode, forwandod; **forweornian:** forweornað, forweornast, forweornaþ, forweorniað, forweornian, forweornodon; **forwisnian:** forwisnað, forwisnode; **forwundian:** forwundie, forwundode, forwundod, forwundoda, forwundodum; **framian:** framað, framast, framap, framiað, framian, framie, framiende, framige; **frāsian:** frasige; **frætwan:** frætewað, frætwað, frætwan, frætwode, frætween, frætwod, gefrætwodan, gefrætwað, gefrætwest, gefrætviað, gefrætwan, gefrætwege, gefrætwod, gefrætwode, gefrætwode; **frēabodian:** freabodaþ; **frēaðancian:** frēaðancaþ, frēaþancað; **frēcelsian:** frecelsod; **frecnian:** frecnode, gefrecnod, gefrecnode; **frēfran:** frefrað, frefrast, frefriað, refrian, refrienne, refrie, refriende, refrige, refrod, refrodan, refrode, refrodest, refrodod, gefrefrað, gefrefrast, gefrefrian, gefrefrie, gefrefrige, gefrefrod, gefrefrode, gefrefrodest, gefrefrodod; **fremdian:** fremdian; **fremman:** fremmað, fremmaþ, fremmiað, gefremmað, gefremmaþ, gefremmige; **frēogan:** freogað, gefreogað, gefreogian; **frēolsian:** freolsað, freolsiað, freolsian, freolsiaþ, freolsie, freolsige, freolsode, freolsoden, freolsodon, freolsodan, gefreolsað, gefreolsaþ, gefreolsian, gefreolsige, gefreolsod, gefreolsode; **frīðian:** friðað, friðige, gefriðað, friðian, friðie, friþast, friþian, friþige, friþode, gefriðige, gefriþige, gefriðast, gefriðian, gefriðie, gefriðod, gefriðode, gefriþað, gefriþod; **friðsumian:** friðsumaþ; **fromācnyslian:** fromacnyslien; **fuglian:** fuglian; **fūhtian:** fuhtiende; **fūlian:** fulað, fulaþ, fuliað, fuliende, fulode, fulige; **fullfremman:** fullfremmað, fullfremmian; **fullgearwian:** fullgearwian; **fullian:** fullaþ, fulliað, fullian, fullianne, fullie, fullode, gefullað, gefullian, gefullige, gefullode, fullige, fullodon, gefullod, gefulloda, gefullodan, gefullodon; **fullwunian:** fullwunian; **fultrūwian:** fultruwiað; **fultuman:** fultmoden, fultumað, fultumaþ, fultumiað, fultumian, fultumiaþ, fultumie, fultumien, fultumiende, fultumienne, fultumige, fultumode, fultumodest, gefultmiaþ, gefultumað, gefultumaþ, gefultumiað, gefultumian, gefultumianne, gefultumiaþ, gefultumiende, gefultumienne, gefultumige, gefultumod, gefultumode, gefultumodon, gefultumie, fultemodes, fultumode, gefultmað, gefultmiað; **fulwian:** fulwað, fulwiað, fulwian, fulwige, gefulwað, gefulwode; **fundian:** fundað, fundaþ, fundiað, fundiaþ, fundige, fundast, fundian, fundie, fundode; **fyllian:** fyllaþ, gefyllað, gefyllaþ, gefyllod, gefyllode, fyllian; **fynegian:** fynegian, gefynegode; **fýran:** fyrige; **fyrclian:** fyrcliende; **fyrðian:** fyrðian, fyrðode, fyrðodon; **fyrðrian:** fyrðrige; **fyrðran:** fyrðrað, fyrðriað, fyrðrian, fyrðrie, fyrðrige, fyrðrode, fyrþrast, fyrþrienne, fyrþrige, fyrþrode, gefyrðrige, gefyrðrod, gefyrðrode, gefyrðrodod, gefyrþrian, gefyrþrode; **gaderian:** gaderað, gaderast, gaderaþ, gaderest, gaderiað, gaderian, gaderiaþ, gaderie, gaderien, gaderienne, gaderige, gaderodan, gaderode, gaderoden, gaderodon, gegaderað, gegaderast, gegaderiað, gegaderian, gegaderiaþ, gegaderie, gegaderien, gegaderige, gegaderod, gegaderodan, gegaderode, gegaderoden, gegaderodne, gegaderodon, gegaderodum; **gadrian:** gadriað, gadrian, gadrienne, gadriaþ, gadrienne, gadrige, gadrode, gadrodod, gegadrað, gegadraþ, gegadrian, gegadriaþ, gegadrie, gegadriende, gegadriga, gegadrod, gegadrode, gegadrodod, gadrað, gegadrodne; **gālian:** galaþ, galiende; **gamenian:** gamenian, gamenode; **gānian:** ganian, ganiende; **geācolmōdian:** geacolmodaþ; **geaflian:** aflian; **gearcian:** gearcað, gearcast, gearcaþ, gearciað, gearcian, gearciaþ, gearcie, gearcien, gearciende, gearcienne, gearcige, gearcode, gearcoden, gearcodest, gearcodon,

gegearcað, gegearciað, gegearcian, gegearciende, gegearcige, gegearcod, gegearcodest, gegearcodon, gearcod, gearkie, gegearcode, gegearcodne, gegearcodre, gegearkast, gegearkode; **gearwian:** gearwað, gearwast, gearwaþ, gearwiað, gearwiaþ, gearwien, gearwienne, gearwige, gearwodest, gearwodon, gegearwað, gegearwaþ, gegearwiað, gegearwiaþ, gegearwien, gegearwienne, gegearwige, gegearwod, gegearwodest, gegearwodon, gearwian, gearwianne, gearwie, gearwiende, gearwodan, gearwode, gearwodes, gearwodest, gegearwast, gegearwian, gegearwie, gegearwiende, gegearwodan, gegearwode, gegearwodes, gegearwodre, gegearwodum; **geatolhīwian:** geatolhiwaþ; **geārendian:** geārendian; **geaðelian:** geaðelað; **gebēagian:** gebeagod, gebeagodest, gebeagað; **gebirgan:** gebirgað; **gebolstrian:** gebolstrod; **gebrytsnian:** gebrytsnian; **gebuterian:** gebuterod; **gebȳcnian:** gebȳcniap, gebȳcnode; **gebȳran:** gebȳrap, gebȳriað, gebȳrian, gebȳriaþ, gebȳrien, gebȳrige, gebȳrod, gebȳrode; gebȳran: gebȳriende; **gecafstrian:** gecafstrod; **gecollenferhtan:** gecollenferhtað; **gedafenian:** gedafenað, gedafeniad, gedafenian, gedafeniap, gedafenode, gedafenodon, gedafenap, gedafenige; **gedyrstigian:** gedyrstigað, gedyrstigodest; **geēastrian:** geeastrode; **geedhīwian:** geedhiwode; **geedwistian:** geedwistode, geedwistod; **gefangian:** gefangod; **gefægnian:** gefæгнаð, gefægniað, gefægnian, gefægnie, gefægnige, gefægnode, gefægnodon, gefægnien; **gefēlsian:** gefēlsian; **gefēttian:** gefēttað, gefaettie, gefettod; **gefēogan:** gefēogan, gefeogaþ, gefeogað, gefeogiað, gefeogiaþ; **gefeterian:** gefeterian, gefeterod, gefeterode; **gefrēdan:** gefredað; **gegrīnian:** gegrinod; **gegrundstaðelian:** gegrundstapelod; **gegrundweallian:** gegrundweallod; **gehagian:** gehagað, gehagie, gehagige, gehagod; **gehendan:** gehendod; **geholian:** geholode; **gehrespan:** gehrespað; **gehrifnian:** gehrifnian; **gehywan:** gehywað, gehywode; **geimpian:** geimpað, geimpod; **gelacian:** gelacige, gelacod; **gelæstfullian:** gelæstfullige; **geliffæstnian:** geliffæstnast; **gelīman:** gelimod, gelīpianne, gelīpigaþ, gelīpige; **gelōmlīcian:** gelomlic, gelomlice, gelomlicen, gelomlician; **gemeargian:** gemeargode, gemearkian, gemearkod; **gemician:** gemicliap, gemiclien, gemicliende, gemiclige, gemiclod, gemiclode, gemiclodes, gemiclodest; **gemidlian:** gemidlað, gemidlede, gemidliad, gemidlian, gemidlige, gemidligenne; **gemildgian:** gemildgie, gemildgige; **gemōdsumian:** gemodsumiað; **gemōtan:** gemotod; **genēahian:** geneah, geneahap; **genihtian:** geniht, genihtode; **genyhsumian:** genyhsumað, genyhsumap, genyhsumiað, genyhsumiende; **geolwian:** geolwaþ; **gēomrian:** geomeriað, geomeriendum, geomrað, geomrast, geomriað, geomrian, geomriaþ, geomrie, geomriende, geomrige, geomrigende, geomrode, geomrodod; **geondeardian:** geondeardiaþ; **geondscēawian:** geondsceawað, geondsceawian, geondsceawige, geondwardode, geondwardodne; **geonlīcian:** geonlician, geonlicod; **gepalmtwigian:** gepalmtwigoda; **gepīcian:** gepicod; **geracentēagian:** geracenteagod; **gerādian:** geradode; **gerēafian:** gereafien, gereafige, gereafigen, gereafod, gereafodan, gereafode, gereafodest, gereafodon; **geredian:** geredian; **gerifian:** gerifod; **gesadian:** gesadode; **gesibsumian:** gesibsumað, gesibsumian, gesibsumianne, gesibsumige; **gesingalian:** gesingalie; **gestaðolfæstnian:** gestaþolfæstnian; **gestīdian:** gestiðigen, gestiðod; **gesundfullian:** gesundfulliað, gesundfullie, gesundfullige, gesundfullod, gesundfullode; **geswæccan:** geswæccað, geswæccaþ; **geswefian:** geswefod, geswefode; **geswefnian:** geswefnað, geswefnaþ; **gesydian:** gesydian, gesyrod; **getaccian:** getaccodon; **gefīmian:** getimað, getimiað, getimie, getimige, getimod, getimode; **getregian:** getregedest; **geðyldgian:** geðyldgian, geðyldgode, geþyldgode, geðyldige, geþyldian, geþyldige, ðyldgode; **geunārian:** geunarian, geunarode; **geunblissian:** geunblissod; **geunfæstnian:** geunfæstmod; **geunlustian:** geunlustap; **geunsōdian:** geunsodian; **geunōwērian:** geunþwærað; **gewēdian:** gewæda, gewædað,

*gewædod, gewædode; gewægnian: gewægnian, gewægnigan, gewægnige; gewæstmbærian: gewæstmbærian; geweddian: geweddod, geweddode; gewiderian: gewiderian, gewidera; gewistian: gewist, gewista; gewitnian: gewitnað, gewitnaþ, gewitnian, gewitna, gewitnað, gewitnaþ, gewitnedra, gewitnian, gewitnige, gewitnigen, gewitnod, gewitnodan, gewitnode, gewitnodon, gewitnodre, gewitnodum; gewrinclian: gewrincloda; gewynsumian: gewynsumiað, gewynsumie, gewynsum, gewynsumiað; gewyrðan: gewyrþað, gewyrþod; gūdsian: gidsian; gierwan: gierwaþ; gifian: gegifod, gifað, gifende, gifenne, gifa, gifede, gifode, gifiað; giftian: gifta; ginian: ginað, giniende, ginige, ginode; gīslian: gislodan, gislode, gislodon; gūtsian: gegitsien, gitsige, gegitsodest, gitsað, gitsiað, gitsiende; gladian: gegladað, gegladast, gegladaþ, gegladiað, gegladiaþ, gegladien, gegladienne, gegladige, gegladod, gegladodon, gladað, gladap, gladiað, gladiaþ, gladige, gegladian, gegladie, gegladodan, gegladode, gegladodes, gladian, gladie, gladodan, gladode; glisnian: glisnaþ; glitenian: glitenað, glitenast, glitenaþ, glitenian, gliteniende, glitenode; glīwian: gliwige; gnornian: gnornað, gnornast, gnorniað, gnornian, gnorniende, gnornige, gnornode, gnornodon; gnyrran: gnyrrað; godspellian: godspellian, godspellianne, godspellode, godspellodon; goldhordian: goldhordige, goldhordaþ, goldhordian; gorian: goriað, goriende; gramian: grama, gramað; grāpian: gegrapað, gegrapiað, gegrapian, gegrapiaþ, gegrapod, grapað, grapiað, grapian, rapie, rapienne, rapode, rapodon, rapodan; grAsian: grasiende; grædan: grædian, grædie, grædige; grēatian: gegreatod, greata; grēnian: grenna, greniað, grenian; grennian: grennien, grennodon; gristbitian: gristbitian, gristbitien, gristbitað, gristbitaþ, gristbitiende, gristbitodon; grīðian: grīðian, grīþode, gegriðode, grīðede, grīðedon, grīðode, grīðodon; grornian: grornað, grorniende, grornodon; grunian: grunað, grunian; gryrran: gryrrað; gylian: gylaþ, gylie; gymmian: gymienne, gymienne; hādian: gehadian, gehadianne, gehadige, gehadod, gehadode, hadað, hadiað, hadian, hadienne, hadige, hadode, hadodon, gehadoda, gehadodan, gehadodes, gehadodne, gehadodra, gehadodre, gehadodum, hadod, hadodre; hafnian: hafnode, hafettað; hafetian: hafetiað; hālgian: gehalgað, gehalgast, gehalgap, gehalgiað, gehalgienne, gehalgige, gehalgod, gehalgodon, halgað, halgast, halgap, haliga, halgienne, halgiað, halgiaþ, halgienne, halgige, halgode, halgode, gehalgian, gehalgie, gehalgoda, gehalgodan, gehalgode, gehalgodes, gehalgodest, gehalgodne, gehalgodra, gehalgodre, gehalgodum, halgian, halgie, halgod, halgoda, halgodan, halgode, halgode; hālsian: gehalsod, gehalsode, gehalsodon, halsað, halsiað, halsian, halsiaþ, halsie, halsiende, halsienne, halsige, halsode, halsodon; hamelian: hamelode; handlian: handla; hangian: gehangodon, hangað, hangap, hangiað, hangian, hangie, hangierende, hangige, hangode, hangodon, hangodan; hārian: hara; hatian: hatað, hatast, hataþ, hatian, hatianne, hatie, hatigen, gehatode, hatiað, hatiaþ, hatien, hatiende, hatige, hatodan, hatode, hatodest, hatodon; hāwian: gehawað, gehawian, gehawige, gehawode, hawað, hawiað, hawian, hawie, hawien, hawienne, hawige, hawode, hawodon; hæftnian: gehæftnige, hæftniaþ; hættian: hættian, hættode, hættende; hēafdian: heafdian, heafdode; healtian: healtiað, healtian, healtodon, healtodan; hēapian: geheapað, geheapige, geheapod, heapian, heapierende, heapode, geheapodan; heardian: geheardian, heardap, heardiað, heardian, heardige, heardode, heardodon, heardað; hearman: hearma, hearmað, hearman, hearmige; hearpian: hearpað, hearpige, hearpa, hearpian, hearpiende, hearpode, hearpodes; hefeldian: hefeldige; hefigian: gehefigað, gehefigod, hefigað, hefigiað, hefigode, hefigodon, hefigod; hegegian: hegegian; hegian: hegian gehagod; helian: helige; helmian: gehelmodest; hēofian: heofað, heofiað, heofian, heofiaþ, heofiende, heofige, heofode, heofodon,*

*heofod, heofodan; heolorian: heolorende; hēoran: heora, heorað, heoran, heorod, heorode, heorodes; heorcnian: heorcnað, heorcnian, heorcniende, heorcnienne, heorcnode; hergian: hergiende; hīeran: hiera; hīgian: higað, higiað, higien, higige, higigen, higian, higie, higode; hīwian: gehiwað, gehiwast, gehiwað, gehiwian, gehiwige, gehiwod, gehiwode, gehiwodon, hiwað, hiwast, hiwiað, hiwian, hiwiaþ, hiwien, hiwiende, hiwige, hiwode, hiwodest, hiwodon, gehiwodes, gehiwodre, gehiwodum, gehiwodan, hiwodan; hlacerian: hlakerian; hlēnian: gehlænian, hlænað, hlænige; hlēnsian: hlænsige; hleahtrian: hleahtrige; hlēoðrian: hleoðrað, hleoðraþ, hleoðriað, hleoðrian, hleoðrie, hleoðrien, hleoðriende, hleoðrige, hleoðrode, hleoðrodon, hleopraþ, hleopriað, hleopriaþ, hleopriende, hleoprode; hlifian: hlifiað, hlifian, hlifiende, hlifige, hlifode; hlinian: gehlinað, hlinað, hliniende, hlinode; hlosnian: hlosnende, hlosniende, hlosnode; hlyðan: hlyda; hlynsian: hlynsodon; hlyrian: hlyriaþ; hnappian: hnappað, hnappaþ, hnappiað, hnappienne, hnappige, hnappigen, hnappast, hnappiende, hnappodon; hnæppan: hnæppað, hnæppe, hnæppiað, hnæppie, hnæppodan, hnæppode, hnæppodon, hnappode; hnescian: gehnescian, gehnescige, gehnescod, gehnescode, hnescað, hnescap, hnescige, hnescodon, gehnexiað, gehnexian, gehnexode, hnexian, hnexodon; hnipian: hnipað, hnipiende, hnipode; hnossian: hnossiað; hoferian: gehoferod, hoferode; hōfian: hofað, hofode, gehofode; hogian: gehogod, gehogode, gehogodest, gehogodon, hogað, hogast, hogaþ, hogað, hogian, hogaþ, hogie, hогien, hогiende, hогienne, hогige, hогode, hогodest, hогodon, hoga; holdian: holda, holdigenne, holdode; holian: holiað, holian, holie, holode, holodon, holod; hopian: gehopige, hopað, hopast, hopaþ, hopiað, hopian, hopiaþ, hопie, hопien, hопiende, hопige, hопigen, hopode, hopodon, hопiad, hopodan; hoppian: hoppode; hordian: horda, hordað, hordiað; horsian: gehorsod, gehorsode, horsian, horsodon, gehorsoda, gehorsodan; hospan: hospa; hradian: gehradað, gehradige, gehradod, gehradode, hradienne; hrēawan: hreawa; hremman: hremma; hrenian: gehrenod, hrenige; hreowian: hreowige, hreowsað, hreowsiað, hreowsian, hreowsianne, hreowsiaþ, hreowsiende, hreowsige, hreowsode, hreowsodon; hrēowsian: hreowsende; hrēpan: hrepa; hrepian: hrepiað, hrepian, hrepode, gehrepod, hrepað, hrepige, hrepodest, hrepodon, gehrepode; hrīcian: hricode; hrīman: hrimað, hrimige; hrisian: gehrisod; hriðian: hriðiað, hriþige, hriðode; hūdenian: hudenige; hūfian: hufode; huntian: huntað, huntaþ, huntiað, huntige, gehuntian, huntian; hūsian: husige, husie; hūslian: huslað, huslige, gehuslian; hwærfan: hwærfa; hwearfian: hwearfiað, hwearfige, hwearfigen, hwearfian, hwearfie, hwearfiende, hwearfode; hwearfilian: hwearfilið, hwearfilige, hwearfilode; hwelian: hweliað, hwelige; hwinsian: hwinsianne; hwistlian: hwistliende; hwitian: hwita, gehwitod, hwitige; hwoðerian: hwoðerode; hyngnan: hyngrað, hyngrige; hyran: gehyrað, gehyrast, hyra, hyran; hȳrian: gehyrige, gehyrod, hyrað, hyraþ, hyriað, hyrian, hyrige, hyrode; hysian: hysierende; hȳðegian: gehyðegode, hyðegian; īdlīan: geidlod, idla, idlað, idlod, idlodon; iersian: iersað, iersiað, iersige; impian: impian; inearðian: inearð, inearða, inearðað, inearðast, inearðiað, inearðian, inearðie, inearðiende, inearðige, inearðiendra; ingelaðian: ingelaðode, ingelaþiað, ingelaþode; inlagian: geinlagode, inlagige; inlaðian: inlaðode, inlaðodon, inlagie; innian(ge): geinniað, geinnian, geinnige, geinnod, innað; inseglian: geinseglian, geinseglod, geinseglode, geinseglodon, inseglige, inseglode; insomnian: insomnode; īsnian: isnodan; lūcnian: gelacnaþ, gelacniað, gelacnie, gelacnienne, gelacnige, gelacnod, gelacnode, gelacod, gelacnað, lacnað, lacniað, lacnie, lacnige, lacnigen; lādian: gelad, geladian, geladie, geladige, geladod, ladað; lafian: lafodon; lagian: gelagede, gelagod, gelagode, laga, lagað, lagian; langian: gelangað, gelangast, gelangiað, gelangian, gelangie,*



*gelangien, gelangige, gelangod, gelangode, gelangodest, langađ, langaþ; lapian: lapa, lapian, lapodon; latian: latađ, latast, lataþ, latiađ, latian, latige gelatige; lađian: gelađa, gelađađ, gelađian, gelađianne, gelađige, gelađigen, gelađod, gelaþađ, gelaþaþ, gelaþiađ, gelaþian, gelaþien, gelaþige, gelaþod, gelaþode, lađađ, lađaþ, ladiađ, lađiađ, ladian, lađian, ladie, ladiende, ladige, lađige, lađod, ladode, lađode, lađodon, laþodan, lađode, lađodon, lađost, laþađ, laþaþ, laþiađ, laþian, laþiende, laþienne, laþige, laþigenda, laþode, laþodest; lēlan: læla; lēswian: gelæswod, læswa, læswađ, læswast, læswiađ, læswian, læswiende, læswige, læswode; lēwan: læwa, læwode; leahtrian: geleahtrige, geleahtrođ, geleahtrode, leahtra, leahtrađ, leahtriađ, leahtrian, leahtrien, leahtrode, leahtrodest, leahtrodon; lēanian: geleanađ, geleanian, geleanie, geleanienne, geleanige, geleanod, geleanodon, lean, leana, leanađ, leanast, leanaþ, leanian, leanie, leaniende, leaniendum, leanige, leanigean, leanigende, leanion, leanode; lēasian: leasa, leasiađ, leasiendan; lemian: lema, lemiađ; lengian: gelengađ, lenga, lengoda; lēofian: geleofađ, leofiađ, leofađ, leofast, leofaþ, leofian, leofiađ, leofiaþ, leofod, leofodan, leofode, leofoden, leofodon; lēohtian: leohta, leohtađ, leohtige, leohtode; leornian: geleorna, geleornađ, geleorniađ, geleornian, geleornianne, geleornie, geleornige, geleornigen, geleornod, geleornode, geleornodest, geleornodon, leornađ, leornaþ, leorneodes, leorniađ, leorniaþ, leornie, leornienne, leornige, leornigen, leornod, leornodan, leornodes, leornodest; lettan: gelettađ, lettan, lettige; liccian: geliccodon, geliccast, geliccodon, geliccost, liccađ, liccaþ, licciađ, liccian, licciaþ, liccodan, liccode, liccodon; licettan: licettan, liciađ, lician, licianne, liciaþ, licie, liciende, licige, licigen, licodan, licode, licodon, liðebige, liðian, liðie, liðigende; lician: geliciađ, gelician, geliciaþ, gelicie, gelicienne, gelicige, gelicigen, gelicod, gelicoden, gelicodest, gelicodon; liðercian: liþercaþ; liðian: geliðian, geliðige; liðigian: geliðigađ, geliðigaþ; liġnan: gelignod, gelignode; liġman: lima; liġtan: litige, liþian, liþige, locađ, locast, locaþ, loccian; loccian: gelocceige, geloccode, gelociađ, gelociaþ, gelocige, gelocod, gelocode, gelocodest, gelocodon; lōcian: gelocađ, gelocast, gelocaþ; lofian: gelofod; lōgian: gelogađ, gelogiađ, gelogian, gelogie, gelogien, gelogige, gelogod, gelogodan, gelogode, gelogodne, gelogodon, gelogodre; losian: gelosađ; lufian: gelufiađ, gelufian, gelufie, gelufod, gelufoda, gelufode, gelufodes, gelufodne; luncian: luncodon; lusian: lusaþ, lustfulliađ, lustfullian, lustfulliende, lustfullige, lustfullode, lustfullodon, lutiađ, lutian, lutie, lutiende, lutige, lutode, lutodest, lysta, lytlađ, lytleđ, lytiađ, lytian, lytliende, lytlige, lytligen, lytlode, maca, macađ, macast, macaþ, maced, maciađ, macian, macie, maciende, macige, macod, macodan, macode, macodon; lustfullian: gelustfulađ, gelustfullađ, gelustfullast, gelustfullaþ, gelustfulliađ, gelustfullian, gelustfulliende, gelustfullige, gelustfullod, gelustfullodan, gelustfullode, gelustfullodes, gelustfullodest, gelustfullodon; liġtian: gelutian; lystan: gelystađ; lyġtian: gelytlađ, gelytiađ, gelytian, gelytlie, gelytlige, gelytlod, gelytlode; macian: gemacađ, gemaciađ, gemacian, gemacie, gemacod, gemacode, gemacodon; mađelian: maþelaþ, maþeliaþ; maffian: maffa, maffiađ; magian: magie, magode; mamrian: mamriađ, manađ, manast, manaþ; mangian: gemangode; manian: gemanian; manigfealdian: gemanifealdađ, gemanifealdode, gemanige, gemanigfealdaþ, gemanigfealdod, gemanigfealdode, gemanigfealdodest; mannian: gemannian, gemannod, gemanod, gemanode; marcian: gemarcod; mēðegian: gemæðegode; mēðian: mæðige; mægenian: mægena, mænigfealdađ, mænsumiađ, mærađ, mæraþ, mærige, mærsađ, mærsast, mærsaþ, mærsiađ, mærsian, mærsianne, mærsiaþ, mærsie, mærsien, mærsiende, mærsienne, mærsige, mærsod, mærsode, mærsodon, mæssađ, mæssiađ, mæssie, mæssienne, mæssige; mēnsumian: gemænsumađ, gemænsumiađ, gemænsumian, gemænsumianne, gemænsumiende, gemænsumige,*

gemænsuode; **mærian:** gemærie; **mærsian:** gemærsað, gemærsaþ, gemærsiaþ, gemær sien, gemær sige, gemær sod, gemær sodan, gemær sode, gemær sode st, gemær sodon; **mæssian:** gemæssige, gemæssod, gemæssode, gemæ kian; **mætān:** mæta, mætān; **mæðrian:** gemæðrian; **mearcian:** gemearcað, gemearcast, gemearcian, gemearcod, gemearcodan, gemearcode, gemearcodes, gemearcode st, gemearcodon, mearcað, mearciað, mearcian, mearcie, mearcige, mearcode, mearcodon; **mearrian:** mearrigen, medema, medemast, medemian, medemige; **medemian:** gemedemað, gemedemian, gemedemien, gemedemige, gemedemigen, gemedemod, gemedemode, gemedemodest; **meldan:** melda, meldiað, meldian, meldode; **meldian:** gemeldode; **meolcian:** meolcige; **mēsan:** mesa, mesan; **metgian:** gemetgað, gemetgaþ, gemetgian, gemetgianne, gemetgie, gemetgien, gemetgiende, gemetgige, gemetgod, gemetgode, gemetgode st; **metian:** gemetie, gemetige, gemetod; **metsian:** gemetsod; **mettian:** gemettige; **meðian:** meðie; **mīclian:** gemiclað, gemiclast, gemicliað, **mīdlian:** **midðeahtian:** midþeahtien; **midðolian:** midþolian; **midstōdian:** midsiþige; **mildian:** mildode; **milesian:** milesian; **miltsian:** gemiltsað, gemiltsast, gemiltsiað, gemildsian, gemiltsian, gemiltsianne, gemiltsiaþ, gemiltsie, gemiltsien, gemiltsige, gemiltsigen, gemiltsod, gemiltsode; **minsian:** geminsian; **misbysnian:** misbysniað; **miscalfian:** miscalfað; **miscian:** miscað; **misefesian:** misefesian; **misfadian:** misfadige; **mislician:** mislicað, mislicaþ, misliciað, mislicianne, misliciaþ, mislicie, mislicien, mislicige, mislicode; **mistian:** mistige; **mistīdan:** mistida; **misfīmian:** mistimað, mistimode, mistodon; **mistūcian:** mistucod, mistucode; **miswenian:** miswenige; **miswissian:** miswissige; **miswurðian:** miswurðige, mitta; **mittan:** gemittað; **mōdigan:** modigað, modigian, molsnaþ; **molsnian:** gemolsnaþ, gemolsnian, gemolsnod, gemolsnode; **morgenwacian:** morgenwacode; **mōtian:** gemotað; **mundian:** gemundað, gemundast, gemundian, gemundige, gemundode; **munucian:** munuca; **murcian:** murciað, murciende, myndgað, myndgiað, myndgian, myndgianne, myndgiaþ, mynegað, mynegast, mynegað; **mymerian:** mymerian; **myndgian:** gemyndgað, gemyndgast, gemyndgiað, gemyndgian, gemyndgien, gemyndgige, gemyndgod, gemyndgode, gemyndgodon; **mynegian:** gemynegað, gemynegian, gemynegod, gemynegode, gemynegodon; **mynetian:** gemynetige; **mynian:** gemynað; **nacian:** nacod, nacoda, nacodan, nacode, nacodon, nacodre; **namian:** genamod, genamode; **næglīan:** genæglod, nægla; **nēadian:** geneadiað, geneadige, geneadod, geneadode, geneadodon, geneadodum; **nearwian:** genearwað, genearwod, genearwode; **nemnan:** genemnod, genemnode; **nēodian:** geneodie, geneodige; **nestan:** nestað, nestige; **nestlian:** nestliað; **nistan:** nistað, nistiaþ; **nistlan:** nistlað, niwað; **nīðan:** niða, niðeriað, niðerodan; **niðerian:** geniðerað, geniðerast, geniðeriað, geniðerige, geniðerod, geniðerodest; **nīwian:** geniwianne, geniwod, geniwode, geniwodon, geniþeraþ, geniþerod, geniþerode; **notian:** genotod, genotodne; **nŷdðēowigan:** nydþeowige, nyttað, nyttiað, nyttienne, nyttige, nyttigen; **nyttian:** genyttod; **ofācsian:** ofacsian; **ofearmian:** ofearmað, ofearmian; **oferblissian:** oferblissað, oferblissiað, oferblissian, oferblissiaþ, oferblissie, oferblissige; **ofergapian:** ofergapige; **ofergitolian:** ofergitolinde; **ofergumian:** ofergumige; **oferhelian:** oferhelast, oferhelian, oferhelie; **oferhelmian:** oferhelmað; **oferhergan:** oferhergodan; **oferhlēoðrian:** oferhleoðrað; **oferhogian:** oferhogað, oferhogaþ, oferhogiað, oferhogian, oferhogie, oferhogienne, oferhogige; **oferhygdgian:** oferhygdgað; **ofermōdgian:** ofermodgað, ofermodgast, ofermodgaþ, ofermodgiað, ofermodgian, ofermodgiende, ofermodgode; **oferrīcsian:** oferrīcsian; **oferscēawian:** oferscēawað, oferscēawian, oferscēawige, oferscēawigen; **oferseglīan:** oferseglode; **ofertrahtnian:** ofertrahtnian; **ofertrūwian:** ofertruwað, offrāð; **oferwenian:** oferwenodne; **offrian:** geoffrað, geoffrast, geoffriað, geoffrian, geoffriaþ, geoffrie, geoffrien, geoffrige, geoffrod,

*geoffrode, geoffrodest, geoffrodon; ofhearmian: ofhearmode; ofhingrian: ofhingrod, ofhingrode; oflangian: oflangod; oflician: oflicige, oflicode; ofmyrðrian: ofmyrðrodon; ofnēadian: ofneadian; ofsceamian: ofsceamian; ofscotian: ofscotian, ofscotod; ofsetnian: ofsetnode; ofsmorian: ofsmorode; ofstician: ofstician, ofsticianne, ofsticod, ofsticode, ofsticodon; oftorfian: oftorfa, oftorfast, oftorfiað, oftorfian, oftorfod, oftorfodan, oftorfode, oftorfodon; ofðefian: ofþefod; ofðrysmian: ofþrymsað; ofðystrian: ofþystrode; ofworpian: ofworpod; ofwundrian: ofwundrod; ðmian: omige; onāfæstnian: onafæstnien; onclifian: onclifiað, onclifiende; onclypian: onclypiende; ondruncnian: ondruncniende; oneardian: oneardað, oneardast, oneardaþ, oneardiað, oneardian, oneardiaþ, oneardige; onfægñian: onfægñian; onfæstnian: onfæstnod; ongēanwiðerian: ongeanwiþeriað; ongefæstnian: ongefæstnod; ongratian: ongratað; onhādian: onhadige; onhagian: onhagað, onhagie, onhagige; onhātian: onhatode; onhāwian: onhawoden; onhīgian: onhigað, onhige; onhōhsnian: onhohsnode; onhupian: onhupað; onhýrsumian: onhýrsumode; onlōcian: onlocað, onlociað, onlocian, onlocie, onlocien, onlociende, onlocige, onlocode, onlocoden, onlocodon; onsceortian: onsceortiað; onscunian: onscunað, onscunast, onscunaþ, onscuniað, onscunian, onscunianne, onscuniaþ, onscunie, onscunien, onscuniende, onscunienne, onscunige, onscunigen; onstyrian: onstyrað, onstyriað, onstyrian; onðenian: onþenian, onþracige, onþracode, openað, openast, openaþ, openiað, openian, openiaþ, openiende, openige, openode, openodon; onðracian: onðracige; onðunian: onþunian; onwunian: onwunað, onwunast, onwunaþ, onwuniað, onwunian, onwuniaþ, onwunie, onwuniende, onwunige, onwunode, onwunodon; openian: geopenað, geopenast, geopenaþ, geopeniað, geopenian, geopenianne, geopeniaþ, geopenie, geopenige, geopenod, geopenode, geopenodest, geopenodon, geopenodum; orðian: orðað, orðaþ, orðiað, ortruwað; ortrūwian: geortruwað, geortruwian, geortruwige, geortruwod; oðēhtian: oðehtian; oððingian: oðþingian; pīlian: gepilod; pīnian: gepinod; pinsian: pinsað, pinsiende, pinsige, pinsode; pīpian: pipige, plantað, plantast, plantiað, plantian, plantianne, plantige; piporian: gepiporodne; plantian: geplantiaþ, geplantige, geplantod, geplantode, geplantodest, geplatod; pluccian: pluccað, plucciað, pluccian, plucciaþ; portian: portige; prōfian: profast, profianne; prūtian: prutian; pullian: pullige; pūnian: punige; rabbian: rabbian; racian: racað, racige, radienne, ræfnað, ræfnige, ræfnode; radian: geradian, geradod; rāfian: gerafien; rāsian: rasod; ræfnan: geræfniað, geræfnode; ræswan: ræswa; rēadian: readaþ, readiað, readige; rēafian: gereafað, gereafiað, gereafian, gereafie; rēcelsian: recelsa; recenian: gerecenod; regolian: regolige; remian: remiende, renað, reniað, renian, renodest; rēnian: gerenað, gerenian, gerenod, gerenodan, gerenode, gerenodes, gerenodne, gerenodra; rēodian: reodiende, reodode, reorda, reordiað, reordige, reordode; rēonian: gereoniaþ, gereonode, gereonodon; reordan: gereordað; reordian: gereordaþ, gereordiað, gereordian, gereordianne, gereordie, gereordige, gereordigen, gereordod, gereordodan, gereordode, gereordodon; repsan: repsa, repsan, restað, restaþ, repiaþ; restan: gerestod; rēðian: reðige; rīcsian: ricsað, ricsast, ricsaþ, ricsiað, ricsian, ricsianne, ricsiaþ, ricsie, ricsiende; rihtan: gerihtað; rihtwīsian: gerihtwisað, gerihtwisast, gerihtwisiað, gerihtwisan, gerihtwisiaþ, gerihtwisie, gerihtwisige, gerihtwisod, gerihtwisode, gerihtwisodne; rīpian: geripod, geripode; roccian: roccode, rotað, rotaþ, rotian, rotien, rotige, rotode, rotodon; rogian: rogian; rotian: gerotaþ; rudian: rudaþ; rūmian: ruma, rumað, rumod, rumode; sacian: sacað, sacian, sacie, saciende; sadelian: gesadelod, gesadelode; sadian: gesadod, sadað, sadian, sadige; salletan: salletað, samnað, samnast, samnige, samnodan, samnode, samnorest, samnodon, sargað, sargast, sargiað, sargian, sargiende, sargige,*

*sargode*; **samnian**: *gesamnað, gesamnaþ, gesamniað, gesamnian, gesamniaþ, gesamnie, gesamnien, gesamniende, gesamnige, gesamnigen, gesamnod, gesamnodan, gesamnode, gesamnoden, gesamnodon, gesamnodum*; **sārgian**: *gesargod, gesargode, gesargodne*; **sāwlian**: *sawlige, scamað*; **sēdian**: *sædige*; **sēftian**: *gesætað*; **scamian**: *gescamian, gescamien, gescamige, gescamigen*; **scearian**: *sceara*; **scearpian**: *scearpige*; **sceaðian**: *gesceaðian, gesceawað, gesceawast, gesceawaþ, gesceawiað, gesceawian, gesceawige, gesceawigen, gesceawod, gesceawode, gesceawodne, gesceawodon, gesceawodum, gesceaþian*; **scēawian**: *sceawað, sceawast, sceawaþ, sceawiað, sceawian, sceawianne, sceawiaþ, sceawie, sceawien, sceawienne, sceawige, sceawigen, sceawodan, sceawode, sceawodon*; **scēon**: *sceona, sceonde, scewað, scewiað*; **scimerian**: *scimerað*; **scīmian**: *scimodon, scipa, scipode*; **scīnefrian**: *scinefrian*; **scipian**: *gescipode*; **scirian**: *scirað*; **scorian**: *scoriað*; **scortian**: *scortige*; **scotian**: *gescotað*; **scrēadian**: *gescreadod*; **scrūtian**: *scrutniað, scrutnian, scrutniende, scrutnodon*; **scunian**: *scunian, scunien, scumienne, scunode, scylða, scylðað, scylðaþ, scyldie, scyldige, scyldigen*; **scyldian**: *gescyldað*; **scypian**: *scypa*; **sealfian**: *sealfa, sealfode*; **sealmian**: *sealmiað, sealmiaþ, sealmige*; **sealmlofian**: *sealmlofiað*; **sēarian**: *searað, seariað, searian*; **searwian**: *searwa, searwað, seglast, seglian, seglianne, seglode, seglodon, sehta, sehtað*; **seglan**: *geseglian*; **sehtian**: *gesehtodan*; **seofian**: *seofað, seofiað, seofige*; **seomian**: *seomað, seomaþ, seomian, seomode, seomodon*; **sēonian**: *seonod, seonode, seowa, seowað, seowede, seowian*; **sēowan**: *geseowod*; **setlan**: *setlan, setlaþ*; **sibban**: *gesibbað*; **sibbian**: *gesibbast, gesibbian, gesibbianne, gesibbie, gesibbiga, gesibbode, gesibbodne*; **sicerian**: *sicera, sicerað*; **sicettan**: *sicettað*; **sīclian**: *gesiclod, gesiclode, siclað*; **sīdian**: *gesidode*; **sigerian**: *sigera, sigerode*; **sigorian**: *sigorað, sigoriende*; **simblian**: *simblian, simliende*; **sinewealtian**: *sinewealta*; **sīþian**: *sipað, sipige, siþað, siþast, siþian, siþiaþ, siþie, siþien, siþiende, siþige, siþode, siþodon*; **sīðian**: *gesidod, sidað, siðað, siðast, siðiað, siðian, siðiaþ, siðie, siðien, siðiende, siðige, siðigen, siðode, siðoden, siðodest, siðodon*; **slapian**: *slapað, slapaþ, slapige*; **slāwian**: *slawige, slawode*; **slidrian**: *slidrien*; **smacian**: *gesmacode*; **smalian**: *smala*; **smēagan**: *smeagað, smeagaþ, smeagian*; **smearcian**: *smearcian, smearcode*; **smerian**: *gesmerien, gesmerigen, gesmerod*; **smēðan**: *smeðað, smeðe, smeðiende, smeriað, smerige, smeþað, smeþie*; **smeðian**: *gesmeþie, gesmeþiende, gesmeþode, smeþiende*; **smittian**: *smiðian, smiðode, smittodan*; **smiðian**: *gesmiðodum*; **smocian**: *smociað, smociaþ, smociende*; **smorian**: *smorað*; **snytrian**: *snytrian*; **snyðian**: *snyþige*; **socian**: *socige*; **solian**: *solap*; **soppian**: *soppige, sorgað, sorgaþ, sorgiað, sorgian, sorgianne, sorgiaþ, sorgie, sorgiende, sorgienne, sorgige, sorgode, sorgodon*; **sorgian**: *gesorgod*; **sōðian**: *gesoðian, gesoðige, gesoðode*; **sparian**: *gespariaþ, sparað, sparaþ, sparie, sparienne, sparige*; **spātlian**: *spatlige*; **spērtlan**: *spærtiað*; **spearlian**: *spearmlode, spelað, speliað, spelige*; **spelian**: *gespelian*; **spellian**: *spella, spellende, spelliað, spellian, spelliaþ, spelliende, spellodan, spellode, spellodon, spelode*; **spilian**: *spiliað*; **sprēawlian**: *spreawlige*; **stafian**: *stafa, stafode, stalað, stalap, stalie, stalige, stalodest*; **stālian**: *gestalian, gestalie, gestalodes*; **stancrian**: *stancrige*; **starian**: *gestarode*; **stæððan**: *gestæþþige*; **stearcian**: *stearca, stearcode*; **stearlian**: *stearlige, stefna, stefnode, sticað, sticast, sticaþ, sticiað, sticien, sticode, sticoden, sticodon*; **stefnian**: *gestefniað, gestefnode*; **stician**: *gesticod, gesticode*; **stīfian**: *stifie*; **stigian**: *gestigað*; **stihtan**: *gestihtende, gestihtod, gestihtode, gestihtodes, gestihtodon, gestihþode*; **strācian**: *straca, stracað, stracien*; **strangian**: *gestrangað, gestrangap, gestrangiað, gestrangian, gestrangiaþ, gestrangie, gestrangien, gestrangienne, gestrangige, gestrangigen, gestrangod, gestrangode, gestrangodest, gestrangodon*; **strēlian**: *stræliað, strælien, stræligen, strangað, strangap, strangiaþ, strangie, strangige,*

*strangod*; **strēwian**: streawiaþ, strewiað, strudiað; **strūdian**: gestrudiaþ, gestrudiað; **strȳndan**: strynda;  
**stūpian**: stupað, stupian; **stȳlan**: stylien, styrað, styriað, styrian, styriaþ, styrien, styriende, styrige, styrode,  
sugian, sugigen, sugode; **styrian**: gestyrað, gestyrede, gestyrod; **sugian**: gesugiað, gesugian, gesugode;  
**sūrian**: surode; **swāmian**: swamode; **swaðian**: swaða; **swāeran**: swæra; **sweartian**: gesweartode,  
sweartodon; **sweotolian**: gesweotelian; **swētan**: sweta, swetan, swetast; **sweðrian**: sweðraþ, sweðrian,  
sweðriende, sweðrode, sweotolað; **swician**: geswicap; **swīðian**: swiðige, swiðrian, swiðrode, swigað,  
swigaþ, swigiað, swigie, swigien, swigiene, swigige, swigodan; **swīðorian**: geswiðrað, geswiðrod; **swīgian**:  
geswigiað, geswigie, geswigige, geswigode, geswiþraþ; **swilian**: swilige; **swinsian**: swinsað, swinsiað,  
swinsiaþ, swinsigende; **swipian**: swipa, swipode, swiþiað, swiþie; **swodrian**: swodrode; **swornian**:  
swornodon; **sylvian**: sylvian; **syblian**: symblað, symbliað, syndrað, syndriað, syndrian, syndrie, syndriende,  
syndrienne, syndrige, syngað, syngast, syngaþ, syngiað, syngian, syngianne, syngiaþ, syngie, syngien,  
syngiende, syngienne, syngige, syngodan, syngode, syngoden, syngodest, syngodon, synnie, synnige,  
tacnað, tacnaþ, tacniað, tacnian, tacniaþ, tacniende, tacnod, tacnode, tacnoden, tacnodon; **syndrian**:  
gesyndrige, gesyndrod, gesyndrode; **syngian**: gesyngað, gesyngiað, gesyngian, gesyngie, gesyngige,  
gesyngod, gesyngodan, gesyngode, gesyngoden, gesyngodon; **synnian**: gesynnigiað, gesynnige; **tācnian**:  
getacnað, getacnaþ, getacniað, getacnian, getacniaþ, getacnie, getacnien, getacniende, getacnige,  
getacnod, getacnodan, getacnode, getacnoden, getacnodon; **tācnan**: tæcnað, tæcnie; **tēlan**: getælede,  
tælað, tælaþ, tælige; **tātan**: tætaþ; **talian**: getalod, getalode; **tāwian**: getawod, getawode; **tealtian**:  
tealtian, tealtiende; **tealtrian**: tealtrien, tealtrige; **tearflian**: tearflode; **tēarian**: tearige, telga, temað,  
temaþ, temian; **telgian**: getelgod, getelgode; **temian**: getemian, getemode, getemodon; **temprian**:  
getemprod; **tennan**: tennaþ, teoðiað, teoðige, teohha, teohhað, teohhaþ, teohhiað, teohhode, teohhodes,  
teohhodon; **teohhian**: geteohhod, geteohhode, geteohhodon; **tēonian**: teonað, teorað, teorian, teorie,  
teoriende, teorige, teorode, teoþiað, teoþige, tiðað, tiðast, tiðaþ, tiðiað, tiðian; **tēorian**: geteorað, geteoraþ,  
geteoriað, geteorian, geteoriaþ, geteorie, geteorien, geteoriende, geteorige, geteorigen, geteorod; **tēoðian**:  
geteoðian, geteoðige, geteoðode; **tīdan**: tidige, tiðige, tiðode, tiðodon, tihtlige, tila, tilað, tilaþ, tiliad, tilian,  
tilianne, tiliap, tilie, tilien, tiliene, tilige, tiligen, tilode, tilodon; **tīhtlian**: getihtloda; **tilian**: getilað,  
getilaþ, getilian, getilien, getilige, getilod; **tīncian**: tinclað, tintregað, tintregaþ, tintrege, tintregiað,  
tintregiaþ, tintregie, tintregienne, tintregige, tintregode, titelode, tiþað, tiþian, tiþienne, tiþige, tiþode,  
tiþodon; **tīntregian**: getintregað, getintregian, getintregod, getintregode, getintregodon; **tītelian**:  
getitelode; **tīðian**: getiðað, getiðiað, getiðian, getiðie, getiðige, getiðod, getiðode; **tōclifian**: toclifige;  
**tōclifrian**: toclifrod; **tōdihmian**: todihmodon; **tōfēsian**: tofesiaþ, tofesiað; **tōgānan**: togænaþ; **tōgeclifian**:  
togeclifige; **tōgelaðian**: togelaðað; **togian**: togoden; **tōhaccian**: tohaccode; **tōhopian**: tohopað, tohopiað;  
**tōliðian**: toliðað, toliðode, toliþode; **tōlōcian**: tolocað, tolociende; **tōmearcian**: tomearcod; **torfian**:  
getorfod, getorfode; **torhtian**: torhta; **torrian**: torra; **tōsyndrian**: tosyndraþ, tosyndrodest; **tōtorfian**:  
totorfod, trahtian, trahtnað, trahtnian, trahtniende, trahtnienne, trahtnigen, trahtnode, trahtnodon,  
trahtode, treagiende; **trahtian**: getrahtod; **trahtnian**: getrahtniað, getrahtnian, getrahtnod, getrahtnode;  
**træglian**: træglian; **trēagian**: getreagode; **treddian**: treddian, treddode; **tregian**: tregiað, tregienne,  
tregod; **trendlian**: trendla, treowað, treowast, treowiað, treowodest; **trēowan**: getreowað, getreowast,  
getreowiað, getreowian, getreowige; **trēowsian**: getreowsoden, getreowsodon; **trucian**: trucað, trucaþ,  
truciað; **trumian**: getrumast, getrumodest; **truwian**: getruwodon; **trymian**: getrymian; **tumbian**: tumbode;

**twēogan:** tweogað, tweogaþ, tweogiað, tweogienne; **twiccian:** twiccað, twiccian; **twinclian:** twinclian;  
**twislían:** twislíað; **tyrnan:** getyrnað; **tyrwan:** tyrwiað, tyrwiaþ; **tyslian:** tysliað, tyslian; **týtan:** tytaph;  
**ðaccian:** geþaccode; **ðacian:** ðaca; **ðafian:** geþafað, geþafaþ, geþafiað, geþafiað, geþafian, geþafianne,  
geðafianne, geþafien, geþafiende, geþafienne, geþafige, geþafigen, geþafod, geþafodan, geþafode,  
geþafodest, geþafodon, geðafað, geðafast, geðafiað, geðafian, geðafie, geðafiende, geðafige, geðafod,  
geðafodan, geðafode, geðafodest, geðafodon; **ðamettan:** þametaþ, þancað, þancast, þancaþ, þanciað,  
þancian, þancie, þancien, þanciende, þancienne; **ðancian:** geðancodon, geðancian, geðancode, geþancie,  
geþancod, geþancode, geþancodon, geþeahtiende, geþeahtode, geþeahtodon, ðancað, ðanciað, ðancian,  
ðancie, ðancien, ðanciende, ðancige, ðancode, ðancodon; **ðānian:** ðaniað; **ðāwian:** þawianne; **ðærnian:**  
þærnode; **ðeahťian:** ðeahťiað, ðeahťodon; **ðearfan:** geþearfod, geþeawod, geþeawode, geþeawodon;  
**ðēawian:** geðeawode; **ðefian:** geþefien, geþegnod, geþeodod, geþeowien, geþeowige, geþeowod,  
geþeowode, geþingiað, geþingian; **ðefian:** þefian; **ðegan:** þegiað, þegnað, þegniað, þegnienne, þeofian,  
þeostrað, þeostrodan, þeowað, þeowast, þeowaþ, þeowiað, þeowian, þeowianne, þeowiaþ, þeowie,  
þeowien, þeowiende, þeowienne, þeowige, þeowigen, þeowodan, þeowode, þeowodest, þeowodon;  
**ðegnian:** ðegna, ðegnað, ðegnian, ðegnode, ðegnodon; **ðenian(ge):** geþenede, geðenode, ðeniað, ðenode,  
ðenodon, þenode; **ðēofian:** geðeofige; **ðēostrian:** geðeostrað, geðeowod, geðeowode, geðeowtod;  
**ðēowian:** ðeowað, ðeowast, ðeowiað; **ðēowracian:** þeowraca, þeowracað, þeowracaþ; **ðilian:** þilianne;  
**ðingian:** geþingie, geþingienne, geþingige, geþingod, geþingodan, geþingode, geþingodon, geþingodre,  
geþolað, geþoliað, geþolian, geþolianne, geþolie, geþolienne, geþolige; **ðocerian:** þocerodan, þolað,  
þolast, þolaþ, þoliað, þolian, þolianne, þoliaþ, þolie, þolien, þoliende, þolienne, þolige, þoligen, þolodan,  
þolode, þolodest; **ðolian:** geþoligie, geþolod, geþolode, geþolodest, geþolodon, ðolodon; **ðornian:**  
ðornige; **ðoterian:** þoterað, þoteriað; **ðracian:** þraciende, þrafað, þrafige; **ðrafian:** geþrafod, geþreatað,  
geþreatast, geþreatian, geþreatige, geþreatod, geþreatodne, geþreatodon, ðrafodon; **ðrēagan:** þreagiað,  
þreatað, þreatast, þreatiað, þreatian, þreatie, þreatiende, þreatige; **ðrēapian:** ðreapian, þreapian;  
**ðrēatian:** geðreatað, geðreatast, geðreataþ, geðreatian, geðreatige, geðreatod, geðreatode, geðreatodon,  
ðgeðrowian, geðrowod, geðrowode, geðrowodon; **ðrēatnian:** þreatniað, þreatod, þreatode, þreatodon,  
þreodode, þrowað, þrowast, þrowaþ, þrowiað, þrowian, þrowianne, þrowiaþ, þrowie, þrowien, þrowiende,  
þrowienne; **ðreodian:** geþreodode; **ðrīstian:** geþristian, geþrowian, geþrowigen, geþrowod, geþrowode,  
geþrowodest, geþrowodon, geþunrað, geþwærað, geþwærast; **ðrōwian:** ðrowað, ðrowast, ðrowiað,  
ðrowian, ðrowien, ðrowiende, ðrowienne, ðrowige, ðrowigen, ðrowode, ðrowodon; **ðūfian:** þufaþ;  
**ðunian:** þunað, þuniaþ, þunrað, þunrie, þunrige; **ðunrian:** geðunrað; **ðurhborian:** þurhborian;  
**ðurhðyrelían:** ðurhðyrelige; **ðurhsmēagan:** þurhsmēageaþ, þurhwunað, þurhwunast, þurhwuniað,  
þurhwunian, þurhwunianne, þurhwuniaþ, þurhwunie, þurhwunien, þurhwuniende; **ðurhwunian:**  
ðurhwunað, ðurhwunast, ðurhwunaþ, ðurhwuniað, ðurhwunian, ðurhwuniende, ðurhwunige,  
ðurhwunigen, ðurhwunode, ðurhwunodon; **ðwastrian:** þwastrian; **ðwārian:** geðwærað, geðwærað,  
geðwæriað; **ðwēorian:** geþweorod; **ðynnian:** geþynnige, geþynnod, geþynnode, gisyngað; **ðyrlian:**  
ðyrlige; **uferian:** geuferað, geuferiað, geuferod, geuferode, geuferodne, uferað, uferaþ; **unārwurðian:**  
unarwurðiað; **unāmtigian:** unāmtige; **unclānsian:** geunclānsað, geunclānsie; **undercrammian:**  
undercrammodon; **underplantian:** underplantode, underplantodest; **underðenian:** underþenaþ;  
**underwreðian:** underwreðode; **ungerōtsian:** ungerōtsod; **unhāðian:** unhadod; **unhālian:** unhala,

*unhalgod, unhalian; uninseglían: uninseglodon; unmynegian: unmynegode, unrotsað, unrotsast, unrotsiað, unrotsian, unrotsiende, unrotsige, unrotsod, unrotsode, unrotsodon; unrōtsian: geunrotsað, geunrotsast, geunrotsiað, geunrotsian, geunrotsie, geunrotsige, geunrotsigen, geunrotsod, geunrotsodð, geunrotsode, geunrotsodest; unsibbian: unsibbaþ; unsyngian: unsyngian; untfigan: untigað, untreowsige; untrēowsian: geuntreowsige, geuntreowsode; untrumian: geuntrumað, geuntrumiað, geuntrumian, geuntrumiap, geuntrumige, geuntrumod, geuntrumode, geuntrumodne; unweorðian: geunweorþod; unwlitegian: geunwlitegað; unyðgian: unyþgiende; ūtæðmian: utæðmað, utlagode, utlagodon; ūtian: utode; ūtlagian: geutlagiað; wacian: gewacode; wafian: wafað, wafiað; wagian: wagiað, wagiende, wagode, wagodon, wanað, wanast, wanaþ; wancian: wancode; wandian: wandast, wandiað, wandian, wandianne, wandie, wandien; wandrian: wandrige; wanian: gewanast, gewanaþ, gewaniað, gewanian, gewanie, gewanige, gewanigen, gewanod, gewanode, gewanodes, gewanodest, waniað, wanian, wanie, waniende, wanienne, wanige, wanodan, wanode, wanodest, wanodon; wansian: wansiað, wansiaþ, wansie; wapelian: wapelige, warað; warian: gewarian; warnian: gewarnað, gewarnast, gewarniað, gewarnian, gewarnige, gewarnod, gewarnode; wæðlian: wædlað, wædlaþ, wædlið, wædliap, wædlige, wædliigen, wædlode, wæterað, wæterige; wæpnian: gewæpnað, gewæpnige, gewæpnod, gewæpnoda, gewæpnode, gewæpnodon, gewæpnodra, gewæpnodum; wæterian: gewæterian, gewæterode; wættian: wættige; wealdian: wealdaþ; wealian: wealige, weallige; weallian: geweallode; wealwian: wealwað, wealwiað, wealwian, wealwiende, wealwode; weardian: weardað, weardaþ, weardiað, weardian, weardien, weardode, weardodon, wearmað, wearmiað, wearmianne, wearmod, wearmode, wearmodon; wearmian: gewearmode; webbian: webba; wederian: wedera; welgelician: welgelicod; weligian: weliga, weligað, weligaþ; wellician: wellicode; wenian: gewenað, gewenie, gewenige, gewenod, gewenode; wēodian: weodian, weorðað, weorðast, weorðaþ, weorðiað, weorðian, weorðianne, weorðiaþ, weorðie, weorðien, weorðienne, weorðige, weorðigen, weorðod, weorðodan, weorðode, weorðodon; weorðian: geweorðað, geweorðast, geweorðaþ, geweorðian, geweorðie, geweorðige, geweorðod, geweorðode, geweorðodon; weormian: weormode, weornað, weorniað, weornie, weormiende; weornian: geweornode, geweorþað, geweorþaþ, geweorþod, geweorþode, geweorþodest; weoxian: weoxa, werga, wergað, wergiað, wergian; wērgian: gewergað, gewergod; werian: werode; werodian: weroda; wiccian: wiccige, wiciað, wicnige, wicode, wicodon; wīcian: gewiciað, gewician, gewicie; wīcnian: gewicnode, gewicod, gewicode; wīdian: wida; wīðlan: wiðlað, widlast; wīdlian: gewidlian, gewidlige, gewidlode; wīdmærsian: gewidmærsað, gewidmærsede, gewidmærsian, gewidmærsiaþ, gewidmærsod, gewidmærsodan, gewidmærsode, gewidmærsodre; wīfian: gewifað, gewifte, gewifige, gewifod, gewifode, gewifodon; wīgian: wiga, wigod; wilcumian: wilcuma; wilian: wilige, willie, willige, wilnað, wilnast, wilnaþ, wilniað, wilnian, wilnianne, wilniap, wilnie, wilnien, wilniende, wilnienne, wilnige, wilnigen, wilnodan, wilnode, wilnoden, wilnodest, wilnodon; willian: gewillað, gewillian; wilnian: gewilnað, gewilnast, gewilnaþ, gewilniað, gewilnian, gewilniap, gewilnie, gewilnien, gewilniende, gewilnienne, gewilnige, gewilnigen, gewilnod, gewilnodan, gewilnode, gewilnodest, gewilnodon, wilna; wincettan: wincettað, wincie, winciende, wincige; wincian: wincað; windwian: gewindwod; wīnhrēafetian: winhreaftiaþ; wīnreopan: winreopað, wisað, wisast, wisap, wisiað, wisie, wisien, wisige; wīsian: gewisað, gewisast, gewisian, gewisod; wisnian: wisnað, wisnode, wisode, wisodon, wissiað, wissian, wissode, wistfulliað, wistfullian; wīssian: gewissiað, gewissian, gewissianne, gewissode; wistfullian: gewistfullian, gewistfullien,*

gewistfullode; **witegian**: gewitegod, gewitegode, gewitegodon; **witnian**: gewitnige, gewitnigen, gewitnod, gewitnodan, gewitnode, gewitnodon, gewitnodre, gewitnodum; **wiðcostian**: wiðcostode; **wiððingian**: wiððingian; **wiðerbrocian**: wiðerbrocað, wiðerbrociað; **wiðerian**: wiðeriað, wiðerige, wiðerodon; **wiðersacian**: wiðersacað; **wiðerweardian**: wiðerweardiað; **wiðheardian**: wiðheardian; **wiðhogian**: wiðhogode; **wiðsceorian**: wiðsceorað, wiðþingian, wiðþingode, wifað, wifaþ, wifienne, wifige, wifod, wifode, wifodon; **wiðwiðerian**: wiðwiðerian; **wlacian**: wlacað, wlacian; **wlancian**: wlancaþ; **wlātian**: wlatað, wlatap; **wlitigian**: gewlitigað; **woffian**: woffie, woffiende, woffode; **wōgian**: wogað, wogiað; **wordlian**: wordliap; **worþian**: worpað, worþigen, worþod; **wracian**: wraca; **wracnian**: wracnode, wracnodon, wracode, wracodon; **wraxlian**: wraxlode; **wræclāstian**: wræclastaþ, wræclastode; **wræcsiðdian**: wræcsiðdiende, wræcsiðodon, wræcsiþiende, wræcsiþienne; **wrēnsian**: wrænsiað, wrænsiaþ; **wreðian**: wreðiað, wreþian, wreþiende, wridode; **wrīdian**: gewridode; **writian**: writap; **wrixlan**: wrixlað, wrixliad, wrixlian, wrixlie, wrixliende; **wudian**: wudige, wuldorbeaga, wuldorbeagienne, wuldorbeagode, wuldorfullað, wuldorfulliað, wuldorfulliaþ, wuldorfullie, wuldrað, wuldrast, wuldraþ, wuldriað, wuldrian, wuldriaþ, wuldrie, wuldrien, wuldriende, wuldrienne, wuldrige, wuldriegen, wuldrodan, wuldrode, wuldrodon; **wuldorbēagian**: gewuldorbeagað, gewuldorbeagaþ, gewuldorbeagiað, gewuldorbeagod, gewuldorbeagode, gewuldorbeagode; **wuldorfullian**: gewuldorfullod, gewuldorfullode; **wuldrian**: gewuldrast, gewuldraþ, gewuldriað, gewuldriaþ, gewuldrige, gewuldrod, gewuldroda, gewuldrode; **wullian**: wulla, wullaþ, wunað, wunast, wunaþ, wundað, wundast, wundaþ, wundiað, wundian, wundianne, wundiaþ, wundie, wundienne, wundige, wundigen, wundode, wundodest, wundodon, wundrað, wundrast, wundriað, wundrian, wundrienne, wundriaþ, wundrie, wundrien, wundriende, wundrienne; **wundian**: gewundað, gewundaþ, gewundiað, gewundian, gewundie, gewundige, gewundigen, gewundod, gewundodan, gewundode, gewundoden, gewundodne, gewundodon; **wundrian**: gewundrað, gewundriað, gewundriaþ, gewundrod, gewuniað, gewunian, gewuniaþ, gewunie, gewunien, gewunige, gewunigen, gewunod; **wunian**: gewunað, gewunaþ; **wyrgan**: wyrgað, wyrgiað; **wyrsian**: wyrsa, wyrsað, wyrsode, wyrsodon, wyrþige; **wyrtian**: gewyrtod, gewyrtodne; **wyrtrūmian**: gewyrtrūmige; **wyrtwalian**: wyrtwalian; **wyrðan**: gewyrðod, gewyrðode; **yfelian**: gefelian, gefelige; **yfelsacian**: gefelsacode; **yfelsian**: yfelsað; **yfelwilnian**: yfelwilnian, yfelwilnode; **ymbfrætewian**: ymbfrætewode; **ymbhēapian**: ymbheapod; **ymbhogian**: ymbhogige; **ymblofian**: ymblofiað; **ymbscēawian**: ymbsceawodan, yrfewardast, yrfewardod, yrfewardast, yrfewardiað, yrfewardiaþ, yrfewardige; **ymbðeahtian**: ymbðeahtiað; **yrfewardian**: geyrfewardað, geyrfewardiað, geyrfewardiaþ; **ȳstan**: ystige, ypast; **ȳðan**: yðodon, yfelige, yþiað, þaccodest, þafað, þafiað, þafien, þafienne, þafodest; **ȳðgian**: yðgiende, yðgodan, yðgode, yðgodon.

#### 5. 4. Step 2: Validation of A-H class 2 weak verbs

In this section, the results of the lemmatisation with the canonical endings are compared with the information provided by the lexicographical sources in order to validate the lemmatised forms. The source for the validation of the forms with lemmas from the letter A-H is the *Dictionary of Old English A-H*. A similar validation process has been applied



than the one presented in Section 4. 4. in Chapter 4 for class 1 weak verbs. The three tasks included in Step 2 of the methodology are exemplified below with the validation of the forms lemmatised with the class 2 weak verb *friðian* ‘to make peace’.

First, this verb is looked up in the online version of the dictionary. The information regarding the lemma *friðian* is found in three separate entries in the dictionary: *friþian*, *gefriþod* and *gefriþian* which need to be revised. Then, the comparison of the attested spellings listed in the dictionary entries for this lemma with the results of the canonical lemmatisation culminates in the validation of the twenty forms that had been lemmatised by means of the queries with the canonical endings: *friðað*, *friðige*, *gefriðað*, *friðian*, *friðie*, *friþast*, *friþian*, *friþige*, *friþode*, *gefriða*, *gefriðige*, *gefriþige*, *gefriðast*, *gefriðian*, *gefriþianne*, *gefriðie*, *gefriðod*, *gefriðode*, *gefriðodon*, *gefriþað* and *gefriþod*. These forms are also attested in the DOE for the lemma *friðian* ‘to make peace’. The third task targets the inflectional forms with non-canonical spellings that are attested for this lemma in the DOE. This task results in the addition of twenty-six non-canonical inflectional forms to the inventory: *freoðade*, *freoðiaþ*, *freoðode*, *freoþað*, *freoþige*, *freoþode*, *friþion*, *fryðian*, *fryðie*, *fryðion*, *gefreoðade*, *gefreoðast*, *gefreoðod*, *gefreoðode*, *gefreoðodest*, *gefreoþa*, *gefreoþad*, *gefreoþade*, *gefreoþode*, *gefriðadest*, *gefriðed*, *gefriðedu*, *gefriðode*, *gefriðode*, *gefriþedum*, *gefryðode*.

These three tasks are repeated as many times as class 2 weak lemmas are identified in the database. Overall, the comparison with the DOE validates the eighty-nine percent of the lemmatisations with canonical endings.

In addition, the validation task discards the lemmatisation of *eaðmoda* as a form of the verb *eaðmodian* ‘to humble’ because it is attested in the dictionary as an inflection of the adjective *eaðmod* ‘humble’. Similarly, the inflectional form *huntað* is eliminated from the inventory of the lemma *huntian* ‘to hunt’ on the basis that the DOE includes this spelling as a form of the noun *huntop* ‘hunting’. Furthermore, the form *galap* had been misidentified as a form of the class 2 verb *gālian* ‘to be wanton’ and the analysis of the dictionary clarifies that it actually corresponds to the paradigm of the class VI strong verb *galan* ‘to recite’.

The comparison with this dictionary results in the addition of the following inflectional forms with non-canonical spellings to the inventory of lemmatised class 2 weak forms. In the list, the inflectional forms retrieved from the DOE are preceded by the weak verb (highlighted in bold) that lemmatises them:

**ābarian:** abaredum, abarude, aburod; **ābedecian:** abeþecige; **ābifian:** abeofedan, abifigan, abiofode, abyfode; **ābisgian:** abisegad, abisegan, abisegiað, abisegien, abisegod, abisegode, abisgad, abisgiað, abisgige, abisgong, abisigien, abysegad, abysegiað, abysegian, abysegod, abysegode, abysegodre, abysga, abysgad, abysgað, abysgade, abysgade, abysgadne, abysgaþ, abysgiað, abysgian, abysgiaþ, abysgie, abysgige, abysgion, abysgiyn, abysgod, abysgode, abysgodne, abysgodon, abysgud, abysgude, abysige, abyssegodon; **āblindan:** ablindeð; **āblissian:** ablissad; **āblysian:** ablisige, ablissigen, ablysygen; **āborgian:** aborgige, aborgod, aborgude; **ācealdian:** acealdie; **āclēnsian:** aclænsa, aclænsad, aclænsade, aclænsud, aclænsude, aclensað, aclensede, aclensige, aclensod; **ācleopian:** acliopie, aclypode, aclypude; **ācōlian:** acolad, acolade, acoled, acoledne, akolige; **ācunnian:** accunnades, accunnedon, accunnod, accuta, acuma, acunna, acunnad, acunnade, acunnadest, acunne, acunned, acunnodæn, acunnude, acunnudyst; **ācwician:** acucað, acuciað, acucian, acucige, acucode, acuicode, acwucie, acwycode; **ācwylmian:** acwylmie; **ādēadian:** adæadode, adeadad, adeadað, adeadadon, adeadaþ, adeadedum; **ādēafian:** adeafede; **ādeorcian:** adeorcad; **ādīglan:** adaeglad; **ādīlegian:** adilegarest, adilegud, adilgad, adilgade, adilgade, adilgades, adiligende, adilgod, adilgode, adilgodes, adilgode, adilgodest, adilgodyst, adiligud, adilogod, adilogode, adilogodest, adilogodon, adylegade, adylegode, adylegud, adylgade, adylgarest, adylgod, adylgode, adylgud, adylgude, adyligade, adyligode, adyllogode, adylogode, adelegað, adiglade, adiglæð, adiglæde, adiglian, adigole, adihlienne, adilega, adilegad, adilegeð, adilegedan, adilegede, adileghige, adilegige, adilga, adilga, adilgað, adilgad, adilgæ, adilgas, adilge, adilgeaþ, adilgiað, adilgian, adilgie, adilgien, adiligian, adiligige, adilgiu, adilgyan, adilhgie, adilie, adiligað, adiligades, adiligan, adiligap, adilige, adiligenne, adiligian, adiligie, adiligien, adiligiende, adiligod, adiligode, adilogige, adilian, adylega, adylegað, adylege, adylegiað, adylegian, adylegie, adylegige, adylegod, adylegode, adylegude, adylga, adylgað, adylge, adylgiað, adylgian, adylgie, adylgienne, adylgige, adylgye, adylige, adyligian, adyligige, adyligodan, adylihige, aylegode; **ādimmian:** adimmad; **ādlian(ge):** adliendra, adligendan, adligende, adligendum, hadlað, handlað; **ādrūgian:** adruchedon, adruged, adrugedan, adrugude, adruwede, adruwedon, adruwodun, adruwud, adrigiað, adrowode, adrugad, adrugade, adrugedon, adrugude, adrupode, adrupodon, adruwað, adruwade, adruwaþ, adruwiað, adruwod, adruwod, adruwode, adruwodon, adruwudon, ædrugod; **ādumbian:** adumede, adumba, adumbade, adumbe, adumbede, adumbige, adumbode, adumbode, adumbud, adumbude, ædumbede, ædumbude; **ādwellan:** adwealde, adwellan; **āebbian:** ahebbad; **āfandian:** afandad, afandan, afanddudest, afanded, afandian, afandie, afandigean, afandodes, afandud, afandude, æfandiað, afanda, afandaþ, afandedesta, afandedon, afandest, afandiað, afandian, afandige, afandigen, afandode, afandodon, afandon, afandudest, afandudne, afonded, afondede, afondedest, afondod, afondon, auandod, ofhanda; **āfæstnian:** afæstnad, afæstnian, afæstniað, afæstnige, astæfnod, afæstnad, afæstnado, afæstned, afæstnia, afæstniende, afæstniġ, afæstnigen, afesnadest, afestnað, afestnie, afestnod, afestnode, arfæstnian; **āfættian:** afættodost; **āfeormian:** afeormað, afeorma, afeormad, afeormað, afeormað, afeormadan, afeormade, afeormadne, afeormæð, afeormast, afeormaþ, afeormaþ, afeorme, afeormed, afeormed, afeormiað, afeormiað, afeormian, afeormian, afeormiane, afeormie, afeormige, afeormigean, afeormigenne, afeormod, afeormoda, afeormode, afeormodon, afeormud, afeormude, afeormude, afeormudre, afermað, afermed, afermed, afermede, afermige, afyrmode, afeormigende, afeormodum, afermaþ; **āfeorsian:** afeorsa, afeorsiað, afeorsod, afeorsoddest, afersiaþ, afirsa, afirsad, afirsiað, afirsie, afirsige, afirsod, afirsode,

afysrad, afysria, afysriað, afysrie, afysrie, afysrige, afysrigende, afysrud, afysrude, ofysrede, afeorsast, afeorsie, afysra, afysrad, afysrade, afysradest, afysrian, afysriap, afysriende, afysrige, afysriod, afysrod, afysrode, awysrian; **āferian:** afærde, afere, afered, afered, aferede, aferidae, aferide, aueridae; **āforhtian:** aforhtade, aforhtigende, aforhtedon; **āfrēfran:** afrefed, afrefre, afrefred, afrefred, afrefrede, afrefrede, afrefredne, afrefredon, afrefredu, afrefrende, afrefrian, afrefrie, afrefriende, afrefrige, afrefrod, afrefrode, afrefrudan, afrefran, afrefredan, afrefriað, afrefrian, afroebirdun, afroefred, afroefrede; **āfremdan:** afræmdod, afremedon, afremðae, Afræmdedon, afræmdodæ, aremmedon; **āfūlian:** afulað, afulæd, afulat, afulie, afuliende, afuliendum, afulode, afulodon, afulud; **āfyllian:** afael, afældę, afælla, afælleþ, afelde, afelle, afelled, afelled, affellis, afielde, afilð, afilde, afildon, afillað, afillan, afille, afilled, afilleð, afillede, aful, afullan, afulled, afylde, afyll, afyllð, afyllde, afyllde, afyllen, afylleþ, afyllode, afyllon, afylllyde, auellis, euellis, afellis, afyl, afyl, afylð, afylde, afylde, afylde, afylde, afylde, afyllað, afyllan, afylle, afylled, afylledan, afyllde; **āgālian:** agaledan, agaledon; **āgeolwian:** ageolewedan, ageolewiað, ageologiað, ageolwod; **āgēomrian:** geomorige; **āgtemelēasian:** agemeleasað, agemeleaseþ, agemeleasian, agemeleasiap, agemeleasodost, agemeleasa, agemeleasigað, agemeleasa, agemeleasað, agemeleasedon, agemeleasedu, agemeleasiað, Agimeleasian, agimeleasien, agimeleasige, agimeleasigen, Agimeleasað, agimeleasede, agimeleasiað, agimeleasiap, agimeleasie, agimeleasien, agimeleasige, agimeleasode, agimeleasodost, agimeleasudu; **āgnian(ge):** ægnað, ægnigað, ængað, agnade, agnagað, agnage, agnaged, agnedon, agnegað, agnegæð, agnege, agnegeð, agneges, agniat, agnie, agnigað, agnigeð, agnigesahnæð, agnigo, ahniap, ahnige, ahnode, ahnodest, ahnodon, geagenedi, geagnað, geagnadest, geagnedan, geagnadest, geagnedon, geagnianne, geagnige, geagnigean, geagnigende, geagnodon, geahna, geahnað, geahnade, geahnap, geahneð, geahneð, geahneð, geahnedest, geahnedon, geahniað, geahnian, geahnianne, geahniap, geahniende, geahnige, geahnode, geahnodest, geahnodon, giagnige, iagniað; **āheardian:** aheard, aheardade, ahearded, aheardie, aheardigað, aheardige, aheardud; **āhefagian:** ahæfgad, ahæfgad, ahæfgad, ahæfgade, ahæfigad; **āhlænsian:** ahlæsude; **āhlēoðrian:** ahleoðrede, ahleoðrude; **āhnescian:** ahnescaden, ahnescian, ahnescodon, ahnexa, ahnexige, anescian; **āholian:** ahola, aholad, ahole, aholede, aholiað; **āhrisian:** ahriše, ahryse, ahrysod, ahrysode, ahrysud, ahryfod; **āhÿran:** ahueran, ahÿre, ahÿred, ahÿrede, ahÿrode; **āidlian:** aidele, aidelud, aidelude, aidlad, aidladon, aidlededum, aidledon, aidligan, aidlud, aidlude, andlad, aydlían, aydligę, aydlod, aydlode; **ālāðian:** aladiendra, aladiendre, aladigen; **ālāðian:** alapede, alapolode; **ālēfian:** aleuað; **ālīðian:** aleoðad, Aleoðian, aleoðod, aleoðode, aliða, aliðeged, Aliðian, aliðige, aliþa, alyðod; **āloccian:** aloccege; **ālynnan:** ahlinnað, ahlinode, alened, alenedum, aleoned, aliniæn, alinian, alinode, alynedon, alynedum, alyniende, alynnan, alynnode; **āmanian:** amonige; **āmānsūmian:** amæmsumedon, amæmsumade, amæmsumede, amæmsumedon, amæmsumiað, amæmsumod, amæmsumude, amansamodan, amansamod, amansomedan, amansomedon, amansomod, amansumad, amansumadan, amansumade, amansumadne, amansumed, amansumedan, amansumede, amansumeden, amansumedon, amansumiað, amansumiam, amansumigenne, amansummige, amansumodam, amansumodan, amansumude, amonsumod; **āmāsian:** amsost; **āmearcian:** amearcud, Amearcudan, amearkyað, amearkynn, amerkede; **āmældian:** Amældian, ameldad, ameldedon, ameldigenne; **āmerian(ge):** amearad, amearedes, amearode, amearydyst, amere, amered, amerede, ameredes, ameredest, ameryd, amerydyst, amyrddest, amyred, amyreddest, amyrrred, aneredes; **āmÿrðran:** amyrded; **āmbidian(ge):** ambidiað, ambidiap, ambidode, anbida, anbidað, anbidæst, anbidap, anbidedon,

*anbidedan, anbidede, anbidedon, anbidia, anbidigað, anbidigeð, anbidigende, anbidigendum, anbidigenne, anbidion, anbidude, anbydie, anbydion, anbydode, anbydodon, anbida, anbidað, anbidedon, anbidigende, geabydud, geambade, geambadiende, geambidedon, geambodiende, geambadiende, geanbida, geanbidað, geanbidap, geanbideð, geanbidedan, geanbidedon, geanbidigað, geanbidigende, geanbidion, geanbidude, geanbyda, geanbydian, geanbydigende, geanbydode, geandbidigað; **āndagian(ge):** andagade; **andettan(ge):** ændettæn, ændettæþ, ændette, ændetten, ændetteþ, andættian, anddetst, anddettað, anddettæþ, anddettan, anddettap, anddette, anddettende, anddettendum, anddettenne, anddetton, anddytty, andeat, andeaten, anded, andedan, andedende, andedet, andedað, andedtæð, andedtan, andedte, andedtenne, andet, andetað, andetan, andetaþ, andete, andeteenne, andeten, andetendum, andetes, andetne, andetst, andett, andetta, andettæn, andettan, andettanne, andettat, andette, andetteap, andetteð, andetteð, andetten, andettende, andettendra, andettendum, andettendun, andettene, andettenne, andtetest, andtettetde, andtetteþ, andetton, andhette, andytað, andytt, andyttað, andyttan, andyttanne, andyttap, andytte, andytenne, andytttest, andyttýð, andyttyn, andyttynde, andyttynne, andyttýþ, ondattað, onddetteð, ondeddæþ, ondedende, ondentende, ondettað, ondetan, ondetande, ondete, ondeteð, ondetend, ondetenda, ondetende, ondetendo, ondetendum, ondetenne, ondetenta, ondetep, ondeto, ondett, ondettað, ondettæð, ondettæn, ondettæþ, ondettan, ondettap, ondette, ondetten, ondettende, ondettendo, ondettendra, ondettendum, ondettenne, ondettie, ondettien, ondettigað, ondettigen, ondetto, ondetton, ondettu, ondetu, onditien, ondytte; **andian:** andian, anda, andede, andedon, andgiað, andiendan, andigan, andigean, andigendan, andigende, andigendne, andigendra, andigendum, ondæð, ondeð, ondian, ondigæð; **andswarian(ge):** ændswerest, andsuarade, andsuarode, andswærde, andswærede, andswæरण, andswærode, andswara, andswarade, andswaradon, andswaræþ, andswarde, andswardon, andsware, andswaredan, andswarede, andswaredon, andswaredun, andswarest, andswariendne, andswarigan, andswarigeanne, andswarigeap, andswarigende, andswarigendum, andswarigenne, andswarion, andswaroden, andswarodun, andswarude, andswarudon, andswarudun, andswærede, andswæredon, andswærode, andsweorianne, andsweorode, andswera, andsweradan, andswerade, andsweras, andswerap, andswerde, andsweredan, andswerede, andswereden, andsweredest, andsweredon, andswerered, andswerest, andswergeað, andsweriað, andswerian, andswerieð, andswerien, andsweriende, andswerigeanne, andswerige, andswerigen, andswerigende, andswerode, andsweroden, andswerodon, andswerst, andsworede, andsworode, andswuriaen, andswyra, andswyrap, andswyrdan, andswyrde, andswyrede, andswyriaen, andswyrige, andwarode, andswara, andswarde, andswarede, andswarienne, andswarige, andswarode, andswarude, andswerað, andswerden, andswerede, andswerigan, andswerode, andswyrde, andswærede, antswarige, antswarude, geandswarast, geandswarian, geandswarede, geandswerian, geandswerode, geandsworað, geandsworian, geandsworode, geandswyrede, geondsuarade, geondsuarerede, geondsuarade, geondsuaræde, geondsuarrede, geondsuarredes, geondsuarredon, geondsuarende, geondsuearade, geondsuearadun, geondsuearede, geondsuarade, geondsworade, geonsuarde, geonsuarrede, giandsworade, giondsworade, giondsworadun, giondsworia, giondsworiað, giondsworigað, ondsuarerede, ondsuarendum, ondsuaręstu, ondsuarade, ondsuarænde, ondsuaraide, ondsuareð, ondsuarede, ondsuaredon, ondsuariga, ondsuariges, ondsuearade, ondsuearudon, ondsuerigað, ondsuorade, ondsuorode, ondswærigap, ondswara, ondswarade, ondswaradun, ondswarande, ondswarde, ondswarede, ondswaredon, ondswaredun, ondswarege, ondswarende,*

*ondswareþ, ondsvarian, ondsvarigað, ondsvarige, ondswarode, ondswarodon, ondswarude, ondsweora, ondsweorede, ondsweoriu, ondsweorodon, ondsweorude, ondswerast, ondswerede, ondsworað, ondsworade, ondsworadon, ondsworadun, ondsworas, ondsworede, ondswoledon, ondsworigað, ondswoledon, ons, onsuærede, onsuærega, onsuarade, onswærige, onswarade, onswaredon, onswere, onswereþ, onswerieþ, onswerþ, onsworade, swar, swarað, swarade, swaras, swarast, swarde, swared, swarede, swaredon, swariað, swarian, swarie, swariende, swarige, swarigean, swarigende, swarigendum, swarion, swarod, swarode, swarodest, swarodon, swarude, swarudest, swarudon, swearodon, swerede, sweredon, swyrden; **andweardian(ge)**: geandweard, Geandweardiende, geandwerded, Geandwerdian, geandwerdiende, geondweardod, geondweardodne, Geongweardode, gionduardedo, gionduewardad; **ānemnan**: anemdon; **angian(ge)**: angud, geangud; **angsumian(ge)**: geancsumed, geancsumede, geancsumiað, geancsumod, geangsumed, geangsummed, geangsumude, geansumiað, geanaxumad, Geangsumige; **āniðrian**: aniðerige; **anlīcian(ge)**: geanlicadon, geanlicude, geonlicte, geonlihte, hanlicede, onlihte; **āparian**: aparade, apared; **āpinsian**: apinsade, apinsion, apinsiun, apinsud; **āplantian**: aplanta, aplanted, aplantud; **āpluccian**: apluccige, apluccyge, apluckie; **ārāfian**: arubfdxm; **ārāsian**: arasade, arased, arasede, arasedum, arasege, arasiað, arasiane, arasiene, arasigeað; **āredian**: arædige, aredad, arededon, aredigan, aredon, areodade, areodian, areodige; **ārian(ge)**: ara, arade, aræð, aræþ, araþ, are, areð, areðæst, arede, ariæn, arie, arienne, arig, arigan, arigende, arisað, ariu, arode, aryge, geara, gearad, gearað, gearade, geare, gearian, gearigen, gearode, gearude, harað; **ārweorðian(ge)**: arpyrða, arweorðad, arweorðade, arweorðgenne, arweorðienne, arweorðion, arweorðode, arweorþienne, arworðiað, arworðig, arwurða, arwurðað, arwurðæ, arwurðæþ, arwurðan, arwurðast, arwurðað, arwurððode, arwurðe, arwurðedon, arwurðen, arwurðgende, arwurðiað, arwurðiaæn, arwurdian, arwurðian, arwurðianne, arwurðie, arwurðien, arwurðierende, arwurðienne, arwurðige, arwurðigende, arwurðion, arwurðod, arwurðode, arwurðoden, arwurðodon, arwurþa, arwurþað, arwurþast, arwurþað, arwurþiað, arwurþian, arwurþiaþ, arwurþiende, arwurþienne, arwurþige, arwurþigeaþ, arwurþigende, arwurþigeon, arwurþigon, arwurþion, arwurþodon, arwurþude, arwurþige, arwurþud, arwyrða, arwyrðæð, arwyrðað, arwyrðeð, arwyrðiað, arwyrðiaþ, arwyrðode, arwyrþat, arwyrþian, arwyrþie, arwyrþienne, arwyrþige; **āscamian**: ascamigan, ascamude, asceamiað, asceamien, asceamigen; **āscian(ge)**: geaxast, achsodon, acsa, acsað, acsade, acsadon, acsas, acsast, acse, acseð, acsede, acsedo, acsedon, acsege, acseþ, acsiað, acsiað, acsiað, acsiaæn, acsian, acsie, acsiege, acsiendum, acsiene, acsigan, acsige, acsigen, acsigende, acsigenne, acsion, acsod, acsoð, acsodan, acsode, acsoden, acsodes, acsodest, acsodon, acsodost, acsost, acsyan, acxiað, acxian, acxode, acxodon, æacsa, ÆELS, æxæ, æxodon, agsode, ahcsa, ahsa, ahsað, ahsadan, ahsade, ahsadun, ahsæ, ahsæð, ahsast, ahsedan, ahsedon, ahsiað, ahsian, ahsie, ahsien, ahsierende, ahsienne, ahsigap, ahsige, ahsod, ahsodan, ahsode, ahsodon, ahsude, ahsudon, ahsyað, ahxiað, ahxian, alisiaþ, aoxode, asca, ascade, ascaden, ascadun, ascag, ascast, ascedan, ascede, ascien, askede, asxige, asxode, axa, axað, axæþ, axan, axast, axe, axeð, axede, axeden, axedon, axen, axia, axiað, axiað, axiæ, axiæð, axiæn, axian, axianne, axie, axien, axiendan, axiende, axiendum, axige, axigean, axigeð, axigen, axigende, axigendre, axigendum, axigenne, axioð, axisige, axodan, axoden, axodon, axodun, axoe, axoseden, axost, axsa, axsað, axsade, axsadun, axsast, axsede, axseden, axsedon, axsiað, axsian, axsiaþ, axsie, axsiende, axsige, axsoð, axsodan, axsode, axsoden, axsodest, axsodon, axsoian, axsud, axsyenne, axude, axxedan, eaxedon, gaacsode, gastende, geacsað, geacsade, geacsaxt, geacsedan,*

*geacsedon, geacsian, geacsigan, geacsige, geacsoð, geacsodan, geacsode, geacsodon, geæsoden, geahsað, geahsade, geahsedon, geahsian, geahsige, geahsodan, geahsode, geahsodon, geahxiað, geascade, geascadon, geascedon, geascigan, geascodan, geaxede, geaxedon, geaxian, geaxie, geaxoð, geaxode, geaxoden, geaxodon, geaxsode, geaxsodon, giascade, oxa, oxien; **āscilian:** ascelede, ascilede, ascyled, ascyledan, ascyledum, ascylidre; **āscirian:** acyrian, ascered, ascerede, asceredre, aschired, ascire, ascired, ascirede, asciriað, asciridan, ascirie, ascirige, ascirige, ascyra, ascyrad, ascyrað, ascyrað, ascyraþ, ascyred, ascyreð, ascyred, ascyredan, ascyrede, ascyredest, ascyredum, ascyrygynde, ascyriað, ascyrian, ascyriaþ, ascyrie, ascyriende, ascyrige, ascyrigenne, ascyrod, ascyrode, ascyrudne, ascyryd, ashireyi, astirige; **āscortian:** asceortode, asceorttede, ascerted; **āscrēadian:** ascreadigæn, ascreadigan; **āscrūtnian:** ascrudnie, ascrudnige, ascrutnion; **āslacian:** asclacad, asclacade, asclaecadum, asclacad, aslacedon, aslacedrum, aslacudae, aslacude, aslæcadum, asleacað, asleaciað, asleacian, asleacion, asleacod; **āsmēagan:** asmaead, asmæaganne, asmædest, asmægian, asmea, asmead, asmeað, asmeada, asmeadan, asmeadest, asmeadon, asmeadum, asmeadun, asmeagan, asmeage, asmeagean, asmeageanne, asmeagen, asmeagende, asmeagene, asmeagenne, asmeagon, asmean, asmeast, asmeaþ, asmegan, asmegean, asmegen, asmeggaþ; **āsmorian:** asmorad, asmorede, asmorode; **āspelian:** aspelad, aspeled; **āstīfian:** astifad, astifedan, astifede, astifedon; **āstīgian:** astigade, astigedon; **āstīðian:** astiðað, astiðedan, astiðude, astiþude; **āstīfecian:** astifecað, astifecigen, astifecyen, astifecige, astyfcod, astyfecige; **āstyrian:** æstyræð, æstyred, astered, astered, astered, astirad, astirað, astired, astireð, astirede, astireden, astiredest, astiredne, astiredon, astireþ, astirgenne, astirian, astiride, astirien, astirienda, astirige, astirigenne, astiro, astirod, astirode, astryrude, astured, asturede, astyra, astyrad, astyrade, astyrde, astyre, astyred, astyreð, astyrede, astyredes, astyredest, astyredon, astyrest, astyret, astyreþ, astyrgean, astyrgenne, astyrienda, astyrgan, astyrigean, astyrigeð, astyrigen, astyrigenne, astyroð, astyrud, astyrude, astyrudest, astyrurd, astyryd, astyryð, astyrydon, astyrþ; **āswārcan:** aswarcan; **āsweartian:** asueartod, asweartad, asweartade, asweartedum, asweartud; **āsyndrian(ge):** asendraþ, asendred, asendrede, asendren, asendrigende, asindrað, asindred, asindriað, asindrian, asindriende, asindrigende, asindrod, asindrode, asindrodest, asindrodum, asundrad, asundrað, asundred, asundrian, asundrien, asyndrede, asyndra, asyndrade, asyndradest, asyndred, asyndreð, asyndred, asyndrede, asyndrede, asyndreden, asyndredon, asyndredum, asyndrieð, asyndrigean, asyndrigende, asyndrigenne, asyndrode, asyndrodest, asyndrud, asyndryd, geasindrod; **ātemian:** atemed, atemedan, atemedede, atemedne; **ātēorian:** æteorod, æteorode, ætiorde, ætredon, ateora, ateorad, ateorade, ateoradon, ateorað, ateored, ateorede, ateoredon, ateoredum, ateoredun, ateoriat, ateorigæn, ateorigende, ateorigendum, ateorium, ateorodo, ateorodum, ateorud, ateorudan, ateorude, aterat, aterap, atered, ateregoden, ateret, ateriað, aterian, aterod, aterodan, atiara, atioriaþ, ateoriað; **ātīmbrian:** atimbran, atimbran, atimbrede; **atolian:** geatelod, geatolad; **ātrahtnian:** atrahtnige, atrahtnion, atrahtnode; **ādēostrian:** aðeastrade, aðeostrade, aðeostrade, aðeostred, aðeostrede, aðestred, aðestrode, aðiestrade, aðiestrige, aðiestrod, aðiostrade, aðiostrado, aðisðrige, aðisterade, aðistrad, aðistrade, aðistriað, aðistrige, aðistrod, aðistrode, aðyostrad, aðyostrað, aðyostrade, aðystriað, aðystrige, aðystrrod, aðystrode, aðystrude, aðistrode, aðystrode, aþistrode, aþystrode, aþeostred, aþeostredan, aþeostrud, aþestrede, aþiestrode, aþiostrap, aþistrode, aþristode, aþystrad, aþystrað, aþystrade, aþystrap, aþystred, aþystrede, aþystriað, aþystrian, aþystriaþ, aþystrrod, aþystrode, aþystrud, aþystrude, aþysþrie; **ādenian:** adenodum, adenudest, aðeonode, aðenigæþ,*

*æpeniæþ, æpena, æpenað, æpenege, æpeniæð, æpeniant, æpenienda, æpenigende, æpeniyn, æpeniynde;*  
**ādolian:** *ādolude, āpolade, āpolede, āpolian;* **ādrēatian:** *ādreatian, ādreatigan, āpreatigan;* **ādrīstian:**  
*ādrīstian, āprīstigean;* **ādrōwian:** *āprowade;* **ādylgian:** *adilgode, adyldgode;* **ādynnian:** *adynede, āpinnod,*  
*āpynnade, āpynnede;* **āwācian:** *awaca, awacað, awacade, awacæð, awaceð, awacede, awacedon, awaciæ,*  
*awaciæð, awacigað, awacyge, awæccan, awæhton, awæhtun, awakieð, awocaþ;* **āwanian:** *awonad;*  
**āwansian:** *awansi;* **āwæcnian:** *awaccnede, awacnað, awacnige, awacnode, awæccnade, awæcned,*  
*awæcnedon, awecnigan;* **āwenian:** *awæned, awened, awenede, awenide, awenyd;* **āwindwian:** *awindfiað,*  
*awindwedan, awyndwiað;* **āwīstlian:** *awystlað;* **āwītegian:** *awitegad, awitgod, awitgode;* **āwoffian:**  
*awolfīe, awolfīge;* **āwundrian:** *aundrad, auundradon, awundredon, awndfodo, awundrad, awundrade,*  
*awundradon;* **āwyrwalian:** *awertwalien, awirtwaled, awirtwalian, awirtwalie, awirtwalodes, awrwtwalige,*  
*awurtwalion, awurtwalod, awurtwalude, awurtwarude, awyrwtlian, awyrwtwala, awyrwtwalad, awyrwtwaleð,*  
*awyrwtwaledum, awyrwtwalgenne, awyrwtwalien, awyrwtwaligenne, awyrwtwalion, awyrwtwalod, awyrwtwalud,*  
*awyrwtwalude, awyrwtwarude, awyrfwalige;* **æðmian:** *æþmmigende;* **æfestian(ge):** *æfæstgende, æfestgendra,*  
*æfestgendre, æfestian, æfstiað;* **æfnian(ge):** *æfnað, æfniendum, æfnigendum;* **æfterfolgian:** *æfterfolge,*  
*æfterfolgeð, æfterfolgeden, æfterfolgedon, æfterfolgoden, æfterfylgeað, æfterfyliþ, æfterfylgudun,*  
*æfterfyligeað;* **æmtigian(ge):** *æmetegod, æmetgiað, æmetgiað, æmgað, æmptigað, æmta, æmtegian,*  
*æmtiað, æmtian, æmtiga, æmtigaþ, æmtige, æmtige, æmtigende, æmtigie, æmtod, æmetgode, emetgade,*  
*emtian, emtigie, eomptige, geæmetgiað, geæmetgode, geæmetige, geæmetigian, geæmettian, geæmettige,*  
*geæmettigian, geæmgtigað, geæmtiað, geæmtian, geæmtian, geæmtiaþ, geæmtigað, geæmtigan,*  
*geæmtigaþ, geæmtige, geæmtigeað, geæmtigean, geæmtigion, geæmtigode, geæmtogode, geæmetgade,*  
*geemtiæð, geemtian, geemtige, geemtigen, geemtigode, metegode, æmtat, æmtigan, geæmtigan;*  
**ærendian(ge):** *ærendað, ærenddedon, ærendedan, ærendedon, ærendigean, endean, erndiende;*  
**æswician(ge):** *æswicað, æswicende, æswiceþ, æswichie, æswiciaþ, æswicien, æswicion, aswicað, aswichie,*  
*aswicie, aswicion, aswikie, geætswicode, geaswicode;* **ætclifian:** *ætcleofodon, ætcleofode;* **ætrian(ge):**  
*iattræð, geættræð, geættrodon, geattroden;* **ætwenian:** *ætwænian, ætwenað;* **ætwunian:** *ætwuna;* **barian:**  
*gebarudre;* **bāsnian(ge):** *basnade, basnedon, basnende;* **batian(ge):** *batiað, batigað, batigeað,*  
*gebatað;* **baðian(ge):** *baðad, baðeð, baðede, baðedon, baðiendra, baðigean, baþedan, baþede, baþedon,*  
*gebaþa;* **bēcācian(ge):** *beacnade, becnað, becnade, becnadon, becnan, becnaf, becned, becnedan,*  
*becneden, becnedon, becnende, becnendo, becnende, becnoden, becnodon, bicnað, bicne, bicneð, bicnede,*  
*bicnedon, bicnian, bicniende, bicnigan, bicnode, bicnodon, biečne, bycna, bycnade, bycnedon, bycneþ,*  
*bycnian, bycnige, bycnigende, bycnode, bycnodon, gebeacnian, gebecnað, gebecnade, gebecnades,*  
*gebecnadon, gebecnas, gebecnede, gebecnige, gebicnað, gebicnaþ, gebicniað, gebicnige, gebicnode,*  
*gebicnodon, gebiecnede, gebycna, gebycnige, gibecnade, gibecnadun;* **bealdian:** *bdode;* **bebaðian:**  
*bebaðede, bebaðod, bebaðude, bibaðod, bibaþað;* **becēapian:** *beceap, beceapa, beceapan, beceapedon,*  
*beceptest, becheapode, bechep;* **beceorian:** *beceorad;* **beclypian:** *beclepad, becliopode, beclypad;*  
**beddian(ge):** *bedde;* **bedecian:** *bedekian;* **bedīglīan:** *bedægledon, bedeahlīan, bedegled, bedeglede,*  
*bedegledon, bedeoglie, bedeoglod, bedeohlod, bediegled, bedieled, bedigelað, bedigeledan, bedigelige,*  
*bedigeligen, bedigelod, bedigelode, bedigla, bediglad, bediglan, bedigled, bediglede, bedigledes,*  
*bedigledon, bedigledun, bediglice, bedigligan, bedigludan, bediglude, bedigolode, bedigolodon, bedihlad,*  
*bedihlað, bedihlede, bedihliað, bedihlian, bedihlige, bedihlod, bedilegode, bediolað, bedygleton,*

*bedyglian, bedyglion, bedyglod, bedyglode, bedyglodon, bedyhlade, bedyhlan, bedyhligē, bedylgod, bideaglian, bideglad, bidigelod, bidiglod; **bedydrian:** bedidrian, bedyddrað, bedyderað, bedyderiað, bedyderode, bedydrað, bedydrigenne, bedydryan; **beebbian:** beebbade, beebbude; **beefesian:** beafesian, beefesod; **befæstnian:** befeastnad; **befōtian:** beftigan; **begēomerian:** begeomrað, begeomriende; **begleddian:** beglæddige, begleddade, begleddedum, begleddige, begleddude; **behamelian:** behamolod; **behāwian:** behaues, behawa, behawe; **behættian:** behættian, behætted, behættedon, behættie, behættigan, behættodon; **behæfdian:** behæfdede, behæfdedon, behæfdian, beheafdad, beheafdade, beheafdede, beheafdedon, beheafdigenne, beheafdud, beheafdude, beheafod, beheafode, bihæfdian; **behelian:** behela, behele, beheled, beheleð, behelede, beheleden, beheledon, behelige, beheligenne, behylede, bihelan, biheledne; **behēofian:** beheofude, beheofygende; **behōfian:** behofade, behofadon, behofæð, behofas, behofdan, behofed, behofeð, behofedan, behofede, behofedon, behofes, behofigað, behofigaþ, behofigende, behofigendum, behofod, behoued, beofað, bihofað, bihofadun, bihofæð, bihofiað, bihofigas, byhofodes; **behogian:** behogedon; **behorsian:** behorsade, behorsude; **behrēowsian:** behreowsa, behreowsia, behreowsiendan, behreowsiendes, behreowsiendne, behreowsiendra, behreowsiendum, behreowsigende, behreowsigendum, behreowsigenne, beohreowsie, bereowsað, bereowsede, bereowsian, bereowsiende, bereowsigan, bereowsige, bereowsigende, bereowsode, beriowsige, beruwsienes, bhreowsa; **belādian:** belada, belade, belaðedian, beladie, beladigende, belaðod, beladud, belædie, belapie, biladiæn, biladige; **belandian:** belandedon; **belēwan:** belæwade, belæwæd, belæwan, belæwð, belæwde, belæwden, belæwdon, belæwe, belæwed, belæweð, belæwede, belæwen, belæwende, belæwendum, belæweþ, belæwon, belæwst, belawað, belawede, beleawan, beleawde, beleawdest, beleawien, beleawige, beleede, belewde, beleweð, bileawede, bilede; **belistnian:** belisman, belisnad, belisned, belisnian, belisnod, belisnode, belisnud, belistnað, belysnad, belysnode; **belūtian:** belutade; **benacian:** benæced, benæcede, benecedes; **bennian(ge):** bennade, bennegean, gebennad; **bēnsian(ge):** bensian, bensode, boensande, boensando, boensandra, boensandum, boensendes, boensendo, boensendra, boensendu; **beorhtian:** beorhte, beorhteð, beorhtigað, beortað, ber, berhte, birhte, breht', brihte, brihtode, bryhte, byr, byrhte, byrhteð, byryhte; **bēotian(ge):** beotað, beotade, beotadest, beoteda, beotedan, beotedon, beotende, beotiendan, beotigean, beotigende, beotodan, beotra, biatadae, biotiað, biotiap, gebeotedan, gebeotede, gebeotedon, gebiotate; **berēafian:** behreafedon, behreafian, beræfed, beræfedest, beræfoð, beræfode, bereafad, bereafade, bereafed, bereafedan, bereafeden, bereafedon, bereafgende, bereafiendre, bereafiendum, bereafigean, bereafigende, bereafoden, bereafodre, bereafud, bereafude, bereaued, bereauedon, bereauian, bereauige, bereauigendre, bereauod, bereauodon, bereavedon, berefat, berefian, berefodon, bereofadon, bereued, bereuen, beriaued, beryaui, bireafad, bireafod, birefedest, bireued, braue, braues; **berēnian:** berenedon; **besārgian:** besar, besarega, besarga, besargia, besargiendes, besariga, besarigende; **bescēawian:** beceawast, beosceawap, bescæwast, bescæwige, bescæwodan, bescæwodon, bescawedan, bescawede, bescawiende, besceawuende, besceawa, besceawad, besceawade, besceawe, besceawede, besceawedon, besceawest, besceawien, besceawigende, besceawigenne, besceawinne, besceawion, besceawost, besceawud, besceawude, besceowode, bescewap, bescewiað, bescewige, bescewod, besceawad, bisceawað, bisceawiað; **besmittian:** besmittad; **besmiðian:** besmided, bismoedian; **besorgian:** besorgade, besorgode, bisoregæð, bisorgað; **bestreōwian:** bestreowwede; **beswician:** beswicade, beswicede, beswicode, biswicade; **besylian:** besuleð, besyled, besyleð, besylede; **betācnian:** betacnæð, betacneð, betacnigeð,*



*bitacnæd, bitacnæð, bitacniæn, bitacnod; **beterian(ge):** beterial, beterie, beteige, beteode, betriende, betrige, bitrende, gebeorode, gebeterade, gebeterede, gebeterude, gebetrode; **betihtlian:** betihlod, betihlad, betihtled, betihtlede, betyhtlad, betyhtled, betyhtlet, betyhtlod; **beðian(ge):** beðe, beðede, beðedon, beþ, beþa, beþan, beþe, beþede, beþedon, beþianne, gebeðedon, gebeþa, gebeþe; **beðrīdian:** beþridad; **bewacian:** bewacedon, bewachien; **bewarenian:** bewarnast, bewarniað, bewarnian, bewarniaþ, bewarnige, bewarnod; **bewarian:** bewarede, bewarigan; **bewæpnian:** bewepnað, bewepnie; **bewardian:** beweardest, beweargende, beweardigende, bewerdiað; **beweddian:** beoweddod, bewæddade, beweddad, beweddadre, beweddān, bewedde, bewedded, beweddeð, beweddede, beweddodo, beweddrede, beweddodum, beweddēt, beweddige, beweddodu, beweddōn, beweddud, beweddudre, beweddum, bewyddod, biweddad, biweddēd, biwoeddēd; **bewitian:** beweotene, beweotigaþ, beweotode, bewiotige, bewitigað, bewitigan, biwitigað; **bewlātian:** bewlata, bewlatiun; **beyrfewardian:** beerfwedige, beyrfewerdige; **bifian(ge):** beofaþ, beofeð, beofiað, beofian, beofiende, beofigende, beofode, beuede, bibgiende, bifede, bifedo, bifedon, bifgedon, bifgendan, bifgende, bifiam, bifienda, bifendan, bifriendre, bifriendum, bififigende, bifigað, bifige, bifigenda, bifigendan, bifigende, bifigendne, bifigendre, bifigendum, bifigiende, biofode, biuede, biuiað, biuiān, biuiende, biuode, byfað, byfgean, byfiað, byfiende, byfiendum, byfigendan, byfigende, byfigynde, byfode, byuigende; **bisgian(ge):** bisegað, bisegodon, bisgað, bysegodon, bysgað, bysgade, bysgian, bysgod, bysgode, bysigen, gebysegian, gebysgað, gebysgiað, gebysgian, gebysgie, gebysgode, gebysgodon; **bismerian:** beosmriendes, besmirienne, besmyredon, besmyriende, biosmriendes, bismærian, bismærige, bismarade, bisme, bismerad, bismerað, bismeradon, bismeradun, bismeraðeð, bismeras, bismerede, bismeredom, bismeredon, bismeredun, bismerende, bismere, bismere, bismeria, bismeriga, bismerigas, bismerigende, bismერი, bismerodan, bismeroden, bismiendre, bismirað, bismorodan, bismrad, bismrað, bismrade, bismrast, bismraþ, bismreden, bismredon, bismriað, bismrian, bismrien, bismriende, bismrienne, bismrige, bismrigen, bismrigenne, bismrod, bismrodan, bismrode, bismrodest, bismrodon, bismmerede, bymredon, bysemerað, bysmarade, bysmariað, bysmerað, bysmeredan, bysmereden, bysmeredon, bysmergeað, bysmeriað, bysmerieð, bysmeriged, bysmerigen, bysmerigende, bysmerodon, bysmirað, bysmoredon, bysmoroden, bysmorodun, bysmra, bysmrað, bysmrade, bysmrast, bysmraþ, bysmredan, bysmrede, bysmredon, bysmren, bysmriað, bysmrian, bysmrienne, bysmriaþ, bysmrie, bysmrien, bysmriende, bysmriendes, bysmrienne, bysmrigan, bysmrige, bysmrigen, bysmrigende, bysmrigendes, bysmrigenne, bysmriyn, bysmriynne, bysmrod, bysmrodan, bysmrode, bysmrodon, bysmrodun, bysmrud, bysmrude, bysmryð, bysmryde, bysmrydon, bysmrydun, bysmryst, bysningendes; **biterian(ge):** biteriæð, gebiterode, gebitrodne, gebytered; **bladesian:** bladesiendum, blatesiendum; **blātān:** blatende; **blæstan:** blæstende; **blendān:** blænd, blende, blent, geblende, iblænd, iblend; **blētsian(ge):** blædsade, blætsa, blætsian, blætsige, blætsigende, blætson, bledsa, bledsad, bledsað, bledsade, bledsades, bledsādon, bledsas, bledsast, bledsiað, bledsianne, bledsie, bledsien, bledsiende, bledsige, bledsiu, bledsiyn, bledsiynde, bledsodan, bledsode, bledtsigas, bledsiað, blesian, blesie, bletcæd, bletias, bletiat, bletiaþ, bletierende, bletsa, bletsad, bletsadan, bletsade, bletsaden, bletsadest, bletsādon, bletsadun, bletsæ, bletsæð, bletsæst, bletsas, bletse, bletsede, bletsedon, bletsēst, bletsiað, bletsiaē, bletsiaēð, bletsiaēn, bletsiaēþ, bletsianne, bletsiat, bletsieð, bletsierenden, bletsendum, bletsigan, bletsigaþ, bletsigeað, bletsigende, bletsigenne, bletsion, bletsioþ, bletsiynde, bletsodyst, bletsud, bletsude, bletsye, blettian, blettiaþ, blitsiende, bloedsa, bloedsað, bloedsade, bloedsas, bloedsende,*

*bloedsiga, bloetsa, bloetsia, geblætsade, geblætsode, gebledsade, gebledsige, gebledsode, geblætsa, geblætsade, gebletsadest, gebletsæ, gebletsæð, gebletsæst, gebletse, gebletsede, gebletsedes, geblets, gebletsudest, gebloedsa, gebloedsade, gebloedsando, gebloedsendes, gebloedsia, gebloedsiað, gebloetsa, gibletsað, gibletsade, gibloedsa, gibloedsað, gibloedsade, gibloedsadest, gibloedsiga, gibloetsa, gibloetsadest, gibloetsas, gibloetsia; **blissian(ge)**: bissinge, bliðsa, bliðsodon, blisað, blisast, blisaþ, blisiað, blisianne, blisie, blisien, blisiende, blisiyn, blisiynde, blisodest, blissa, blissad, blissade, blissadon, blissæ, blissæð, blissæþ, blisse, blisseð, blissedan, blissede, blissedon, blissende, blisseþ, blissia, blissiad, blissiaæ, blissiað, blissiaæn, blissiaþ, blissiend, blissindan, blissiendra, blissiendre, blissiendum, blissigað, blissigan, blissigean, blissigend, blissigendan, blissigende, blissigendra, blissigendum, blissigenne, blission, blissiun, blissiyn, blissiynde, blissiynne, blitsienne, blitsige, blitsigende, blitsode, blyssade, blyssieð, blyssigende, geblidsað, geblisadon, geblisan, geblisigende, geblisod, geblissa, geblissad, geblissade, geblissades, geblissæ, geblissæst, geblissæþ, geblissas, geblisse, geblissedon, geblissiad, geblissiað, geblissieð, geblissigan, geblissigende, geblissigendra, geblissigenne, geblission, geblissiun, geblissoden, geblissodyst, geblissost, geblissud, geblissude, geblissynne, geblysað, geblyssede, geblyssian, geblyssien, geblyssigende, geblyssigendum, geblyssode, iblissod, iblissode; **blōdgian(ge)**: blodgade, blodigean, geblodegade, geblodegede, geblodegod, geblodegodne, geblodegude, geblodga, geblodgad, geblodigian, iblodeged; **blōstmian**: blosmað, blosmaþ, blosmiað, blostmæt, blostmedon, blostmiendan, blostmodan; **bōcian(ge)**: becte, bocade, bociunnæ, bocodæ, brecte; **bodian(ge)**: boda, bodad, bodadan, bodadast, bodade, bodadon, bodadun, bodagað, bodage, bodages, bodande, bodanne, bodat, boddages, boded, bodeð, bodedan, bodede, bodeden, bodedon, bodedu, bodege, bodegen, bodende, bodendes, bodeþ, bodia, bodiæn, bodiande, bodiat, bodieð, bodiendra, bodiendum, bodiga, bodigað, bodigan, bodiganne, bodigas, bodigaþ, bodigeað, bodigean, bodigeð, bodigende, bodigendum, bodigenne, bodigo, bodion, bodiynde, bodona, bodud, bodudan, bodude, bodudon, bodyde, gebodade, gebodadon, gebodage, gibodige; **bōgian(ge)**: bogede, bogigenne; **borgian**: borgað, borgedan, borgiendre, borhigenda; **borian**: borgenti, borie, borieþ; **bōtian**: botienda, gebotad; **brastlian**: bærstlað, bræstliende, braslað, brastlade, brastlende, brastliendan, brastlienden, brastliendum, brastligan, brastligendan, brastligende, brastligendum, brastligenne, brastlinde; **breodian**: bryodedon; **brīdlian(ge)**: gebridlien, gebridligan, gebridligen; **brocian(ge)**: brocigende, gebrocad, gebrocade, gebroced, gebrocedan, gebrocede, gebrocedum, gebrocude; **brōdian**: broddiende; **brosnian(ge)**: brosnade, brosnienda, brosnium, brosnigenda, brosnitudon, brosnudon, brostnian, gebrosniendan, gebrosnoð; **brycgian**: bricgian, bricgodon, brycgade, gebricgod; **brȳcian(ge)**: brecað, breç, bryciæ; **brȳcsian(ge)**: bricsað, bricsade, bricsige, bricsode, brycsade; **brytnian(ge)**: britnian, britmode, brynodan, brytnade, brytnedon; **bryttian(ge)**: brittade, brittigan, bryttian, bryttade, bryttedon, bryttigað, bryttigan, bryttigean, gebryttade; **byldan**: bældest, bielt, bilt, byld, bylde, gebyld, ibyld; **bytlan(ge)**: bytlan, bytledon, byttlodan; **campian(ge)**: campa, campadan, campadi, campedan, campede, campedon, campiam, campianne, campigenne, campude, campudun, compað, compade, compadi, compadon, compedon, compian, compien, compienne, compigende, gecompad, kampað; **carian**: cariad, carien, ceæræ, ceæro, ceara, cearað, ceariendre, cearigende, cearo, chareð; **cēapian(ge)**: ceapa, ceapadon, ceapas, ceapede, ceapedon, ceapiendum, ceapigan, ceapigas, ceapigaþ, ceapigende, ceapodun, ceopias, ceopigas, cepian, cepienne, cheapeden, cheapiað, coupad, geceapad, geceapade, geceapaþ, geceapedon, geceopad; **cearcian**: cærgige, cearciæn, cearciendes,*

*cearciendum, cearcige, cearcigende; ceorian(ge):* ceorie, ceoriendes, ceoriendum, ceorigan, ceorigende, ceorigendra, ceorigendre, ceorigenne, ceorion, ceorude, ceriende, ciorige, cyrian, cyrigende; **circian:** circinde; **clānsian(ge):** clānsa, clānsad, clānsade, clānsaēð, clānsaēþ, clānsande, clānsanne, clānsas, clānsēð, clānsede, clānsedon, clānsia, clānsiaēð, clānsias, clānsieð, clānsig, clānsigað, clānsigan, clānsigaēþ, clānsigan, clānsigeanne, clānsigende, clānsigenne, clānsigo, clānsnian, clānsnige, clānsnoð, clānsodon, clānsud, clānsude, clānsige, clānsna, clānsnað, clānsnan, clānsnian, clānsnien, clānsniende, clāsnige, clāsnigende, clāsnode, clānsa, clānsað, clānsaþ, clānsa, clānsade, clānsaē, clānsende, clānsie, clānsien, clānsiende, clānsod, clānsye, geclāngnsode, geclānsa, geclānsad, geclānsad, geclānsade, geclānsade, geclānsades, geclānsadum, geclānsaēþ, geclānsas, geclānsed, geclānsēð, geclānsedre, geclānsia, geclānsieð, geclānsig, geclānsiga, geclānsigan, geclānsud, geclānsude, geclānsnad, geclānsnað, geclānsnade, geclānsnedra, geclānsnien, geclānsnode, geclānsnodes, geclānsa, geclānsaēð, geclānsod, geclānsna, geclānsnad, geclānsnað, geclāns, geclānsa, geclānsad, geclānsað, geclānsade, geclānsaē, geclānsaēþ, geclānsast, geclānsedra, geclānsige, geclānsige, geclānsod, geclānsode, giclāns, giclānsa, giclānsad, giclānsað, giclānsade, giclānsades, giclānsadest, giclānsado, giclānsadum, giclānsas, giclānsia, giclānsiga, giclānsigo, giclānsad, iclānsod, iclānsode, iclānsode; **clifian(ge):** clefede, clefian, cleofað, cleofede, cleofige, cleofodon, cleouade, clifað, clifien, cliofian, cliuige, clyfian, clyfiaþ, clyfie, clyfige, clyfodon, clyfude, clyofede, clyuiende, clyuige, clyuode, geclēofede, geclēofige, geclifað, geclifigen, geclifian, geclifie, geclifode, geclifude; **clifrian:** clif, clyfrað; **clipian(ge):** cleapade, cleapede, cleopa, cleopað, cleopade, cleopadun, cleopast, cleopaþ, cleope, cleopeð, cleopedan, cleopede, cleopedon, cleopedum, cleopiað, cleopian, cleopiaþ, cleopie, cleopieð, cleopien, cleopiende, cleopigað, cleopigan, cleopige, cleopigen, cleopigende, cleopigendra, cleopiu, cleopoð, cleopodan, cleopode, cleopoden, cleopodesð, cleopodest, cleopodon, cleoppode, cleopude, cleowie, clepað, clepeden, clepedo, clepiad, clepiað, clepie, clepieð, clepiendes, clepige, clepode, clepodon, cliepiað, cliepie, cliopad, cliopað, cliopade, cliopadon, cliopaðu, cliopadun, cliopande, cliopas, cliopaþ, cliopende, cliopendes, cliopendo, cliopendra, cliopia, cliopiað, cliopiga, cliopigað, cliopodan, cliopode, cliopodon, clioppa, clioppað, clioppade, clioppado, clioppadon, clioppæs, clioppande, clioppende, clioppendes, clioppendo, clioppendra, clioppendum, clioppiað, clioppogað, clipæde, clipede, clipedon, clipende, clipiað, clipiaþ, clipide, clipiendra, clipigende, clipigenne, clipigo, clipion, clupian, clupode, clyopigendra, clypa, clypað, clypade, clypæð, clypast, clypaþ, clyped, clypeð, clypeda, clypedan, clypede, clypedest, clypedon, clypege, clypest, clypiað, clypiaē, clypiað, clypiaen, clypian, clypiat, clypiaþ, clypie, clypieð, clypien, clypienda, clypiende, clypiendes, clypiendra, clypiendum, clypienne, clypigan, clypige, clypigen, clypigendan, clypigende, clypigendes, clypigendom, clypigenne, clypioð, clypion, clypiynde, clypode, clypoden, clypodest, clypodon, clypodun, clypudan, clypude, clypudun, clypydon, geclēopad, geclēopede, geclēopian, geclēopod, geclēopode, geclēpede, geclēpeden, geclēopad, geclēopade, geclēopadon, geclēopode, geclēped, geclēfod, geclēpa, geclēpað, geclēped, geclēpede, geclēpedon, geclēpedre, geclēpedum, geclēpiað, geclēpian, geclēpige, geclēpigende, geclēpod, geclēpode, geclēpodon, geclēpodre, geclēpodum, geclēpud, gicliopad, gicliopade, gicliopia, giclioppad, iclēoped, icliped; **clummian:** clumedan, clumiað; **cnēatian(ge):** gecneatede; **cnēowian(ge):** cneowdon, cneowigende; **cnēowlian:** ceowlie; **cnucian(ge):** cnoca, cnoceþ, cnocian, cnocie, cnocieð, cnocige, cnocode, cnokieð, cnuca, cnucede, cnuciendum, cnucigende, cnucigiende, cnucud, cnucyað, cnucyan, cnukyað, gecnocad, gecnocode, gecnucad,

*gecnucade, gecnucadne, gecnucedra, gecnucedre, gecnucedum, gecnucud, gecnucude, gecnucudes, gecnucudne, gecnucudre, gecnud, gecnude; cōlian(ge): coledon, colgendre, colige; costian(ge): costa, costad, costadan, costade, costadest, costadon, costadun, costæ, costænde, costages, costaið, costedan, costedo, costedon, costende, costendo, costendum, costiænne, costiendan, costigað, costigan, costigas, costna, costnað, costnadon, costne, costniad, costniæn, costnian, costnigende, costnode, costnodon, costtad, costud, costude, gecosnod, gecost, gecosta, gecostad, gecostade, gecostadon, gecosted, gecostedon, gecostna, gecostnod, gecostnode, gecostudne, gicostad, gicostade, gicosted, gicostia, gicostigas, gicostad; cracian: craciendum; crafian: cræfede, crafede, cravian; crammian(ge): crammige, gecrammade, gecrammede; crīstnian(ge): cristienne, cristigenne, cristnade, cristnæð, cristneð, cristnienne, cristnigenne, gecrisnod, gecristnad, gecristnade, gecristod, icristmod; cunnian(ge): cunedon, cunna, cunnadan, cunnade, cunnadun, cunnande, cunnanne, cunneð, cunnedan, cunneðe, cunnedon, cunnege, cunnende, cunnendo, cunnendum, cunniað, cunniæn, cunnigan, cunnigende, cunnion, cunnoða, cunnudyst, cunnydon, cxnnb, gecunnad, gecunnade, gecunnate, gecunned, gecunnude, gicunned; cūðian(ge): cuðades, cuðas, cuðast, cuðigyn, cuðudyst; cwacian: cuaccende, cuacende, cwacedan, cwacede, cwacedon, cwacende, cwacienda, cwacigendan, cwacigende, cwacude, cwaecade, cwakiað, cwakiendne, cwæcede; cwānian: cwanedon, cwaniendra; cwician(ge): cucað, cuced, cuciað, cucodon, cuicað, cwica, cwicede, cwycade; cwiddian: cwiddedo, cwiddon, cwydde, cwyddedon, cwyddiað, cwyddiaþ, cwyddodon, cwydodon; cwīðan: cweþende, cwīðan, cwīðde, cwīðdon, cwiddun, cwīðdun, cwīde, cwīþan, cwīþde, cwīþdun, cwīþed, cwīþeð, cwīþende, cwyddun, cwyðende, cwyþeð; cwymlian(ge): clymmigende, cwelmie, cwilmian, cwilmigan, cwymlde, cwymlien, cwymlieð, cwymligende, cwymlion; cynehmian(ge): gecynehelmud; dagian: dagie, dagye; dēadian(ge): deadade, deadadon, deadage, deadageð, deadedon, deadege, deadia, deadiga, deadigað, deodade, deodiga, deodigað, deodige; dēafian: deaueþ; dēagian(ge): deagedan, deagedum, deaghian, degian, degudum; dīcian(ge): dicige, dicyge, gedichte; dihtan(ge): diht, diht, dihtade, dihtan, dihte, dihteð, dihtende, dihtendre, dihtest, dihton, dyht, dyhte, gediht, gedihtan, gedihte, gedihten, gedihton, gedyhte, gedyhton, idihte; dihtnian(ge): gedihnað; dīlegian(ge): dielgianne, dil, dilega, dilga, dilgaþ, dilge, dilgiað, dilgie, dilgodeð, dilige, diligie, diligod, dylegodeð, dylga, dylige, gediglan, gediglian, gedihlian, gedihligan, gedilegan, gedilgian, gedylegie, gedylgie, gidilga, gidilge; dofian: dobend, dobendi, dobgeð; doxian: doxat; drēopian: dreapedun, drupodon; drohtnian: drohtende, drohtade, drohtadun, drohtedon, drohtende, drohtigan, drohtigende, drohtnade, drohtnat, drohtnige, drohtnigeð, drohtnigende, drohtnigendum, drohtnigenne, drohtnion, gedrohtned; dropian: dropan, dropende, droppedon, dropende, droppode, dropude, dropudon, dropydon; droppetan: dropeteð, dropetende; drūgian(ge): druwod; druncnian(ge): druncende, druncengende, druncnia, druncigende, druncnend, ðruncnende, druncnia, druncniga, druncnigan, druncnigende, druncnude, druncniende, gedruncnadon; dwelian(ge): duellas, dwæ, dwælast, dwela, dwelað, dweldon, dweleð, dweledæ, dweledan, dwelede, dweledon, dwelegað, dwelegaþ, dwelet, dweleþ, dwelgaþ, dwelgende, dweli, dweliandan, dwelied, dweliendan, dweliendne, dweliendra, dweligað, dweligeað, dweligeð, dweligendan, dweligende, dweligendum, dweligenne, dwelion, dwelligendan, dwelude, dweolie, dweolode, dweolende, gedweled, gedwelede; dwellan: dwealde, dweleð, dwelle, dwellen; dwolian(ge): duoladon, duolages, duolas, duolede, duolude, dwaledon, dwaligaþ, dwolade, dwolaþ, dwoledon, dwoledun, dwolgende, dwoliendan, dwoliendum, dwoligas, dwoligendan, dwoligende, dwoligendum,*

*dwolydon, geduolade, geduologia, gedwalade, gedwaladun, gedwalige, gedwolede, giduolade, gidwaladon, gidwoligas, twoligendum; **dysgian(ge)**: desigedð, desigende, desygað, disegan, dysegað, dysegedon, dysegian, dysgiende, dysiende, dysigende; **ēacnian(ge)**: æcniendes, eacnade, eacniend, eacniendan, eacniendis, eacniendon, eacniendra, eacniendum, eacnigende, eacnigenden, eacnigendes, eacnigendum, eacnude, geacnige, geācnod, geācnað, geeacna, geeacnad, geeacnade, geeacnadne, geeacned, geeacnede, geeacnenne, geeacnest, geeacniæn, geeacniendan, geeacnigenne, geeacnoð, geeacnodost, geeacnud, geeacnude, geeācnod, geeaniað, geechnede, geeenad, geeenað, geeenade, geeenande, geeeneð, geeenedan, geeenod, geeenode, geieacnan, geiecnað, giacniende, giecnad, giecnade; **ēadigan(ge)**: eadgienne, eadigæð; **ealdian(ge)**: ældode, aldað, aldade, aldadon, aldagiað, aldiað, aldigað, ældæþ, ælddige, ældiæþ, ældigæþ, ældigende, ældode, ealda, ealdade, ealdeð, ealdedon, ealdest, ealdgendan, ealdiat, ealdiendan, ealdig, ealdigað, ealdigan, ealdigaþ, ealdigendan, ealdude; **ealgian(ge)**: ealgodan, gealgað, gealgean, gealgode, gealgodon; **ēanian(ge)**: eanigendum; **eardian(ge)**: erddiað, eardadan, eardade, eardæð, eardæð, eardædon, eardæþ, eardan, eardas, eardasð, earddiað, earddian, earddiaþ, earddige, earddudest, eardeð, eardedan, eardede, eardedon, eardegas, eardende, eardest, eardgendum, eardgiende, eardgynde, eardiað, eardiað, eardiaþ, eardiaþ, eardie, eardiean, eardieð, eardiendan, eardiende, eardiendne, eardiendra, eardiendum, eardienne, eardigað, eardigæn, eardigan, eardigan, eardigaþ, eardige, eardigeað, eardigean, eardigeanne, eardiged, eardigedð, eardigende, eardigende, eardigendra, eardigendum, eardigenne, eardigenne, eardion, eardion, eardiu, eardiynde, eardiyndum, eardod, eardodost, eardude, erdade, erddian, erdeden, geardas, geardige, geardod, geardodan, geardade, heardiaþ, heardigæð, herdode, ierdode; **eargian(ge)**: earhgie; **earnian(ge)**: æarnað, ærnæð, ærnast, ærnian, ærnigæð, ærnode, ærnodon, earna, earnað, earnede, earnedo, earnæð, earnæþ, earnedon, earniæð, earniæn, earniæþ, earnieð, earnigan, earnodesð, eorn, ernede, geæarnod, geærnað, geærnian, geærnige, geærnode, gearnað, gearnedæn, gearnia, gearnian, gearniaþ, gearnigan, gearnige, gearnigen, gearnoð, gearnode, gearnodest, gearnodon, gearnudest, geearnian, geearna, geearnad, geearnað, geearnade, geearnadon, geearnæð, geearnast, geearnat, geearnaf, geearnadde, geearnedð, geearnedan, geearnedon, geearnedum, geearniað, geearnian, geearnien, geearnigað, geearnigean, geearnigenne, geearnion, geearnien, geearnod, geearnodo, geearnost, geearnud, geearnude, geearnudon, geararodon, geornigan, geornian, geernod, geernode, gegearnað, gegearniað, gegearnian, gegearniaþ, gegearnie, gegearnien, gegearnigan, gegearnige, gegearnod, gegearnode, gegearnodon, gegearnude, gegearnum, gegearniað, gehearnian, geornige, giearnade, giearnado, giearnia, giearniga, giearnigað, giearnigo, iearnæð, iearnod, ihermen, nað, naþ; **ēaðmōðian(ge)**: eaðmodað, eaðmodde, eaþmodgiaþ, edmodað, eðmodað, eðmodas, eðmodigað, eðmodiges, geaðmodad, geaðmodað, geaðmodade, geaðmodades, geaðmodast, geaðmododon, geæadmodað, geeadmod, geeadmodad, geeadmodað, geeadmodad, geeadmodade, geeadmodades, geeadmodadum, geeadmodadyst, geeaðmoddad, geeaðmodde, geeadmode, geeadmoded, geeaðmoded, geeaðmodedun, geeaðmodegað, geeadmodest, geeadmodeþ, geeaðmodgað, geeadmodigan, geeadmodige, geeadmodod, geeadmododan, geeadmodode, geeaðmododes, geeaðmododost, geeaðmododu, geeaðmododyst, geeadmodud, geeaðmodud, geeadmodude, geeaðmodvd, geeaþmoded, geeaþmodude, geeðmodade, geeðmodedan, gegeadmodode, gieðmodade; **edcwician(ge)**: ædcucæð, ædcuceda, ædcucedum, ædcwiceden, ædcwicode, ætcwicuæð, edcucede, edcucedes, edcucedon, edcucigenne, edcucode, edcucude, edcukeda, edcwicað;*

**edlēanian(ge):** geeædleænie, edleænæþ, edleænīæþ, edleænige, edleænodes, edleaniend, edlenæð, geeædleænæ, geeædleænæst, geeædleænēyde, geedleænæ, geedleænæde, geedleænæst, geedleænæþ, geedleana, geedleanad, geedleanade, geedleanades, geedleanas, geedleanedes, geedleanedon, geedleanedun, geedleaniendum, geedleaniu, geedleanodyst, geedleanudyst, geedleanydon, geedleniendum; **ednīwian(ge):** edniwade, edniwieð, edneowade, edneowast, ednew, edniowað, edniwa, edniwedan, edniwedon, edniwienne, edniwigende, edniwinne, edniwost, edniwud, ednywod, geædniwaþ, geædniwode, geeadnewion, geeadniwað, geedneowa, geedneowad, geedneowade, geedneowast, geedneowed, geedneowian, geedneowod, geedneowode, geedniwad, geedniwað, geedniowad, geedniowas, geedniowian, geedniuad, geedniwa, geedniwad, geedniwade, geedniwed, geedniwede, geedniwedon, geedniwienne, geedniwigenne, geedniwigian, geedniwud, geedniwude, geedniwudest, geednywde, geednywdon, geednywian, geednywigen, geednywode, geeodneowed; **edstaðelian(ge):** geæðstapelede, geedstaðalade, geedstaðela, geedstaðelast, geedstapeles, geedstaþoled, geedstaþolest, geedstaþolodest, geestæþelet, geetstaðelian, geetstaðolode, geetstapeles, geetstaþoliat; **edwitan:** ædwitede, edwetede, eðwetendes, eðwitadon, edwitadun, edwitæþ, edwitedon, edwitendan, edwitendes, edwitendra, edwitendre, edwitendum, edwites, edwitgode, edwitiendum, edwitoðon, edwitte, edwittendra, edwittun, edwityndes, edwityndra, edwityndum, etwitodon; **efenblissian:** efenblissiendre, efenblissigende, efnblissende; **efenðrōwian:** efenðio, efenðrowigende, efenþrowigende, efnðrowiende, efnðrowigende, efnþrowade, emnþrowiende, emnþrowigan, emprowian, emprowiende; **efenlician(ge):** efenliciant, efnlicien, geeblicadun, geeftenlicad, geeftenlicod; **efensārgian:** efensargende, efnsargiað, efnsargode; **efesian(ge):** efesade, efesep, efesginda, efesienda, efesigan, efesion, efosode, efsade, efsiæn, efsian, efsienda, efsige, efsigean, efsigenda, efsode, efysian, euesie, geeftsod; **eftgian:** efega, efegige, eft, eftga, eftgie, geeftgodre, hefega, hefegie; **egesian(ge):** egsade, egsian, egsigende, egsode, egsude, eissede, geegeasa, geegeasad, geegeased, geegesud, geegeasa, geegeasad, geegeasiað, geegeasian, geegeasod, geegeasode; **ēhtan(ge):** æhtað, æhtan, æhte, æhtendum, æhtigendum, æhton, æhttan, ahte, ahton, ehst, eht, ehtan, ehtanne, ehte, ehted, ehteð, ehtede, ehtegende, ehtend, ehtende, ehtendom, ehtendra, ehtendra, ehtendum, ehtenne, ehtes, ehtest, ehtet, ehtep, ehtiendum, ehtigende, ehtigenne, ehtniað, ehton, ehtst, ehttað, ehttende, ehtun, ehtynde, ehtyndum, hehtan, hehte, hehtende, hehton, hoehtende, iehtað, iehte, iehtyð, iehtynde, iehtyndum, iehtyst, oehtad, oehtað, oehtadun, oehtas, oehtap, oehte, oehteð, oehtendan, oehtende, oehtendo, oehtendra, oehtendum, oehtes, oehtu, ohtan, ohtende, oiehtyndra, oiehtende; **elcian:** ælcige, ælcyende, ælcygendum, elca, elcest, elciað, elcie, elciendum, elcige, elcige, elcigendum, elcyað, elcyende, elkede, ilkede, ylciige, ylcodan; **elnian(ge):** elna, elnade, elnende, elniendra, elnigende, elniynde, geælnode; **endebyrdan(ge):** ændebyrdigende, endeberda, endeberd, endebyrd, endebyrde, endebyrden, endebyrdent, endebyrdigende, endebyrdon, endebyrþigende, geændebyrd, geændebyrdad, geændebyrde, geændebyrdeð, geendæberde, geendeberden, geendeberdiende, geendebirdan, geendebrednade, geendebrednadon, geendebrednege, geendebyrd, geendebyrdade, geendebyrdan, geendebyrde, geendebyrddon, geendebyrde, geendebyrdeð, geendebyrdedon, geendebyrden, geendebyrdun, geendebyrt, giendebredades, giendebredadun; **endian(ge):** endade, endanne, endedre, endeþ, endiæð, endiaþ, endieþ, endod, geændad, geændað, geændede, geændiað, geændian, geændiaþ, geændie, geændigað, geændige, geændod, geændode, geenda, geendad, geendade, geendades, geendado, geendadon, geendadre, geendanne, geendas, geendat, geenddad, geendudre, geende, geended, geendeð, geendedad, geendede, geendedon, geendedra,

geendedre, geendedu, geendedum, geendenne, geendeþ, geendia, geendiga, geendigað, geendigan, geendigap, geendigeað, geendigean, geendigende, geendigenne, geendigo, geendioð, geendion, geendo, geendoð, geendodan, geendodu, geendoðum, geendot, geendrede, geendud, geendude, geendudon, geendudre, geendudum, geendyde, gendedum, giendad, giendade, giendado, giendanne, giendig, giendiga, iended, iendede, iendod, ændian, endæð, endæþ, endas, ende, ended, endes, endiæn, endigo; **ēðian(ge):** eaðiað, eðað, eðedon, eðigean, eþgiendra, eþiað, geeðað, oðode, oeðað, oeðiga; **forġemelēasian:** forġemelæsiged, forġemeleasade, forġemeleasap, forġemeleasede, forġemeleasige, forġemeleasode, forġemeleasoden, forġimelæsed, forġimeleasede, forġimeleasodun, forġimeleasian, forġimeleasion, forġimeleasne, forġimeleasod, forġimeleaste, forġymeleasæ, forġymeleasede, forġymeleasiað, forġymeleasian, forġymeleasiap, forġymeleasige, forġymeleasigende, forġymeleasiun, forġymeleasod, forġymeleasode, forġymeleasodest, forġymeleasodon, forġymelesian, forġymeleasiað; **forġlendrian:** forġlændrede, forġleddrede, forġleddriað, forġledred, forġlendr, forġlendrad, forġlendred, forġlendrede; **forheardian:** forhardydan; **forhelian:** forhelede, forheledum; **forherġian:** farheregodan, forhærgod, forheregende, forheregeode, forhereġian, forheregod, forheregodan, forheregode, forheregodon, forherġad, forherġade, forherġeada, forherġeade, forherġedan, forherġede, forherġedon, forherġende, forherġudne, forherġian, forherġigienne, forherġigienne; **forhogian:** forbogað, forho, forhoga, forhogad, forhogade, forhogadon, forhogas, forhoge, forhoped, forhogeð, forhopedan, forhopede, forhopedes, forhopedest, forhopedon, forhopedre, forhopedum, forhopedun, forhogiæð, forhogigende, forhogion, forhogodre, forhogodyst, forhogot, forhogud, forhogude, forhogudre, forhogyen, forhohgende, forhoien, forhoigende, forhoweþ, forhugud, forogað, forogas; **forhradian:** foahrædigende, forahradian, forahrædian, forehradedon, forehradion, forehradod, forhrada, forhradað, forhradedun, forhradigað, forhradigan, forhradodan, forhrædien, forhrædigeað, forradian; **forhtian(ge):** feortige, forhta, forhtade, forhtaðum, forhtadun, forhtæde, forhte, forhtede, forhteden, forhtedon, forhtedun, forhtende, forhtgeað, forhtgean, forhtgendan, forhtgende, forhtgendre, forhtiæþ, forhtiendan, forhtiendre, forhtidendum, forhtienne, forhtiga, forhtigað, forhtigæð, forhtigan, forhtigap, forhtigen, forhtigenda, forhtigendan, forhtigende, forhtigendra, forhtigendre, forhtigendum, forhtigenne, forhtiggende, forhtion, forhtoden, forhtodun, forhttundan, forhtude, forhtudon, forohtade, forohtandum, forta, forteden, fortiende, fortige, frohtade, frohtadun, frohtende, frohtendes, frohtendum, forhtæþ, forhtas, forhteð, forhtigean, forhtiu, forhttast, fortio, gefrohtiga, giforhtadun, giforhtiga; **formolsnian:** formolsnedan, formolsnodan; **formyrðrian:** formyrþreð, formyrþriġan; **forrotian:** forrotad, forrotæð, forroteð, forrotedan, forrotede, forrotedon, forrotendan, forrotien, forrotiged, forrotiun, forrotodan, forrotude; **forscamian:** forscæmien, forscamed, forscamiæð, forsceamað, forsceamade, forsceamap, forsceame, forsceamiað, forsceamian, forsceamien, forsceamige, forsceamigean, forsceamode, forsceamudon, forsceanode; **forscyldigian:** forscildegode, forscildgað, forscildgodan, forscildgode, forscildgodon, forsculdegod, forscyldegedan, forscyldegod, forscyldegoda, forscyldegodan, forscyldegode, forscyldegoden, forscyldegodesta, forscyldegodne, forscyldegodum, forscyldeguda, forscyldegedum, forscyldegod, forscyldegodan, forscyldegode, forscyldegodesta, forscyldegodra, forscyldegodum, forscyldegodne, forscyldegod, forscyldegode; **forsearian:** forseriað, forseareden, forsearedon, forsearedum, forsearie, forsearige, forsearigende, forsearoden, forsearodne; **forsetnian:** forsætnodon; **formorian:** formurnode, formiriæþ, formored, formorede, formoredon, formoriað; **fororgian:** fororgige, fororhġie; **forstalian:** forstalede;

**forswigian:** foreswigianne, foreswigienne, forsugað, forsugast, forsugean, forsugedon, forsugie, forsugiende, forsugod, forsugode, forsuwa, forsuwað, forsuwade, forsuwast, forsuwedon, forsuwiað, forsuwian, forsuwie, forsuwiene, forsuwige, forsuwigende, forsuwigenne, forsuwigian, forsuwod, forsuwode, forsuwodon, forsweogað, forsweogiað, forsweogian, forsweogode, forswiga, forswigað, forswigade, forswige, forswigeanne, forswigianne, forswigienne, forswugað, forswugast, forswugianne, forswugienne, forswugod, forswygian, forswygianne, forswygiene, forsygedon; **forsyngian:** forsingod, forsingode, forsingodre, forsunegod, forsnygedan; **fortimbran:** fortimbred, fortimbryd; **fortrūwian:** fortruwdes, fortruwdest, fortruwedan, fortruwedum, fortruwiað, fortruwien, fortruwigað, fortruwodast, fortruwodest, fortruwudan, fortruwudest; **forwandian:** forewandede, forwan, forwand, forwandað, forwandede, forwandigað, forwandigeð, forwandigendre, forwandud; **forweornian:** forweornad, forweornað, forweornion, forweornnedon, forweornode, forwurnap; **forwisnian:** forweosnodon, forwesniað, forwesniende, forwisnad, forwisnade, forwisnadun, forwisnaþ, forwisnedan, forwisnende, forwisneþ, forwysnaþ; **forwundian:** forwunded, forwundedan, forwundede, forwundige, forwundodon, forwundodum, forwundon, forwundud; **framian:** framede, framedon, frameþ, framiam, framigaþ, framigean, framigende, framion, framme, framude, fromað, fromadae, fromade, fromaþ, fromedon, fromedun, fromgan, fromiað, fromian, fromigen; **frāsian(ge):** frasendum, frasias, frasiga, frasige, freasæde; **frætwan(ge):** frætewad, frætewien, frætewige, frætewigean, frætewode, frætewodon, frætuað, fraetuath, frætwað, frætwade, frætwan, frætwed, frætweð, frætweðe, frætwedne, frætwiað, frætwege, frætewum, frætewæð, frætewæþ, frætewan, gefræ, gefrætewa, gefrætewad, gefrætewað, gefrætewade, gefrætewede, gefrætewiað, gefrætewian, gefrætewiaþ, gefrætewien, gefrætewigan, gefrætewigen, gefrætewigende, gefrætewion, gefrætewod, gefrætewode, gefrætewud, gefrætewudu, gefrætian, gefrætowod, gefrætowodan, gefrættwa, gefrætuigende, gefrætuwian, gefrætuwod, gefrætewad, gefrætewade, gefrætewadne, gefrætewed, gefrætweð, gefrætweðu, gefrætewedum, gefrætewodne, gefrætedene, gefrætedad, gefræteded, gefrætedod, gefrætedode, gefrætedodne, gefrætedode, gefrætedowð, gefrætedwade, gefrætedwod, gefrætedwode, gefrætedwodon, gefrætewad, gefrætewade, gefrætewode, gifrætuad, ifrætewap, ifrætewie, ifrætewige; **freanian(ge):** fræcnoð, gefrægnod; **frēfran(ge):** feran, frebranne, frēde, fredon, frefergendum, frefrigenda, frefra, frefrade, frefrað, frefraen, frefran, frefranne, frefre, frefred, frefreð, frefrede, frefredest, frefredon, frefregenne, frefren, frefrende, frefrendest, frefrendne, frefres, frefrest, frefrigean, frefrigen, frefrigendan, frefrigende, frefrigendne, frefrigenne, frefriynde, frefryd, frefrynde, frefryst, freofradun, froefra, froefred, froefredon, froefrende, gefræfrian, gefrefra, gefrefrad, gefrefrade, gefrefradest, gefrefran, gefrefred, gefrefreddest, gefrefrede, gefrefreden, gefrefredest, gefrefredon, gefrefredun, gefrefrigenne, gefrefrion, gefrefroð, gefrefrude, gefrefryd, gefroefre, gefroefred, gefroefrende, gifroefrað, gifroefre, gifroefred, gifroefrendo; **fremdian:** fremda, fremðiga, frendian; **fremman(ge):** gefredan, gefremade, gefremda, gefremeð, gefremeda, gefremedon, gefremmed, gefremmede, gefremyde, gifraemid, gifremid, gifremmad, gifremmed, gifremmedo, fræmeð, fræmian, fremað, fremade, fremæð, fremæþ, freman, fremanne, fremap, fremde, freme, fremed, fremeð, fremedan, fremede, fremeden, fremedest, fremedon, fremes, fremest, fremet, fremeþ, fremia, fremiað, fremiað, fremiæn, fremian, fremiaþ, fremid, fremie, fremiende, fremigan, fremige, fremigen, fremion, fremmæ, fremmæn, fremman, fremmanne, fremme, fremmeð, fremmede, fremmen, fremmende, fremmendum, fremmenne, fremnan, fremode, fremoden, fremodest, fremodon, fremye, freomeþ, freomieþ, freomigen,



*freomigende, geffremian, gefræmede, gefræmmað, gefræmme, gefredes, gefrem, gefrema, gefremað, gefreman, gefremast, gefremaþ, gefremð, gefremde, gefreme, gefremed, gefremeð, gefremed, gefremeda, gefremedæ, gefremedan, gefremede, gefremede, gefremeden, gefremedes, gefremedes, gefremedest, gefremedeste, gefremedon, gefremedre, gefremedun, gefremest, gefremeþ, gefremiað, gefremian, gefremið, gefremige, gefremm, gefremman, gefremmane, gefremmanne, gefremme, gefremmede, gefremmedne, gefremmedum, gefremmen, gefremmende, gefremmene, gefremmenne, gefremmon, gefremod, gefremode, gefremoden, gefremodest, gefremodne, gefremodon, gefremy, gefremyde, gefremydyst, gefremþ, gifraemith, gifremit, gifremme, gifremmo, ifremed, ifremme, ifremmende; **fr̥ogan(ge)**: frede, fregean, freo, freoð, freodan, freode, freodon, freogan, freoge, freogean, freon, freweð, fria, friad, friað, friado, frid, frie, friende, frigæ, frige, friggen, friode, frioge, fryoge, gefrea, gefreað, gefreade, gefreades, gefreas, gefrede, gefregean, gefreo, gefreoð, gefreoda, gefreodan, gefreode, gefreodes, gefreodest, gefreodon, gefreodyst, gefreogan, gefreoge, gefreogeað, gefreogean, gefreogen, gefreon, gefreost, gefreoþ, gefria, gefriað, gefriade, gefriega, gefrig, gefrigað, gefrigade, gefrige, gefrigeð, gefrigu, gefriod, gefriode, gifragade, gifria, gifriað, gifriade, gifriadest, gifrie, gifriode; **fr̥olsian(ge)**: freolsa, freolsiað, friolsæ, friolsede, friolsedest, gefreolsa, gefreolsað, gefreolse, gefreolsed, gefreolseð, gefreolsen, gefrielse, gefriolsæ, gefrielse, gefriolsede, gefriolsodes, gefriolsa, gefriolsað, gefriolsæ, gefriolsæð, gefriolsæþ, gefriolsast, gefriolse, gefriolseð, gefriolsede, gefriolsede, gefriolsia, gefriolsie, gefriolsode, gefriolsedes, gefriolsod; **friðian(ge)**: freoðade, freoðiaþ, freoðode, freoþað, freoþige, freoþode, friþion, fryðian, fryðie, fryðion, gefreoðade, gefreoðast, gefreoðod, gefreoðode, gefreoðodest, gefreoþa, gefreoþað, gefreoþade, gefreoþode, gefriða, gefriðadest, gefriðed, gefriðedu, gefriðodon, gefriðode, gefriðode, gefriþedum, gefriþianne, gefryðode; **fuglian**: fugelige, fuglie, fuglige, fuwelie; **fūhtian**: fuhtigende; **fūlian**: fuladon, fuladun, fulæt, fuledon, fuliendan, fuliendum, fuligendum, fuludon; **fullfremman(ge)**: fulfrema, fulfremað, fulfremadest, fulfreme, fulfremed, fulfremeð, fulfremedan, fulfremede, fulfremede., fulfremedest, fulfremedu, fulfremedum, fulfremedyst, fulfremenne, fulfremet, fulfremie, fulfremmað, fulfremman, fulfremmanne, fulfremme, fulfremmen, fulfremode, fulfremodest, fulfremodost, fullfremað, fullfremed, fullfremeð, fullfremedan, fullfremede, fullfremie, fullfremman, fullfremmanne, fullfremme, fullfremmenne, fullfremod, fullfremode; **fullgearwian**: fulgearwian, fulgearwode, fullgearwode; **fullian(ge)**: fulgende, fulgenne, fulgiað, fulgode, fulguande, fulguanne, fulguge, fulgugia, fulguia, fulla, fullad, fullað, fullade, fullæð, fullædon, fullast, fullad, fullæð, fulliae, fullieð, fullienne, fulligan, fulligeað, fulligende, fulligenne, fullion, fullod, fullod, fullude, fullwian, fullwie, fullwienne, fulua, fuluande, fuluuuð, fuluuade, fulwa, fulwad, fulwadan, fulwade, fulwadon, fulwanne, fulwas, fulwastu, fulwende, fulwo, fulwod, fulwuande, fuuluuas, fyllað, gefulgade, gefulla, gefullad, gefullað, gefullade, gefullað, gefulled, gefulledan, gefullede, gefulledon, gefulledon, gefulledum, gefullian, gefulliane, gefullice, gefullienne, gefullige, gefulloden, gefullodum, gefullud, gefullude, gefullude, gefulludum, gefullue, gefullwad, gefullwade, gefullwade, gefullwode, gefullwudan, gefulwad, gefulwade, ifullod, ifullode; **fultuman(ge)**: fulltumode, fultemað, fultemade, fulteman, fultemanne, fultemede, fultemedon, fultemendi, fultemendum, fultemmende, fultmað, fultmade, fultmiað, fultmian, fultmige, fultmigendum, fultomedest, fultomian, fultomie, fultomiende, fultomiendum, fultomodest, fultomodon, fultuma, fultumade, fultumades, fultuman, fultume, fultumeð, fultumedast, fultumede, fultumedest, fultumedon, fultumedost, fultumegende, fultumendum, fultumge, fultumgendum, fultumiad, fultumiendum, fultumig, fultumigendan, fultumigendum, fultumigenne, fultumiunde, fultummende,*

*fulummendum, gefulltumian, gefultemad, gefultemað, gefulteman, gefultemedan, gefultemedon, gefultemiende, gefultimige, gefultma, gefultmade, gefultmian, gefultmiendum, gefultmige, gefultmigendum, gefultmode, gefultoma, gefultomæþ, gefultome, gefultomiende, gefultomod, gefultomode, gefultuma, gefultumad, gefultumade, gefultumades, gefultumadest, gefultumadon, gefultumæ, gefultumæð, gefultuman, gefultumat, gefultumdyst, gefultume, gefultumed, gefultumæð, gefultumede, gefultumedest, gefultumedon, gefultumen, gefultumende, gefultumendum, gefultumgendre, gefultumgendum, gefultumiandum, gefultumiendum, gefultumigeð, gefultumigend, gefultumigende, gefultumigendre, gefultumigendum, gefultumigenne, gefultumiyn, gefultumiynde, gefultummade, gefultumud, gefultumude, gifultuma, ifultumed; **fundian:** fundade, fundadest, fundedan, fundedon, fundiendne, fundigan, fundigende, fundigendne, gefundest; **fyllian(ge):** gefeld, gefelð, gefelde, gefelden, gefeldest, gefeldon, gefell, gefellað, gefellan, gefellð, gefellde, gefelle, gefelled, gefelleð, gefelledde, gefellede, gefelledum, gefellen, gefellende, gefellod, gefelþ, gefeolde, gefielde, gefild, gefilð, gefilde, gefildon, gefillað, gefillæd, gefillæþ, gefillan, gefillap, gefille, gefilled, gefillede, gefilledre, gefillan, gefillende, gefillenne, gefillest, gefilleþ, gefillod, gefillon, gefilþ, gefulde, gefuldon, gefullæd, gefullan, gefulle, gefullen, gefullest, gefullyde, gefyð, gefyl, gefyld, gefylð, gefylda, gefyldan, gefyldde, gefylde, gefylden, gefyldest, gefyldon, gefyldre, gefyldu, gefyldum, gefyled, gefylede, gefyledum, gefylenne, gefylgde, gefyll, gefyllad, gefyllæd, gefyllæþ, gefyllan, gefyllanne, gefyllð, gefyllð, gefyllde, gefylldest, gefyllðest, gefylldo, gefylldon, gefylldum, gefylle, gefyllod, gefyllæð, gefyllreddre, gefyllrede, gefyllreden, gefyllredra, gefyllredne, gefyllredo, gefyllredon, gefyllredre, gefyllredu, gefyllredum, gefyllen, gefyllende, gefyllenne, gefylles, gefyllest, gefyllæþ, gefyllod, gefyllon, gefyllu, gefyllun, gefyllýd, gefyllýð, gefyllýde, gefyllýdne, gefyllýnde, gefyllýst, gefyllýþ, gefylst, gefylþ, geuyllede, gifillid, gifylde, gifyldest, gifyldo, gifyldon, gifyldun, gifyll, gifyllað, gifylldest, gifylle, gifyllod, gifyllæð, gifyllrede, gifyllredo, gifylles, gifyllid, gyfelled, gyfylde, ifulled, ifullede, ifullet, ifulleþ, ifylda, ifylde, ifyled, ifylled, ifyllede; **fynegian:** gefinegode; **fýran(ge):** fýran, fýræð, fýræþ, fýrgide, fýrian, gefýrede; **fýrdian:** feordodan, fierdedon, fýrdadon, fýrdedon, fýrdendra, fýrdyndra; **fýrðran(ge):** fýrðrige, fýrðrað, fýrðriað, fýrðrian, fýrðrie, fýrðrige, fýrðrode, fýrþrast, fýrþrienne, fýrþrige, fýrþrode; **gadrían(ge):** gaderigenne, gaderion, gaderude, gaderydon, gadirian, gadorigean, gadorod, gadorodon, gadrede, gadredon, gadrie, gadrigean, gadrigende, gadrigendum, gadrigenne, gadrion, gæderað, gæderast, gæderaþ, gæderedest, gæderedon, gædereþ, gæderiað, gæderian, gæderie, gæderige, gæderigen, gæderodan, gæderode, gædrað, gædríe, gæderigend, gædredon, gædrías, gædrigende, gædriges, gæderedon, gæderian, gæderode, gegædróde, gegædera, gegæderad, gegæderadan, gegæderadan, gegæderade, gegædere, gegædere, gegædered, gegædereð, gegædereð, gegæderedan, gegæderede, gegædereden, gegædereden, gegæderedon, gegæderedum, gegæderiað, gegæderieð, gegæderieð, gegæderigað, gegæderigan, gegæderigeð, gegæderigeð, gegæderigendre, gegæderigendum, gegæderigenne, gegæderion, gegæðerod, gegæderodne, gegæderodu, gegæderud, gegæderude, gegæderudon, gegæderudu, gegæderudum, gegædorade, gegædorede, gegædorod, gegædorodan, gegædorode, gegædorodon, gegædrad, gegædrad, gegædrade, gegædrades, gegædrede, gegædredon, gegædredum, gegædríað, gegædríað, gegædrigende, gegæderað, gegæderad, gegæderada, gegæderada, gegæderade, gegæderast, gegæderede, gegæderedon, gegæderedum, gegæderigan, gegæderigan, gegæderige, gegæderod, gegæderoð, gegæderoð, gegæderode, gegæderodon, gegæderud, gegæderude, gegædorode, gegædrad, gegædrað, gegædrade, gegædradon, gegædrede, gegædrige, gegærode, gegærode, gegædrad, gegædrad,*



*geærndað, geærndede, geærndod, geærndode, geærndodon, geerdað, geerendade; geæðelian: geæðeleð, geæpelod, geæpelodest; gebēagian: gebeagades, gebeagadest, gebeagdest, gebegað, gebegades, gebegde, gebiegodyst; gebȳcnian: gebeacnað, gebeacnaþ, gebeacnian, gebecnað, gebecnade, gebecnades, gebecnadon, gebecnan, gebecnas, gebecnede, gebecnest, gebecnige, gebicnað, gebicnaþ, gebicnede, gebicniad, gebicnige, gebicnode, gebicnodon, gebiecnede, gebycna, gebycnige, gibecna, gibecnade, gibecnadun, ibec; gebȳran: gæbyreð, gebærige, geberað, gebered, gebereð, geberede, gebergie, geberie, geberigað, geberige, gebirað, gebired, gebireð, gebirede, gebireþ, gebirgan, gebirgeað, gebiriað, gebirige, gebirigeað, geburað, gebureð, geburiað, gebyrad, gebyrað, gebyræð, gebyrat, gebyre, gebyred, gebyreð, gebyrede, gebyredon, gebyres, gebyret, gebyreþ, gebyrge, gebyrged, gebyrgedum, gebyrgendum, gebyrgið, gebyriad, gebyriæð, gebyrice, gebyrið, gebyrie, gebyried, gebyrigæð, gebyrikan, gebyrigde, gebyrigæð, gebyrigean, gebyrigeaþ, gebyrigende, gebyrrian, gibyreð, gibyrede, gibyrgeðo, ibereth, iburied, iburied, sehirad; gedafenian: geda, gedafenæþ, gedafnað, gedafnad, gedafnað, gedafnade, gedafnade, gedafneð, gedafned, gedafneð, gedafænað, gedafanað, geðafenað, gedafenade, gedafenæð, gedafenat, gedafeniendre, gedafliendre, gedafnað, gedafnade, gedafnaþ, gedafniað, gedafnian, gedafnie, gedafnige, gedafnigendum, gedafnode, geðafnode, gedafnude, gedafonað, gedafonade, gedafonigeð, gedafonode, gedafynað, gedauenað, gedeafenað, gedeafineað, gedeafnad, gedeafnade, gedeofanade, gedeofenað, gepafened, gidæfende, gidæfnad, gidæfnad, gidæfnad, gidæfne, gidæfned, idafenæð; gedyrstigan: gedyrstigað, gedyrstgað, gedyrstgade, gedyrstgadest, gedyrstgedon, gedyrstgodon, gedyrstigedon, gidyrsgindvm, gidyrstgade; geēastrian: geeastrod; gefægnian: gefæahmode, gefægena, gefægeniað, gefægenien, gefægenode, gefægenodon, gefægenunga, gefæгна, gefægnog, gefæinedon, gefæiniad, gefæiniap, gefæinige, gefagenað, gefagene, gefageneð, gefagenede, gefageniad, gefageniað, gefagenie, gefagenigað, gefagenigeð, gefagniað, gefagnude, gefahniað, gefahnieð, gefegnedon, gefegnodon, gefeinigað, geuægenod, geuæina, geuæinode; gefælsian: gefelsode; gefættian: gefætted, gefætteð, gefættige, gefættudyst; gefēogan: gefæg, gefægen, gefagen, gefea, gefeað, gefeade, gefeadon, gefeagað, gefeagan, gefeagaþ, gefeage, gefeaiia, gefeande, gefeando, gefeandum, gefeas, gefeap, gefegan, gefege, gefeo, gefeodon, gefeoge, gefeogeaþ, gefeogen, gefiað, gefiehde, gefihde, gifea, gifeaande, gifeað, gifeade, gifeadum, gifeaga, gifeage, gifeagia, gifeaia, gifeaiga, gifeande, gifeando, gifeo, gifeode, gifeonde; gefeterian: gefeterad, gefeterað, gefeterade, gefetero, gefetrade, gefetredan; gefrēdan: gefrædað, gefræden, gefred, gefreð, gefreda, gefredan, gefredaþ, gefreddan, gefredde, gefreddon, gefrede, gefreden, gefredest, gefredon, gefredst, gefreode, gefret, gefretst, ifredan, ifredde; gegrīnian: gegrinad, gegrinaþ; geholian: geholade, geholude; gifian(ge): geafade, geofian, gyfode; gīslian: gislade, gisloden, gisledon, gislude, gisludon, gysledan; gītsian: gegietsien, gegytsigen, gidsiað, gidsiende, gidsigenda, gidsodon, gietsiað, gietsian, gietsien, gietsiende, gitsanne, gitseden, gitsian, gitsien, gitsienda, gitsiendum, gitsigan, gitsigeð, gitsigenda, gitsigende, gitsigendre, gitsigendum, gitsodon, gytsað, gytsedon, gytsiað, gytsian, gytsiaþ, gytsien, gytsienda, gytsiendan, gytsiende, gytsiendre, gytsigen, gytsigendan, gytsigende, gytsyenda; gladian(ge): geglædede, geglada, gegladad, gegladade, geglade, gegladedon, gegladiad, gegladige, gegladud, gegladude, gegladudne, gegladudon, geglæded, geladod, giglada, gigladad, gigladade, gigladado, gigladas, gigladia, gigladias, gigladiga, glada, gladade, gladast, gladedo, gladedon, gladia, gladias, gladien, gladiendo, gladienne, gladien, gladude, glædeð, glædeþ, glædiað, glædiaþ, glædien, glædige, glædod, gleadie, igladode, iglædod; glitenian: glinniendum, glitenat, gliteneð, glitenest,*

*gliteniendre, gliteniendum, glitenigende, glitian, glitiendre, glitigendum, glitinat, glitinian, glitinie, glitiniende, glitiniendum, glitinigende, glitinot, glitnað, glitniað, glitniende, glitonap, glytenode; glīwian:* gleowiende, gliowian, gliwedon, gliwode, glywiendra; **gnornian:** eornigende, gneorgende, gneornende, gnorgende, gnornadun, gnornap, gnornedon, gnornende, gnornendra, gnorgende, gnorniaēð, gnorniendum, gnornigan, gnornigende, gnorniendum; **gnyrran:** gnyrende; **godspellian:** godspelgendam, godspelgendum, godspeligende, godspellade, godspelledan, godspelledon, godspellendum, godspellgendum, godspellie, godspellendum, godspellige, godspellyndum; **goldhordian:** goldhordað, goldhordaþ, goldhordiað; **grāpian(ge):** gegrapade, gegrapedon, gegrapudum, grāpiaēð, grapa, grapade, grapap, grapadon, grapieð, grapige, grapigenne, grapion, grapude, gropie; **grēatian:** greatiað, greatiap, greatigað, greatigaēð; **grennian:** grenige, grennade, grennat, grennie, grenniendum, grennigan, grennige; **gridian:** gegriðedan, griðedan, griðede, griþian, gryðede, gryðedon, gryðode; **gristbitian:** grisbatie, grisbitað, grisbitedon, gristbatað, gristbataþ, gristbidap, gristbitade, gristbitedon, gristbites, gristbitiað, gristbitig, gristbitige, gristbitigean, gristbitigende, gristbitoton, gristbitteð, gristbyteð, grystbitað, grystbytað; **grornian:** grornadun, grornende, grornige; **grunian:** gruināð, grunat, grunnian, grunninde; **gylan:** gylede, gyli; **gymmian(ge):** gegemed, gegymed; **hādian(ge):** gehaadad, gehadad, gehadade, gehadade, gehaddod, gehaded, gehadedan, gehadede, gehadedon, gehadedra, gehadedum, gehadigan, gehadodan, gehaðode, gehadoden, gehadodes, gehadodrae, gehadodun, gehadud, gehadude, gehadudes, gehadudra, hadade, haded, hadeda, hadedan, hadede, hadedra, hadgenne, hadianne, hadigan, hadiganne, hadigean, hadigenne, hadne, hadodan, hadude, ihadede, ihadedon, ihadod, ihadode; **hafenian:** hafenade; **hafetian:** afetige, hafe, hafecige, hafet, hafetað, hafetige, hafetigende, hafettaþ, hafiende, hafitiende, hafitigende, haftud, heafetyge; **hagolian:** agolað, hagalade, hagelað, hagelge, hagolað, hagolade, hagolap; **hālgian(ge):** gehaalgade, gehælgæde, gehælgas, gehælgenne, gehagod, gehagode, gehalege, gehaleged, gehalegede, gehalegian, gehalegode, gehalegon, gehalga, gehalgad, gehalgadan, gehalgade, gehalgadne, gehalgadon, gehalgadra, gehalgadre, gehalgas, gehalged, gehalgedan, gehalgede, gehalgedon, gehalgedra, gehalgedu, gehalgedum, gehalgianne, gehalgiende, gehalگوð, gehalgost, gehalgud, gehalgude, gehalgudu, gehalgudum, gehalige, gehealgiað, gehealgode, gihælgadest, gihælgadest, gihælgado, gihælgedest, gihælgia, gihalga, gihalgad, gihalgade, gihalgado, gihalgadum, gihalgadun, gihalgia, gihalgiga, gihalgo, hælgades, hælgia, halechede, halegede, halegie, halga, halgad, halgade, halgæð, halgæþ, halgede, halgedon, halgiað, halgianne, halgien, halgiende, halgiene, halgig, halgiga, halgigenne, halgion, halگوð, halgoden, halgude, halgyenne, haligan, haligende, halwie, hlagade, ihalgod, ihalgode; **hāligian(ge):** hala, halað, halap, haleð, halian, haligean; **hālsian(ge):** alsiaþ, alsigan, alsiað, gehælsode, gehalsed, gehalsede, gehalsigo, geheal, gihalsad, gihalsia, gihalsiga, gihalsige, gihalsigo, hælsadon, hælsadon, hælsige, hælsigeð, hælsodan, halgsiað, hals, halsa, halsade, halsede, halsedon, halsian, halsie, halsiga, halsigað, halsigaēð, halsigaþ, halsigende, halsigendne, halsigendum, halsigenne, halsigo, halsigu, halsio, halsudon, halsyan, healsa, healsade, healsas, healsie, healsige, healsode, helsiað; **handlian(ge):** andledon, handlap, handligan, handligende, hondleþ; **hangian(ge):** angode, gehongiga, hagode, hangade, hangadest, hangeð, hangede, hangedon, hangende, hanggendum, hangien, hangiane, hangienes, hangiendne, hangiendre, hangienne, hangigan, hangigen, hangigende, hangion, hango, hangodæ, hangude, hengað, hongad, hongað, hongade, hongap, hongedon, hongende, honges, hongep, hongiað, hongian, hongie, hongigende, hongige, honginde, hongode, hongodon; **hārian:**

*hariendum, harige, horie; hāsian: halsige, hasegige, hasige, hosie; hatian(ge): atedest, atodest, gehatud, gehatude, haetendae, hagiende, hat, hata, hatade, hatæð, hatat, hatedan, hatede, hateden, hatedest, hatedon, hatedun, hategeað, hatiað, hatiaendum, hatiendan, hatiendra, hatiendum, hatigað, hatigan, hatigaþ, hatigeað, hatigean, hatigeð, hatigendan, hatigende, hatigendra, hatigendre, hation, hatoddest, hatodun, hatoþe, hattendae, hatud, hatude, hatudes, hatudest, hatudon; hāwian(ge): gehawade, gehawedon, gehawie, hawa, hawade, hawede, hawigæð, hawigeð, hawigen, hawigende; hæftnian(ge): gehæftnadest, gehæftnedest, hæftned, heftniþ; hættian: hettian; healtian: haltadon, haltie, haltodon, healtedon, healtiaþ, healtiendan, healtige, healtigeað, healtigende, healtigendne, healtoton; hēapian(ge): æpeþ, gehæpie, geheapð, geheapoð, geheappien, gihappia, heapeð, heapedan, hpedu; heardian(ge): geeardedon, hardie, headie, heardadon, heardadun, hardie, heordige; hearmian: gehearemed, hearmad, hearmæð, hearmaþ, hermað, hermede; hearpian: hæpað, hæpæ, hearpandra, hearpat, hearpigendra; hefeldian(ge): gehefaldad, gehefeldad, gehefyldod, heueldad; hefigian(ge): gehæfgode, geheafugede, gehefagade, gehefegad, gehefegað, gehefegade, gehefegadne, gehefegap, gehefegean, gehefegede, gehefegien, gehefegige, gehefegigen, gehefegod, gehefegode, gehefegud, gehefegude, gehefegudne, gehefegup, gehefgad, gehefgade, gehefgian, gehefgie, gehefgien, gehefgod, gehefgode, gehefgude, gehefīað, gehefīgad, gehefīge, gehefīgen, gehefīgie, gehefīgien, gehefīgode, gehefīgod, gehefīgode, gehefīgodra, gehefygod, gehefygode, gehefygyon, geheofegede, geheofogede, geheofogode, gihefgade, gihefgindum, gihefigad, hæfedon, hefegad, hefegað, hefegadan, hefegade, hefegaþ, hefegedan, hefegedon, hefegiað, hefegian, hefegien, hefegodan, hefegode, hefegodon, hefgad, hefgian, hefiendre, hefigad, hefigade, hefigadne, hefigan, hefigaþ, hefige, hefigen, hefigende, hefigodan; hegian: hega; helian(ge): helode; helmian(ge): gehelmad, gehelmedest, gehelmod, gehelmudest, helmade, ihelmod; hēofian: heafegde, heofeað, heofegin, heofie, heofiendan, heofiendra, heofiendum, heofigan, heofigaþ, heofigeð, heofigen, heofigendan, heofigende, heofigendra, heofigendre, heofigendum, heofiynde, heofoden, heofud, heufigendum, hiofaþ, hiofiendra, hiofigende, hiofigendra, hofiað, hofian, hofie; heolorian: heolrede, heolrode, holrede; heorcnian(ge): ercniendum, hearcniendum, heorc, heorcne, heorcniendra, heorcniendum, heorcnið, heorcniende, heorcniendra, heorcniendre, heorcniendum, heoro, hercnade, hercnenden, hercniendæ, hercniende, hercnode, herecninde, hyrcnian, hyrcnigan, hyrcnigen, hyrcnodon, hyrcnyan; herebeorgian: geherbered, geherbergede, herbergen, herborwen, hereburegest, herebyregode; hergian: gehærgode, geheregað, geheregedon, geheregod, geheregode, geheregodne, geheregodon, gehergad, gehergað, gehergadan, gehergade, gehergadon, gehergead, gehergeade, gehergeadon, gehergedon, gehergedum, gehergeode, gehergodan, gehergode, gehergoden, gehergodne, gehergodon, gehergodum, heregæð, heregedon, heregian, heregode, heregodon, hergað, hergade, hergaþ, hergeade, hergean, hergeanne, hergedan, hergede, hergedon, hergedum, hergende, hergenne, hergiað, hergian, hergianne, hergie, hergienne, hergigende, hergodan, hergode, hergoden, hergodon, hergon, heriað, herian, heriende, herigeað, herigeaþ, herigende, ihærgode, ihergod, ihergode, ihergoden; hīgian: hieð, hiegað, hiegiað, higa, higaþ, higeð, higede, higienda, higiende, higiendre, higion, higyen, hygade, hygeð, hygiað, hygigað; hīwian(ge): geheowad, geheowadest, geheowed, geheoweð, geheowede, geheowedre, geheowiaþ, geheowod, geheowodan, geheowode, geheowodon, gehiwade, gehiowad, gehiowað, gehiowadas, gehiowades, gehiowadun, gehiowiaþ, gehiuadne, gehiwad, gehiwade, gehiwadest, gehiwedan, gehiwede, gehiwedre, gehiwedum, gehiwie, gehiwodyst, gehiwot, gehiwude, gehiwudre,*

*gehiwygiende, gehwidum, gehywað, gehywaëð, gehywedan, gehywedre, gehywod, gehywode, heowæs, heowie, heowodest, hewige, hiowas, hiowede, hiwa, hiwade, hiwadest, hiwæn, hiwedan, hiwede, hiwedon, hiwege, hiwgende, hiwigað, hiwigende, hiwigendum, hiwigenne, hiwigon, hiwion, hiwude, hywað, hywast, hywiæn, hywian, hywiaþ, hywode, hywodest, hywude, iheowæd, iheowed, iheowede, iheowedre, ihiwod, ywodest; **hlænian(ge):** hlænie, hlenað, lænað, lænede; **hleahtrian:** hlehtredon; **hlēoðrian:** hlaeodrindi, hleaðrað, hleodendri, hleoðradan, hleoðrade, hleoðradun, hleoðreð, hleoðrede, hleoðregendum, hleoðriendan, hleoðriendum, hleoðrigende, hleoðriyndum, hleoprade, hleoprede, hleopredon, hleoprendi, hleopriendum, hleoprigende, hleopringende, hleopringendum, hleoprion, hleprende, hloðrode, leoðrað, leoðrade, leoðrian; **hlifian:** hlfode, hlibendri, hlifað, hlifade, hlifaþ, hlifedon, hlifendre, hlifigan, hlifigean, hlifigende, hlifodon, hliuade, hlyfað, leonige, lifað; **hlinian(ge):** gehleonade, gehleonian, gehleonode, gehlinade, gehlinig, gehlionade, geliniað, gelionade, gelionede, gelionodon, gihlionað, gihlionade, hlenede, hlingendes, hlenode, hleonade, hleonadun, hleonigaþ, hleonigende, hleonodon, hleonudun, hlina, hlinan, hlinede, hlinedest, hlinedon, hlingende, hlingendne, hlingendum, hlingindi, hlinguo, hlinien, hlinig, hlinigað, hlinige, hlinigendum, hliona, hlionade, hlionadun, hlionede, hlionendra, hlionendum, hliongende, hlioniende, hlioniendum, hlioniga, hlionigað, hlionigende, hlionigendum, hlionode, hloniende, hlyna, hlynade, hlyniende, hlynige, hlynigen, hlynode, lenede, lenode, leonie, leoniende, lingendes, lingendo, lingendra, liniendo, lioniantra; **hlōðian:** hleoðedon, hlopedon; **hlynsian:** hlinsade, hlynsadan, hlynsædæn; **hnappian:** heppas, hnapaþ, hnappade, hnappas, hnappedon, hnappie, hnappien, hnappigeaþ, hnappigenne, hnappiun, hnappude, hnappudon, hnappydon, hnapudan, hneapað, hneapade, hneapedon, hneapedun, hneappað, hneappade, hneppade, hneppast, hneppian, næppiienne, napped, nappode, neapiu; **hnescian(ge):** gehnæsctun, gehnehsa, gehnehsie, gehnehsode, gehnehsudon, gehneoxode, gehnescad, gehnescan, gehnesce, gehnescead, gehnesceap, gehnesceð, gehnexa, gehnexad, gehnexige, gehnexode, gehnxsud, gehnistun, genexa, genexiæð, genexode, hnecxige, hnesce, hnescen, hnesceþ, hnexige, nexað, nexode; **hnipian:** hnipað, hnipendre, hnipendre, hnipiende, hnipude, hniwa, nipeden; **hogian(ge):** dogode, gehoga, gehogad, gehogade, gehoged, gehogedan, gehogede, gehogodest, hogade, hogæð, hoged, hogað, hogedan, hogede, hogedest, hogedon, hogest, hogiæð, hogiæn, hogieð, hogiendne, hogigan, hogiged, hogigende, hogion, hogodan, hogost, hohggode, hohgie, hohgode, holige, huga, hugiende; **holian:** geholedum, geholode, hola, holedon, holiendum; **hopian(ge):** hupude, gehopan, gehopede, gehopeden, gehopod, gehopud, hopa, hopade, hopadon, hope, hoppedan, hoppede, hoppeden, hoppedon, hopege, hopegeð, hopiað, hokie, hokieð, hokiendan, hokiendne, hokigan, hokigende, hokigenne, hokion, hopost, hopude, hopudest, hopudon, hopyge, opede, opeden, opedest, opiað, opiendra, opige; **hoppian:** hoppede, hoppegende; **hordian:** hordaþ, hordiað, hordiaþ; **horsian(ge):** gehorsad, gehorsade, gehorsades, gehorsedan, gehorsede, gehorsedra, gehorsedum, gehorsudan, gehorsude, horsad, horsedon; **hradian(ge):** gehradad, geradod, geratade, hrada, hradedon, hreaða, hreaðydon, raðe, radienne, raþe; **hrēawan:** reawde; **hreowian:** hræwende, hreowigas; **hrēowsian(ge):** hreowseð, hreowsedon, hreowsigan, reorsian, reowsiað, reowsian, reowsian, reowsige, hreosendum, hreosiende, hreousigende, hreowsade, hreowsiað, hreowsiaþ, hreowsiendan, hreowsiendre, hreowsiendum, hreowsigað, hreowsiganne, hreowsigean, hreowsigendan, hreowsigende, hreowsigende, hreowsigendum, hreowsigenne, hreowsoden, hriowsað, hrywsian, hrywsode, reowsiæn, reowsiendæn, reowsiende, reowsienne, reowsigendæn, reowsigendan, reowsigende, reowsigendum, reowsigendum, reowsodon; **hrepian(ge):** gehrepa, gehreppan, gehrepuð,*

*gehrewod, gereowod, gerepod, gerepode, hreopode, hrepa, hrepadan, hrepap, hrepe, hrepude, irepod, ræpode, repað, repæ, repæð, repode, repoden, repodest, reppað; hŕīcian:* hrycigende;**hŕisian(ge):** gehrised, gehrysed, gerysed, hresigende, hrisedon, hrissende, hrysdon, hryse, hrysedon, hrysiende, hrysiendis, hrysige, hrysigende, hrysigendis, hrysodon, hrysydon, risaendi, risende, risodon, rysedon;**hriðian:** hriðiende, hriðigende, hriþende, hriþigende, hriþi, hryðigende, riþap; **hūfian:** gehufud; **huntian(ge):** huntiendra, gehuntiaþ, gehuntigaþ, hantian, hungendra, huntedon, huntten, huntenda, huntendra, huntgendra, huntiað, huntiaþ, huntigan, huntige, huntigendra, huntigendre, huntiyndra, huntoden; **hūsian(ge):** husede; **hūslian(ge):** gehuslode, gehusloden, gehuslud, gehuslude, huseligen, huslað, husledon, husliæn, huslian, huslianne, husligan, husligenne, huslode, huslodon, ihuslede; **hwearfian:** hreafigende, hwærfigiende, hwarfað, hwearfað, hwearfade, hwearfoð, hwearfost, hwearfap, hwearfiað, hwerfiað, hwerfigo, ihwærfod; **hwearftlian:** hwærflicæð, hwærflice, hwarflie, hwearfl, hwearfliað, hwearflie, hwearflode, hwearftliaþ, hwearflice, hwearftliað, hwearwlie, hwerftilode, hwyrftlað, hwyrftlaþ, hwyrftleð, hwyrftlicæð, wyrftlað; **hwelian(ge):** gehweled, gehwelede, hwela, hwelað; **hwisprian:** hwispradun, hwisprenno, hwispriga; **hwistlian:** hwys, hwyslaþ, hwystlode, swisliende, wisligendre, wistlað; **hwūtian(ge):** gehwitad, gehwited, gehwitode, gehwitte, gehwittod, hwitað, hwiteð, iwitad; **hwoðerian:** hwaðerode, hwoðorode; **hyngran:** himgrigendum, hingrað, hingrade, hingrap, hingriað, hingriæn, hingrian, hingrie, hingried, hingriendan, hingriende, hingriendne, hingriendum, hingrigan, hingrige, hingrigendan, hingrigende, hingrigendes, hingrigendne, hingrigendre, hingrigendum, hingriynde, hingriyndum, hingrodan, hingrode, hinrað, hungriendan, hungriende, hungrienne, hungrigendan, hungrode, hyngrade, hyngradun, hyngrian, hyngrie, hyngrriendan, hyngrriende, hyngrriendum, hyngrigende, hyngriu, hyngrade, yngrade; **hȳrian(ge):** hyrigan, hyrude.

### 5. 5. Step 3: Lemmatisation of class 2 weak verbs with non-canonical spellings

The validation of the A-H forms has proven essential to the analysis not only because it contributes to the validation of the results but also because it adds to the inventory forms with non-canonical spellings. The study of the information retrieved from the dictionary gives rise to lemmatisation patterns with non-canonical spellings in the next step, aiming at refining the lemmatisation process of the I-Y weak verbs. Therefore, this section is devoted to the application of the third step of the research methodology in relation to the lemmatisation of class 2 weak verbs.

The identification task of the most recurrent non-canonical inflectional endings in the weak verbs from the second class retrieved from the DOE, firstly, and the task of pairing these non-canonical inflectional endings with their canonical counterparts, secondly, are carried out in a similar way than the one presented in the previous chapter for class 1 weak verbs.



The inflectional ending *-ado* is identified in fifteen class 2 weak verbs retrieved from the dictionary: *aðiostrado*, *afæstnado*, *alesado*, *auoergado*, *giboetado*, *giclænsado*, *clioppado*, *earnado*, *giearnado*, *geendado*, *giendado*, *gigearuado*, *gigladado*, *gihælgado* and *gihalgado*. In order to refine the lemmatisation task, the inflectional ending *-ado* needs to be included in the queries in order to identify weak verbs with this ending. Once this non-canonical inflectional ending is identified, the pairing with its canonical counterpart follows. The DOE includes the form *gigladado* in the entry of the class 2 weak verb *gladian* ‘to cheer’. More specifically, this attestation is presented together with the forms *gegladode* and *igladode* which include the canonical ending of class 2 weak verbs *-ode*. Then, the pairing task results in the generation of the lemmatisation pattern *-ado >>> -ode*.

Figure 65 presents the lemmatisation patterns based on the non-canonical spellings of the inflectional endings of class 2 weak verbs. The first column includes the lemmatisation patterns: the non-canonical ending is included on the left side of the angle brackets and the canonical counterpart on the right of the brackets. The second column lists one inflectional form of a class 2 weak verb with the specific non-canonical ending. The verbal form is preceded by the specification of the part of the verbal paradigm where the form belongs (on the basis of the comparison with the canonical paradigm of endings) and followed by the source where the example form is attested, DOE or *Freya* between brackets.

<b>-ad</b>	>>>	<b>-od</b>	Pa. Part. bedihlad (Freya)
<b>-ada</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. Sg. gegæderada (DOE)
<b>-adæ</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. Sg. biatadæ (Freya)
<b>-ade</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. 3sg. acsade(Freya)
<b>-ades</b>	>>>	<b>-odest</b>	Pret. 2sg. adilgades (Freya)
<b>-adne</b>	>>>	<b>-odne</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. gehalgadne (DOE)
<b>-ado</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. gigladado (DOE)
<b>-adre</b>	>>>	<b>-odre</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. geendadre (DOE)
<b>-adum</b>	>>>	<b>-odum</b>	Pa. Part. aslæcadum (DOE)
<b>-adun</b>	>>>	<b>-odon</b>	Pret. Ind. 3Pl. fuladun (Freya)
<b>-ande</b>	>>>	<b>-iende</b>	Pres. Part. bodande (DOE)
<b>-andum</b>	>>>	<b>-iendum</b>	Pres. Part. forohtandum (Freya)
<b>-am</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Inf. atimbram (DOE)
<b>-anne</b>	>>>	<b>-ianne</b>	Infl. Inf. bodanne (DOE)
<b>-as</b>	>>>	<b>-ast</b>	Pres. Ind. Sg. adilgas (Freya)
<b>-asð</b>	>>>	<b>-ast</b>	Pres. Ind. 2sg. eardasð (DOE)

<b>-at</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Pres.Ind.Sg. hatat (DOE)
<b>-æ</b>	>>>	<b>-a</b>	Imp. Sg. bletsæ (DOE)
<b>-æd</b>	>>>	<b>-od</b>	Pa. Part. bitacnæd (Freya)
<b>-æde</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. 3sg. freasæde (Freya)
<b>-æn</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Inf. andettæn (DOE)
<b>-æs</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Imp. Pl. clioppæs (DOE)
<b>-æst</b>	>>>	<b>-ast</b>	Pres. Ind. 2sg. bletsæst (DOE)
<b>-ean</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. forhtgean (DOE)
<b>-eanne</b>	>>>	<b>-ianne</b>	Infl. Inf. asmeageanne (DOE)
<b>-eað</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Imp. Pl. gedeafineað (DOE)
<b>-ed</b>	>>>	<b>-od</b>	Pa. Part. acunned (DOE)
<b>-edæn</b>	>>>	<b>-oden</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. gearnedæn (DOE)
<b>-edæn</b>	>>>	<b>-odon</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. gearnedæn (DOE)
<b>-ede</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. Sg. aclensede (DOE)
<b>-edo</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. Sg. gladedo (DOE)
<b>-edon</b>	>>>	<b>-odon</b>	Pret. Ind. Pl. ærendedon (DOE)
<b>-edun</b>	>>>	<b>-odon</b>	Pret. Ind. Pl. cleopedun (DOE)
<b>-ege</b>	>>>	<b>-ie</b>	Pres. Ind. 1sg. hopege (DOE)
<b>-eges</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Imp. Pl. agneges (DOE)
<b>-endæ</b>	>>>	<b>-iende</b>	Pres. Part. hattendæ (DOE)
<b>-es</b>	>>>	<b>-ast</b>	Pres. Ind. 2sg. andetes (DOE)
<b>-ia</b>	>>>	<b>-ie</b>	Pres. Ind. 1sg. axia (DOE)
<b>-ia</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. lufia (Freya)
<b>-iam</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. amansumiam (DOE)
<b>-iande</b>	>>>	<b>-iende</b>	Pres. Part. bodiande (DOE)
<b>-iane</b>	>>>	<b>-ienne</b>	Infl. Inf. afeormiane (DOE)
<b>-ias</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. bletias (DOE)
<b>-ias</b>	>>>	<b>-ast</b>	Pres. Ind. 2sg. gladius (DOE)
<b>-iat</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Imp. Pl. agniat (DOE)
<b>-iæð</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Imp. Pl. axiæð (Freya)
<b>-iæn</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. costniæn (DOE)
<b>-iænde</b>	>>>	<b>-iende</b>	Pres. Part. eardiænde (DOE)
<b>-iænne</b>	>>>	<b>-ianne</b>	Infl. Inf. costiænne (DOE)
<b>-iæþ</b>	>>>	<b>-iaþ</b>	Imp. Pl. axiæð (Freya)
<b>-ide</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. Sg. clipide (DOE)
<b>-iean</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. eardiean (DOE)
<b>-iendæn</b>	>>>	<b>-iendan</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. reowskiendæn (DOE)
<b>-iendis</b>	>>>	<b>-iendes</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. hrysiendis (DOE)
<b>-iene</b>	>>>	<b>-ienne</b>	Infl. Inf. halgiene (DOE)
<b>-ig</b>	>>>	<b>-a</b>	Imp. Sg. arworðig (DOE)
<b>-iga</b>	>>>	<b>-ige</b>	Pres. Subj. Sg. giearniga (DOE)
<b>-iga</b>	>>>	<b>-igen</b>	Pres. Subj. Pl. giearniga (DOE)
<b>-iga</b>	>>>	<b>-a</b>	Imp.Sg wlitiga (Freya)
<b>-igað</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Imp. Pl. eardigað (Freya)

<b>-igæn</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. clænsigæn (DOE)
<b>-igæð</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Imp. Pl. ondigæð (DOE)
<b>-igæþ</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Pres. Ind. clænsigæþ (DOE)
<b>-igan</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. aidligan (DOE)
<b>-iganne</b>	>>>	<b>-ianne</b>	Infl. Inf. andsweriganne (DOE)
<b>-igas</b>	>>>	<b>-as</b>	Imp. Pl. bihofigas (DOE)
<b>-igap</b>	>>>	<b>-iap</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. bodigap (DOE)
<b>-igean</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. efsigean (DOE)
<b>-igeanne</b>	>>>	<b>-ianne</b>	Infl. Inf. andswarigeanne (Freya)
<b>-igeað</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Imp. Pl. fulligeað (DOE)
<b>-iged</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Pres. Pl. eardiged (DOE)
<b>-igenda</b>	>>>	<b>-ienda</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. brosnigenda (DOE)
<b>-igendæn</b>	>>>	<b>-iendan</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. reowsigendæn (DOE)
<b>-igendan</b>	>>>	<b>-iendan</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. hreowsigendan (Freya)
<b>-igende</b>	>>>	<b>-iende</b>	Pres. Part. adiligende (DOE)
<b>-igenden</b>	>>>	<b>-ienden</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. eacnigenden (DOE)
<b>-igendes</b>	>>>	<b>-iendes</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. bysmirigendes (DOE)
<b>-igendne</b>	>>>	<b>-iendne</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. halsigendne (DOE)
<b>-igendra</b>	>>>	<b>-iendra</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. herigendra (DOE)
<b>-igendre</b>	>>>	<b>-iendre</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. huntigendre (DOE)
<b>-igendum</b>	>>>	<b>-iendum</b>	Pres. Part. Infl. anbidigendum (DOE)
<b>-igenne</b>	>>>	<b>-ienne</b>	Infl. Inf. amansumigenne (DOE)
<b>-igeð</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. axigeð (DOE)
<b>-igo</b>	>>>	<b>-ie</b>	Pres. Ind. hwerfigo (DOE)
<b>-igynde</b>	>>>	<b>-iende</b>	Pres. Part. byfigynde (DOE)
<b>-inde</b>	>>>	<b>-iende</b>	Pres. Part. honginde (DOE)
<b>-io</b>	>>>	<b>-ie</b>	Pres. Ind. Sg. fortio (DOE)
<b>-ion</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. abysgion (DOE)
<b>-ioð</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. clypioð (DOE)
<b>-iu</b>	>>>	<b>-ie</b>	Pres. Ind. 1sg. forhtiu (Freya)
<b>-iun</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. blissiun (DOE)
<b>-iyn</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. aþeniyn (DOE)
<b>-iynde</b>	>>>	<b>-iende</b>	Pres. Part. blissiynde (DOE)
<b>-iyndum</b>	>>>	<b>-iendum</b>	Pres. Part. eardiyndum (Freya)
<b>-oð</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Pres. Ind. 3sg. acsoð (Freya)
<b>-odaæn</b>	>>>	<b>-odan</b>	Infl. Inf. acunnodaæn (DOE)
<b>-odesð</b>	>>>	<b>-odest</b>	Pret. Ind. 2sg. cleopodesð (DOE)
<b>-odo</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. Sg. gearnode (DOE)
<b>-odo</b>	>>>	<b>-odon</b>	Pret. Ind. Pl. gearcodo (DOE)
<b>-odost</b>	>>>	<b>-odest</b>	Pret. Ind. 2sg. geeacnodost (Freya)
<b>-odu</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. Sg. beweddodu (DOE)
<b>-odun</b>	>>>	<b>-odon</b>	Pret. Ind. Pl. ceapodun (DOE)
<b>-odyst</b>	>>>	<b>-odest</b>	Pret. bletsodyst (DOE)
<b>-ost</b>	>>>	<b>-ast</b>	Pres. Sg. amasost (DOE)

<b>-uað</b>	>>>	<b>-iað</b>	Pres. Ind. gearuað (DOE)
<b>-ud</b>	>>>	<b>-od</b>	Pa. Part. astyrud (Freya)
<b>-udan</b>	>>>	<b>-odan</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. fortruwudan (DOE)
<b>-udæ</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. 3sg. aslacudæ (Freya)
<b>-ude</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. Sg. amansumude (DOE)
<b>-udest</b>	>>>	<b>-odest</b>	Pret. Ind. 2sg. aðenudest (DOE)
<b>-udne</b>	>>>	<b>-odne</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. gecnucudne (DOE)
<b>-udon</b>	>>>	<b>-odon</b>	Pret. Ind. Pl. bodudon (DOE)
<b>-udre</b>	>>>	<b>-odre</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. afeormudre (DOE)
<b>-udu</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. gegaderudu (Freya)
<b>-udum</b>	>>>	<b>-odum</b>	Pa. Part. Infl. gehalgudum (DOE)
<b>-urdyst</b>	>>>	<b>-odest</b>	Pret. Ind. 2sg. acunnudyst (DOE)
<b>-yan</b>	>>>	<b>-ian</b>	Inf. halsyan (DOE)
<b>-yde</b>	>>>	<b>-ode</b>	Pret. Ind. bodyde (DOE)
<b>-ydon</b>	>>>	<b>-odon</b>	Pres. Subj. Pl. dropydon (DOE)
<b>-ydyst</b>	>>>	<b>-odest</b>	Pres. Subj. 2sg. amerydyst (DOE)
<b>-ynde</b>	>>>	<b>-iende</b>	Pres. Part. eardgynde (DOE)
<b>-ynne</b>	>>>	<b>-ienne</b>	Infl. Inf. geblissynne (DOE)
<b>-yst</b>	>>>	<b>-ast</b>	Pres. Ind. Sg. bysmyryst (DOE)

Figure 65. Patterns for non-canonical lemmatisation based on inflectional endings the second class of weak verbs.

The next task in this step involves the identification of the commonest stem vowel alternations that take part in the stem of weak verbs. The target of this task is the entire inventory of I-Y weak verbs. The identification of the vowel alternations and the subsequent pairing with their canonical counterparts are carried out with the study of the alternative spellings included in the dictionary database *Nerthus*. In order to exemplify these tasks, the following case is illustrated.

As attested in the dictionary database, the class 2 weak verb *sylian* ‘to soil’ includes the alternative spelling *selian*. The verbal paradigm of this verb attests inflectional forms with the vowel *-e-* rather than *-y-* in the stem vowel. This alternation is also attested in other verbs from the weak class such as class 1 weak verb *slypan* ‘to slip’. As a result, the pattern *-e- >>> -y-* is generated.

The inventory of weak lemmas from the letters I-Y in the reference lists of verbs is checked against *Nerthus*, targeting the alternative spellings that take place in the stem vowels of the verbs. The result of these tasks is the set of correspondences illustrated in Figure 61, presented in the previous chapter.

The final task in the lemmatisation of non-canonical spellings of class 2 weak verbs deals with the search of the lemmatisation patterns in the database and the assignment of

lemmas to the potential forms. In this task, the lemmatisation patterns of non-canonical inflectional endings of class 2 weak verbs presented in Figure 65, the lemmatisation patterns of the non-canonical stem vowels presented in Figure 61 and the list of lemmatisation patterns of the prefixes included in Figure 52 are searched against the database.

First, the following example illustrates the application of the lemmatisation patterns of the non-canonical endings. The inflectional form *geincfullad* is lemmatised with the class 2 verb *geincfullian* ‘to offend’ because it includes the non-canonical inflectional ending *-ad*, paired with the canonical inflectional ending *-od* in the list of patterns.

The inventory of forms that results from the application of the lemmatisation patterns of non-canonical inflectional endings attested in class 2 weak verbs (included in Figure 65) yields the following results, arranged by the specific pattern that makes their lemmatisation possible:

-ad >>> -od: *geincfullad, gelacnad, gelaðad, gelagad, gelaþad, geleaftrad, geleofad, geleornad, gelicad, geliðigad, gelipigad, gelogad, gelosad, gelufad, gelusfullad, gelustfullad, gelytlad, gemægenad, gemæsumad, gemærsad, gemartyrad, gemearcad, gemedemad, gemeðgad, gemercad, gemiclad, gemidladd, gemolsnad, gemyndgad, gemynegad, gemyngad, genamad, geneadad, genearwad, genemnad, geniðerad, geniðrad, geniþerad, geniþrad, geniwad, genotad, genyðerad, geoffrad, geonlicad, geonwældad, geopenad, geopnad, geortruwad, geplantad, geplontad, geregnad, gerehtwisad, gerihtwisad, gerihtwysad, geriordad, geryhtwisad, gesamnad, gesargad, gesawlad, gesigfæstnad, gesmittad, gesoðfæstnad, gespeoftad, gestaðolad, gestapolad, gestiðadon, gestihtad, gestrangad, gestrongad, gesundfullad, gesweðrad, gesweotlad, gesweotolad, geswiðrad, gesyndgad, gesyngad, getacnad, getalad, geteorad, gebeowad, gepingad, gepreatad, getiðad, getimbrad, getiþad, getrahtad, getrifulad, getrumad, getymbrad, geuferad, geunrotsad, geuntrumad, geunwlitegad, gewæpnad, gewanad, gewarad, geweorðad, geweorþad, gewergad, gewilnad, gewissad, gewitnad, gewlitegad, gewuldrad, gewunad, gewundad, gewundrad, gewurðad, gewyrtad, geyfelad, ineardiad, laðad, leofad, loccad, losad, lufad, mærsad, Meldad, meldadan, miclad, mislicad, molsnad, monad, mynegad, nemnad, ofersceadewad, ofersceadwad, oflongad, oneardad, onpennad, onscunad, reafad, ricsad, ricsadan, rixad, scotad, slapad, sticad, Þancad, Þrowad, tintregad, toslacad, tosticad, unrotsad, weorðad, winreopad, witnad, wuldrad, wunad, wuniad, yfelwilnadon, ymblocadon.*

-ada >>> -ode: *hoppada, leornada, Þunrada, wuldrada.*

-adae >>> -ode: *innaðae, lufadæst, unsibbadae.*

-ade >>> -ode: *geðeostrade, geðeowade, geðingade, geðolade, geðrawade, geðreadade, geðreatade, geðrowade, gedrugade, gedrysnade, geardade, geincfullade, geinseglade, gelacnade, gelaðade, gelæswade, gelagade, gelaþade, gelearnade, geleahade, gelecnade, geleornade, gelicade, Gelocade, gelocade, gelogade, gelosade, gelufade, gelustfullade, gelytlade, gemacade, gemercade, gemerkade,*

*gemetgade, gemicclade, gemiclade, gemildsade, gemilsade, gemiltsade, geminsade, gemycelade, gemyclade, gemyndgade, gemyngade, genacodade, geniðerade, geniðrade, genihtade, genihtsumade, geniþerade, genomade, genyðerade, genyhtsumade, geomrade, geopenade, geopnade, Geplantade, gereafade, geregnade, gerehtwisade, gereordade, gerihtwisade, geriordade, gesadade, gesægnade, gesamnade, gesargade, gesceawade, gescyldgade, gesegnade, geseowade, gesibbade, gesigfæstnade, gesingalade, gesoðade, gesomnade, gestaðelade, gestapelade, gestaðolade, gesticade, gestrangade, gestrongade, gesweotolade, gesweþrade, geswiðrade, geswigade, geswutelade, geswutolade, gesyngade, gesyngalade, gesynnade, getacnade, getalade, getawade, getelgade, geteohhade, geteorade, geþafade, gepingade, gepoftade, gepolade, gepristade, geprowade, gepwærade, gepynnade, geþywade, getiðade, getimbrade, getrahtade, getrifulade, getrumade, getrummade, getrymade, getygdade, getyghade, getymbrade, getyþade, geuferade, geunarade, geunclænsade, geunrotsade, geunrotsaded, geuntrumade, geutlagade, gewæpnade, geweddade, gewelegade, gewelgade, geweorðade, geweorþade, gewergade, gewicade, gewillade, gewilnade, gewisade, gewitegade, gewitgade, gewonade, gewuldrade, gewunade, gewundade, gewundrade, geyfelade, geyflade, giðreatade, giðrowade, gidrugade, giearnade, gifulwade, gihefgade, gilaðade, gilicade, gilufade, gimiclade, gimilsade, gimonigfaldade, gisomnade, gitalade, gitimbrade, gitrachtade, giunrotsade, giwitgade, giwuldrade, giwunade, giwundrade, giwyrtrmade, insegelade, instihtade, lacnade, laðade, Leahtrade, leohtade, leornade, licade, liðercade, locade, longade, losade, lufade, lutade, maðelade, mægnade, mærsade, mæssade, manade, manaðe, maþelade, meldade, metegade, miclade, mildsade, miltsade, miltsadest, minsade, mislicade, modgade, monade, mynegade, nearwade, niðrade, niwade, nyðerade, nyttade, ofahsade, ofaxade, ofblindade, ofercliopade, oferclioppade, oferhergade, oferhiwade, ofersceadewade, oferseolfrade, ofsticade, onlegade, onscunade, onstiðade, openade, plantade, plontade, reafade, reordade, ricsade, riordade, rixade, rixsade, sægnade, sætade, samnade, sargade, sawlade, sceawade, searwade, segnade, seofade, seomade, sessade, siðade, siþade, smearcade, smercade, spearcade, stalade, sticade, sundrade, suwade, sweðrade, swicade, swiðade, swiðrade, Swigade, swinsade, syngade, synngade, tacnade, talade, tealtrade, telgade, teofrade, teorade, Þancade, Þegnade, Þenade, Þeowhade, Þingade, Þolade, Þoncade, Þrowade, Þurhwunade, tilade, timbrade, togelaþade, trahtade, tymbrade, underplantade, unrotsade, unsibbade, untrumade, untrymade, wacade, waecade, wafade, wanade, wandade, warnade, wearadade, webbade, welgade, weorðade, weorþade, wicnade, willade, willnade, wilnade, wilnaden, windwade, winsade, wisade, Witegade, witgade, witnade, wlatade, wohhade, wracade, wudade, wuldrade, wunade, wundade, wundrade, wyrðade, yfelade, ylflade, ymbgefretwade, ymblocade, ymbloccade, ymbsceawade, ymbsceowade, yrsade.*

-ades >>> -odest: *gelecnades, gelocades, gelufades, gelustfullades, gelustfulladest, gemiclades, gemonigfaldades, geniðrades, geplantades, gestaðeladest, gestaðolades, gestaðoladest, gesweotulades, getrumadest, Gewonades, gilufades, gisyngades, liornades, locadest, lufades, lufadest, milsades, plantades, strudadest, Þolades, wilnadest, yrsadest.*

-adne >>> -odne: *gelaðadne, gewundadne, hefigadne.*

-ado >>> -od / -ode: *gelufadon, gemearcadon, genomado, gesomnado, gesparrado, getrahtado, gewidlado, gimetgado, gimilsado, gimonigfaldado, giniwado, gisomnado, locadon, weorðadon, wilnadon, worado.*

-adre >>> -odre: *gewundadre.*

-adum >>> -odum: *gelaðadum, gelicadum, gemyndgadum, gesomnadum, meldadum.*

-adun >>> -odon: *geleornadun, gelufadun, gelustfulladun, genacadun, gesomnadun, gestihtadun, gepingadun, gepreatadun, gewilladun, giðreadun, gihreowsadun, gimicladun, giniðradun, giscomadun, gisomnadun, gitimbradun, giwunadun, giwundadun, giwundradun, liornadun, locadun, loccadun, meldadun, micladun, niðradun, ofradun, ofwundradun, reordadun, smoradun, somnadun, spittadun, sticadun, strongadun, swigadun, Syngadun, Prowadun, Þurhwunadun, timbradun, weorðadun, wilnadun, witgadun, worpadun, wuldradun, wundradun, yðgadun, ymblocadun, ymbloccadun, ymbsceowadun.*

-æ >>> -a: *geincfulligæ, gelocæ, Gelustfullæ, geniwæ, Geredæ, gesceawæ, laðæ, leofæ, locæ, lufæ, lufæe, mægenæ, mægnæ, mærae, maerae, medemæ, miclæ, mildsæ, miltsæ, monigæ, myltsæ, niwæ, nyhtsumigæ, pullæ, rihtwisæ, sædæ, singæ, soðfestæ, swigæ, swutelæ, synnæ, synnae, tohopæ, unrotsæ, weardæ, willæ, wudæ, wullæ, wurðæ, Wynsumæ, wyrtrumæ, yfelæ.*

-æð >>> -að: *gerisæð, gesomnæð, getacnæð, goffæð, læcnæð, leofæð, licæð, losæð, lufæð, makæð, mildsæð, mynegæð, pinæð, rihtwisæð, rixæð, rixiæð, sceawæð, sceðæð, sceþdæð, singæð, slapæð, sottæð, swiðæð, syllæð, synegæð, tacnæð, ðafæð, Prowæð, Þurhwunæð, Þurhwunæð, wacæð, weorðæð, willæð, wilnæð, winsumæð, wissæð, wonæð, wullæð, wullæþ, wunæð.*

-æd >>> -od: *gemiclæd, Gemynæd, geweorðæd, lufædest.*

-æde >>> -ode: *gelicæde, genihtsumæde, gewenæde, gewilnæde, locæde, oferhergeada, oferhergeade, ofersceadewæde, sceawæde, Þeowæde, wiðræde, winsumæde, wiþeræde, wiþerræde, wundræde, wynsumæde.*

-æn >>> -an: *lufæn, oferhidgæn, singæn, soðfestæn, untrumæn, yfelæn.*

-æs >>> -að: *gelicæs, læhtræs, lahtræs, loccæs, martyræs, mearcæs, mettæs, reafæs, renæs, rumæs, siþæs, Þoncæs, Þornæs, torræs, wæardæs, wæræs, weardæs, wudæs, wuldræs, wyrtwælæs.*

-æst >>> -ast: *gelicæst, gelustfullæst, gemonigfealdæst, gemonigfealdeæst, ladæst, leofæst, lofæst, lufæst, underwyrwæledæst, wiffæst, wuldræst, wunæst.*

-æþ >>> -aþ: *gesomnæþ, geweligæþ, gewenæþ, Gewilnæþ, gierwæþ, leofæþ, locæþ, lufæþ, miclæþ, midlæþ, mildsæþ, monæþ, monigfealdæþ, Ondeddæþ, oneardæþ, openæþ, rixæþ, sceawæþ, scyldæþ, singæþ, slæpæþ, smeægæþ, Þurhwunæþ, tofultumæþ, weorðæþ, willæþ, wilnæþ, wissæþ, Writæþ, wunæþ, wundriæþ, wurðæþ, yrsæþ.*

-am >>> -an: *yfelam.*

-ande >>> -iende: *locande, miclande, milsande, ricsande, scimande, singande, unrotsande, wadlande, willnande, wilnande, wunande, wundrande.*

-andum >>> -iendum: *gesomnandum, lufandum, wealandum, wundrandum.*

-ane >>> -ienne: *losane, niwane, tintregane.*

-anne >>> -ianne: *gifanne, gymanne, losanne, lufanne, mildsianne, niwanne, oðfeorriganne, ripanne, rippanne, sacanne, scearanne, sceawanne, scyldanne, smeaganne, syllanne, synganne, Pillanne, wætranne, wealdanne, wenanne, wilnanne, wordanne, writanne, wuldranne, wunanne, wundranne, wyrmanne.*

-as >>> -ast: *gelocas, gelosas, gelufas, gelustfullas, gemildgas, geopenas, getimbras, ineardas, leahtras, liðas, loccas, losas, lufas, mildsas, mistas, nestas, niwas, notas, oferhogas, orþas, regnas, regolas,*

*renas, ricasas, roccas, sceawas, sealmas, seglas, spittas, stafas, staras, stigas, strælas, timbras, torras, trahtas, wagas, weardas, worpas, wræclastas, wreclastas, wyrmas.*

-asð >>> -ast: *ricsasð, weorðasð, wilnasð, wundrasð.*

-at >>> -að: *gelaðat, gelicat, Gemyclat, gerotsat, gewilnat, gewissat, Rixat, scyldigat, wilnat.*

-eað >>> -iað: *licgeað, licggeað, scameað, smeageað, Swinseap, Æanceað, wundrigeap.*

-ean >>> -ian: *feccean, oferhyggean, smeagean, wandean.*

-eanne >>> -ianne: *smeageanne.*

-ed >>> -od: *geðrowed, geleorned, gelewed, geliced, geliorned, geloged, gelosed, gemaced, gemænifylled, gemænigfylled, gemærсед, gemaked, gemanigfealded, gemerced, gemerked, gemonifalded, gemonigfalded, gemyndged, geneaded, geniðered, geniþered, geoffred, geondstýred, geopened, gepined, gered, gereded, gerysed, gesceded, gescuned, gesebled, gesicled, gesiowed, gesired, gesmered, gesmiðed, gesomned, gestæþeled, gesticced, gestranged, gestrewed, gestronged, geswiðed, geswived, gesycled, gesyndred, gesyneged, gesyrwed, getacned, getaled, getelged, getemed, geteored, geþryþed, getrahted, geufered, geuffred, geunrotsed, geuntrumed, geuntrymed, geuntrymmed, gewæpned, gewæred, gewidled, gewuldred, gewunded, gewuned, iloced, ilufed, ilyfed, imaced, imaked, imerked, intimbred, ipined, iprowed, iwuldred, loged, losed, maced, mæced, mærсед, maked, ofðystred, oferheled, oferhleodred, ofhingred, oftorfed, ofwundred, pined, slæped, smoked, swiðed, toæteced, toscyred, uffred, unheled, untrymed, wæpned, witned, yfeled, ymbfretwed, ymbheped.*

-edæn >>> -oden / -odon: *gesibbedæn.*

-ede >>> -ode: *geaðstapelede, gelaðede, gelapede, geleornede, gelichamede, geliðewacede, gelocede, gelogede, gelufede, gelustfullede, gelytlede, gemænsumede, gemærседe, gemanede, gemedemedest, gemidlede, gemilscede, geneadede, geþenede, genihtsumede, geoponede, gepalmtwigede, gepunede, gerihtwisede, gesamnede, gesindrede, gesingalede, gesmyrede, gesmiðede, gesomnede, gеспedsumede, gestaðolede, gestrangede, gesweotolede, getemedede, getrumede, geþænede, geþeowede, geuntrumede, geuntrymede, geutede, gewanede, gewarnede, gewilede, gewilnede, gewonede, gewundede, intimbrede, laðede, læswede, læuede, latede, leawede, licede, likede, lofede, losede, loseden, lufede, lufeden, lufedes, lufedest, lustfullede, lutede, macede, mænsumede, mæssede, makede, manede, mensumede, monede, namede, neadede, notede, ofðystrede, oferhelede, ofermodgede, ofersylfredede, offrede, ofscamede, ofþystrede, onborgede, onscunede, openede, plantede, readede, sammene, sceadewede, sceawede, scunede, smeægede, smerede, smorede, staðolede, starede, strangede, strewede, studdede, swaðede, swefnede, swigede, syngede, temede, teolede, Æowede, Æolede, Ærowede, Æurhwunede, tofesede, tilede, togelaðede, tohopede, toscyrede, tosendrede, treowstede, untrumede, untrymede, wæpnede, wærede, wanede, warigede, weorðeden, weornede, wiðerede, wilnede, witegede, woffede, wræcnede, wreðede, wudede, wuldrede, wundrede, wunede, wylcumedede, yrsede.*

-edo >>> -ode: *gifylledo, gispilledo, lytledost, tacnedo, wæredo.*

-edon >>> -odon: *geinsegledon, gelaðedon, gelapedon, geleanedon, geleornedon, gelicedon, gelogedon, gelufedon, gelustfulledon, gemacedon, gemacedum, gemænsumedon, gemartredon, gemartyredon, gemyndgedon, gemyngedon, genacedon, geniðredon, genihtsumedon, geomredon, gepinedon, Gereafedon, gesamnedon, gesomnedon, gestaðeledon, gestrangedon, getacnedon, getemedon,*



*Geteoredon, geþancedon, geþeahledon, geþoledon, geþrowedon, getintregedon, getrahtnedon, getygðedon, getygbædon, geunaredon, geuntrumedon, geutlagedon, gewarnedon, gewicedon, gewilnedon, gewitgedon, gewundedon, gewunedon, idledon, inngedon, lacnedon, ladedon, laðedon, laþedon, leornedon, lochedon, losedon, lufedon, lustfulledon, lutedon, macedon, mænifealdedon, mærsedon, mæssedon, makedon, manedon, mangedon, mearcedon, monedon, murcnedon, mylcedon, namedon, niþeredon, notedon, oferheledon, oferhogedon, ofersegledon, oferswiðredon, oferwacedon, offredon, ofmyrþredon, ofredon, ofwundredon, onealdedon, onhergedon, onhlinedon, onscunedon, openedon, plantedon, pluccedon, pulledon, reafedon, ricsedon, runedon, sammædon, sargedon, sceawedon, scotedon, seofedon, siðedon, siredon, siþedon, somnedon, Sorgedon, sparedon, staredon, strangedon, streowedon, suwedon, swicedon, swiðredon, swigedon, swiþedon, syngedon, tacnedon, temedon, teoledon, teoncwidedon, Þafedon, Þancedon, Þeahledon, Þeowedon, Þoledon, Þreatedon, Þrowedon, Þurhwunedon, Þuruhwunedon, tiledon, tintregedon, todihnedon, tolocedon, trahtnedon, trucedon, unarwurðedon, wacedon, wanedon, warigedon, warnedon, weardedon, weorðedon, weorþedon, wicedon, wiðercwyddedon, willnedon, wilnedon, wreðedon, wreþedon, wudedon, wuldredon, wundedon, wundredon, wunedon, wynsumedon, yfeledon, yfelsacedon, ymbetrymedon, ymbþeahledon.*

-edun >>> -odon: *gelaðedun, gescomedun, gesommedun, lofedun, lufedun, ofredun, Onscunedun, onscynedun, sceawedun, scotedun, seofedun, swigedun, Þegnedun, Þurhwunedun, weardedun, wundredun, wunedun.*

-ege >>> -ie: *gestyrege, gesyngge, geuntrumege, langalege, leornege, lytlege, surege, teohege, wadlege, wealwege, wifge, wilnege.*

-eges >>> -iað: *tintreges.*

-ene >>> -ienne: *onlocene, wunigene.*

-es >>> -ast: *fecces, gerades, geripes, laðes, lehtres, liornes, nyttes, synges, wearmes, winsumes, wræcsiðes, weliges.*

-ia >>> -ian / -ie: *losia, lufia, nemnia, oferplontia, ofwyrtrumia, oneardia, onscynia, pinia, Scipia, spelia, styria, syndria, syngia, Þracia, tilia, unclaensia, unrotsia, wundria, wunia.*

-iað >>> -iað: *Gesomniæð, gewuniæð, leorniæð, licciæð, liciað, lufiæð, lufiæð, micliæþ, oneardiæð, særgiæð, siþiæð, tacniæð, Þeniæð, Þrowiæð, Þurhwuniæþ, Þurþwuniæþ, torriæð, wæciæþ, woniæð, wuldriæð, wuniæð, wurðiæþ, Wynsumiæþ.*

-iæn >>> -ian: *geopeniæn, lacniæn, leorniæn, lokiæn, lufiæn, maciæn, maniæn, metegiæn, mildsiæn, nemniæn, oftorfiæn, onscuniæn, openiæn, rixiæn, sceawiæn, siðiæn, Þankiæn, Þeowiæn, Þingiaæn, Þonciæn, Þrowiæn, timbriæn, unrodsiæn, waciæn, warniæn, wilniæn, wissiaæn, wuniæn, wurðiæn.*

- iænde >>> -iende: *lufiænde.*

-iæþ >>> -iæþ: *Gemicliæþ, gemycliæþ, Geopeniæþ, oneardiæþ, tacniæþ, Þeowiæþ, unswetiæþ, waciæþ, winsumiæþ, wuniæþ.*

-iande >>> -iende: *lufiande, swigiande.*

-iane >>> -ianne: *gefulliane, maniane, milciane, moniane, offriane, wundriane.*

-ias >>> -iað / -ast: *gesyngias, gewunias, giniðrias, lufias, somnias, syngias, timbrias, unclænsias, weorðiās, Weorþias, willnias, wilnias, wunias.*

-iat >>> -iað: *gemidliat*.

-ide >>> -ode: *lapide, trymide*.

-iendis >>> -iendes: *lacniendes*.

-iene >>> -ienne: *maniene, scæwiene, sceansiene*.

-iga >>> -ige / -igen / -a: *gelosiga, gesoðfæstiga, gesseliga, gewuniga, gicunniga, giðingiga, giðreatiga, giðrowiga, gilaðiga, gisceawiga, locgiga, losiga, lufiga, maniga, oferhydiga, rixiga, scyldiga, somniga, stiriga, styriga, syndriga, syngiga, synngiga, synniga, unrotsiga, wædliga, wilcumiga, wiliga, witiga, wundriga*.

-igað >>> -iað: *gelipigað, geopenigað, giðoligað, iwigað, leornigað, licigað, losigað, lufigað, mænsumigað, mærsigað, myndigað, notigað, ofermodigað, Oneardigað, sceawigað, slidrigað, smerigað, styrigað, synnigað, Taligað, tealtrigað, Þenigað, Þrowigað, twisligað, wætigað, weardigað, wilnigað, writigað, wunigað*.

-igæð >>> -iað: *gesomnigæþ, lokigæþ, losiæþ, lufiæþ, lufigæþ, misstigaþ, oneardigæþ, sorgigæþ, Þeowigæþ, Wacigæð*.

-igæn >>> -ian: *modigæn, monigfealdigæn, oferhidigæn, warnigæn*.

-igan >>> -ian: *gelacnigan, gelangigan, geleornigan, gemænsumigan, gemakigan, gemanifealdigan, gemanigan, gemedmigan, gemetigan, gemiltsigan, geopenigan, gereafigan, gereordigan, gesamnigan, gestihtigan, geþrowigan, geþwærigan, gewanigan, gewearmigan, gewundigan, gewunigan, ladigan, leornigan, liccigan, locigan, losigan, lufigan, lytligan, macigan, manigan, meldigan, miltsigan, monigan, niwigan, notigan, oferhidigan, oferhydigan, oferhygdigan, offrigan, onliðigan, onwarigan, openigan, reordigan, romigan, scamigan, sceawigan, scyldigan, smaligan, smocigende, smyrigan, spelligan, splottigan, styrigan, surigan, syndrigan, syngigan, synnigan, Þafigan, Þancigan, Þeowigan, Þoligan, Þrowigan, tosomnigan, tucigan, wacigan, wædligan, wæterigan, warnigan, weardigan, weorðigan, wifigan, wiligan, wilnigan, wisigan, wudigan, wuldrigan, wundigan, wunigan, wirtigan, yfelsacigan*.

-iganne >>> -ianne: *liciganne, maniganne, midliganne, onwariganne, stiganne, Þeowiganne, timbriganne, wundriganne*.

-igas >>> -as: *lufigas, somnigas, weorðigas, willnigas, wilnigas, wunigas*.

-igap >>> -iap: *geþafigap, halsigap, hatigap, heofigap, licigap, lufigap, ofermodigap, sceawigap, sorgigap, Þrowigap, wacigap, Wunigap*.

-igeað >>> -iað: *gelocigeað, gescyldigeað, getacnigeað, geteorigeað, gewilnigeað, Leornigeað, leornigeap, liccigeað, licigeað, locigeað, lufigeað, lutigeað, mynigeað, Oneardigeað, onherigeað, reafigeað, Þreatigeað, wacigeað, warigeað, Warnigeað, writigeað, wunigeað, wynsumigeað, ymbðeahtigeað*.

-igean >>> -ian: *geopenigean, gesamnigean, gesomnigean, geþwærigean, getimbrigean, gewilnigean, gewunigean, lacnigean, læcnigean, leanigean, licigean, lufigean, mæssigean, manigean, monigean, notigean, offrigan, pluccigean, reordigean, sceansigean, sceawigean, scyldigean, siðigean, smyrigean, somnigean, styrigean, Þafigean, Þoligean, Þreatigean, Þrowigean, Þurhwunigean, treahtigean, wacigean, wanigean, wifigean, wunigean, wurdigeað, wurdigean*.

-igeanne >>> -ianne: *lufigeanne, reafigeanne, wundigeanne, wunigeanne*.

-iged >>> -iað: *gewilniged, gewuniged*.

-igeð >>> -iað: *geopenigeð, leornigeð, losigeð, lufigeð, rixigeð, rotigeþ, sceawigeð, soðfæstigeð, Þenigeð, Þurhwunigeð, wafigeð, writigeð, wundrigeð*.

-igenda >>> ienda: *lacnigenda, langigenda, lapigenda, lifigenda, lufigenda, lyfigenda, wuldrigenda, yrsigenda*

-igendæn >>> -igendan: *Þurhwunigendæn*.

-igendan >>> -iendan: *iersigendan, miltsigendan, reafigendan, syngigendan, syrwigendan, Þoligendan, timbrigendan, tymbrigendan, wædligendan, wagigendan, wanigendan, wunigendan, yðigendan*.

-igende >>> -iende: *gelicigende, gelogigende, gelustfulligende, gemænigfyldigende, gemæsumigende, gemedomigende, Gemicligende, gemonigfealdigende, Gemycligende, genihtsumigende, geomrigende, geopenigende, Gesamnigende, geswuteligende, getacnigende, geteorigende, gebafigende, gebwærigende, Getimbrigende, gewilnigende, læcnigende, leanigende, leofigende, leornigende, licigende, likigende, lochigende, locigende, lufigende, lutigende, macigende, maðeligende, mærsigende, manigende, mearcigende, meldigende, miccligende, midþoligende, mildsigende, mildsigenne, miltsigende, myltsigende, myndigende, mynigende, notigende, ofergetiligende, ofersceawigende, onclifigende, oneardigende, oneardigende, onlocigende, onscunigende, onwunigende, openigende, rafigende, reafigende, remigende, reonigende, reordigende, reþigende, rixigende, rumigende, sætigende, sarigende, scamigende, sceawigende, scypigende, searigende, seofigende, siðigende, sigorigende, siþigende, smercigende, sorgigende, starigende, stigende, stihtigende, strutigende, styrigende, suwigende, swearcigende, swicigende, swinsigende, swiþrigende, swuteligende, syndrigende, syngigende, synnigende, sypigende, syrwigende, teoligende, Þancigende, Þearfigende, Þenigende, Þeowigende, Þingigende, Þoligende, Þrowigende, Þurhwunigende, timbrigende, torfigende, trymigende, wacigende, wædligende, wæterigende, wafigende, wakigende, wandigende, wandrigende, wanigende, warnigenne, wealwigende, weornigende, wiðerigende, wifigende, willigende, wilnigende, woffigende, wraxligende, wreðigende, wuldrigende, wundrigende, wunigende, wurðigende, wynsumigende, wursigende, wyrþigende, yðigende, yþigende*.

-igenden >>> ienden: *lufigenden*.

-igendes >>> -iendes: *midligendes, offrigendes, Poligendes, Þurhwunigendes, wearwigendes, wunigendes*.

-igendne >>> iendne: *gewissigendne, lufigendne, lutigendne*.

-igendra >>> iendra: *singigendra, licigendra, lofigendra, lufigendra, lutigendra, oneardigendra, singigendra, syngigendra, Þearfigendra, warigendra, wædligendra, wunigendra*.

-igendre >>> -iendre: *maffigendre, stihtigendre, tincligendre, wandigendre, yðigendre*.

-igendum >>> -iendum: *gemilsigendum, gemiltsigendum, genihtsumigendum, geswuteligendum, getacnigendum, gebafigendum, getiþigendum, getyðigendum, heofigendum, heorcigendum, hiwigendum, oneardigendum, rixigendum, syrwigendum, wynsumigendum*.

-igenne >>>> -ienne: *gelacnigenne, gelaðigenne, gemæsumigenne, gereordigenne, getimbrigenne, gewarnigenne, logigenne, mærsigenne, mæssigenne, manigenne, multigende, monigenne, onscunigenne, scunigenne, siþigenne, smerigenne, styrigenne, syngigenne, synnigenne, temprigenne, trahtnigenne, underwreðigenne, walwigenne, wanigenne, wilnigenne, wuldrigenne, wurðigenne, yldigenne*.

-iges >>> -ies: *litiges, lufiges, Maniges, Manniges, moniges, sonniges, syndriges, syngiges, Þorniges, weorðiges, wiliges, wulwiges.*

-igo >>> -ie: *losigo, manigo, menigo, scyldigo, somnigo, wealigo.*

-igynde >>> -iende: *grymytigynde, reafigynde.*

-inde >>> -iende: *gewilninde, grunninde, lokinde, singinde, swiginde.*

-io >>> -ie: *menio, syndrio, willio.*

-ion >>> -ian: *geleornion, gemacion, geoffrion, gereordion, gesammion, geþwærion, getimbrion, geuntreowsion, gewanion, gewarnion, gewilnion, leanion, leornion, licion, locion, losigon, losion, lufion, macion, mæssion, miltsion, murcnion, offrion, onscunion, ripion, sceawion, sceawiu, sweartion, swicion, swigion, talion, Þancion, Þingion, Þolion, Þurhwunion, tilion, totreglion, wacion, wandion, wanion, warnion, werion, wilnion, wission, wuldriun, wunion, wurðion, wurdliun.*

-iu >>> -ie: *gelociu, gesomniu, ineardiu, lufiu, micliu, mundiu, offriu, timbriu, weorðiu, wuldriu.*

-iun >>> -ien: *laðiun, wurdliun.*

-iyn >>> -ien: *miltsiyn, onscuniyn, reafiyn, scamiyn, Þafiyn, Þeowiyn, Þrowiyn, wædliyn, weorðiyn, wuldriyn, wynsumiyn, yrsiyn.*

-iynde >>> -iende: *gelociynde, Gemicliynde, genihtsumiynde, Genitsumiynde, gesamniynde, Gesomniynde, lufiynde, myltsiynde, oneardiynde, onscuniynde, Þeniynde, timbriynde, wædliynde, wundriynde.*

-iyndum >>> -iendum: *lufiyndum, Þrowiyndum.*

-oð >>> -að: *gemearcoð, geswytoloð, lefoð, lufoð, ofsticoð, reafod, scrutnoð, seonoð, sticoð, swigoð, synoð, tacnoð, wanoð, waroð, wunoð, yfelsoð.*

-odo >>> -ode / -odon: *gelicodo, getacnodo, lufodo.*

-odost >>> -odest: *plantodost, tosyndrodost.*

-odu >>> -ode: *gereafodu, halsodu, werodu.*

-odun >>> -odon: *gelapodun, gesomnodun, geteorodun, losodun, murcnodun, oftorfodun, strewodun, suwodun, wundrodun.*

-odyst >>> -odest: *gelocodyst, gemænigfealdodyst, gemiclodyst, gemonigfealdodyst, geplantodyst, gestaðolodyst, gestaðylodyst, geswutulodyst, Gewonodyst, plantodyst.*

-on >>> -an: *feccon, gesyngon, lufon, moton, sinewealton, siofon, slapon, strudon, swearton, Þeah-ton, weorðon, weorþon, wergon, writon.*

-ost >>> -ast: *gelacnost, geliccost, gelicost, geliþegost, gelomlicost, gerisnost, gesibbost, getimbrost, gewidost, gewilnost, gewissost, irsost, laðost, lapost, latost, lengost, leohtost, leornedost, licost, liðost, lifost, mærost, mildost, nyttost, offrodost, profost, radost, raðost, rotost, scearpost, scirost, smalost, somnost, strangost, sweartost, sweotolost, swiðost, swiþost, torhtost, unweorðost, unwyrðost, wacost, wanodost, weorðost, widost, wisost, wlitegost, wuldorfullost, wurðost, yþost.*

-ud >>> -od: *geedleanud, gelacnud, gelapud, geliði-gud, gelogud, gelufud, gelustfullud, gelytlud, gemacud, gemænigfealdud, gemartyrud, gemarud, gemedemud, gemetegud, gemic-lud, Gemonigfealdud, gemyclud, gemynegud, geneadud, genemud, genihtsumud, geoffrud, geopenud, geplantud, gepunud,*

*gereordud, gerihhtwisud, gesicclud, gesmittud, gesomnud, gesomnude, gestrangud, gestrongud, gesundfullud, geswutelud, geswutulud, geteorud, getimbrud, geunrotsud, geuntrumud, geuntrysud, gewæpnud, gewanud, gewilnud, gewlitegud, gewonud, gewuldrud, gewundrud, gewundud, gewynsumud, lufud, mærsud, nacud, oferhelud, oferhiwud, ofersceadude, onafæstnud, oneardud, onscunud, openud, plantud, smittud, syngud, ðenud, tintregud, underplantud, underwreþud, wæfluð, witnud, wyrþud.*

-udan >>> -odan: *geneadudan, geswugudan, geteorudan, ingelaðudan, sadeludan, trahtnudan, yðgudan.*

-ude >>> -ode: *geinseglude, gelacnude, gelaðude, gelapude, gelicude, geliðegude, gelocude, gelogude, gelufude, Gelustfullude, gelustfullude, gemærude, gemearcude, gemedemude, gemetegude, gemiclude, geminegude, Gemonigfealdude, gemyclude, gemyngude, genihtsumude, genihtsumude, geopenude, gepunude, gereonude, gerihhtwisude, geryhtwisude, gesamnude, gesargude, gestaðolude, gestrangude, gesundfullude, gesweotolude, geswutelude, geswutulude, geswytelude, gesyrewude, geteorude, getimbrude, geunrotsude, geuntrumude, geuntrymude, gewanude, gewarnude, gewidmærsude, gewilnude, gewistfullude, gewonude, gewuldrude, gewundrud, gewundude, hridrude, ingelaðude, lacnude, ladude, laðude, leornude, locude, lufude, lustfullude, lutude, macude, mærsude, manude, metude, miltsude, monude, mynegude, myngude, neadude, ofergenihhtsumude, ofersceadewude, onðracude, onhagude, onidlude, onopenude, onscunude, onþracude, openude, plantude, readude, reafude, rixude, scamude, sparude, starude, swigude, swutolude, syngude, tacnude, Þancude, Þegnude, Þenude, Þeowude, Þolude, Preodude, Prowude, Purhwunude, tomearcude, torfude, trahtnude, truwude, tumbude, underplantude, untrumude, wacude, weorðude, wilnude, windwude, wiþerude, witnude, wlancude, wlatude, wuldrude, wundrud, wunude, wurðude, wyrðude, wyrþude, ymbgefrætweude, yrsude.*

-udest >>> -odest: *gelitludest, gemedemudest, gemycludest, gestaðeludest, gewilnudest, lufudest, oferscadudest, plantudest, swutoludest, underplantudest, wissudest.*

-udne >>> -odne: *genotudne, geteorudne, geuferudne, gewundudne, nacudne.*

-udon >>> -odon: *gelicudon, gelustfulludon, gesamnudon, geþafudon, geþeahudon, gewilnudon, lufudon, plantudon, Rotudon, swigudon, syngudon, Þeowudon, Prowudon, timbrudon, torfudon, wundrudon, wurðudon.*

-udre >>> -odre: *gehiwudre, gemiltsudre, geripudre, gewilnudre.*

-udu >>> -ode: *midsiþudu, Wealwudu.*

-udum >>> -odum: *gestrangudum, gewidmærsudum.*

-udyst >>> -odest: *gelustfulludyst, gelustfuludyst, gestaðoludyst, gewanudyst, lufudyst.*

-yan >>> -ian: *munecyan, onlocyan, tamcyan.*

-ydon >>> -odon: *gereafydon, miclydon, offrydon, onscunydun, sceawydon, scotydon, strangydon, yrsydon.*

-ydyst >>> -odest: *getrymydyst.*

-yge >>> -ie: *gemyngyge, mislicyge, unrotsyge, yrsyge.*

-ynde >>> -iende: *myltynde, smeagynde, smegynde, Stigynde, wealdynde, wungynde.*

-ynne >>> -ienne: *myngyenne.*

-yyst >>> -ast: *gemundyst, gescyldyst, getimbryst, Preadyst, Wealdyst.*

Secondly, the search of the lemmatisation patterns targeting the alternations of the stem vowels is carried out. The search of the pattern -u- >>> -eo- in the database, for instance, enables the lemmatisation of the form *wurðast* with the class 2 weak verb *weorðian* ‘to esteem’. The search of the list of patterns in Figure 61 results in the lemmatisation of the following inflectional forms, arranged by pattern.

-a- >>> -æ-: *gewanhalode, soðfasta, wadlande, wadlege.*

-a- >>> -ea-: *scaðe, gemanigfalðod, slacode, slacodon, swarcode, scaðian, gemarcod, gemonigfalded, gerafien, gemanifalde, gemonifalded, lahtræs, ofscamod, ofscamede, oferscadudest, scaðieð, slacige, scawiað, scawie, slaciende, salfian, soðfeaste, scaðiende, walwigenne.*

-æ- >>> -a-: *gemænifeald, gesæd, gemænigfylde, gemænigfylld, mænigfeald, gemænifylde, gemænigfyldest, gemænigfealdode, gemænigfylt, Pæncað, læcnian, gemænigfyldan, gerædod, gemænifyld, gemænifyldest, læcnige, wærnan, wærna, wræcnige, yrfeweærð, gemænigfealde, gewæred, gerædode, gemænifylt, gestæðolode, mænie, slæpæþ, wræcnede, wærnige, wærode, wræcna, yrfeweærð, gemænifyldon, gemægð, gemægas, gemænifyldan, gemænigfealdað, gemænigfealda, gemænigfeldest, gestæþeled, Gemænigfealdige, gemænifeld, geræafie, gemænigfealdud, gemænigfealdodyst, gemænigfyldde, gemænigfyltst, gestæðolodes, geswæþodes, gemænigfyldast, gemænigfyldodest, gemænigfyldigende, gemænigfealdod, gemænigfealdodest, gemagnad, Pænceað, læcnæð, læcnod, læcnode, læcnigende, læcnie, læcnigean, læcnie, mænifealdedon, mæced, mænigfealdað, mæniende, mænigfealdast, mænigfealda, oneærdigende, oneærðiaþ, oneærðiað, ræasian, ræfode, scipæ, scærp, scærpað, scylda, særgiað, smeægede, scærpa, slæped, tyrnae, underwyrwæledæst, wræxliendum, wærnað, watrode, wærniad, wræcnode, wærnigan, wændað, wæræs, wyrwælæs, waecade, wæciaþ, wænige.*

-æ- >>> -e-: *getecan, getece, getecen, getecst, næmnað, gesægnode, næmnian, sægnade, uninsæglode, gesægnade, gesægn, genæmnian, genæmnod, insægla, næmniað, strelien, wæardæs.*

-æ- >>> -ea-: *mærra, mærre, mærran, gemænifealde, gemanifæld, læhtræs, mærcode, geræfa, gemaercode, gemærcod, geonwældad, gemænifealdode, gemænifælde, læsode, onældan, slaec, slæc, scæwiene, Wærmod, wærm, wærma, wærmigende, yrfewardas, yrfewærd.*

-e- >>> -a-: *gemenigfylde, gemenigfylld, gemenigfyldan, gelecnade, gelecnia, gemenigfyldest, gemenigfealde, gemenigfyldenne, gelecnad, gelecnades, gelecnige, lexnode.*

-e- >>> -æ-: *soðfest, soðfestæn, soðfestæ, mersode, mersia, messode, mersiað, soðfestan, wefla, wreclastas, gewetrade, gesoðfestan, gesoðfest, mensumede, mersigo, mersigað, mersað, mersiga, mersades, onfestnode, refnas, soðfesta, utedmiað, utedmiaþ, werigian, weterode, ymbgefretwade.*

-e- >>> -ea-: *gerefa, gemercade, smercode, gemercad, lehtreð, gemerked, gemerced, gemercod, genedode, gemerca, gemercadon, gemerkade, genedod, imerked, lehtriende, mænifeldian, merras, merra, smerciendum, sceðeden, sceþdæd, sceðæð, smercodest, smercigende, smerciende, smercade, wiðerwerdiað, yrfwerda, ymbheped, yrfwerdas, yrfewerdast.*

-e >>> -i-: *geliðegod, geliðegode, gewelegade, gerehtwisade, gerehtwisad, ofergiteliað, geliðegude, geradegode, gerehtwisode, geliðegast, ofergeteliað, ofergetelende, onlegade, Ofergetoliende, ofergiteliað, togeclefode.*

-e >>> -ie-: *serwað, serwaþ, serwiendan.*

-e >>> -o-: *gestapelad, gestapelað, maðolade, stapelode, staðelian, staðolade, staðola, staðolode, staðelige, stapelige, staðelien, staðolian, stapelie, staðelode.*

-e >>> -y-: *menigo, menio, toætecte, modegað, genyreþ, sengodon, geliðegað, menegiaþ, menege, tosendrede, menie, sengoden, toætectest, toætecedre, toætecton, toætecende, toætecan, toæteced.*

-ea >>> -a-: *gesceamige, treahtigean, sceamian, sceamað, sceamige, sceamode, sceamigen, sceamaþ, sceamie, gewearnienne, gesceamode, sceamiende, wearnienne, wearnian.*

-ea >>> -æ-: *leawede, meassan, gemeagende, meassa, wleaffað.*

-ea >>> -e-: *gesceðed, streawodon, smegynde.*

-eo >>> -e-: *weorode, streowodan, streowian, streowiað, steofnode, streowodon, streowedon.*

-eo >>> -i-: *geneoðeriað, teolode, teolað, teolian, teolodon, teolast, teoledon, teolede, teoligende.*

-eo >>> -u/-o-: *sceogian, onsceonian, onsceonige, sceogiað, sceogienne, weorþa, weorþen.*

-i- >>> -e-: *geneþerode, underwriðode, underwriðað, gespillod, genihtsumigendum, Piostrað, ofergetiligende, ofergitiliað, ofergitiliende, smiriað, underwriþode, underwriðaþ.*

-i- >>> -eo- / -io-: *tihhode, geliðewæce, tihhað, geliðewaca, geliðewacede, geliornodon, siwige, siwode, switelige, siwaþ, switelode, tihhie, wreotað, ymbepriðað, siwað.*

-i- >>> -ie-: *gewilde, irsast, Irsiaþ, gesirede, irsað, irsigende, irsige, irsaþ, geirfað, gesireð, gesiredan, gesired, irsiende, irsian, irsiendan, irsost, irsaþ, irsode, sirwað.*

-i- >>> -y-: *singað, singaþ, singð, genihtsum, genihtsumað, gescild, singaþ, genihtsume, winsum, genihtsumiað, genihtsumige, genihtsumian, wirð, gemartirode, genihtsumigende, singian, singode, sindrige, gemartirod, genihtsumiende, genihtsumode, singæð, geminegod, genihtsumiaþ, stapelian, gesingode, genihtsumade, scilda, singodon, singæn, genihtsumiendum, genihtsumiaþ, genihtsumie, genihtsuma, gesingod, genihtsumiynde, mingie, oferhidgan, scildige, singæ, geligenod, genihtsumedon, gelitlað, gemartredon, genihtsumude, genihtsumien, gelitlode, gemyclade, genihtsumede, litegan, litlode, mingian, oferhidgæn, oferhidigan, Scilla, stirian, sindrie, singiað, singande, scildas, scildan, singþ, winsuman, winsumie, winsumiaþ, winsumige, gemingyge, gesingodest, grimetode, gelitligene, gelitlige, gelitliaen, gemingode, gemartiredon, getrimmað, gemartirodon, gescilda, genihtsumedan, getrimað, genihtsumud, gescildon, gesceldode, gescildode, gescildige, genihtsumed, genihtsumude, genihtsumæde, gemyclade, gelitludest, gesindrede, gesingige, geminegude, litlia, litlianne, litliende, litligende, litlige, litlode, litliþ, mindgige, minegige, mingianne, nihtsumiað, nyhtsumigæ, oferbricgian, ofergytoliað, oferhidigæn, oferhidgaþ, onstir, sindrian, stirienda, singinde, stiriga, scildað, sciella, scildad, singie, scildigan, sinnigan, singiende, stifician, sindriende, sindrigende, singyð, singyndum, singigendra, twyfyrciað, tosindrian, trimedon, trimað, untigende, underwirtwælede, underwirtwæloden, winsumes, winsumað, winsumæde, winsumæð, winsume, gewirce.*

-ie- >>> -i-: *tielað, tieligeað.*

-ie- >>> -y-: *gesmyrede, iedegende, wiersan.*

-io- >>> -eo-: *geliornod, getiohhad, getiohhod, getiohhode, siofon, tiohhode, tiohhiað, wiorð, liofost, siofian, tiohhað, wiorðeð, siofigende, tiohhie, tiohhast, wiorðe, wiorðan, geliornode, liornode, Liornodon, liornadun, Liorna, riordade, siofige, siofodes, siofan, tiolodon, gesiowed, geriorð, geliorned, geriorðade, geriorðad, getiorie, liornodest, liorniað, liornian, liornades, liornige, liornes, liornie, riordigað, siomian, siofast, siomode, siofa, siowian, tiohiað, tiohhige, tiohhod, tiogoðiað, ðiowiað, wiorðað, wiorðian, wiorðest.*

-io- >>> -i-: *tiolað, tiolode, tioloden, tioliað.*

-o- >>> -a-: *mon, monað, won, gesomnode, monianne, gesomnade, gesomnad, wonn, gemonigfealdode, gesomnod, gemonigfaldade, gesomnodon, gesomniað, monigæ, gesomna, gesomnige, gesomnian, monade, somnað, gestrongade, gesomnað, gestrongod, gestrongad, monad, monian, gesomnadun, gemonigfaldad, gestrongode, moniges, somnian, somnigas, gesomnedon, gewon, gesomnodan, gisomnadun, gesceorf, gesomnaþ, gemonigfaldode, gemonigfealdodyst, gesomnude, Gesomnigende, monienne, somnodon, swom, scomigen, somnige, somniað, gewonian, gewonad, gesomnadum, gesomnie, gemonigfaldades, gestrongað, gesomniende, gemonigfaldodes, gemonigfaldod, gesomniap, longað, monode, monigenne, moniane, scomiad, somnigo, somniap, wonæð, wond, wonað, ymbsceowade, gesomned, gewonede, gemonigfaldad, gemonige, gesomnas, gisomnade, gesomnia, Gewonades, gemonigfaldas, gewonode, Gemonigfealdude, gemonigfealdod, gemonigfyldest, gemonigfealdodest, Þoncade, monigan, monede, scomiende, somnienne, somnode, somnias, somnadun, somnigað, somniga, somniende, somnigende, wonie, Woriað, gesomnigan, gemonigfealdad, gesomnedum, gemonigfylde, gemonigfealdedum, gewonige, gewonie, gesodonne, gestrongiað, gestrongien, gisomnado, gimonigfaldado, gesomnodum, gelichomod, gemonigfealdap, geðrawade, gesomnud, geplontad, gesomnandum, gesomnado, gescomedun, giscomadun, gimonigfaldade, gelearnade, gesomnigæþ, gesomnigap, gesomnigean, gemonigfealda, gemonigfaldian, gewonas, gemonigfalddes, gemonigfealdade, gewonodes, gestrongoðe, gestrongodon, gemonigfaldiende, gesomnedun, gemonigfealdoda, gestrongie, gestrongud, Gesomniynde, gesomnodun, gemonig, Gewonodyst, gewonud, Gemonigfealdud, gemonigfylde, gemonigfældæ, gestronged, gemonigfealdæst, gemonigfealdode, Gesomniæð, gemonigfeald, gemonigfaldodest, gemonigfældod, gesomnæþ, gemonigfælde, gesomnæð, gemonigfealdæst, gemonigfældode, gesomnigað, gemonigfyltst, gemonigfealdode, Gemonigfealde, gemonigfealdigende, gemonigfealdost, Gesomnigen, gemoniað, gewonod, gelocnian, gesomnien, Þoncæs, Þonciæn, longade, monedon, monude, monigfaldiað, monigean, monæþ, monigfealdæþ, monigen, monode, monigfealdigæn, nocode, oferplontia, ofeormað, oflongad, plontað, scomaþ, scomað, somnigean, somnedon, somnost, stomrige, somniges, somnigap, Somnia, somnie, strongadun, somnien, ðonciað, woniað, wonian, woniegað, woniæð, woniende, worado, wondige, wondrie, ymbsceowadun.*

-o- >>> -eo-: *wordiað, wordanne, wordianne, wordode, worþiað.*

-o- >>> -u-: *trifolige.*

-u- >>> -eo-: *geswutela, geswuteligan, geswutelige, geswutelode, geswutelod, wurðiað, wurðian, swutelað, geswutelað, wurðodon, wurðode, wurðað, wurþiað, wurþian, wurþodon, wurðedon, geswuteliað, wurðige, geswutelodon, wurþað, wurðap, geswutelap, suwode, suwian, gewurþað, geswutelad, suwa, wurðast, wurðiaþ, gewurðað, suwade, geswutelud, suwigende, wurþode, wurþigenne, geswutelode, gewurðad, suwodon, suwige, swuteliað, suwað, swutelap, wurðodan, wurðæþ, wurðion, wurða,*



*geswutulað, geswutelude, gewurðiað, swutelode, swutelian, swutela, wurþige, wurðigenne, wurðie, wurðodest, geswuteliende, geswutelodest, gewurþad, geswutulad, runigende, suwiað, swuteligende, wurðianne, wurðigende, wurðienne, geruna, geswutolade, geswutelast, geswutelade, geswutulian, geswuteligende, gerun, iswutelode, runiendan, runedon, suwigenne, suwude, suwiende, suwudon, swutoludest, swutelodest, wurþigende, wurþodan, wurðiaen, wurðoden, wurðigan, wurðost, wurðod, wurðigen, wurðigeð, wurþiaþ, geunwurðode, geswutulast, geswutolað, geswutalað, geswuteloð, gerunige, geswutlode, gewurþiað, gewurdað, geswutulude, geswutulige, gesuwode, geswutelieð, geswutulud, geswutulodyst, geswutulod, geswuteligendum, geswutolod, geswuteloden, runiað, runien, swuteliaþ, swutolode, swutelianne, swutelige, swutelad, swutoliaþ, suwodun, suwigen, swutelæ, suwedon, swuteligen, swutolodest, swutolude, unwurðode, unwurðige, wurniende, wurþaþ, wurðiaþ, wurðæ, wurðigeað, wurðiende, wurðigean, wurðudon, wurðude.*

*-u- >>> -i-: geswugian, swugode, swuga, geswugode, swugiað, swugie, geswugodes, geswugudan, geswugedan.*

*-u- >>> -o-: gesweotulað, gesweotulad, gesweotulades, gestaðulode, ofyrgytulíað, ofyrgytulige, tofultomien, tofultomiend, uffred, wurdlian, wurdlion, wurdliþ, wurdliað, wurdlium.*

*-u- >>> -y-: gesundrode, turniendre, turniende, turniað, Wunsumiað, mungode, sungode, wunsumað, wvnsuniað, wunsumige, wulwiges.*

*-y- >>> -e-: syllanne, syllendum, genyðerode, swyðrode, syllæð, onhyrgan, trymað, getymbrad, geswyðrode, gewætyrode, onhergende, oferhymend, onhirgende, smyrigean, tryddode.*

*-y- >>> -ea-: gemænigfyllad, gemænifylled, geondwyrdon, yrfwyrdest.*

*-y- >>> -eo-: wyrmas, wyrma, swytelað, unwyrð, geswytolod, iswytelode, ofersylfrede, syfian, syfiende, unwyrð, geswytelað, geswytoloð, geswytilige, geswytelude, geuntrywsud, geþywade, geuntrywsode, geswytelod, geswyteliað, mylcedon, syfað, swytelode, syfa, swytolode, trywsodon, tyhhað, ðwyrondon, ðystrodon, unwyrþiað, unwyrða, unwyrðiað, winrypað.*

*-y- >>> -i-: gelytlede, gemycla, Gemyclad, gemyclað, gemyclast, Gemyclat, gemyclaþ, gemycliað, gemycliaþ, gemyclian, gemycliaþ, Gemycligende, gemyclod, gemyclode, gemyclud, gemyclude, gemycludest, gemyltsode, genyðerad, genyðerað, genyðerade, genyðeriað, genyðrode, genyþeriað, genyþrode, genywa, gerihtwysad, geryhtwisad, geryhtwisiað, geryhtwisod, geryhtwisode, geryhtwisude, gerysna, geswygiað, gesybbode, gesybsum, gesybsuma, gesybsumode, gesycled, gesyclod, gesyngalade, getyðigendum, getygdade, getygdædon, getygdian, getygdade, getygdædon, getygdian, getygdædon, getygdian, getyma, getymað, getymbrade, getymbrian, getymbriendrae, getymbro, getymbrod, getymbrode, getymbrodon, getymbryd, getymie, getyþade, getyþiendum, getyþode, gewelygað, gewydera, gewylnodon, gewyssodon, geysriað, geysrodon, lycanne, lycode, minegiende, mislycian, miswyssige, mycclaþ, myccledon, mycclian, mycla, myclade, mycladon, myclian, myclie, mycliende, myclige, myclode, myltsa, myltsæ, myltsian, myltsige, myltsigende, myltsiynd, myltsiynde, myltyð, myltynde, nyðer, nyðerað, nyðerade, nyðereode, nyðerian, nyðerodon, nyþereode, nyþeriað, nyþerstigað, nyþertorfaþ, nywa, nywade, ofclypode, ofergytol, ofergytola, onclyfie, onclyfige, onclyfigende, rypað, rypan, rypaþ, stycodon, swygode, swynsað, swynsiendum, swynsode, syð, syðað, syðian, syml, symla, symlede, symlie, symligað, syþ, syþst, toclyfode, toclyfþ, Togeclfyge, toscyred, toscyrede, toscyriað, tyðian, tylað, tylast, tyliad, tylienne, tylige, tylode, tymbrade, tymbrienne, tymbriaþ, tymbriengan, tymbrode, tymbrodon, tyþian, wiðercwyddedon, winsumiaþ,*

*wræcsyð, wycode, wylcumede, wylcumiað, wylcumian, wylcumiaþ, wylcumode, wylian, wynlian, wylnode., wylnodest, wylode, ympan.*

-y- >>> -ie-: *genyðredan, syrwiendan, syrwodon, syrwan, yrsodan, yrsie, yrsiendan, yldode, gesyrewude, gesyrewede, gesyrede, gesyrwed, syrwigendan, smyrigon, syrwigendum, smyrigenne, smyrion, syrwigende, syrwa, syrwiende, syrwaþ, unwyrðost, yldigenne, yldian, yrsigenda, yrsede, yrsydon, yrsodest, yrsiyn, yrsude, yrsyge, yrsaþ, yrsiad, yld, yrsode, yrsað, yrsige, yrsast, syrwoð, smyrian, smyrode, syrwiað, syrwað, yrsiað, yrsodon, yrsiende, yrsade, yrsigende, yrsian, yrsiendum, syrwienda, yrsa, yrsien, yrsadest, yrsæþ.*

-y- >>> -u-: *geuntrymed, geuntrymede, onscynia, onscynað, untrymede, geortrywanne, gemyndie, geuntrymude, lysige, onscyne, onscynedun, onscyniað, untrymade, untrymð, wyndrianne.*

It needs to be pointed out at this point that some forms are assigned a lemma with the application of more than one lemmatisation pattern. As for instance, the form *gesomnade* is lemmatised as a form of the class 2 weak verb *sammian* ‘to assemble’ making use of the lemmatisation pattern -ade >>> -ode together with the pattern -o- >>> -a-.

Finally, the search of the patterns of non-canonical prefixes included in Figure 52 results in the lemmatisation of the following inflectional forms. The lemmatised forms presented below are arranged by pattern of lemmatisation.

gi- >>> ge-: *gilaðade, gilicade, gilufade, gilufades, gimetgado, gimiclade, gimilsade, gimilsado, gimonigfaldade, gimonigfaldado, giniðradun, giniðrias, giniwado, giscomadun, gisomnade, gisomnado, gisomnadun, gispilledo, gisyngades, gitalade, gitimbrade, gitimbradun, gitrachtade, giðingiga, giðreadun, giðreatade, giðreatiga, giðrowade, giðrowiga, giunrotsade, giwitgade, giwuldrade, giwunade, giwunadun, giwundadun, giwundrade, giwundradun, giwyrtrvmade.*

i- >>> ge-: *iloced, ilufed, ilyfed, imaced, imaked, imerked, inemnod, ipined, isceawod, iswutelode, iswytelode, iðafige, iþrowed, iwuldred.*

inn- >>> in-: *inneades, inneardige, innlaþian, innseglodon.*

miss- >>> mis-: *missfadige, misslicode.*

ofor- >>> ofer-: *oforhogodan, oforhygde, oforhygdum, oformodan, oforswiðrode.*

ofyr- >>> ofer-: *ofyrgytuliað, ofyrgytulige.*

ouer- >>> ofer-: *ouerhergode.*

twie- >>> twi-: *twiefeald.*

twy- >>> twi-: *twyfealda, twyhiwað.*

vnder- >>> under-: *vnderwreðie.*

wiðir- >>> wiðer-: *wiðirwearda.*

wyder- >>> wiðer-: *wyðersacað, wyðerweard, wyþersaca.*

yambe- >>> ymb-: *ymbecæfaed, ymbeþridað.*

yn- >>> in-: *yngelaðod.*

## 5. 6. Step 4: Validation of I-Y class 2 weak verbs

This section presents the application of Step 4 in the lemmatisation procedure to the lemmatised forms of the second class of weak verbs. The list of lemmatised forms with class 2 weak lemmas from the letters I-Y requires of a validation task. As in Section 4. 6. in Chapter 4 and Section 5. 6. in Chapter 5, the sources for the validation of the lemmatised I-Y forms are the YCOE and the index of secondary sources provided by the database *Freya*.

First, the validation with the syntactic information provided by the annotated corpus YCOE is accessed through the tool ‘Source YCOE’ available in the lemmatiser *Norna*. In order to exemplify the validation of forms with the YCOE the following example is presented. Out of the 59 lemmatised forms with the class 2 weak lemma *manian(ge)* ‘to remind’ (*gemanod, gemanode, mænie, mæniende, mana, manað, manade, manaðe, manast, manap, manede, manedon, maniað, maniaen, manian, maniane, manianne, manie, maniende, maniendes, maniendum, maniene, manienne, manies, maniga, manigan, maniganne, manige, manigean, manigende, manigenne, Maniges, manigo, mannað, manod, manode, manoden, manodon, manude, mon, monad, monað, monade, monæp, monede, monedon, monian, moniane, monianne, monienne, monigæ, monigan, monigean, monigen, monigenne, moniges, monode, monoðe, monude*), 43 are tagged as verbs in the YCOE and, therefore, validated as verbs: *gemanod, gemanode, manað, manade, manaðe, manast, manap, manede, manedon, maniað, manian, maniane, manianne, maniendes, maniene, manienne, maniganne, manige, manigean, manigende, manigenne, mannað, manod, manode, manoden, manodon, manude, mon, monad, monað, monade, monede, monedon, monian, moniane, monianne, monienne, monigan, monigean, monigenne, monode, monoðe, monude*. This task verifies the fifty-three percent of the lemmatised I-Y forms as verbs because they are tagged in the corpus as verbs.

The comparison with the YCOE identifies 48 extra forms that are tagged as verbs in this corpus and they are also included in the verbal paradigm of class 2 weak verbs. For instance, the forms *plegade* and *plegandan* are tagged in the YCOE as verbs and they are also included in *Freya* in the entry of the class 2 weak verb *plegian* ‘to play’. The list of extra forms retrieved from the YCOE that are classified as weak verbs in *Freya* are the following:

*Gemycclige, geneosodon, genesen, genesep, gestioran, gestioed, gewieten, gewieten, Gewit, gewitað, Gewitaþ, gewiteð, gewitende, gewitene, gewitest, gewiteþ, gewiton, gewitst, gewitte, gewitun, gewyt, licyge,*

*lufe, myrnð, oferhliſige, oferreahne, oferstigeþ, oferstihð, oforstag, onscungend, pipera, pipra, plegade, plegendan, plegge, plegodan, plegode, plegodest, spura, spurast, spurian, spurige, tihodon, tiohiað, tiohige, tihodon, tiohiað, webgenne.*

The second validation task entails the checking of the still invalidated I-Y forms against *Freya*. The information in this database validates the following 381 inflectional forms as weak verbs:

*gelaðude, gelagad, gelagede, geleanedon, geleornadun, gelicigende, geliorned, gelocað, gelocade, gelocades, gelocas, gelocast, gelocaþ, gelociað, gelociaþ, gelocige, gelociu, gelocod, gelocode, gelocodon, gelogade, gelosað, gelufiað, gelufian, gelufode, gelustfullade, gelustfullades, gelustfulladun, gelustfullas, gelutian, gemacade, gemænsunian, gemærcode, gemærsaþ, gemærsiaþ, gemæssige, gemanian, gemanige, gemearcodes, gemercade, gemerkade, gemetgade, gemiclades, gemicliað, gemicliaþ, gemildgas, gemildsade, gemilsigendum, gemiltsast, gemiltsiað, gemiltsiaþ, gemonigfaldade, gemonigfaldades, gemonigfaldas, gemonigfaldian, gemonigfealda, gemyclad, gemyclað, gemyclade, gemyndgien, gemynegian, genihtsumeð, geondstyred, geopeniaþ, geplantade, geplantades, gereafedon, gereafie, gerehtwisad, gerehtwisade, gesadod, gesamnaþ, gescamian, gescamien, gesceawæ, gesomnadun, gesomnien, gesomniende, gesomniu, gesorgod, gespeoftad, gestihtadun, gestrangade, gestrangdum, gestrangodest, gestrewed, geðreatast, geðreataþ, geðrowod, gedrugade, geswefnað, geswefnaþ, gesweotlad, geswiþraþ, geswugudan, geswutulad, geswutulige, gesyngie, gesyrwed, gesyrwed, getacniende, getacnoden, geteohhodon, gebafianne, Gebancie, geþeawod, geþeowod, gepolað, gepoligie, gepweorod, getrahtnedon, getrahtniað, getreowað, getreowian, getrimað, getrymade, geuntrumede, gewæpnade, gewanie, gewarad, gewarniað, gewarnige, gewelegade, gewenað, gewetrade, gewillað, gewillade, gewilladun, gewillian, gewilnaþ, gewilnie, gewilnien, gewilnigende, gewistfullode, gewonade, gewonades, gewonas, gewuldrade, gewuldrast, gewundrað, gewundrað, gewundriað, gewundriaþ, gewunigan, gewynsumie, gewyrþod, gifriað, gifrie, gifriode, iðafige, ilufed, ilyfed, imerked, ineardað, ineardas, ineardiad, ineardiað, ineardian, ineardie, ineardiende, ineardiu, inlagige, innað, ipined, irsast, iswytelode, læcnæð, lagiað, langaþ, laþað, laþige, leahtrodon, leanaþ, leornaþ, leornie, liccaþ, licciaþ, licigende, likede, liornian, locaþ, lofiþ, lofie, lofige, lokiaen, lokinde, losæð, loseden, losiaþ, lufades, lufedes, lufiu, lutade, lutie, lytleð, macigan, mæðige, mæraþ, makæð, makede, meldade, meldadum, metod, metsianne, micla, micliað, micliu, mildsæ, mildsæð, mildsas, mingian, mundie, myclie, mycliende, neadaþ, niðeriað, nistað, niwian, notaþ, oferhogedon, oferhogoden, oferhygdgað, ofersceadewade, ofersceadewæde, ofersceadwad, ofradun, ofredun, oneardaþ, onhagude, onlocian, onscunianne, onscuniaþ, Onscunien, onscyne, onscynedun, openian, Openiaþ, orþige, pinæð, pinsað, plantade, plantades, pullige, reafade, reafaþ, reafie, reafiende, ricsas, rixæð, rixiað, rotien, sætiað, sannast, sannodest, sargiað, sargiende, Scamien, sceawæð, sceawas, sceawiaen, sceawiu, sceogiað, scewað, scirian, scortige, scotedun, sealfode, seariað, seofað, seofiġende, seowede, seowian, setlan, siclað, simblian, singaen, singande, sipað, sipie, sipien, slidrien, smeagaþ, smercodest, sorgaþ, sorgianne, sorgiaþ, sparedon, spearcade, spellode, starude, sticoð, strongadun, styriaþ, styrien, sugode, swefnede, swigaþ, swiþrian, swytelode, symblað, syndrian, synegæð, syngadun, synngade, tacnedo, tacnoden, tælaþ, talade,*

*taliaþ, teohhaþ, Ðancien, Ðegna, Ðeowiaþ, Ðurhwunaþ, Ðafien, Ðafodest, Ðancað, Ðancaþ, Ðeowien, Ðreagiað, Ðreatod, Ðrowodest, Ðunrige, tiðast, tilie, timbradun, timbriu, torriæð, torriæð, treddian, treowað, treowodest, tysliað, tyslian, underwriðað, untrumade, untrymade, uton, wacianne, wacigan, waecade, wæpned, wærnað, wafiaþ, wanaþ, warigede, warigedon, warniæn, wealdyð, weallige, weardigan, weorðadun, weorðiu, weornodon, wicnade, willio, windwade, winreopad, wissæð, Wlitiga, wonæð, woniæð, woniende, wrixlian, wrixlie, wudade, wudede, wuldrap, wuldriu, wullæð, wunæst, wundaþ, wundriaþ, wunod, wurðæ, wurðigean, wyrþiaþ, yðgadun, yrsien, yrsiendum, yrsodan.*

Moreover, the comparison with *Freya* discards a list of the lemmatised I-Y forms as class 2 weak verbs because, according to the information found in this database, these forms belong to other categories. In particular, the form *wearda* had been initially lemmatised as a verb of the class 2 weak lemma *weardian* ‘to watch’ but the comparison with *Freya* identifies it as an inflection of the noun *weard* ‘protection’.

The list of 59 nouns that are wrongly lemmatised as class 2 weak verbs are presented below. They are organised by the inflectional ending that led to confusion in the lemma assignment process.

-a: *innoda, laga, lenga, lima, gerefa, symla, wyrma, mægena, manna, mitta, nægla, niða, reorda, scipa, scypa, sealfa, setla, stafa, stefna, webba, Wedera, wiga, wilcuma, wraca, Ðeawa.*

-as: *leahtras, loccas, regnas, renas, stafas, strælas, torras, weardas, wræclastas, wreclastas, wyrmas.*

-ast: *profast.*

-de: *oforhygde.*

-es: *laðes.*

-est: *locest.*

-ian: *salfian, gespelian.*

-ie: *meðie.*

-ige: *lettige, midsiþige, swilige, wilige.*

-igo: *manigo, menigo.*

-io: *menio.*

-ode: *metode.*

-odes: *metodes.*

-odu: *werodu.*

-on: *lufon.*

-ost: *leohtost.*

-oð: *gereafod.*

-un: *lufun.*

Similarly, the form *ofhingred* was first lemmatised as the class 2 weak verb *ofhingrian* ‘to be hungry’ but the analysis of the index of secondary sources identifies this form as an inflection of the adjective ‘hungry’. Overall, 62 forms initially lemmatised as class 2 weak verbs are discarded from the inventory of verbs because *Freya* attests them as adjectives. These forms are listed below, arranged by the inflectional form that motivated the misidentification as weak verbs.

- a: *mærra, medema, nearwa, ruma, sinewealta, smala, stearca, swæra, Sweta, soðfasta, torhta.*
- ade: *winsade.*
- an: *isnan.*
- ast: *lapast, medemast, ofermogast, rihtast, swetast, wisest.*
- að: *mænigfealdað.*
- aþ: *strangaþ.*
- e: *genihtsume.*
- ed: *gesyrwed, ofhingred.*
- es: *laðes, nyttes, wearmes.*
- ie: *manie.*
- iges: *maniges.*
- iga: *scyldiga.*
- od: *nacod.*
- oda: *nacoda.*
- odan: *oformodan.*
- odum: *nacodum.*
- ost: *gelicost, laðost, latost, leohtost, liðost, mærost, mildest, nyttost, radost, scirost, smalost, strangost, sweartost, swiðost, torhtost, unweorðost, wacost, weorðost, widost, wlitegost, wuldorfullost.*
- iga: *weliga.*
- igan: *scyldigan.*
- igaþ: *weligaþ.*
- ∅: *genihtsum, mænigfeald, winsum.*
- ud: *nacud.*

A total of 3,639 inflectional I-Y forms lemmatised as class 2 weak verbs could not be found in either the YCOE or *Freya* and, therefore, are pending for validation as verbs of this class.

## 5. 7. The list of inflectional forms I-Y lemmatised as class 2 weak verbs

The outcome of the application of the methodological steps explained in this chapter and the revision of the results is a list of inflectional forms lemmatised as class 2 weak verbs in the database *Norna*. Of these, the lemmatised forms corresponding to the I-Y lemmas contribute to fill in the existing gap in the field. This list includes 781 I-Y lemmas of the second class of weak verbs and 8,479 inflectional forms lemmatised with these lemmas.

The inventory of lemmatised class 2 weak verbs follows where the lemma of the inflectional forms is highlighted in bold:

**geierfian**: geirfað; **geimpian**: geimpað, geimpod; **geincfullian**: geincfullad, geincfullade, geincfulligæ; **gelacian**: gelacige, gelacod; **gelæstfullian**: gelæstfullige; **geleaðian**: geleapade; **geleoduwācian**: geliðewaca, geliðewacede, geliðewæce; **gelichamian**: gelichamede, gelichomod; **geliffæstnian**: geliffæstnast; **gelīman**: gelimod; **gelōmlīcian**: gelomlic, gelomlice, gelomlicen, gelomlician, gelomlicost; **gemægenian**: gemægenad, gemægnde, gemagnad, gemeagende; **gemæssian**: gemæssige, gemæssod, gemæssode; **gemagian**: gemægas, gemægð; **gemanian**: geman, gemana, gemanad, gemanð, gemanede, gemanian, gemanigan, gemanige, gemoniað, gemonig, gemonige; **gemārian**: gemarud; **gemartyrian**: gemartiredon, gemartirod, gemartirode, gemartirodon, gemartrade, gemartredon, gemartrode, gemartyrad, gemartyredon, gemartyrian, gemartyrod, gemartyrode, gemartyrud, martyra, martyras, martyras, martyrode; **gemeargian**: gemeargode; **gemēðgian**: gemeðgad; **gemidlian**: gemidlad, gemidlað, gemidlede, gemidliað, gemidlian, gemidliat, gemidlige, gemidligenne; **gemildgian**: gemildgas, gemildgie, gemildgige; **gemōdsumian**: gemodsumiað; **genacodian**: genacodade; **genēahian**: geneah, geneahap; **genihtian**: geniht, genihtade, genihtode; **genotian**: genotad, genotod, genotodne, genotudne; **geolwian(ge)**: geolwaþ; **gēomrian**: geomeriað, geomrað, geomrade, geomrast, geomredon, geomriað, geomrian, geomriaþ, geomrie, geomriende, geomeriendum, geomrige, geomrigende, geomrode, geomrodon; **geondeardian**: geondeardiaþ; **geondscāwian**: geondsceawað, geondsceawian, geondsceawige, geondsceawode; **geondstyrian**: geondstyred; **geondweardian**: geondweardode, geondweardodne, geondwyrdon, giondueardon; **geonlīcian**: geonlicad, geonlician, geonlicod; **geonwealdian**: geonwældad; **gepalmtwigian**: gepalmtwigede, gepalmtwigoda; **gepīcian**: gepicod; **geracentēagian**: geracenteagod; **gerāidian**: gerad, gerada, geradan, gerade, grades, geradian, geradod, geradode, gerædod, gerædode; **gerādigian**: geradegode, geradigod; **gerēafian**: geræafie, geræfa, gerafien, gereafa, gereafað, gereafade, gereafadon, Gereafedon, gereafiað, gereafian, gereafie, gereafien, gereafigan, gereafige, gereafigen, gereafodan, gereafode, gereafodest, gereafodon, gereafodu, gereafydon; **geredian**: gered, Geredæ, gereded, geredian; **gerendrian**: Gerendra; **gerifian**: gerifod; **gerīmian**: gerimod; **gerisnian**: gerisna, gerisnian, gerisniende, gerisnost, gerysna; **gerōdfæstnian**: gerodfæstnad; **gerōtsian**: gerosode, gerotsat; **gesadian**: gesadade, gesadod, gesadode, gesæd, gesodonne; **gescyldian**: gesceldode, gescild, gescilda, gescildige, gescildode, gescildon, gescyldgade, gescyldigeað, gescyldigen, gescyldod, gescyldyst; **geseglan**: gesegled, geseglian, gesiglan; **gesibsumian**: gesibsum, gesibsuma, gesibsumað, gesibsumian, gesibsumianne, gesibsumige, gesybsum, gesybsuma, gesybsumode;

**gesidian:** gesidode; **gesierian:** gesired, gesireð, gesiredan, gesirede, gesyrede, gesyrewede, gesyrewude, gesyrwed; **gesigfæstnian:** gesigfæstnad, gesigfæstnade; **gesingalian:** gesingalade, gesingalede, gesingalie, gesyngalade; **gesparrian:** gesparrado; **gespēdsūmian:** gespedsumede; **gespeoftian:** gespeoftad; **gesprædan:** gespræd; **gestaðolfæstnian:** gestaþolfæstnian; **gestedigian:** gestedegod; **gestiðian:** gestiðadon, gestiðigen, gestiðod, gestiþode; **gesundfullian:** gesundfull, gesundfulla, gesundfullad, gesundfulliað, gesundfullie, gesundfullige, gesundfullod, gesundfullode, gesundfullud, gesundfullude; **geswæccan:** geswæccað, geswæccan, geswæccap; **geswefian:** geswefod, geswefode; **gesydian:** gesydd, gesydian, gesydot; **gesyndgian:** gesyndgad, gesynegod; **getaccian:** getaccodon; **getelgian:** getelgade, getelged, getelgod, getelgode; **getīmian:** getimad, getimað, getimeð, getimiað, getimian, getimie, getimige, getimod, getimode, getyma, getymað, getymie; **getregian:** getregedest; **geðoftian:** geþoftade; **geðyldgian:** geðyldgian, geðyldgode, geþyldgode, geðyldige, geþyldian, geþyldige, ðyldgode; **geunārian:** geunarade, geunaredon, geunarian, geunarode; **geunblissian:** geunblissod; **geunfæstnian:** geunfæstnod; **geunlustian:** geunlustap; **geunsōðian:** geunsoðian; **geundwārian:** geunþwærað; **gewēdian:** gewæda, gewædað, gewædod, gewædode; **gewægnian:** gewægnian, gewægnigan, gewægnige; **gewæstmbærian:** gewæstmbærian; **gewanhælan:** gewanhalode; **gewiderian:** gewidera, gewiderian, gewydera; **gewistian:** gewist, gewista; **gewitnian:** gewitna, gewitnad, gewitnað, gewitnaþ, gewitnedra, gewitnian, gewitnige, gewitnigen, gewitnod, gewitnodan, gewitnode, gewitnodon, gewitnodre, gewitnodum; **gewrinclian:** gewrincloda, gewrinclode; **gewynsumian:** gewynsum, gewynsumiað, gewynsumie, gewynsumud; **īdlian(ge):** geidlod, idla, idlað, idledon, idlod, idlodon; **ieldian:** yld, yldian, yldigenne, yldode; **iersian(ge):** geyrsiað, geyrson, iersað, Iersiað, iersige, iersigendan, irsað, irsæþ, irsast, irsaþ, irsian, Irsiaþ, irsiendan, irsiende, irsige, irsigende, irsode, irsost, yrsa, yrsað, yrsade, yrsadest, yrsæþ, yrsast, yrsaþ, yrsede, yrsiad, yrsiað, yrsian, yrsie, yrsien, yrsiendan, yrsiende, yrsiendum, yrsige, yrsigenda, yrsigende, yrsiyn, yrsodan, yrsode, yrsodest, yrsodon, yrsude, yrsydon, yrsyge; **impian(ge):** impian, ympan; **ineardian:** ineard, inearda, ineardað, ineardas, ineardast, ineardiad, ineardiað, ineardian, ineardie, ineardiende, ineardiendra, ineardige, ineardiu, inneardige; **ingelaðian:** ingelaðode, ingelaðudan, ingelaðude, ingelapiað, ingelapode, yngelaðod; **inlaðian:** inlaðode, inlaðodon, inlaþigendum, inlaþodon, innlaþian; **inlagian(ge):** geinlagode, inlagie, inlagige; **innian(ge):** geinniað, geinnian, geinnige, geinnod, innað, innadae, innaðo, inne, inneades, innen, inngedon, innian, innoðum; **inseglan(ge):** geinsegla, geinseglaðe, geinsegledon, geinseglian, geinseglod, geinseglude, geinseglodon, geinseglude, innsegledon, insægla, inseglade, inseglige, inseglode; **insomnian:** insomnode; **instihtian:** instihtade; **intimbrian(ge):** intimbred, intimbrede; **īsnian(ge):** isnodan; **īwian(ge):** iwigað; **lācnian(ge):** gelacna, gelacnad, gelacnað, gelacnade, gelacnast, gelacnaþ, gelacniað, gelacnian, gelacnie, gelacnienne, gelacnigan, gelacnige, gelacnigenne, gelacnod, gelacnode, gelacnost, gelacnud, gelacnude, gelecnad, gelecnade, gelecnades, gelecnia, gelecnige, gelocnian, lacna, lacnað, lacnade, lacnast, lacnedon, lacniað, lacniæn, lacnian, lacnianne, lacnie, lacniende, lacniendes, lacniendum, lacnige, lacnigean, lacnigen, lacnigenda, lacnode, lacnodon, lacnude, læcgnie, læcnæð, læcnian, læcnie, læcnige, læcnigean, læcnigende, læcnod, læcnode; **lādian(ge):** gelad, geladian, geladie, geladiege, geladige, geladod, lad, ladað, ladaest, ladedon, ladiað, laðiað, ladian, ladie, ladiende, ladigan, ladige, ladode, ladude; **lafian(ge):** gelafede, lafa, lafe, lafedon, lafodon; **lagian(ge):** gelagad, gelagade, gelagede, gelagod, gelagode, lage, lagað, lagian; **langian(ge):** gelang, gelangað, gelangast, gelange, Gelangiað, gelangian, gelangie,



*gelangien, gelangigan, gelangige, gelangod, gelangode, gelangodest, langa, langađ, langalege, langaþ, langian, langiendum, langigenda, langode, longađ, longade; **lapian**: lapa, lapian, lapide, lapien, lapodon; **latian(ge)**: gelatige, lata, latađ, latast, lataþ, latede, latedest, latiađ, latian, latiendum, latige, latode, latodest, latost, latodan; **lađian(ge)**: Gelađa, gelađaad, gelađađ, gelađade, gelađadne, gelađadum, gelađat, gelađedan, gelađede, gelađedon, gelađedum, gelađian, gelađianne, gelađige, gelađigen, gelađigenne, gelađod, gelađodan, gelađode, gelađoden, gelađodest, gelađodon, gelađodra, gelađodum, gelađude, gelaþad, gelaþađ, gelaþade, gelaþaþ, gelaþede, gelaþedon, gelaþiađ, gelaþian, gelaþien, gelaþige, gelaþod, gelaþode, gelaþodun, gelaþud, gelaþude, gilađade, gilađiga, lađ, lađa, lađad, lađađ, lađade, lađæ, lađaþ, lađede, lađedon, lađendum, lađian, lađige, lađigenne, lađiun, lađod, laþodan, lađode, lađodon, lađost, lađude, laþađ, laþaþ, laþedon, laþiađ, laþian, laþiende, laþienne, laþige, laþigenda, laþode, laþodest, laþost; **læswian(ge)**: gelæswade, gelæswod, læswa, læswađ, læswast, læswede, læswiađ, læswian, læswiende, læswige, læswode, læswodon; **læwan(ge)**: gelewed, læuede, læwa, læwode, leawede; **leahtrian(ge)**: geleahtrad, geleahtrige, geleahrtod, geleahrtode, læhtræs, lahtræs, leahtra, leahtrađ, leahtrade, leahtre, leahtređ, leah tredon, leahtriađ, leahtrian, leahtrien, leahrtode, leahrtodest, leahrtodon, lehtređ, lehtres, lehtriende; **lēanian(ge)**: geleanađ, geleanedan, geleanedon, geleanian, geleanie, geleanienne, geleanige, geleanod, geleanodon, lean, leana, leanađ, leanast, leanaþ, leanian, leanie, leaniende, leaniendum, leanige, leanigean, leanigende, leanion, leanode; **lēasian**: læsode, leasa, leasiađ, leasiendan; **lemian(ge)**: lema, lemede, lemen, lemiad; **lengian**: gelengađ, lenga, lengoda, lengost; **lēofian**: geleofad, geleofađ, geleofede, leof, leofa, leofad, leofađ, leofæ, leofæđ, leofæst, leofæþ, leofast, leofaþ, leofe, leofian, leofiađ, leofiaþ, leofigende, leofod, lefođ, leofodan, leofode, leofoden, leofodon, leofst, liofost; **lēohtian**: leoht, leohta, leohtađ, leohtade, leohtast, leohtige, leohtode, leohtost; **leornian(ge)**: gelearnade, geleornad, geleornađ, geleornade, geleornadun, geleorned, geleornede, geleornodon, geleornedon, geleorniađ, geleornian, geleornianne, geleornie, geleornigan, geleornige, Geleornigen, geleornion, geleornod, geleornode, geleornoden, geleornodest, geliorned, geliornod, geliornode, geliornodon, leornađ, leornada, leornade, leornaþ, leornedon, leornedost, leornege, leornendum, leorneodes, leorniađ, leorniađ, leorniaæn, leornian, leornianne, leorniaþ, leornie, leorniende, leornienne, leornigađ, leornigan, Leornige, Leornigeađ, leornigeaþ, leornigeđ, leornigen, leornigende, leornigendum, leornigenne, leornion, leornod, leornodan, leornode, leornodes, leornodest, leornodon, leornude, Liorna, liornades, liornadun, liornes, liorniađ, liornian, liornie, liornige, liornode, liornodest, Liornodon; **leođian(ge)**: geleođode, leođa, leođode, leoþode, liođon; **liccian(ge)**: geliccast, geliccodon, geliccost, liccađ, liccaþ, liccedan, liccedon, liccende, licciađ, licciađ, liccian, licciaþ, liccigan, liccigeađ, liccodan, liccode, liccodon, lycanne; **lician(ge)**: gelica, gelicad, gelicađ, gelicade, gelicadum, gelicæde, gelicæs, gelicæst, gelicast, gelicat, gelicaþ, geliced, gelicedan, gelicedon, gelicen, geliciađ, gelician, geliciaþ, gelicie, gelicien, gelicienne, gelicige, gelicigen, gelicigende, gelicigie, gelicigyn, gelicod, gelicode, gelicoden, gelicodest, gelicodo, gelicodon, gelicost, gelicude, gelicudon, gilicade, licađ, licade, licæđ, licede, licendum, licgeađ, licgeađ, liciađ, liciađ, lician, licianne, liciaþ, licie, licien, liciende, liciendra, licigađ, liciganne, licigaþ, licige, licigeađ, licigean, licigen, licigende, licigendra, licigendum, licion, licodan, licode, licodon, licost, likede, likiađ, likigende, lycode; **liðercian**: liðercade, liþercaþ; **liðian(ge)**: geliđige, geliđod, geliþianne, geliþige, geliđađ, geliđian, geliđigaþ, geliþede, geliþigad, geliþigađ, liðian, liðie, liþian, lið, liða, liðađ, liðas, liðost, liþige; **liðigian(ge)**: geliðegađ, geliðegast, geliðegod, geliðegode,*

*geliðegude, geliðgode, geliðigad, geliðigað, geliðigod, geliðigode, geliðigud, gelipegost, gelipegaf, liðigende, lipegode, liðegode; ĩðsian: liðsa; lissian: lissa, lissige, lissode; ĩtan: litige, litiges; loccian(ge): geloccade, geloccige, geloccode, locað, locadun, locc, locca, loccad, loccadun, loccæs, loccian, locgiga, lochige, lochigen, lochigende, locigeað; lōcian(ge): Geloca, gelocað, Gelocade, gelocades, gelocæ, gelocas, gelocast, gelocaf, gelocede, gelocedes, gelocende, gelociað, gelociaþ, gelocige, gelocigeað, gelociu, gelociynde, gelocod, gelocode, gelocodest, gelocodon, gelocodyst, gelocude, iloced, loc, loca, locade, locadest, locadon, locæ, locæde, locæþ, locande, locast, locaþ, locedon, locest, lociað, locian, locianne, lociaþ, locie, locien, lociende, lociendum, locienne, locigan, locige, locigen, locigende, locion, locode, locodon, locude, lokiaen, lokigæþ, lokinde, locodan, lokað, lokie, lokien, lokiende, lokienne; lofian(ge): gelofod, lof, lofa, lofað, lofæst, lofede, lofedun, lofiað, lofian, lofiaþ, lofie, lofige, lofigen, lofigendra, lofode, lofodest, lofodon; lōgian(ge): geloga, gelogad, gelogað, gelogade, gelogast, geloged, gelogede, gelogedon, gelogiað, gelogian, gelogie, gelogien, gelogige, gelogigende, gelogod, gelogodan, gelogode, gelogodne, gelogodon, gelogodre, gelogud, gelogude, loga, loged, logiað, logian, logie, logienne, logige, logigenne, logodon; losian(ge): gelosad, gelosað, gelosade, gelosas, gelosed, gelosiga, losa, losad, losað, losade, losæð, losane, losanne, losas, losast, losaþ, losed, losedan, losede, loseden, losedon, losia, losiað, losiaþ, losian, losiaþ, losie, losien, losiendum, losiga, losigað, losigan, losige, losigeð, losigen, losigendum, losigo, losigon, losion, losod, losoda, losode, losodon, losodun; lufian(ge): gelufad, gelufade, gelufades, gelufadon, gelufadun, gelufas, gelufedan, gelufede, gelufedon, gelufiað, gelufian, gelufie, gelufod, gelufoda, gelufode, gelufodes, gelufodne, gelufud, gelufude, gilufade, gilufades, ilufed, ilyfed, luf, lufa, lufad, lufað, lufadæst, lufade, lufades, lufadest, lufæ, lufae, lufæð, lufædest, lufæn, lufæst, lufæþ, lufandum, lufanne, lufas, lufast, lufaþ, lufeð, lufedan, lufede, lufeden, lufedes, lufedest, lufedon, lufedun, lufia, lufiað, lufiað, lufia, lufiað, lufiað, lufiaen, lufiaende, lufiaþ, lufian, lufiande, lufianne, lufias, lufiaþ, lufie, Lufieð, lufien, lufiend, lufiendas, lufiendra, lufiendum, lufienne, lufiende, lufīga, lufīgað, lufiğæþ, lufiğan, lufiğas, lufiğaf, lufiğe, lufiğeað, lufiğean, lufiğeanne, lufiğeð, lufiğen, lufiğend, lufiğenda, lufiğende, lufiğenden, lufiğendne, lufiğendra, lufiğendras, lufiğendrum, lufiğendum, lufiğene, lufiğenne, lufiğes, lufion, lufiu, lufiynde, lufiyndum, lufo, lufod, lufodð, lufodan, lufode, lufoden, lufodes, lufodest, lufodo, lufodon, lufon, lufud, lufude, lufudest, lufudon, lufudyst; luncian: luncodon; lusian: lusa, lusaþ, lysige; lustfullian(ge): gelustfullad, gelustfullað, gelustfulað, gelustfulla, gelustfullad, gelustfullað, gelustfullade, gelustfullades, gelustfulladest, gelustfulladon, gelustfulladun, Gelustfullæ, gelustfullæst, gelustfullas, gelustfullast, gelustfullaþ, gelustfullede, gelustfulledest, gelustfulledon, gelustfulliað, gelustfullian, gelustfulliende, gelustfullige, gelustfulligende, gelustfullod, gelustfullodan, gelustfullode, gelustfullodes, gelustfullodest, gelustfullodon, gelustfullud, Gelustfulludde, gelustfullude, gelustfulludon, gelustfulludyst, gelustfuludyst, gelvstfullod, lustfull, lustfulleð, lustfullede, lustfulledon, lustfulliað, lustfullian, lustfulliende, lustfullige, lustfullode, lustfullodon, lustfullude; lütian(ge): gelutian, lut, lutað, lutade, lutedan, lutede, lutedon, lutiað, lutian, lutie, lutiende, lutiendra, lutige, lutigeað, lutigende, lutigendne, lutigendra, lutode, lutodest, lutude; lygenian: geligenod; lytigan: litegan, lytega, lytegian, litiga; lytlian(ge): gelitlað, gelitliaen, gelitlige, gelitligene, gelitlode, gelitludest, gelytlad, gelytlað, gelytlade, gelytladu, gelytlede, gelytliad, gelytlian, gelytlie, gelytlige, gelytlod, gelytlode, gelytlud, litlia, litlianne, litliaþ, litliende, litlige, litligende, litlode, litlodest, lytla, lytlað, lytleð, lytledost, lytlege, lytliad, lytlian, lytliende, lytligan, lytligge, Lytligen, lytlode; macian(ge): Gemaca, gemacað, gemacade, gemaced,*

gemacedon, gemacedum, gemaciað, gemacian, gemacie, gemacion, gemacod, gemacode, gemacodon, gemacud, gemaked, gemakian, gemakigan, imaced, imaked, mac, maca, macað, macast, macaþ, maced, macedan, macede, maceden, macedon, macen, maciað, maciæn, macian, macie, maciende, macigan, macige, macigende, macion, macod, macodan, macode, macodon, macude, mæced, makæð, maked, makede, makedon, makian, makien, makige, makigen, makode; **maffian**: maffa, maffiað, maffigendre; **magian**: magie, magode; **mamrian**: mamran, mamriað; **mangian(ge)**: gemangode, manegian, mangað, mangedon, mangie, mangige, Mangod, mangode, mangodon; **manian(ge)**: gemanod, gemanode, mænie, mæniende, mana, manað, manade, manaðe, manast, manap, manede, manedon, maniað, maniaæn, manian, maniane, manianne, manie, maniende, maniendes, maniendum, maniene, manienne, manies, maniga, manigan, maniganne, manige, manigean, manigende, manigenne, Maniges, manigo, mannað, manod, manode, manoden, manodon, manude, mon, monad, monað, monade, monap, monede, monedon, monian, moniane, monianne, monienne, monigæ, monigan, monigean, monigen, monigenne, moniges, monode, monode, monude; **manigfealdian(ge)**: gemænifælde, gemænifeald, gemænifealde, gemænifealdode, gemænifeld, gemænifyld, gemænifyldan, gemænifylde, gemænifyldest, gemænifyldon, gemænifylled, gemænifylt, gemænigfealda, gemænigfealdað, gemænigfealde, Gemænigfealdige, gemænigfealdod, gemænigfealdode, gemænigfealdodest, gemænigfealdodyst, gemænigfealdud, gemænigfeldest, gemænigfyld, gemænigfyldan, gemænigfyldast, gemænigfyldde, gemænigfylde, gemænigfyldest, gemænigfyldigende, gemænigfyldodest, gemænigfylled, gemænigfylt, gemænigfyltst, gemanifæld, gemanifalde, gemanifealdað, gemanifealdigan, gemanifealdode, gemanigfalðod, gemanigfalldode, gemanigfeald, gemanigfealdaþ, gemanigfealded, gemanigfealdod, gemanigfealdode, gemanigfealdodest, gemenigfealde, gemenigfyld, gemenigfyldan, gemenigfylde, gemenigfyl登ne, gemenigfyldest, gemonifalded, gemonigefaldode, gemonigfældæ, gemonigfælde, gemonigfældod, gemonigfældode, gemonigfaldad, gemonigfaldað, gemonigfaldade, gemonigfaldades, gemonigfaldas, gemonigfalddes, gemonigfalded, gemonigfaldian, gemonigfaldiende, gemonigfaldod, gemonigfaldode, gemonigfaldodes, gemonigfaldodest, gemonigfæld, gemonigfældæst, gemonigfældeæst, gemonigfældode, gemonigfealda, gemonigfealdað, gemonigfealdade, gemonigfealdaþ, Gemonigfealde, gemonigfealdedum, gemonigfealdigende, gemonigfealdod, gemonigfealdoda, gemonigfealdode, gemonigfealdodest, gemonigfealdodyst, gemonigfealdost, Gemonigfealdud, Gemonigfealdude, gemonigfylde, gemonigfyldes, gemonigfyldest, gemonigfyltst, gimonigfaldade, gimonigfaldado, mænifealdedon, mænifealdian, mænigfeald, mænigfealda, mænigfealdað, mænigfealdast, manifealdað, manigfeald, monigfaldiað, monigfealdigæn, monigfealdap; **mannian(ge)**: gemannian, gemannod, manne, Mannie, Manniges, mannoden; **marcian**: marca; **maðelian**: maðelade, mapelade, maðelian, maðeligende, maðelode, maðlode, mapelap, mapelede, mapeliad, mapeliaþ, mapeliendra, mapelode, maðolade; **mæðegian(ge)**: gemæðegode, mæðegode, mæðige; **mæðorian(ge)**: gemæðorian; **mægenian**: mægen, mægenæ, mægene, maegene, mægn, mæгна, mægnade, mægnæ; **mænsurian(ge)**: gemænsurad, gemænsurad, gemænsuman, gemænsumede, gemænsumedon, gemænsuriað, gemænsurian, gemænsurianne, gemænsumiende, gemænsumigan, gemænsumige, gemænsumigende, gemænsumigenne, gemænsumode, mænsumede, mænsuriam, mænsurigað, mensumede; **mærsian(ge)**: gemæra, gemærie, gemærude, mæ, mæra, mærað, mæraæ, mærae, mærast, mærap, mærige, mærost; **mærsian(ge)**: gemærsad, gemærsað, gemærsaþ, gemærsed, gemærsede, gemærsiap, gemærsien, gemærsige, gemærsod, gemærsodan,

*gemærsode, gemærsodest, gemærsodon, mærsa, mærsad, mærsað, mærsade, mærsast, mærsaþ, mærsed, mærsedan, mærsedon, mærsiað, mærsian, mærsianne, mærsiaþ, mærsie, mærsien, mærsiende, mærsiendes, mærsienne, mærsigað, mærsige, mærsigende, mærsigenne, mærsod, mærsodan, mærsode, mærsodon, mærsud, mærsude, mersað, mersades, mersia, mersiað, mersiga, mersigað, mersigo, mersode;*  
**mæssian(ge):** *mæssað, mæssade, mæssede, mæssedon, mæssiað, mæssian, mæssianne, mæssie, mæssienne, mæssige, mæssigean, mæssigenne, mæssion, mæssode, mæssodon, meassa, meassan, messode;*  
**mearcian(ge):** *gemærcod, gemaercode, gemarcod, gemearca, gemearcad, gemearcað, gemearcadon, gemearcast, gemearcian, gemearcod, gemearcoð, gemearcodan, gemearcoðan, gemearcode, gemearcodes, gemearcodeð, gemearcodon, gemearcude, gemearkian, gemearkod, gemerca, gemercad, gemercade, gemercadon, gemerced, gemercod, gemerkade, gemerked, imerked, mærcode, mearca, mearcað, mearcæs, mearcedon, mearciað, mearcian, mearcie, mearcige, mearcigende, mearcode, mearcodon;* **mearrian:** *mærra, mærran, mærrer, mearrigen, merra, merras;* **medemian(ge):** *gedemad, gedemad, gedemedest, gedemian, gedemien, gedemige, gedemigen, gedemod, gedemode, gedemodest, gedemud, gedemude, gedemudest, gedemað, gedemie, gedemigan, gedemige, gedemigen, gedemode, gedemogende, gedemogode, medem, medema, medemæ, medemast, medemian, medemige, medmian;* **meldian(ge):** *gemeldode, Meldad, meldadan, meldade, meldadum, meldadun, meldiað, meldian, meldigan, meldigende, meldode;*  
**meolcian(ge):** *meolciendra, meolcige, meolciyndra, meolcode, mylcedon;* **metgian(ge):** *gemetega, gemetegad, gemetegað, gemetegast, gemetegaþ, gemetegian, gemetegie, gemetegige, gemetegod, gemetegode, gemetegodum, gemetegud, gemetegude, gemetga, gemetgað, gemetgade, gemetgaþ, gemetgian, gemetgianne, gemetgie, gemetgien, gemetgiende, gemetgige, gemetgod, gemetgode, gemetgodeð, gemetgado, metegade, metegian, metegie, metgað, gemetie, gemetigan, gemetige, gemetod, metað, metian, metige, metod, metoda, metodan, metode, metodes, metude;* **metsian(ge):** *gemetsod, metsast, metsianne, metsod, metsode, metsoden;* **mettian(ge):** *gemett, gemetta, gemettige, mettæs, mettian;* **meðian(ge):** *gemed, meðe, meðie, meþige;* **miclian(ge):** *gemicclade, gemiccliað, gemicla, gemiclad, gemiclað, gemiclade, gemiclades, gemicladest, gemiclæd, gemiclast, gemicledan, gemicledu, gemicliað, Gemicliæþ, gemiclian, gemicliap, gemiclien, Gemicliende, gemiclige, Gemicligende, Gemicliynde, gemiclod, gemiclode, gemiclodes, gemiclodest, gemiclodyst, gemiclud, gemiclude, gemiclyde, gemyclade, gemycla, Gemyclad, gemyclað, gemyclade, gemyclast, Gemyclat, gemyclaþ, gemycliað, gemycliaþ, gemyclian, gemycliaþ, Gemycligende, gemyclod, gemyclode, gemyclud, gemyclude, gemycludeð, gimiclade, gimicladun, miccliað, miccligende, micclode, micla, miclad, miclað, miclade, micladun, miclæ, miclæþ, miclande, miclast, micliað, micliæþ, miclian, micliende, miclige, micliu, Miclode, miclydon, mycclap, myccladon, mycclian, mycla, myclade, mycladon, myclian, myclie, mycliende, myclige, myclode;* **miðgian:** *miðgian;* **mīdlian(ge):** *midl, midla, midlæþ, midliganne, midligendes;* **midsīðegian(ge):** *midsiþgadest;* **midsīðian(ge):** *midsiþige, midsiþigendum, midsiþudu;* **midðeahatian:** *midþeahatien;* **midðolian:** *midþolian, midþoligende;* **mildian:** *milda, mildode, mildost;* **milescean:** *milescean, gemilscede;* **miltsian(ge):** *gemildsade, gemildsode, gemilsa, gemilsade, gemilsigendum, gemiltsa, gegemiltsað, gemiltsade, gemiltsast, gemiltsiað, gemildsian, gemiltsian, gemiltsianne, gemiltsiaþ, gemiltsie, gemiltsien, gemiltsigan, gemiltsige, gemiltsigen, gemiltsigend, gemiltsigendum, gemiltsod, gemiltsode, gemiltsudre, gemyltsode, gimilsade, gimilsado, milciane, Mildsa, mildsað, mildsade, mildsæ, mildsæð, mildsæþ, mildsas,*

*mildsast, mildsaþ, mildsiað, mildsiæn, mildsian, mildsianne, mildsie, mildsien, mildsiend, mildsiende, mildsige, mildsigend, mildsigende, mildsigenne, mildsiynd, mildsod, mildsode, mildsodest, milsa, milsað, mildsades, mildsande, mildsaþ, milt, milta, miltiende, miltigende, milts, miltsa, miltsað, miltsade, miltsadest, miltsæ, miltsas, miltsast, miltsende, miltsiað, miltsian, miltsianne, Miltsie, miltsiend, miltsienda, miltsiendan, miltsiende, miltsiendum, miltsigan, miltsige, miltsigend, miltsigendan, miltsigende, miltsigendum, miltsion, miltsiynd, miltsode, miltsude, myltsa, myltsæ, myltsian, myltsige, myltsigende, myltsiynd, myltsiynde, myltyð, myltynde; **minsian(ge)**: geminsade, geminsian, minsade, minsode; **misbysnian**: misbysniað; **miscalfian**: miscalfað; **misefesian**: misefesian; **misfadian**: misfadige, missfadige; **mishýran**: mishyran, mishyrð, mishyrde, mishyrdon; **mislċian**: mislic, mislica, mislicad, mislicað, mislicade, mislicaþ, misliciað, mislicianne, misliciaþ, mislicie, mislicien, mislicige, mislicode, mislicyge, mislycian, misslicode; **mistian**: misstigæþ, mistas, miste, mistige, mistodon; **mistċmian**: mistimað, mistimode; **mistūcian**: mistucod, mistucode, mistukian; **miswenian**: miswenige; **miswissian**: miswissige, miswyssige; **miswurðian**: miswurðige; **mōdigian**: gemodegode, modega, modegað, modegast, modegie, modegien, modegigen, modegodan, modegode, modegodon, modga, modgade, modgast, modgode, modiga, modigað, modigæn, modigian; **molsnian(ge)**: gemolsnad, gemolsnaþ, gemolsnian, gemolsnod, gemolsnode, molsnad, molsnaþ; **morgenwacian**: morgenwacode; **mōtian(ge)**: gemota, gemotað, mot, motian, motige, motode, motodon, moton; **mundian(ge)**: gemund, gemunda, gemundað, gemundast, gemundian, gemundige, gemundode, gemundyst, gemyndie, munda, mundað, mundian, mundie, mundiend, mundiu, mundode; **munucian**: munecyan, munuc, munuca, Munucas, munuce; **murcian**: murciað, murciende, murcna, murcnað, murcnast, murcnedon, murcniad, murcnian, murcniap, murcniende, murcnienne, murcnigede, murcnigende, murcnion, murcnodest, murcnodon, murcnodun, murcnudun, murkien; **mymerian**: mymerian; **myndgian(ge)**: geminegod, geminegude, gemingode, gemyngyge, gemynd, gemynd, gemyndega, gemyndest, gemyndga, gemyndgad, gemyndgað, gemyndgadan, gemyndgade, gemyndgadum, gemyndgast, gemyndged, gemyndgeda, gemyndgedan, gemyndgedon, gemyndgiað, gemyndgian, gemyndgien, gemyndgige, gemyndgod, gemyndgode, gemyndgodon, gemyndig, gemyndigan, gemyndige, gemyndigo, gemyndigost, gemynega, gemynegad, gemynegað, gemynegian, gemynegod, gemynegode, gemynegodon, gemynegud, gemynga, gemyngad, gemyngað, gemyngade, gemyngedan, gemyngedon, gemyngende, gemyngian, gemyngienne, gemyngod, gemyngoda, gemyngodan, gemyngode, gemyngodon, gemyngude, menegiaþ, menegode, mindgige, minegiende, minegige, mingian, mingianne, mingie, mundgenne, mungode, myndgað, myndgiað, myndgian, myndgianne, myndgiaþ, myndgiend, myndgode, myndig, myndigað, myndigen, myndigende, mynega, mynegad, mynegað, mynegade, mynegæð, mynegast, mynegap, mynegiad, mynegiað, mynegian, mynegiat, mynegiaþ, mynegie, mynegiendum, mynegige, mynegode, mynegodest, mynegodon, mynegude, mynga, myngað, myngap, myngeð, myngiað, myngian, myngianne, myngiaþ, myngie, myngienne, myngige, myngode, myngude, myngyað, myngyenne, mynigeað, mynigiad; **mynetian(ge)**: gemynetige, mynet, myneta, mynetige; **mynian**: gemynað, Gemynæd, menege, menie, menigo, menio, mynian, myniendum, mynige, mynigende, mynna; **myrðrian**: myrðra, myrþra; **nacian(ge)**: genacadun, genacedon, nacod, nacoda, nacodan, nacode, nacodne, nacodon, nacodre, nacodum, nacud, nacudne, nocode; **namian(ge)**: genama, genamad, genamod, genamode, genomade, genomado, namað, namast, namede, namedon, namiað, namian, namie, namige, namodan, namode, namodon; **nēadian(ge)**: geneadad, geneadað, geneaded, geneadede,*

*geneadedum, geneadiað, geneadian, geneadod, geneadode, geneadodon, geneadodum, geneadud, geneadudan, genedod, genedode, neadað, neadaþ, neadede, neadendre, neadiað, neadian, neadiaþ, neadiende, neadiendre, neadiendum, neadige, neadod, neadode, neadude; nearwian(ge):* *genearwad, genearwað, genearwod, genearwode, nearwa, nearwað, nearwade, nearwe, nearwian, nearwode; nemnian(ge):* *genæmnian, genæmnod, genemna, genemnad, genemnod, genemnode, genemnud, genemod, inemnod, næmnað, næmniað, næmnian, namnode, Nemn, nemnad, nemnia, nemniað, nemniæn, nemnian, nemnie, nemnode, nemnodon; nēodian(ge):* *geneadige, geneodie, geneodige, neod, neoda, neodað, neodige; nestan:* *nest, nesta, nestað, nestan, nestas, nestð, nestes, nestige, nestþ; nestlian:* *nestliað; niðerian(ge):* *geneþeriað, geniderað, geniðerad, geniðerað, geniðerade, geniðerast, geniðered, geniðeriað, geniðerige, geniðerod, geniðerodest, geniðrad, geniðrað, geniðrade, geniðrades, geniðredon, geniðriað, geniðrode, geniþerad, geniþerade, geniþeraþ, geniþered, geniþerod, geniþerode, geniþorode, geniþrad, geniþrað, genyþerad, genyþerað, genyþerod, genyðerade, genyðerað, genyðeriað, genyþeriað, genyðerode, genyðrode, genyðredan, genyþrode, giniðradun, giniðrias, geneþerode, niðeriað, niðerodan, niðrad, niðrað, niðrade, niðradun, niðria, niðriendo, niðrigað, niþeredon, niþeriaþ, nyðer, nyðerað, nyðerade, nyðereode, nyðerian, nyðerodon, nyþereode, nyþeriað, nyþerstigað, niþeriað, niþerodon; niðertorfian:* *nyþertorfaþ; niwian(ge):* *geniwa, geniwad, geniwæ, geniwianne, geniwod, geniwode, geniwodon, genywa, giniwado, niwa, niwað, niwade, niwæ, niwane, niwanne, niwas, niwiað, niwian, niwianne, niwie, niwigan, niwige, nywa, nywade; notian(ge):* *not, nota, notas, notast, notaþ, notede, notedon, notiað, notian, notie, notiena, notienne, notigað, notigan, notige, notigean, notigen, notigende, notodan, notode; nýððōwigan:* *nyðþeowige; nyhtsumian(ge):* *nyhtsumigæ, genihsuniað, genihsumude, genihtsum, genihtsuma, genihtsumað, genihtsumade, genihtsumæde, genihtsumað, genihtsume, genihtsumed, genihtsumedan, genihtsumede, genihtsumedon, genihtsumiað, genihtsumian, genihtsumiaþ, genihtsumie, genihtsumien, genihtsumiende, genihtsumiendum, genihtsumige, genihtsumigende, genihtsumigendum, genihtsumiynde, genihtsumode, genihtsumud, genihtsumude, Genitsumiynde, genyhtsum, genyhtsumað, genyhtsumade, genyhtsumað, genyhtsumiað, genyhtsumiende, Genyhtsumiendne, nihtsumiað; nyttian(ge):* *genyt, genytt, genyttod, nytta, nyttað, nyttade, nyttes, nyttiað, nyttian, nyttige, nyttost, nytyn, nyttienne, Nyttigen; ofácsian:* *ofacsian, ofahsade, ofahsian, ofahsode, ofaxa, ofaxade, ofaxian, ofaxie, ofaxod, ofaxode, ofaxodon, ofaxxie; ofblindian:* *ofblindade; ofclipian:* *ofclypode; ofearmian:* *ofearmað, ofearmian, ofearmigendum, ofeormað; oferblissian:* *oferblissiað, oferblissað, oferblissiað, oferblissian, oferblissiaþ, oferblissie, oferblissig, oferblissige, oferblissigend; oferbrycgian:* *oferbricgian; oferclipian:* *ofercliopade, oferclioppade; ofergapian:* *ofergapige; ofergenihsumian:* *ofergenihsumude; ofergetilian:* *ofergeteliað, ofergetiligende, ofergitelende, ofergiteliað, ofergitelieð, ofergiteliende, ofergiteligen, ofergitiliað, ofergitiliende, ofergytelast; ofergitolian:* *Ofergetoliende, ofergitol, ofergitoliende, ofergytol, ofergytola, ofergytoliað, ofyrgytuliað, ofyrgytulige; ofergumian:* *ofergumige; oferhelian:* *oferhelað, oferhelast, oferhelaþ, oferheled, oferhelede, oferheledon, oferhelian, oferhelie, oferhelud; oferhelmian:* *oferhelmað, oferhyllmend; oferhergian:* *oferhergodon, oferhergade, oferhergeada, oferhergeade, oferhergeadon, oferhergian, oferhergodan, oferhergode, oferhergodon, ouerhergode; oferhiwian:* *oferhiwade, oferhiwud; oferhlēoðrian:* *oferhleodrað, oferhleodred, oferhliorað, oferhlioras; oferhogian:* *oferhoga, oferhogað, oferhogas, oferhogað, oferhogden, oferhogdon, oferhogedon, oferhogiað, oferhogian, oferhogie, oferhogiend, oferhogiendan, oferhogienne, oferhogige,*

*oferhogod, oferhogodan, oferhogode, oferhogoden, oferhogodest, oferhogodon, oforhogodan; oferhygdgian: oferhidgæn, oferhidgan, oferhidgaþ, oferhidgæn, oferhidigan, oferhyd, oferhyda, oferhydgað, oferhydig, oferhydiga, oferhydigan, oferhydige, oferhygd, oferhygð, oferhygda, oferhygdg, oferhygdgað, oferhygdigan, oferhyggað, oferhyggæan, oforhygdum; ofermōdgian: ofermod, ofermodan, ofermodegað, ofermodegeð, ofermodegodon, ofermodg, ofermodgað, ofermodgast, ofermodgaþ, ofermodgeð, ofermodgede, ofermodgiað, ofermodgian, ofermodgiende, ofermodgode, ofermodian, ofermodie, ofermodiga, ofermodigað, ofermodigan, ofermodigaþ, ofermodige, ofermodigen, ofermodigende, oformodan; oferplantian: oferplontia; oferrīcsian: oferricsian; ofersceadian: oferscadodest, oferscadudest, ofersceadað, ofersceadude; oferscēawian: ofersceadewad, ofersceadewade, ofersceadewæde, ofersceadewige, ofersceadewod, ofersceadewude, ofersceadwa, ofersceadwad, ofersceadwað, ofersceawað, ofersceawian, ofersceawiend, ofersceawige, ofersceawigen, ofersceawigende; oferseglgian: ofersegleðon, oferseglode; oferseolfrian: oferseolfrade, ofersylfrede; oferswīðrian: oferswiðredon, oferswiðrode; ofertrahtnian: ofertrahtnian; ofertrūwian: ofertruwað, ofertruwedena; oferwacian: oferwacedon; oferwenian: oferwenodne; offrian(ge): geoffra, geoffrad, geoffrað, geoffrast, geoffred, geoffriað, geoffrian, geoffriaþ, geoffrie, geoffried, geoffrien, geoffrige, geoffrigenne, geoffrion, geoffrod, geoffrode, geoffrodest, geoffrodon, geoffrud, geofrode, offra, offrað, offrast, offrede, offredon, offriað, offrian, offriane, offrianne, offriaþ, offrie, offrienne, offrigan, offrige, offrigean, offrigen, offrigende, offrigendes, offrigendum, offrigenne, offrion, offriu, offrodan, offrode, offrodon, offrodost, offrydon, ofradun, ofreden, ofredon, ofredun, ofriað, ofrian, ofrie, ofrodon, uffred; ofhearmian: ofhearmode; ofhingrian: ofhingredum, ofhingrod, ofhingrode; oflangian: oflangod, oflongad; oflīcian: oflic, oflicað, oflicige, oflicode; ofmanian: ofman; ofmyrðrian: ofmyrðrodon, ofmyrþredon; ofnēadian: ofneadian; ofsceamian: ofscamede, ofscamod, ofsceamian, ofsceamod, ofsceamode; ofscotian: ofscotod; ofsetnian: ofsetmode; ofsmorian: ofsmorod, ofsmorode; ofstīcian: ofsticade, ofsticedon, ofstician, ofsticianne, ofsticod, ofsticoð, ofsticode, ofsticodon, ofstikian, ofstikode; oftorfian: oftorfa, oftorfast, oftorfed, oftorfedon, oftorfiað, oftorfiæn, oftorfian, oftorfie, oftorfigenne, oftorfod, oftorfodan, oftorfode, oftorfodon, oftorfodun, oftorforod; ofðefian: ofþefod; ofðrysmian: ofþrymsað; ofðystrian: ofðrystryde, ofðystred, ofðystrede, ofþystrede, ofþystrode; ofworpian: ofworpod; ofwundrian: ofwundradun, ofwundred, ofwundredon, ofwundrod, ofwundrode; ofwyrtrumian: ofwyrtrumia, ofwyrtrvmia; ðmian: oma, omað, omige, omiges; onāfæstnian: onafæstnien, onafæstnod, onafæstnode, onafæstnud; onborgian: onborgede; onclifian: oncleofiað, onclifende, onclifiað, onclifiende, onclifigende, onclyfie, onclyfige, onclyfigende; onclypian: onclypiende; ondlēanian: ondlean; ondruncnian: Ondruncniende; onealdian: onældan, onealddedan, onealddedon; oneardian: oneærðiað, oneærðiaþ, oneærðigæþ, oneærðigende, oneardad, oneardað, oneardæþ, oneardast, oneardap, onearddienda, onearddige, oneardia, oneardiað, oneardian, oneardiaþ, oneardiend, oneardiendes, oneardiendra, Oneardigað, oneardige, Oneardigeað, oneardigende, oneardigendra, oneardigendum, oneardiynde, oneardode, oneardud; onfægnian: onfægnian; onfæstnian: onfæstnodon, onfestnode; onfæstnian: onfæstnod; ongēanwīðerian: ongeangeclypiað, ongeanwīperiað; ongefæstnian: ongefæstnod, ongefæstnodan, ongefæstnode; ongratian: ongratað; onhādian: onhadige; onhagian: onhagað, onhagie, onhagige, onhagode, onhagude; onhātian: onhatode; onhāwian: onhawigendum, onhawoden; onhergian: onhergedon, onhergende, onherian, onherianne, onherien, onherigeað, onhiringende, onhyrgan; onhīgian:*

*onhigað, onhige, onhigede, onhigiende, onhigiendre, onhigap; onhlinian: onhleoniende, onhlinedest, onhlinedon; onhōhsnian: onhohsnode; onhȳrsumian: onhyrsumode; onīdlian: onidlude; onliðigan: onliðigan; onlīgian: onlegade; onlōcian: onlociað, onlocene, onlociað, onlocian, onlocie, onlocien, onlociende, onlociendum, onlocige, onlocigende, onlocigendum, onlocode, onlocoden, onlocodon, onlocyan, onlokiad; onorðian: onorþa, onorþigendum; onpennian: onpennad; onsceortian: onsceortiað; onscunian: onsceonian, onsceonige, onscunad, onscunað, onscunade, onscunast, onscunaþ, onscunede, onscunedest, onscunedon, Onscunedun, onscuniað, onscunian, onscunianne, onscuniaþ, onscunie, Onscunien, onscunienda, onscuniende, onscunienne, onscunige, onscunigen, onscunigende, onscunigenne, onscunion, onscuniyn, onscuniynde, onscunod, onscunoð, onscunodan, onscunode, onscunodon, onscunud, onscunude, onscunydun, onscynað, onscyne, onscynedun, onscynia, onscyniað; onstīðian: onstiðade; onstyrian: onstir, onstyrað, onstyriað, onstyrian, onstyrie, onstyrod; onðenian: onþenian; onðracian(ge): onðracige, onðracude, onþracedest, onþracige, onþracode, onþracude, onþræc; onðunian: onþunian; onwarian: onwarigan, onwariganne; onwunian: onwuna, onwunað, onwunast, onwunaþ, onwuniað, onwunian, onwuniaþ, onwunie, onwuniende, onwunige, onwunigende, onwunode, onwunodon; openian(ge): geopena, geopenad, geopenað, geopenade, geopenadest, geopenadon, geopenas, geopenast, geopenaþ, geopened, geopenedan, geopenede, geopeniað, geopenian, Geopeniaþ, geopenian, geopenianne, geopeniaþ, geopenie, geopenigað, geopenigan, geopenige, geopenigean, geopenigeð, geopenigende, geopenigenne, geopenod, geopenodan, geopenode, geopenodest, geopenodon, geopenodum, geopenud, geopenude, geopnad, geopnað, geopnade, geoponode, onopenude, opena, openað, openade, openaþ, Openast, openaþ, openede, openedon, openiað, openian, Openiaþ, openiende, openiendra, openiendum, openigan, Openige, openigende, openode, openodon, openud, openude, geoponede; orðian: ordað, orðað, orðaþ, orðiað, orðian, orðode, orþas, orþian, orþie, orþiende, orþige, orþode; ortrūwian(ge): geortruwad, geortruwað, geortruwian, geortruwige, geortruwod, geortruwanne, ortruwa, ortruwað, ortruwian, ortruwienne, ortruwige, ortruwode; oððingian: oðþingian; oðēhtian: oðehtian; oðfeorrian: oðfeorrganne; pīlian(ge): gepilede, gepiledum, gepilod, pilap, Pilian; pīnian(ge): gepined, gepinedon, gepinod, gepinodes, ipined, pina, pinæð, pined, pinedon, pineþ, pinia, pinian, pinianne, pinien, piniende, pinige; pinsian: pinsað, pinsiende, pinsige, pinsode; pīpian: pipige; piporian(ge): gepiporodne, pipore; plantian(ge): geplantad, Geplantade, geplantades, geplantiaþ, geplantige, geplantod, Geplantode, geplantodest, geplantodyst, geplantud, geplontad, planta, plantað, plantade, plantades, plantadest, plantadon, plantast, plantede, plantedon, plantiað, plantian, plantianne, plantige, plantodan, plantode, plantodes, plantodest, plantodon, plantodost, plantodyst, plantud, plantude, plantudest, plantudon, plontað, plontade; platian(ge): geplatod; pluccian: pluccað, pluccedon, plucciað, pluccian, plucciaþ, pluccigean; portian(ge): portas, portige; prōfian: profast, profianne, profost; prūtian: prutian; pucian: puca; pullian: pull, pullæ, pulledon, pullige; pūnian(ge): gepuna, gepunede, gepunud, gepunude, puna, punige, punigendum, punode; puslian: pusla; rabbian: rabbian; racian: raca, racað, racian, raciend, racige, racode; radian: rad, radde, rade, radienne, radost, raðost; rāfian: ræfode, rafien, rafigende; rāsian: ræasian, ras, rasod; ræfnian(ge): geræfniað, geræfnode, ræfnian, ræfnige, ræfnode, ræfnas; rēadian: read, reada, readaþ, readede, readiað, readian, readiendum, readige, readodan, readode, readude; rēafian(ge): reaf, reafa, reafad, reafað, reafade, reafæs, reafaþ, reafedon, reafiað, reafian, reafiaþ, reafie, reafien, reafiende, reafiendum, reafige, reafigeað, reafigeanne, reafigen, reafigendan,*



*reafīgende, reafīgendum, reafīgynde, reafīyn, reafōð, reafodan, reafode, reafoden, reafodest, reafodon, reafude; rēcelsian: recels, recelsa, recelse; recenian(ge): gerecenod, recende, recene; regnian(ge): geregnad, geregnadð, geregnade, geregnedan, geregnian, geregnod, geregnodae, regn, regna, regnas, regne, regneþ; regolian: regol, regola, regolas, regolige; remian: rem, remiende, remigende; rēnian(ge): gerena, gerenað, gerenian, gerenod, gerenodan, gerenode, gerenodes, gerenodne, gerenodra, ren, rena, renað, renæs, renas, reniað, renian, renigenne, rennianne, renodest; rēodian: Reoda, reode, reodiende, reodode; rēonian(ge): gereonedan, gereonedes, gereoniaþ, gereonode, gereonodon, gereonude, gerun, geruna, gerunige, reon, reone, reonedan, reonian, reoniende, reonigende, reonodon, runedon, runiað, runien, runiendan, runigende; reordian(ge): gereorda, gereordad, gereordað, gereordade, gereordaþ, gereordiað, gereordian, gereordianne, gereordie, gereordigan, gereordige, gereordigea, gereordigen, gereordigenne, gereordion, gereordod, gereordodan, gereordode, gereordoden, gereordodon, gereordu, gereordud, geriord, geriordad, geriordade, reordade, reordadun, reordiað, reordigan, reordige, reordigean, reordigende, reordode, riordade, riordigað; rēðian: reð, reða, reðian, reðige, reþiaþ, reþiende, reþigende, reðegað, reðgiendan, reðgiende, reðgodon, reþgiendan, reþgiende, reþgiendre, reþgode; rīcsian: gerisað, gerisað, ricsa, ricsad, ricsað, ricsadan, ricsade, ricsande, ricsas, ricsasð, ricsast, ricsaþ, ricsedon, ricsiað, ricsian, ricsianne, ricsiaþ, ricsie, ricsieað, ricsiende, ricsiendum, ricsige, ricsodan, ricsode, ricsodon, rixað, rixade, rixode, rihcsað, rihxað, riscað, rixad, rixað, rixade, rixadon, rixæð, rixæþ, rixast, Rixat, rixaþ, rixiad, rixiað, rixiæð, rixiæn, rixian, rixianne, rixiaþ, rixie, rixiende, rixiendum, rixienne, rixiga, rixige, rixigeð, rixigen, rixigende, rixigendum, rixigenne, rixodan, rixode, rixoden, rixodest, rixodon, rixsa, rixsað, rixsade, rixsast, rixsaþ, rixsode, rixude, ryxiende; rihtwīsian(ge): gerehtwisad, gerehtwisade, gerehtwisiað, gerehtwisode, gerihtwisa, gerihtwisad, gerihtwisadð, gerihtwisade, gerihtwisast, gerihtwiseð, gerihtwisede, gerihtwisiað, gerihtwisan, gerihtwisiaþ, gerihtwisie, gerihtwisiendre, gerihtwisige, gerihtwisod, gerihtwisode, gerihtwisodne, gerihtwissod, gerihtwisud, gerihtwisude, gerihtwysad, geryhtwisad, geryhtwisiað, geryhtwisod, geryhtwisode, geryhtwisude, rihtwis, rihtwisa, rihtwisæ, rihtwisæð, rihtwisendra, rihtwisiað, rihtwisige, rihtwisode, rihwisiaþ; rīpian(ge): geripedum, geripes, geripod, geripode, geripudre, rip, ripa, ripaþ, ripað, ripan, ripanne, ripende, ripion, ripð, ripdon, ripeð, ripiað, ripian, rippanne, ripst, ripþ, rypað, rypan, rypaþ, rype, rypte, rypton; roccian: rocc, roccas, rocce, roccode; rogian: rogian; rōmian: romigan; rotian(ge): gerotaþ, rot, rota, rotað, rotaþ, rotian, rotien, rotige, rotigendum, rotigeþ, rotode, Rotodon, rotost, Rotudon; rudian: rudaþ, rude, rudeð; rūmian: rum, ruma, rumað, rumæs, rume, rumigende, rumod, rumode; sacian: saca, sacað, sacan, sacanne, sacendes, sacian, sacie, saciende, sacode; sadelian(ge): gesadelod, gesadelode, sadele, sadeludan; sadian(ge): sad, sadað, sadian, sadige; samnian(ge): gesamna, gesamnad, gesamnað, gesamnade, gesamnaþ, gesamnede, gesamnedon, gesamniað, gesamnian, gesamniaþ, gesamnie, gesamnien, Gesamniende, gesamnigan, gesamnige, gesamnigean, gesamnigen, Gesamnigende, gesamnion, gesamniynde, gesamnod, gesamnodan, gesamnode, gesamnoden, gesamnodon, gesamnodum, gesamnude, gesamnudon, gesomna, gesomnad, gesomnað, gesomnade, gesomnado, gesomnadum, gesomnadun, gesomnæð, gesomnæþ, gesomnandum, gesomnas, gesomnaþ, gesomned, gesomnede, gesomnedon, gesomnedum, gesomnedun, gesomnia, gesomniað, Gesomniæð, gesomnian, gesomniaþ, gesomnie, gesomnien, gesomniende, gesomnigað, gesomnigæþ, gesomnigan, gesomnigaþ, gesomnige, gesomnigean, Gesomnigen, Gesomnigende, gesomniu, Gesomniynde, gesamnod, gesamnodan,*

*gesomnode, gesomnodon, gesomnodum, gesomnodun, gesomnud, gesomnude, gisomnade, gisomnado, gisomnadun, samnað, samnade, samnast, samnede, samnedon, Samnige, samnodan, samnode, samnodest, samnodon, somnað, somnadun, somnedon, Somnia, somniad, somnian, somnias, somniaþ, somnie, somnien, somniende, somnienne, somniga, somnigað, somnigas, somnigaþ, somnige, somnigean, somnigende, somniges, somnigo, somnode, somnodon, somnost; s̆argian(ge): gesargad, gesargade, gesargod, gesargode, gesargodne, gesargude, s̆argiæð, sarga, sargað, sargade, sargast, sargiað, sargian, sargiende, sargige, sargode, sargodon, sariað, sariaþ, sariendne, sarige, sarigende; s̆awlian: gesawlad, sawlade, sawlige, sawlode; s̆æðian: sæd, sæð, sæða, sædæ, sædige; s̆ætian: gesætad, sæt, sæt, sætað, sætade, sætaþ, sætiað, sætigende, sætt; scamian(ge): gescamian, gescamien, gescamige, Gescamigen, gesceamige, gesceamode, gescomedun, giscomadun, scama, scamað, scameað, scamiað, scamian, Scamiaþ, scamie, Scamien, scamienda, scamiende, scamigan, scamige, scamigen, scamigende, Scamigyn, scamiyn, scamode, scamodon, scamude, sceamað, sceamaþ, sceamian, sceamie, sceamiende, sceamige, sceamigen, sceamode, scomað, scomaþ, scomiad, scomiende, scomigen; sceadwian: scæwiene, sceadewede, sceadewode, sceauade, sceawæð, sceawan, sceawedun, sceawiæn; scearfian(ge): gescearfa, gesceorf, scearfa, scearfað, scearfige; scearflian: scearfla; scearian: scear, sceara, scearanne, scearde, scear, scearen, sceorodon; scearpian: scærp, scærpa, scærpað, scearp, scearpa, scearpian, scearpige, scearpigean, scearpost, scearpsiene; sceaðian(ge): gesceaðian, gesceapian, gesceðed, scaðe, scaðian, scaðieð, scaðiende, scaða, scaðan, sceaðian, sceap̆a, sceap̆ian, sceap̆ige, sceðæð, sceðeden, sceþdæd; scēawian(ge): gesceawa, gesceawað, gesceawade, gesceawæ, gesceawast, gesceawap̆, gesceawedð, Gesceawiað, gesceawian, gesceawige, gesceawigen, gesceawod, gesceawode, gesceawodne, gesceawodon, gesceawodum, gisceawiga, isceawod, scawiað, scawie, sceawa, sceawað, sceawade, sceawadest, sceawæde, sceawæþ, sceawanne, sceawas, sceawast, sceawap̆, sceawedð, sceawede, sceawedest, sceawedon, sceawendrum, sceawenne, sceawiað, sceawian, sceawianne, sceawiaþ, sceawie, sceawien, sceawiende, sceawiendrum, sceawiendum, sceawienne, sceawigað, sceawigan, sceawigaþ, sceawige, sceawigean, sceawigedð, sceawigen, sceawigende, sceawigendum, sceawigenne, sceawigon, sceawion, sceawiu, sceawodan, sceawode, sceawodon, sceawdydon, scewadð, scewiað; scimerian: scimerað, scimiendre, scymrode; scīnian: scima, scimande, scimodon; scīnefrian: scinefrian; scipian(ge): gescipode, scip, scipæ, scipan, scipe, scipen, Scipia, Scipian, scipode; scirian(ge): gescira, scirað, scirian, scirost; scōgan: sceogiað, sceogian, sceogienne; scorian: Scora, score, scorede, scoriað; scortian(ge): scortige; scotian(ge): gescota, gescotað, scota, scotad, scotað, scotadon, scotaþ, scotedon, scotedun, scotiað, scotian, scotianne, scotiaþ, scotien, scotienda, scotiendum, scotigen, scotod, scotodan, scotode, scotoden, scotodon, scotydon, scotygende; scrēadian(ge): gescreadod, screadian, screadigenne; scrūtian: scrudnað, scrudniað, scrudniaþ, scrudnie, scrudniende, scrudnige, scrudnigende, scrudnod, scrudnode, scrudnodon, scrutniað, scrutnian, scrutniende, scrutniendre, scrutnoð, scrutnode, scrutnodon; scunian(ge): gescuned, scunede, scuneden, scunian, scunien, scunienne, scunigenne, scunode; scyldian(ge): gescyldað, gescyldaþ, scild, scilda, scildad, scildað, scildan, scildas, scildigan, scildige, scyld, scylð, scylda, scylða, scyldað, scyldæ, scyldæþ, scyldanne, scyldas, scyldaþ, scyldendum, scyldie, scyldiendum, scyldig, scyldiga, scyldigan, scyldigat, scyldige, scyldigean, scyldigen, scyldiges, scyldigo, scyldgiendan; scylian: sciella, scylla, scylode; scypian: scypð, scype, scypen, scypendes, scypian, scypigende; sealfian(ge): salfian, sealf, sealfe, sealfen, sealfode; sealmian: sealm, sealma, sealmas,*

*sealmen, sealmiað, sealmiaþ, sealmige, sealmiað; sealmlofian: sealmlof, sealmlofe, sealmlofiad;*  
*sēarian: seara, searað, seariað, searian, searigende; searwian: searw, searwa, searwað, searwade,*  
*searwe; seglian(ge): seglas, seglast, seglian, seglianne, seglode, seglodon; segnian(ge): gesægn,*  
*gesægnade, gesægnode, gesegn, gesegnad, gesegnað, gesegnade, gesegnian, gesegnod, gesegnode,*  
*sægnade, segna, segnade, segnian, segniende, segniendum, senian, seniendum, senode, senodon;*  
*sehtian(ge): gesehtodan, seht, sehta, sehtað, sehtan, sehte; seofian: seofað, seofade, seofedon, seofedun,*  
*seofiað, seofian, seofiende, seofige, seofigende, seofode, seofodest, seofodon, siofa, siofan, siofast, siofian,*  
*siofige, siofigende, siofodes, siofon, syfa, syfað, syfian, syfiende; seomian: semian, seomað, seomade,*  
*seomaþ, seome, seomedon, seomian, seomode, seomodon, siomian, siomode; sēonian: seon, seona, seonod,*  
*seonod, seonode, seonodes; sēowian(ge): geseowade, geseowod, gesiowed, gesuwode, seow, seowa,*  
*seowað, seowian, siowian, siwað, siwaþ, siwige, siwode, suwa, suwað, suwade, suwedon, suwiað, suwian,*  
*suwiende, suwige, suwigen, suwigende, suwigenne, suwode, suwodon, suwodun, suwude, suwudon;*  
*sessian: sessade; sibbian(ge): gesibbade, gesibbast, gesibbedæn, gesibbian, gesibbianne, gesibbie,*  
*gesibbigge, gesibbode, gesibbodne, gesibbost, gesybbode, sabb, sibba, sibbað, sibbiað, sibbian, sibbie,*  
*sibbigge; sicerian: sicera, sicerað, siceran; siccetan: siccettan, siccettað; sician: sicode; sīclian(ge):*  
*gesicled, gesiclod, gesiclode, gesiclud, gesyclod, gesyclod, sicclað, siclað, sicle; sīdian: sidað; sierian(ge):*  
*sierede, sieredon; sigorian: sigera, sigere, Sigered, sigerie, sigeroode, sigirendes, sigor, sigora, sigorað,*  
*sigoriende, sigorigende, sigriend, sigriende, sigrige; simblian: simblian, simliende, syml, symla, symlede,*  
*symlie, symligað; sinewealtian: sinewealt, sinewealta, sinewealte, sinewealton; sīpian: sipað, sipige;*  
*sīðian(ge): gesiða, gesiðas, gesiðod, gesiðodon, siðað, siðade, siðast, siðedon, siðiað, siðiaen, siðian,*  
*siðiaþ, siðie, siðien, siðiende, siðige, siðigean, siðigen, siðigende, siðigenne, siðode, siðoden, siðodest,*  
*siðodon, siþað, siþade, siþæs, siþast, siþedan, siþedon, siþende, siþesð, siþiað, siþian, siþiaþ, siþie, siþien,*  
*siþiende, siþige, siþigende, siþigenne, siþode, siþodon, syð, syðað, syðian, syþ, syþst; slapian: geslapað,*  
*slæpæþ, slæped, slap, slapad, slapað, slapæð, slapað, slapð, slapende, slapendum, slapian, slapige, slapon,*  
*slapyð; slāwian: slaw, slawa, slawedest, slawige, slawode; sleacian: slaciende, slacige, slacode, slacodon,*  
*slaec, slæc, sleac, sleacgiendan; slidrian: slidrien, slidriendum, slidrigað; smacian(ge): gesmacode,*  
*smacige; smalian: smal, smala, smale, smalen, smaligan, smalost; smēagan(ge): smeægæþ, smeægede,*  
*smeagað, smeagan, smeaganne, smeagaþ, smeagð, smeageað, smeagean, smeageanne, smeagende,*  
*smeagenne, smeagian, smeagie, smeagynde, smegað, smegynde; smearcian: smearcade, smearcian,*  
*smearcode, smercade, smerciende, smerciendum, smercigende, smercode, smercodest; smerian(ge):*  
*gesmered, gesmerien, gesmerigen, gesmerod, smeras, smerede, smeriað, smerian, smerigað, smerige,*  
*smerigenne, smiriað, smyrigean; smēðian(ge): gesmeþie, gesmeþiende, gesmeþode, smeðað, smeðe,*  
*smeðiende, smeþað, smeþie, smeþiende; smierwan(ge): gesmyrede, smyriað, smyrian, smyrienne,*  
*smyrigan, smyrige, smyrigenne, smyrigon, smyrion, smyrode, smyrodon; smittian(ge): gesmittad,*  
*gesmittud, smittodan, smittud; smiðian(ge): gesmiðed, gesmiðede, gesmiðod, gesmiðodum, smið, smiðian,*  
*smiðode; smocian: smoc, smoca, smociað, smociaþ, smociende, smocigende, smoked; smocian: smociað;*  
*smorian: smorað, smoradun, smorede; snyðian: snyþige; socian: soc, soca, socenda, socende, socendra,*  
*socian, socige, socodon; solian: sol, sola, solap; soppiian: sopp, soppige; sorgian(ge): gesorgod, sargedon,*  
*sorg, sorga, sorgað, sorgaþ, Sorgedon, sorgende, sorgendum, sorgiað, sorgian, sorgianne, sorgiaþ, sorgie,*  
*sorgiendan, sorgiende, sorgiendne, sorgiendum, sorgienne, sorgigaþ, sorgigaþ, sorgige, sorgigende,*

*sorgode, sorgodon; sottiean: sott, sottaed; soedfaestian(ge): gesoedfaestad, gesoedfaestadon, gesoedfaestiga, gesoedfest, gesoedfestan, soedfaest, soedfaesta, soedfaestan, soedfaestigeed, soedfasta, soedfeaste, soedfest, soedfesta, soedfestae, soedfestæn, soedfestan; soedian(ge): gesod, gesoed, gesoedade, gesoedian, gesoedige, gesoedode; sparian(ge): gespariaþ, spar, spara, sparaed, Sparaþ, sparedon, sparie, sparienne, sparige, sparodan, sparode, sparude; spaetlian: spatl, spatla, spatlige; spearcian: spearca, spearcade; spearnlian: spearnlode; spelian: gеспelian, gеспeliga, spel, spelaed, spelia, speliaed, speliend, speliendas, spelige, speligend, spelode; spellian(ge): gеспelledon, gеспillod, spell, spella, spelle, spelledon, spellende, spellendo, spelliaed, spellian, spelliaþ, spelliende, spelligan, spellodan, spellode, spellodon; spilian: gispilledo, spiliaed, spillian; spittian: spittadun, spittas; plottian: splott, splottigan; spreawlian: spreawlige; pyllian: spylton; staedolian(ge): gestaedale, gestaedela, gestaedelad, gestaedelaed, gestaedelade, gestaedeladest, gestaedeled, gestaedeledest, gestaedeledon, gestaedeliaed, gestaedian, gestaedelic, gestaedelige, gestaedeligen, gestaedelod, gestaedelodan, gestadelode, gestaedelode, gestaedelodest, gestaedelodon, gestapelodon, gestaedelodum, gestaedeludest, gestaediaed, gestaedlic, gestaedlien, gestaedolad, gestaedolaed, gestaedolade, gestaedolades, gestaedoladest, gestaedolast, gestaedolede, gestaedoledest, gestaedolian, gestaedolige, gestaedolod, gestaedolode, gestaedolodes, gestaedolodest, gestaedolodyst, gestaedolude, gestaedoludyst, gestaedulode, gestaedylodyst, gestaedolode, gestaedolodes, gestaeþeled, gestapelad, gestapelade, gestapelaed, gestapelod, gestapelode, gestapelodon, gestapolad, gestapolaþ, gestapolian, gestapolode, staedian, staedlien, staedelige, staedelode, staedola, staedolade, staedolede, staedian, staedolode, stapelian, stapelic, stapelige, stapelode, stapolaed, stapolige; stafian: stafas, stafe, stafode; stalian(ge): gestal, gestala, gestalian, gestalie, gestalodes, stal, stala, stalaed, stalade, stalaþ, stalie, stalige, stalodest; stamerian: stomrige; stancrian: stancrige; starian(ge): gestarode, staraed, staras, starede, staredon, stariaed, starian, starie, stariende, stariendre, starige, starigende, starude; staeddan: gestaeddig, gestaedige, gestaeþpige, staepþian; stearcian: stearca, stearce, stearcode; steartlian: steartlast, steartlige; stefnian(ge): gestefniaed, gestefnode, stefn, stefnode, steofnode; stician(ge): gesticade, gesticced, gesticod, gesticode, stic, sticad, sticaed, sticade, sticadun, sticast, sticaþ, stice, sticedon, sticiaed, stician, sticien, sticoed, sticode, sticoden, sticonon, stikian, stycodon; stfian: stif, stifie, stifodan; stigian: gestigaed, stiga, stigaed, stigan, stiganne, stigas, stigaþ, stiged, stigende, stigendne, stigendum, stigian, Stigynde; stihlian(ge): gestihtad, gestihtadun, gestihtende, gestihtigan, gestihtod, gestihtode, gestihtodes, gestihtodon, stihtaed, stihtaþ, stihtien, stihtigende, stihtigendre, stihtigendum, stihtode; stoppian: stoppa; strucian: straca, stracaed, straciad, stracien; straelian: strael, straela, straelas, straeliaed, straelien, straeligen, strelien; strangian(ge): gestraengod, gestraengode, gestranga, gestrangad, gestrangaed, gestrangade, gestrangap, gestrangdum, gestrange, gestranged, gestrangeded, gestrangede, gestrangedon, gestrangiaed, gestrangian, gestrangiaþ, gestrangie, gestrangien, gestrangienne, gestrangige, gestrangigen, gestrangod, gestrangode, gestrangodest, gestrangodon, gestrangud, gestrangude, gestrangudum, gestrngod, gestrongad, gestrongaed, gestrongade, gestronged, gestrongiaed, gestrongie, gestrongien, gestrongod, gestrongode, gestrongode, gestrongodon, gestrongud, stranga, strangaed, strangaþ, strangede, strangedon, stranggod, strangian, strangiaþ, strangie, strangige, strangod, strangode, strangoden, strangost, strandydon, strongadun; strewian(ge): gestrewed, streawiaþ, streawodon, streowodon, streowiaed, streowian, streowodan, streowodon, strewede, strewiaed, strewodun; stroccian: strocca; strudian(ge): gestrudeed, gestrudiaed, gestrudiaþ, strud, strudadest, strude, strudeed, strudiaed, strudon; strutian: struta, strutigende;*

**studdian:** studdede; **stūpian:** stupað, stupian; **stȳfician:** stifician; **styrian(ge):** gestyrað, gestyregē, gestyrede, gestyrod, stirian, stirienda, stiriga, styra, styrað, styria, styriað, styrian, styriaþ, styrið, styrien, styriendan, styriende, styriga, styrigað, styrigan, styrige, styrigean, styrigende, styrigendum, styrigenne, styrode, styrþ; **sugian(ge):** gesugiað, gesugian, gesugode, suga, sugian, sugigen, sugode; **sūrian:** sura, surege, surigan, surode; **swāmian:** swam, swamode, swom; **swaðian:** geswæþodes, swað, swaða, swaðe, swaðede; **swearcian:** swarcode, swearcigende; **swærtian(ge):** gesweartode, swærtion, swærtodon, swarnton, swærtost; **swefnian(ge):** geswefnað, geswefnaþ, swefna, swefnað, swefnast, swefnede, swefniað, swefnian, swefnien, swefniend, swefnigend, swefnode; **sweotolian(ge):** gesweotelien, gesweotlad, gesweotolad, gesweotolað, gesweotolade, gesweotolede, gesweotoledest, gesweotoliað, gesweotolige, gesweotolod, gesweotolode, gesweotolodes, gesweotolodest, gesweotolude, Gesweotula, gesweotulad, gesweotulað, gesweotulades, geswutalað, geswutela, geswuteligan, geswutelige, geswutelad, geswutelað, geswutelade, geswutelast, geswutelap, geswuteliað, geswutelið, geswuteliende, geswuteligende, geswuteligendum, geswutelod, geswuteloð, geswutelode, geswuteloden, geswutelodest, geswutelodon, geswutelud, geswutelude, geswutlode, geswutolað, geswutolade, geswutolod, geswutolode, geswutulad, geswutulað, geswutulast, geswutulian, geswutulige, geswutulod, geswutulodyst, geswutulud, geswutulude, geswytelað, geswyteliað, geswytelod, geswytelude, geswytilige, geswytolod, geswytoloð, iswutelode, iswytelode, sweotolað, sweotolost, switelige, switelode, swutela, swutelad, swutelað, swutelæ, swutelap, swuteliað, swutelian, swutelianne, swuteliaþ, swutelige, swuteligen, swuteligende, swutelode, swutelodest, swutoliað, swutoliaþ, swutolode, swutolodest, swutolude, swutoludest, swytelað, swytelode, swytolode; **swētian:** swet, Sweta; **sweðrian(ge):** gesweðriað, gesweðrad, gesweþrade, gesweþredon, geswyðrode, swaðrode, sweðrade, sweðraþ, sweðrian, sweðriende, sweðrode, sweþrað, sweþrede, sweþredon, swyðrode; **swician:** geswicað, geswicaþ, geswicð, swica, swicað, swicade, swicð, swicedon, swiciað, swician, swicie, swiciende, swicige, swicigende, swicion, swicode; **swīgian(ge):** geswiga, geswigade, geswigde, geswigdon, geswiged, geswigeð, geswigið, geswigian, geswigie, geswigige, geswigode, geswugedan, geswugian, geswugode, geswugodes, geswugudan, geswygiað, swiðige, Swiga, swigað, Swigade, swigadun, swigæ, swigast, swigaþ, swigede, swigedon, swigedun, swigende, swigendum, swigiað, swigian, swigiande, swigie, swigien, swigiende, swigienne, swigige, swiginde, swigion, swigoð, swigodan, swigode, swigodon, swigude, swigudon, swuga, swugiað, swugie, swugode, swygode; **swinsian:** swinsað, swinsade, Swinseap, swinsiað, swinsiaþ, swinsigende, swinste, swynsað, swynsiendum, swynsode; **swipian:** swipa, swipode; **swīðian(ge):** geswiðed, swiðade, swiðæð, swiðast, swiðed, swiðodon, swiðost, swiþast, swiþedon, swiþiað, swiþie, swiþost; **swīðrian(ge):** geswiðrad, geswiðrað, geswiðrade, geswiðrod, geswiþraþ, swiðra, swiðrade, swiðredon, swiðrian, swiðrode, swiþige, swiþrian, swiþrige, swiþrigende; **swodrian:** swodrode; **swornian:** swor, swornodon; **sylan:** syl, syla, sylan, sylv, sylð, sylvian, syllæð, syllanne, syllendum, sylst, sylþ; **syblian:** symbla, symblað, symblið, symbliendes; **syndrian(ge):** gesindrede, gesundrode, gesyndred, gesyndrige, gesyndrod, gesyndrode, sindrian, sindrie, sindriende, sindrige, sindrigende, sundrade, syndrað, syndria, syndriað, syndrian, syndrie, syndriende, syndrienne, syndries, syndrig, syndriga, syndrigan, syndrige, syndrigende, syndriges, syndrio; **syngian(ge):** gesyngodan, gisyngað, gesyngige, gesyngod, gesyngode, gesyngodest, gesynged, gesyngiað, gesyngad, gesyngað, gesyngade, gesyngeden, gesyngede, gesyngiað, gesyngian, gesyngias, gesyngie, gesyngige, gesyngod, gesyngode, gesyngoden, gesyngodon, gesyngon, gesyngade, gesyngiað, gesyngiga,

*gisyngrades, sengoden, sengodon, singað, singæ, singæð, singæn, singæþ, singande, singaþ, singð, singiað, singian, singie, singiende, singigendra, singinde, singode, singodon, singþ, singyð, singyn, singyndum, sungode, synegað, synegæð, synegiað, synegian, synegie, synegieð, synegien, synegige, synga, syngað, syngade, Syngadun, syngan, synganne, syngast, syngað, syngedð, syngede, syngedon, syngendan, syngende, syngendra, syngendum, synges, syngia, syngiað, syngian, syngianne, syngias, syngiaþ, syngie, syngien, syngiendan, syngiende, syngiendra, syngiendum, syngienne, syngiga, syngigan, syngige, syngigendan, syngigende, syngigendra, syngigendum, syngigenne, syngiges, syngodan, syngode, syngoden, syngodest, syngodon, syngud, syngude, syngudon, synngade, synngieð, synngiga, synngige; **synnian**: gesynnige, sinnigan, synn, synna, synnæ, synnae, synnian, synnie, synnig, synniga, synnigað, synnigan, synnige, synnigende, synnigenne, synnigian, synod; **sypian**: sypð, sype, sypigende; **syrwian(ge)**: serwað, serwaþ, serwiendan, sirwað, syrwa, syrwað, syrwaþ, syrwd, syrwiad, syrwan, syrwienda, syrwiendan, syrwiende, syrwigendan, syrwigende, syrwigendum, syrwodon; **tācnian(ge)**: getacnad, getacnað, getacnade, getacnað, getacnaþ, getacned, getacnedon, getacniað, getacnian, getacniaþ, getacnie, getacnien, getacniende, getacnige, getacnigeað, getacnigende, getacnigendum, getacnigenne, getacnod, getacnodan, getacnode, getacnoden, getacnodo, getacnodon, tacn, tacna, tacnað, tacnade, tacnað, tacnaþ, tacedan, tacedo, tacedon, tacniað, tacniæð, tacniæþ, tacnian, tacniaþ, tacniende, tacnieþ, tacnnað, Tacnod, tacnoð, tacnode, tacnoden, tacnodon, tacnude; **talian(ge)**: getalad, getalade, getaled, getalod, getalode, gitalade, talað, talade, talast, talað, taliað, talianne, taliaþ, talien, taliende, taliendre, Taligað, talige, taligen, talion, talode, talodon; **tamcian**: tamcyan; **tāwian(ge)**: getawa, getawade, getawod, getawode, Taw, tawedan, tawedon, tawiað, tawian, tawienne, tawode, tawoden; **tealtian**: tealt, tealtendum, tealtian, tealtiende; **tealtrian**: tealtrade, tealtrian, tealtrien, tealtriendum, tealtrigað, tealtrige; **tearflian**: tearflode; **tēarian**: tearige; **telgian(ge)**: telg, telga, telgade, telge; **temian(ge)**: getemed, getemeda, getemede, getemedon, getemian, getemode, getemodon, Temað, temaþ, temede, temedon, temian,temige; **temprian(ge)**: getemprað, getemprian, getemprie, getemprod, temprað, temprede, tempredon, temprigenne; **tēofrian**: teofrade; **teogōðian**: tiogōðiað; **teohhian(ge)**: geteohað, geteohhad, geteohhade, geteohhod, geteohhode, geteohhodon, geteohode, getiohhad, getiohhod, getiohhode, teohað, teohege, teohha, teohhað, teohhaþ, teohhiað, teohhode, teohhodes, teohhodon, tihhað, tihhie, tihhode, tiohhað, tiohhast, tiohhiað, tiohhie, tiohhige, tiohhod, tiohhode, tiohiað, tyhhað; **tēoncwidian**: teoncwidedon; **tēonian(ge)**: teonað, teonian, teonigendum, teonode; **tēorian(ge)**: geteorad, geteorad, geteorade, geteorað, geteored, Geteoredon, geteoriað, geteorian, geteoriaþ, geteorie, geteorieð, geteorien, geteoriend, geteoriende, geteorige, geteorigeað, geteorigen, geteorigende, geteorod, geteorodan, geteorode, geteoroden, geteorodon, geteorodun, geteorud, geteorudan, geteorude, geteorudne, geterodan, teorað, getiorie, teorade, teorian, teorie, teoriende, teorige, teorode; **tēoðian(ge)**: geteodð, geteodðian, geteodðige, geteodðode, teoð, teoðan, teoðiað, teoðian, teoðie, teoðige, teoðodon, teoþiað, teoþian, teoþige; **tīðian(ge)**: getiða, getiðad, getiðað, getiðade, getiðiað, getiðian, getiðie, getiðiendum, Getiðige, getiðod, getiðode, getiðodon, getiðgade, getiðgode, getiþad, getiþað, getiþie, getiþige, getiþigendum, getiþod, getiþode, getiþodon, getyðigendum, getyðgade, getyðgedon, getyððian, getyþade, getyþpedon, getyþbian, getyþade, getyþiendum, getyþode, tiðað, tiðast, tiðaþ, tiðiað, tiðian, tiðienne, tiðige, tiðode, tiðodon, tiþað, tiþað, tiþian, tiþienne, tiþige, tiþode, tiþodon, tyðian, tyþian; **tihltian(ge)**: getihtloda, tihltige; **tilian(ge)**: getilað, getilaþ, getilian, getilien, getilige, getilod, teolað, teolast, teolede, teoleden, teoledon, teolian, teoligende,*

teolode, teolodon, tielað, tieligað, til, tila, tilað, tilade, tilast, tilaþ, tilð, tiledan, tilede, tiledon, tilia, tiliað, tilian, tilianne, tiliaþ, tilie, tilien, tilienne, tiligað, tiligan, tilige, tiligað, tiligean, tiligen, tiligende, tilion, tilode, tilodon, tiolað, tioliað, tiolode, tioloden, tiolodon, tylað, tylast, tyliað, tylienne, tylige, tylode; **timbrian(ge)**: getimbra, getimbrad, getimbrað, getimbrade, getimbras, getimbrast, getimbriað, getimbrian, getimbrienne, getimbriaþ, getimbrie, getimbrien, getimbrige, getimbrigean, Getimbrigende, getimbrigenne, getimbrion, getimbro, getimbrod, getimbrodan, getimbrode, getimbrodest, getimbrodne, getimbrodon, getimbrost, getimbrud, getimbrude, getimbryde, getimbryst, getymbrad, getymbrade, getymbrian, getymbriendræ, getymbro, getymbrod, getymbrode, getymbrodod, getymbryd, gitimbrade, gitimbradun, timbra, timbrað, timbrade, timbradun, timbras, timbrast, timbraþ, timbriað, timbriaen, timbrian, timbrienne, timbrias, timbriaþ, timbrie, timbriend, timbriendan, timbriende, timbriendum, timbrienne, timbriganne, timbrige, timbrigen, Timbrigend, timbrigendan, timbrigende, timbriu, timbrynde, timbrodan, timbrode, timbrodon, timbrudon, tymbrade, tymbrian, tymbrienne, tymbriaþ, tymbriegendan, tymbrode, tymbrodod; **tinclian**: tinclað, tincligendre; **tintregian(ge)**: getintregað, getintregedon, getintregian, getintregod, getintregode, getintregodon, tintergian, tintrega, tintregad, tintregað, tintregane, tintregap, tintrege, tintregedon, tintregendra, tintreges, tintregiað, tintregian, tintregiaþ, tintregie, tintregiendan, tintregienne, tintregige, tintregode, tintregodon, tintregud; **títelian(ge)**: getitelode, titel, titelode; **tōāmearcian**: toamearcyað; **tōætȳcan**: toætecan, toæteced, toætecedre, toætecende, toætecte, toætectest, toætecton, toætyhte; **tōclifian**: toclifige, toclifode, toclyfode, toclyfþ; **tōclifrian**: toclifrod; **tōdihtnian**: todihtnedon, todihtnodon; **tōðōian**: toeð, toeða; **tōfēsian**: tofesiað, tofesiaþ, tofesede; **tofultumian**: tofultomien, tofultomiend, tofultuma, tofultumaþ; **tōgeclifian**: togeclefode, Togeclifige, Togeclȳfige; **tōgegearwian**: togegearwa; **tōgelaðian**: togelaðað, togelaðede, togelaðod, togelaþade; **tōgeteohhian**: togeteohhie, togeteohie, togeteohige; **togian**: togoden; **tōhaccian**: tohaccode; **tōhopian**: tohopa, tohopað, tohopæ, tohopede, tohopiað, tohopian, tohopie; **tōliðian**: tolið, toliðað, toliðode, toliþ, toliþode; **tōlōcian**: tolocað, tolocedon, tolociende, tolociendum, tolocodan; **tōmearcian**: tomearcod, tomearcode, tomearcude; **torfian(ge)**: getorfod, getorfode, torfað, torfedon, torfiað, torfian, torfienne, torfigende, torfodon, torfude, torfudon; **torhtian**: torht, torhta, torhte, torhtost; **torrian**: torra, torræs, torre, torriæð; **tōscirian**: toscyred, toscyrede, toscyriað; **tōslacian**: toslacad; **tōsornian**: tosornigan; **tōstician**: tosticad; **tōsyndrian**: tosendrede, tosindrian, tosundrode, tosyndraþ, tosyndrodest, tosyndrodost; **tōtian**: toten, totodon; **tōtorfian**: totorfod; **tōtræglian**: totræglian; **tōðunian**: toðuniendan; **trahtian(ge)**: getrahtad, getrahtade, getrahtado, getrahted, getrahtod, gitrahtade, traht, trahta, trahtade, trahtas, trahtian, trahtnian, trahtode, treahtigean; **trahtnian(ge)**: getrahtnedon, getrahtniað, getrahtnian, getrahtnod, getrahtnode, trahtnað, trahtnedon, trahtniende, trahtnienne, trahtnigen, trahtnigenne, trahtnode, trahtnodon, trahtnudan, trahtnude; **træglian(ge)**: træglian; **trēagian(ge)**: getreagede, getreagode, treagiende; **treddian**: treddian, treddode, tryddode; **tregian(ge)**: treg, trega, trege, tregiað, tregienne, tregod; **trendlian**: trendla, trendle; **trēowsian(ge)**: getreowsoden, getreowsodon, treowstede, trywsodon; **trifulian(ge)**: getrifulad, getrifulade, trifolige, trifula; **trucian(ge)**: trucað, trucaþ, trucedon, truciað, trucige, truce, tuode; **trumian(ge)**: getrum, getrumad, getrumade, getrumadest, getrumast, getrumede, getrummade, getrumodest, truma, trumian; **truwian(ge)**: getruwodon, truwiað, truwian, truwie, truwien, truwie, truwig, truwige, truwigen, truwigende, truwode, truwodon, truwude; **trymian(ge)**: getrimað, getrimmað, getrymað, getrymade, getrymð, getrymian, getrymiað, getrymie, getrymige,

*getrymigen, getrymmendum, getrymode, getrymodest, getrymyd, getrymyð, getrymyde, getrymydyst, getrywaþ, trimað, trimedon, trym, trymað, trymian, trymide, trymigende, trymmaþ; tucian(ge):* getucod, getucode, tuciað, tucian, tucigan; **tumbian:** tumbode, tumbude; **turnian:** turniað, turniende, turniendre; **twiccian:** twiccað, twiccedan, twiccian, twiccige; **twifealdian(ge):** twifeald, twigfeald, twyfeald, twyfealda; **twifyrclian:** twyfyrcłað; **twih̄wian:** twyhiwað; **twinclian:** tuinclað, twinclian; **twislian:** twisledan, twisliað, twisligað; **tyrnan:** getyrnað, tyrnað, tyrnae, tyrnð; **tyslian:** tysliað, tyslian, tyswledan; **ðaccian(ge):** Ðacciað, Ðaccige, geþaccode, geðaccode, Þaccian, Þaccodest; **ðacian:** Ðaca, Ðacian; **ðafian(ge):** geðafað, geðafast, geðafede, geðafiað, geðafian, geðafie, geðafiende, geðafige, geðafod, geðafodan, geðafode, geðafodest, geðafodon, geþafað, geþafade, geþafaþ, geþafeð, geþafedon, geþafiað, Geþafiað, geþafian, geþafie, geþafien, geþafiende, geþafiendre, geþafienne, geþafigaþ, geþafige, geþafigen, geþafigende, geþafigendum, geþafod, geþafodan, geþafode, geþafodon, geþafudon, iðafige, Þafað, Þafedan, Þafedon, Þafiað, Þafien, Þafienne, Þafigan, Þafigean, Þafiy; **ðafian(ge):** geðafianne, geðafode, ðafað, ðafæð, Ðafiað, ðafedon, Ðafian, Ðafianne, Ðafige, Ðafode, geþafianne, geþafodest, Þafiende, Þafode, Þafodest; **ðancian(ge):** Ðancað, ðancedon, Ðanciað, Ðancian, Ðancie, Ðancien, Ðanciende, Ðancige, Ðancode, Ðancodon, geðancian, geðancode, geþancað, geþancedon, Geþancie, geþancod, geþancode, geðancodon, Þancige, Þancodan, Þankiende, ðonciað, geþancodon, Þæncað, Þæncað, Þancad, Þancað, Þancade, Þancast, Þancaþ, Þancedon, Þanciað, Þancian, Þancie, Þancien, Þanciende, Þancienne, Þancigan, Þancigende, Þancion, Þancode, Þancodon, Þancude, Þankien, Þoncade, Þoncæs, Þonciæn; **ðānian:** geþænede, Ðaniað, Þanonne; **ðāwian:** Ðawað, Þawianne; **ðærnian:** Þærnode; **ðeahtian(ge):** Ðeahtiað, geþeahtedon, geþeahtiende, geðeahtode, geþeahtode, geþeahtodon, geþeahtudon, ðeahtedon, Þeahtedon, Þeahtian, Þeahtigen, ðeahtode, ðeahtodon, Þeahtode, Þeahtodon, Þeahton; **ðearfan(ge):** geðearfige, geþearfod, Þearfendra, Þearfendre, Þearfendum, Þearfiendne, Þearfiendum, Þearfigende, Þearfigendra, Þearfigendum; **ðēawian(ge):** Ðeawde, Ðeawe, geðeawode, geþeawod, geþeawode, geðeawodon, geþeawodon, Þeawe, Þeawiað, Þeawian, Þeawode; **ðefian:** geþefien, Þefian, Þefiendra; **ðegnian(ge):** Ðegna, Ðegnað, Ðegnen, Ðegnian, Ðegnode, ðegnodon, geþegnedon, geþegnod, geþenode, Þegnað, Þegnade, Þegneð, Þegnedan, ðegnedon, Þegnedon, Þegnedun, Þegniað, Þegnian, Þegniaþ, Þegniendra, Þegnienne, Þegnode, Þegnodon, Þegnude, Þenigean; **ðenian(ge):** geþenede, geðenode, Þenade, ðeniað, Þeniað, Þeniað, Þenigað, Þenigeð, Þenigende, ðenað, ðenæð, ðenaþ, ðenode, ðenodon, Þeniynde, þenode, Þenud, Þenude, Þenyde; **ðēofian(ge):** geðeofige, Þeofendum, Þeofian; **ðēostrian(ge):** Ðeostrian, geðeostrade, Þeostrað, ðeostrodon, Þeostrodon, Þiostrað, Þistriað, geðeostrað, ðeostrodon, ðystrodon; **ðēowian(ge):** Ðeowað, Ðeowast, Ðeowiað, Ðeowiaþ, Ðeowien, Ðeowiende, Ðeowige, Ðeowode, Ðeowodon, geðeowade, geðeowod, geðeowode, geðeowtod, geþeodod, geþeowad, geþeowien, geþeowige, geþeowod, geþeowode, geþywade, Þeowað, Þeowæde, Þeowast, Þeowaf, Þeowede, Þeowedon, Þeowhade, Þeowiað, Þeowiaen, Þeowiaþ, Þeowian, Þeowianne, Þeowiaþ, Þeowie, Þeowien, Þeowiende, Þeowiendre, Þeowienne, Þeowigæþ, Þeowigan, Þeowiganne, Þeowigen, Þeowigende, Þeowigendum, Þeowiyn, Þeowode, Þeowodest, Þeowodon, Þeowude, Þeowudon, Þeowwiendra, Þeowwigende, Ðeowian, ðeowedon, Þeowige, Þeowodan, ðiowiað, þiowiað; **ðeowracian:** Þeowraca, Þeowracað, Þeowracaþ, Þeowrace; **ðilian:** Þilianne, Þillanne, Þillianne; **ðingian(ge):** Ðingiað, Ðingian, Ðingianne, Ðingie, Ðingiende, Ðingode, ðingodon, Þingian, Þingiaþ, Þingie, Þingiende, Þingode; Ðingienne, Ðingige, geðingade, geðingiað, geðingian, geðingie, geðingien, geðingod, geðingode,



geðingoden, geðingodon, geþingodre, geþingad, geþingað, geþingade, geþingadun, geþingiað, geþingian, geþingie, geþingienne, geþingige, geþingod, geþingodan, geþingode, geþingodon, giðingiga, Þingade, Þingiaen, Þingien, Þingiendre, Þingigende, Þingion, Þingodon, Þingað, Þingiað, Þingige, Þingodan; **ðocerian:** Þocerodan; **ðolian(ge):** Ðolað, ðoledon, Ðoliað, Ðolian, Ðolianne, Ðoliaþ, Ðolie, Ðolien, Ðoliende, Ðolienne, Ðolige, Ðolode, ðolodon, geðolað, geðolade, geðolian, geðolianne, geðolien, geðolige, geðolode, geþolað, geþolade, geþoledon, geþoliað, geþolian, geþolianne, geþolie, geþolienne, geþolige, geþolod, geþolode, geþolodest, geðolodon, geþolodon, giðoligað, Þolað, Þolade, Þolades, Þolast, Þolaþ, Þolede, Þoledon, Þoliað, Þolian, Þolianne, Þoliaþ, Þolie, Þolien, Þoliende, Þoliendne, Þoliendum, Þolienne, Þoligan, Þoligean, Þoligen, Þoligendan, Þoligende, Þoligendes, Þoligendum, Þolion, Þolode, Þolodest, Þolude, Þolige, Þolodan, Þolodon; **ðornian:** Ðornige, Þornæs, Þorniges, Þornige; **ðoterian:** Þoterað, Þoteriað, ðotorodon, Þotrað; **ðracian:** Þracia, Þraciende, Þraciendum, Þracigendum; **ðrafian:** geþrafod, ðrafodon, Þrafodon, Ðrafianne, Þrafað, Þrafian, Þrafianne, Þrafige, Þrafode; **ðrēapian:** Ðreapian, Preapian; **ðrēatian(ge):** Ðreatianne, Ðreatode, Preatiað, Preatian, Preatie, þreatiende, Preatode, Ðreatað, Ðreatiað, Ðreatige, Ðreatigen, geðreatað, geðreatade, geðreatast, geðreatað, geðreatian, geðreatige, geðreatod, geðreatode, geðreatodon, geþreatad, geþreatað, geþreatadun, geþreatast, geþreatian, geþreatige, geþreatod, geþreatodne, geþreatodon, giðreadun, giðreatade, giðreatiga, Preatað, Preatast, Preatedon, Preatige, Preatigeað, Preatigean, Preatod, ðreatodon, Preatodon; **ðrēatnian:** Preatniað; **ðreodian(ge):** geðreadade, geþreodode, ðreodode, Preadyst, Preodode, Preodude; **ðrīstian(ge):** geþristade, geþristian; **ðrōwian(ge):** Ðrowað, Ðrowast, ðrowedon, ðrowodon, Ðrowiað, Ðrowian, Ðrowien, Ðrowiende, Ðrowienne, Ðrowige, Ðrowigen, Ðrowode, Ðrowodon, geðrowade, geðrowade, geðrowed, geðrowian, geðrowod, geðrowode, geðrowodon, geþrowade, geþrowedon, geþrowian, geþrowigan, Geþrowigen, geþrowod, geþrowode, geþrowodest, geþrowodon, giðrowade, giðrowiga, iþrowed, Þrowad, Þrowað, Þrowade, Þrowadun, Þrowæð, Þrowast, Þrowaþ, Þrowede, Þrowedon, Þrowendra, Þrowendum, Þrowiað, Þrowiað, Þrowiaen, Þrowian, Þrowianne, Þrowiaþ, Þrowie, Þrowien, Þrowiende, Þrowiendne, Þrowiendum, Þrowienne, Þrowigað, Þrowigan, Þrowigaþ, Þrowige, Þrowigean, Þrowigen, Þrowigende, Þrowiyn, Þrowiyndum, Þrowod, Þrowodan, Þrowode, Þrowoden, Þrowodest, Þrowodon, Þrowude, Þrowudon; **ðrýðian(ge):** geþrýðed; **ðūfian:** Þufaf; **ðunian:** Þunað, Þunedan, Þunede, Þunedest, Þunian, Þuniap, Þunie, Þunode; **ðunrian(ge):** geðunrað, geþun, ðunrode, Þunrað, Þunrada, Þunrie, Þunrige, Þunrode; **ðurhborian:** Þurhborian; **ðurhðyrelian:** Þurhðyrelige, Þurhþyrlige, Þurhðyrelað, Þurhðyrelod; **ðurhsmēagan:** Þurhsmeageaþ; **ðurhwunian:** Þurhwunað, Þurhwunast, Þurhwunaþ, Þurhwuniað, Þurhwunian, Þurhwuniende, Þurhwunige, Þurhwunigen, ðurhwunedon, Þurhwunode, Þurhwunodon, Þurhwunad, Þurhwunað, Þurhwunade, Þurhwunadun, Þurhwunæð, Þurhwunæþ, Þurhwunast, Þurhwunaþ, Þurhwunede, Þurhwunedon, Þurhwunedun, Þurhwuniað, Þurhwuniað, Þurhwuniaþ, Þurhwunian, Þurhwunianne, Þurhwuniaþ, Þurhwunie, Þurhwunien, Þurhwuniende, Þurhwuniendum, Þurhwunige, Þurhwunigean, Þurhwunigeð, Þurhwunigen, Þurhwunigendæn, Þurhwunigende, Þurhwunigendes, Þurhwunigendum, Þurhwunion, Þurhwunod, Þurhwunodan, Þurhwunode, Þurhwunodon, Þurhwunude, Þurþwuniaþ, Þurhwunedon; **ðwastrian:** Þwastrian; **ðwērian(ge):** Ðwæriende, geðwærað, geðwærað, geðwærode, geðwæriað, geðwærie, geðwærige, Geþwærað, geþwærade, geþwærast, geþwæredan, geþwæredon, geþwæriað, geþwærian, geþwærie, geþwærgan, geþwærige, geþwærigean, geþwærigende, geþwærian,

*geþwærode, Pwæriendum; ðwēorian(ge):* geþweorod, ðwyrode, ðwyrodon; *ðynnian(ge):* geþynnade, geþynnige, geþynnod, geþynnode, Þynnað, Þynnaþ, Þynnian; *ðyrlian:* Ðyrle, ðyrelode, Ðyrlige, Þyrłað, Þyrliap, Þyrлие, þyrelode; *uferian(ge):* geuferad, geuferað, geuferade, geufered, geuferiað, geuferod, geuferode, geuferodne, geuferudne, geuffred, geufrode, ufera, uferað, uferap; *unārwurðian:* unarwurðedon, unarwurðiað, unawurðiað; *uncēmtigian:* uncēmtige; *unclāensian(ge):* geunclāensað, geunclāensade, geunclāensie, unclaensia, unclāensias, unclāensod, ungeclāensod; *undercrammian:* undercrammodon; *underplantian:* underplanta, underplantade, underplantode, underplantodes, underplantodest, underplantud, underplantude, underplantudest; *understaplian:* understappla; *underðenian:* underþenap; *underwreðian:* underwreðigenne, underwreðode, underwreþigen, underwreþud, underwriðað, underwriðap, underwriðode, underwriþode, vnderwreðie; *underwyrwtalian:* underwirtwælede, underwirtwæloden, underwyrwtwæledæst; *ungelician:* vngelic; *ungerōtsian:* ungerotsod; *unhādian:* unhadod; *unhālian:* unhal, unhala, unhale, unhalgod, unhalian; *unhelian:* unheled; *uninseglan:* uninsæglode, uninseglodon; *unmynegian:* unmynegode; *unrōtsian(ge):* geunrotsa, geunrotsad, geunrotsað, geunrotsade, geunrotsaded, geunrotsast, geunrotsed, geunrotsiað, geunrotsian, geunrotsie, geunrotsige, geunrotsigen, geunrotsod, geunrotsod, geunrotsode, geunrotsodest, geunrotsud, geunrotsude, geunrotsvde, giunrotsade, unrodsiæn, unrotsad, unrotsað, unrotsade, unrotsæ, unrotsande, unrotsast, unrotsi, unrotsia, unrotsiað, unrotsian, unrotsiende, unrotsiga, unrotsige, unrotsod, unrotsode, unrotsodon, unrotsyge; *unsibbian:* unsibb, unsibba, unsibbadae, unsibbade, unsibbap; *unswētian:* unswetiæþ; *unsyngian:* unsyngian; *untrēowsian(ge):* geuntreowsige, geuntreowsion, geuntreowsode, geuntrywsode, geuntrywsud, untreowsige; *untrumian(ge):* geuntromod, geuntromode, geuntrumad, geuntrumað, geuntrumade, geuntrumed, geuntrumede, geuntrumedon, geuntrumege, geuntrumiað, geuntrumian, geuntrumiaþ, geuntrumige, geuntrumod, geuntrumode, geuntrumodne, geuntrumud, geuntrumude, geuntrumyde, geuntrymed, geuntrymede, geuntrymmed, geuntrymude, untrum, untruma, untrumade, untrumæn, untrumede, untrumie, untrumige, untrummedan, untrummige, untrumod, untrumode, untrumude, untrymade, untrymð, untrymed, untrymede, untrymiende; *untȳgian:* untigende; *unweorðian(ge):* geunweorþod, geunwurðode, unweorð, unweorðian, unweorðie, unweorðost, unweorþast, unwurðige, unwurðode, unwyrð, unwyrð, unwyrða, unwyrðan, unwyrðiað, unwyrðost, unwyrþiað; *unwlitegian(ge):* geunwlitegad, geunwlitegað, unwlitegað; *unȳðgian:* unyþgiende; *ūtēðmian:* utæðmað, uteðmiað, uteðmiaþ; *ūtian(ge):* geutede, geutod, geutode, utadon, ute, uten, utige, utode, uton; *ūtlagian(ge):* geutlagade, geutlagedan, geutlagede, geutlageden, geutlagedon, geutlagiað, geutlagian, geutlagod, geutlagode, geutlagodon, utlaga, utlagede, utlagode, utlagodon; *wācian:* gewacode, waca, wacað, wacade, wacæð, wacap, waccas, wacedon, Waciað, wacian, wacianne, waciaþ, waciæn, waciaþ, wacie, wacien, Waciende, waciendan, waciendra, wacienne, Wacigæð, wacigan, wacigap, wacige, wacigeað, wacigean, wacigende, wacigendum, wacion, wacode, wacodon, wacost, wacude, waecade, waciaþ, wakigende; *wafian:* Wafa, wafað, wafade, wafede, wafedon, wafiað, wafian, wafianne, wafiaþ, wafiende, wafiendre, wafiendum, wafienne, wafige, wafigeð, wafigende, wafodan, wafode; *wagian:* wag, waga, wagas, wagap, wage, wagedan, wagedon, wagende, wagiað, wagiende, wagigendan, wagode, wagodon; *wancian:* wancode; *wandian:* wændað, wand, wanda, wandað, wandade, wandast, wandaþ, wandean, wandiað, wandian, wandianne, wandie, wandien, wandige, wandigende, wandigendre, wandion, wandode, wond, wondige; *wandrian:* wandrað, wandrap, wandriað, wandrian, wandriende, wandriendu,

wandriendum, wandrige, wandrigende, wandrode, wondrie; **wanian(ge)**: gewan, gewana, gewanad, gewanað, gewanast, gewanaþ, gewanede, gewaniað, gewanian, gewanie, gewanigan, gewanige, gewanigen, gewanion, gewanod, gewanode, gewanodes, gewanodest, gewanud, gewanude, gewanudyst, gewon, gewonad, gewonade, Gewonades, gewonas, gewonede, gewonian, gewonie, gewonige, gewonod, gewonode, gewonodes, Gewonodyst, gewonud, gewonude, wænige, wan, wana, wanað, wanade, wanast, wanaþ, wanede, wanedon, waniað, wanian, wanie, wanienda, waniendan, waniende, wanienne, wanige, wanigean, wanigendan, wanigende, wanigendum, wanigenne, wanion, wanoð, wanodan, wanode, wanodest, wanodon, wanodost, won, wonað, wonæð, woniað, woniæð, wonian, wonie, woniegað, woniende; **wannian**: wann, wanna, wannað, wonn; **wansian**: wansiað, wansiaþ, wansie; **wapelian**: wapeladan, wapelap, wapeledan, wapelige, wapolað, wapolode; **warian(ge)**: gewæred, gewarad, gewarð, gewarian, gewarod, wæræs, wærode, war, wara, warað, wariað, warian, warien, warienne, Warige, warigeað, warigede, warigedon, warigen, warigendra, waroð, warode, waroðe, worado, Woriað; **warnian(ge)**: gewarenað, gewarnað, gewarnast, gewarnede, gewarnedon, gewarniað, gewarnian, gewarnige, gewarnigenne, gewarnion, gewarnod, gewarnode, gewarnude, gewarwode, gewearnienne, wæreniað, wærna, wærnað, wærnan, wærnigan, wærnige, warenað, waredon, warenað, wænige, wænigen, wænnode, wærna, wærnað, wærnade, wærnaþ, wærneð, wærnedon, Warniað, warniæn, warnian, warnianne, warniaþ, warnie, warnien, warnienne, warnigæn, warnigan, warnige, Warniegað, warnigen, warnigenne, warnion, warnode, warnodest, wearnian, wearnienne; **wæðlian**: wadlande, wadlege, wædl, wædla, wædlað, wædlaþ, wædle, wædledon, wædliað, wædlian, wædliap, wædlien, wædliendan, wædliende, wædliendum, wædliga, wædligan, wædligige, wædligen, wædligendan, wædligende, wædligendra, wædligendum, wædliyn, wædliynde, wædlode, wædlodon; **wæflian**: wæfla, wæfluð, wefla; **wæpnian(ge)**: gewæpnað, gewæpnað, gewæpnade, gewæpned, gewæpnige, gewæpnod, gewæpnoda, gewæpnode, gewæpnodon, gewæpnodra, gewæpnodum, gewæpnud, wæpn, wæpna, wæpned, wæpnede; **wærigian**: wærede, wærede, wærigian, werigian; **wæterian(ge)**: gewæterian, gewæterode, gewætrode, gewætyrode, gewetrade, wæterað, wæteriað, wæterian, wæterigan, wæterige, wæterigende, wæterigenne, wæterode, wæterodon, wætranne, wætrian, watrode, weterode; **wætian**: wæt, wætigað, wætige; **wealdian**: gewealdendre, wealdað, wealdanne, wealdaþ, wealdenda, wealdendan, wealdendes, wealdendne, wealdendra, wealdendum, wealdyð, wealdynde, Wealdyst; **wealian**: weal, weala, wealandum, wealige, wealigo, wealode; **weallian**: geweallode, weall, wealla, weallendan, weallende, weallendene, weallendes, weallendne, weallendon, weallendre, weallendum, weallian, weallice, weallicendum, weallice; **wealwian**: walwigenne, wealowian, wealowigen, wealwað, wealwege, wealweode, wealwiað, wealwian, wealwiende, wealwige, wealwode, Wealwudu; **weardian**: wæardæs, weard, weardað, weardade, weardæ, weardæs, weardan, weardaþ, weardedon, weardedun, weardiað, weardian, weardien, weardigað, weardigan, weardode, weardodon, weardude; **wearmian(ge)**: gewearmigan, gewearmode, wærm, wærma, wærmigende, Wærmod, wearm, wearma, wearmað, wearme, wearmen, wearmes, wearmiað, wearmian, wearmianne, wearmie, wearmod, Wearmode, wearmodon; **webbian**: webb, webbade, webbe, webbedan; **weddian(ge)**: geweddade, geweddod, geweddodan, geweddode, wedd, weddian, weddie, weddige, weddod, weddodon; **wederian**: wedere, wederen, wedrian; **welgelician**: welgelicod, welgelicode, welgelicodon, welgelicodum, welgelicydum; **weligian(ge)**: gewelegade, gewelegast, gewelegaþ, gewelegian, gewelegod, gewelegode, gewelegodest, gewelegodum, gewelegud, gewelegude, gewelgad, gewelgað, gewelgade,

*gewelgian, gewelgie, gewelgod, gewelgoda, gewelgode, gewelgodne, geweligæþ, gewelygað, welega, welegast, welgade, welgaþ, welig, weliga, weligað, weligaþ, welige, weliges; wellċian:* wellicode; **wenian(ge):** gewenað, gewenæde, gewenæþ, gewenie, gewenige, gewenod, gewenode, wena, wenað, wename, wenaþ, wenian, wenige; **wēodian:** weod, weoda, weodian; **weormian(ge):** weorm, weormode, wyrma, wyrmanne, wyrmas; **weornian(ge):** geweornode, weorna, weornað, weornede, weorniað, weornie, weorniende, weornige, weornigende, weornnodon, weornode, weornodon, wurniende; **weorðian(ge):** geweorðad, geweorðað, geweorðade, geweorðæd, geweorðast, geweorðað, geweorðian, geweorðige, geweorðeden, geweorþeden, Geweorðie, geweorþað, geweorðod, geweorðode, geweorðodon, geweorþad, geweorþade, geweorþaþ, geweorþod, geweorþode, geweorþodest, gewurdað, gewurðad, gewurðað, gewurðiað, gewurðiaþ, gewurðien, gewurþad, gewurþað, gewurþiað, weorða, weorðad, weorðað, weorðade, weorðadon, weorðadun, weorðæð, weorðæþ, weorðan, weorðasð, weorðast, weorðað, weorðeden, weorðedon, weorðesð, weorðiað, weorðian, weorðianne, weorðias, weorðiaþ, weorðie, weorðien, weorðienne, weorðigan, weorðigas, weorðige, weorðigen, weorðiges, weorðiu, weorðiyn, weorðod, weorðodan, weorðode, weorðodon, weorðon, weorðost, weorðude, weorþa, weorþad, weorþað, weorþade, weorþan, weorþast, weorþaþ, weorþedon, weorþen, weorþiað, weorþian, weorþianne, Weorþias, weorþiaþ, weorþienne, weorþige, weorþigen, weorþod, weorþodan, weorþode, weorþodon, weorþon, wiorð, wiorðað, wiorðan, wiorðe, wiorðeð, wiorðest, wiorðian, wordanne, wordiað, wordianne, wordode, worþiað, wurða, wurðað, wurðæ, wurðæþ, wurðast, wurðað, wurðedon, wurðiað, wurðien, wurðiaþ, wurðian, wurðianne, wurðiaþ, wurðie, wurðiende, wurðienne, wurðigan, wurðige, wurðigeað, wurðigean, wurðigeð, wurðigen, wurðigende, wurðigenne, wurðion, wurðod, wurðodan, wurðode, wurðoden, wurðodest, wurðodon, wurðost, wurðude, wurðudon, wurþað, wurþaþ, wurþiað, wurþian, wurþiaþ, wurþige, wurþigende, wurþigenne, wurþodan, wurþode, wurþodon; **weoxian:** weosc, weox, weoxe, weoxen, weoxian; **wērgian(ge):** gewergad, gewergað, gewergade, gewergedra, gewergod, gewerige, weorode, werga, wergað, wergan, werganne, wergas, wergdon, werge, Wergæð, wergend, wergendan, wergende, Wergendra, wergendum, wergenne, wergiað, wergian, wergien, wergon, werige, werigen, werigende, werigenne, werion, werod, werod, weroda, werode, werodre, werodum; **werodian:** weorod, weoroda, weorodes, weorodra, weorodran, weorodre, weorodum; **wiccian:** wiccige; **wīcian(ge):** gewicað, gewicade, gewicedon, gewiciað, gewician, gewicie, gewicod, gewicodan, gewicode, gewicodon, wica, wicedon, wicenne, wiciað, wician, wicode, wicodon, wicon, wikian, wycode; **wīcnian(ge):** gewicnode, wicnade, wicnian, wicnige; **wīdian:** gewidost, wida, wide, widað, widian, widige, widost; **wīdlian(ge):** gewidlado, gewidlas, gewidlęd, gewidledre, gewidlian, gewidlige, gewidlode, widl, widlas, widlast, widlige; **wīdmærsian(ge):** gewidmærsað, gewidmærsadon, gewidmærsede, gewidmærsian, gewidmærsiaþ, gewidmærsod, gewidmærsodan, gewidmærsode, gewidmærsodre, gewidmærsude, gewidmærsudon, widmærsian, widmærsiende, widmærsode; **wīfian(ge):** gewifað, gewifie, gewifige, gewifod, gewifodon, gewifode, wif, wifa, wifað, wifegę, wiffæst, wifað, wifian, wifaþ, wifienne, wifigan, wifige, wifigean, wifigen, wifigende, wifod, wifode, wifodon; **wīgian:** wig, wige, wigeð, wigendra, wigie, Wigod, wigþ; **wīglian:** wigliað, wiglian; **wilcumian(ge):** gewilcum, wilcum, wilcume, wilcumiga, wylcumede, wylcumian, wylcumiað, wylcumiaþ, wylcumode; **wilian(ge):** gewil, gewilde, gewilede, wilian, wiliga, wiligan, wiliges, wylian, wylode; **willian(ge):** gewill, gewillade, gewillað, gewilladun, gewillian, willade, willadon, willæ, willæð, willæþ, willian, willie, willige, willigende, willio; **wilnian(ge):** gewillnian, gewillnigeð, gewilna,



*wlitigan, wlitige, wlitigende, wlitigigan; woffian: woffede, woffie, woffiende, woffigende, woffode; wōgian: wog, wogað, wogiað; wōhhian: wohhade; wōperian: woperiende; wordlian: wordlian, wordliap, wordliende, wordliendra, wurdliad, wurdlian, wurdliap, wurdlion, wurdliun; wordrian: wordriendra; worpian: worp, worpað, worpadun, worpanne, worpas, worpe, worpen, worpende, worpenne, worpigen, worpod; wracian: wracade, wrace, wraciende; wracnian: wracnode, wracnodon, wracode, wracodon, wræcna, wræcnede, wræcnige, wræcnode; wraxlian: wræxliendum, wraxliendum, wraxligende, wraxlode; wræclāstian: wræclast, wræclastaþ, wræclastode; wræcsīðian: wræcsið, wræcsiða, wræcsiðan, wræcsiðes, wræcsiðiende, wræcsiðodon, wræcsiþiende, wræcsiþienne, wræcsyð; wrænsian: wrænsiað, wrænsiaþ; wreðian(ge): wreðede, wreðedon, wreðgende, wreðiað, wreðianne, wreðigende, wreþedon, wreþian, wreþiende; wrīdian(ge): gewrið, gewridode, wrid, wridað, wridaþ, wriðian, wridode; writian: gewritað, wreotað, writ, writað, Writæþ, writan, writanne, writaþ, write, Writed, writen, writendan, writende, writendes, writenne, writeþ, writiað, writiende, writigað, writigeað, writigeð, writon; wrixlian(ge): wrixla, wrixliað, wrixlian, wrixlie, wrixliende; wudian: wuda, wudade, wudæ, wudæs, wudede, wudedon, wudian, wudigan, wudige; wuldorbēagian(ge): gewuldorbeagað, gewuldorbeagaþ, gewuldorbeagiað, gewuldorbeagod, gewuldorbeagode, gewuldorbeagodest, wuldorbeag, wuldorbeaga, wuldorbeage, wuldorbeagienne, wuldorbeagodest; wuldorfullian(ge): gewuldorfullod, gewuldorfullode, wuldorfull, wuldorfulla, wuldorfullað, Wuldorfulliað, Wuldorfulliaþ, wuldorfullie, wuldorfullost; wuldrian(ge): gewuldrad, gewuldrade, gewuldrast, gewuldrap, gewuldred, gewuldriað, gewuldriaþ, gewuldrige, gewuldrod, gewuldroda, gewuldrode, gewuldrud, gewuldrude, giwuldrade, iwuldred, wuldra, wuldrad, wuldrað, wuldrada, wuldrade, wuldradest, wuldradun, wuldræs, wuldræst, wuldranne, wuldrast, wuldrap, wuldrede, wuldredon, wuldriað, wuldriæd, wuldrian, wuldriaþ, wuldrie, wuldrien, wuldriende, wuldrienne, wuldriğan, wuldrige, wuldrigen, wuldrigenda, wuldrigende, wuldrigendo, wuldrigenne, wuldrion, wuldriu, wuldriyn, wuldrodan, wuldrode, wuldrodon, wuldrude; wullian: wulla, wullæ, wullæð, wullæþ, wullaþ, wulle, wullen, wulleþ; wundian(ge): gewundad, gewundað, gewundade, gewundadne, gewundadon, gewundadre, gewundaþ, gewunded, gewundedan, gewundede, gewundedon, gewundedra, gewundedum, gewundiað, gewundian, gewundie, gewundigan, gewundige, gewundigen, gewundod, gewundode, gewundoden, gewundodon, gewundodan, gewundodne, gewundud, gewundude, gewundudne, giwundadun, wunda, wundað, wundade, wundast, wundaþ, wundedon, wundiað, wundian, wundianne, wundiaþ, wundie, wundienne, wundigan, wundige, wundigeanne, wundigen, wundode, wundodest, wundodon; wundrian(ge): gewundrad, gewundrað, gewundrade, gewundradon, gewundriað, gewundriaþ, gewundrod, gewundrud, gewundrude, giwundrade, giwundradun, wundrað, wundrade, wundradun, wundraede, wundraende, wundraendum, wundranne, wundrasð, wundrast, wundredan, wundrede, wundreden, wundredon, wundredun, wundrende, wundrendum, wundria, wundriað, wundriaþ, wundrian, wundriane, wundrienne, wundriaþ, wundrie, wundrien, wundriende, wundriendne, wundriendra, wundriendum, wundrienne, wundriga, wundriganne, wundrige, wundrigeaþ, wundrigeð, wundrigen, wundrigende, wundrigendo, wundrigendum, wundrigenne, wundrigeon, wundriynde, wundrode, wundrodon, wundrodun, wundrude, wundrudon, wyndrienne; wunian(ge): gewunad, gewunað, gewunade, gewunaþ, gewuned, gewunedon, Gewuniað, gewuniað, gewunian, gewunias, gewuniaþ, gewunie, gewunien, gewuniga, gewunigan, gewunige, gewunigean, gewunigeð, gewunigen, gewunod, gewunodan, gewunode, gewunodon, giwunade, giwunadun, wuna, wunad, wunað, wunade, wunæð, wunæst, wunæþ,*

*wunan, wunande, wunanne, wunast, wunaþ, wunedan, wunede, wunedon, wunedun, wungynde, wunia, wuniad, wuniad̄, wuniaeð, wuniaen, wuniaeþ, wunian, wunianne, wunias, wuniaþ, wunie, wunien, wuniend, wunienda, wuniendan, wuniende, wuniendne, wuniendo, wuniendra, wuniendre, wuniendum, wunienne, wunigað, wunigan, wuniganne, wunigas, Wunigaþ, wunige, wunigeað, wunigean, wunigen, wunigendan, wunigende, wunigendes, wunigendra, wunigendum, wunigene, wunigenne, wunion, wunod, wunod̄, wunodan, wunode, wunoden, wunodest, wunodon, wunude; **wynsumian**: winsum, winsumæð, winsumæde, winsuman, winsumað, winsume, winsumes, winsumiaþ, winsumiaþ, winsumie, winsumige, wunsumað, Wunsumiað, wunsumige, wunsumiað, wunsumiað, wynsum, wynsuma, wynsumað, Wynsumæ, wunsumæde, wunsumast, wunsumað, wunsumedon, wunsumiað, Wynsumiaþ, wunsumian, wunsumiaþ, wunsumie, wunsumien, wunsumiende, wunsumige, wunsumigeað, wunsumigende, wunsumigendum, wunsumiyn; **wyrtsian**: wiersan, wyrtsa, wyrtsað, wyrse, wyrtsedan, wyrtsiende, wyrtsigende, wyrtsode, wyrtsodon; **wyrtian(ge)**: gewyrtad, gewyrtod, gewyrtodne, wyrtigan, wyrtige; **wyrðan**: gewyrðod, gewyrðode, wirð, wyrð, wyrdað, wyrðað, wyrðade, wyrðan, wyrðaþ, wyrðiað, wyrðian, wyrðiaþ, wyrðienne, wyrðige, wyrðode, wyrðodest, wyrðude, wyrþ, wyrþað, wyrþiað, wyrþian, wyrþiaþ, wyrþienne, wyrþigende, wyrþoden, wyrþud, wyrþude; **wyrttrumian(ge)**: Gewyrttrumige, giwyrttrvmade, wirtrumian, wyrtrtrume, wyrtrtrum, wyrtrtruma, wyrtrtrumæ, wyrtrtruman, wyrtrtrume, wyrtrtruma, wyrtrtrvm; **wyrtwalian**: wyrtwælæs, wyrtwælodon, wyrtwala, wyrtwalan, wyrtwalian, wyrtwalod, wyrtwalodes; **yfelian(ge)**: geyfelad, geyfelade, geyfelian, geyfelige, geyflade, yfela, yfelað, yfeladan, yfelade, yfelæ, yfelæn, yfelam, yfeled, yfeledon, yfeliað, yfelian, yfelige, yfeligen, yfelode, yflað, yflade, yflian, yflige, yflode; **yfelsacian(ge)**: geyfelsacode, yfelsacedon, yfelsaciende, yfelsacigan, yfelsacode; **yfelsian(ge)**: yfelsacað, yfelsað, yfelsaþ, yfelsige, yfeloð; **yfelwilnian**: yfelwilnadon, yfelwilnedon, yfelwilnian, yfelwilnode; **ymbcæfian**: Ymbcæfæd; **ymbeardian**: ymbeardiendra; **ymbfæðmian**: ymbfæðman; **ymbfrætewian**: ymbfrætewode, ymbfrætewode, ymbfretwed; **ymbgefrætewian**: ymbgefrætewode, ymbgefrætewode; **ymbhæpian**: ymbheapod, ymbhaped; **ymbhogian**: ymbhoga, ymbhogan, ymbhogige, ymbhogode; **ymblocian**: ymblocade, ymblocadon, ymblocadun, ymbloccade, ymbloccadun; **ymblofian**: ymblofiað; **ymbscæawian**: ymbscæawade, ymbscæawodan, ymbscæowade, ymbscæowadun; **ymbtrymian**: ymbtrymedon; **ymbðeahtian**: ymbðeahtiað, ymbðeahtigeað, ymbþeahtedon; **ymbðreodian**: ymbþridað; **ymbwīcian**: ymbwicigan; **yrfewardian(ge)**: geyrfewardað, geyrfewardiað, geyrfewardiaþ, yrfeward, yrfewardas, yrfewardærd, yrfewardærd, yrfeward, yrfewarda, yrfewardas, yrfewardast, yrfewardod, yrfewardast, yrfeward, yrfewardast, yrfewardiað, yrfewardiaþ, yrfewardige, yrfwerda, yrfwerdas, yrfwyrdast.; **yðgian**: iedegende, yðgadun, yðgiende, yðgodan, yðgode, yðgoden, yðgodon, yðgudan, yðiað, yðigendre, yðigendum, yðigendan, yðigende, yðode, yðodon, yþa, yþast, yþiað, yþiendan, yþigende, yþost.*

## 5. 8. Concluding remarks

This chapter has presented the lemmatisation task of the Old English weak verbs from the second subclass. The application of the four steps described in the methodological procedure resulted in a list of inflectional forms lemmatised as class 2 weak verbs. In Step 1, the lemmatisation of the canonical forms of the verbs has been achieved with the search

of their representative inflectional endings in the database. Then, the validation of the forms lemmatised with the lemmas from the first part of the alphabet (A-H) is carried out with the DOE. With this step, the eighty-nine percent of the canonical lemmatisations are validated and a list of A-H verbs with non-canonical spellings are added to the inventory. In Step 3, the study of these non-canonical spellings has produced two sets of lemmatisation patterns with the identification of the most recurrent non-canonical endings and stem vowels and their pairing with their canonical counterparts. Emphasis has been put in the search of the non-canonical lemmatisation patterns in the database, given the high number of lemmatisations that they motivate. Finally, the validation of the lemmatised forms of the second part of the alphabet (from letters I-Y) has been carried out on the basis of the available information in the annotated corpus YCOE and the database of secondary sources *Freya*. In this step, the fifty percent of the lemmatised I-Y forms are validated as verbs. The final list of lemmatisation for the class 2 weak verbs of Old English includes 781 I-Y lemmas and 8,479 inflectional forms of these lemmas.





## CHAPTER 6. THE LEMMATISATION OF CLASS 3 WEAK VERBS

### 6. 1. Introduction

This chapter presents the lemmatisation of the third class of Old English weak verbs. Section 6. 2. presents the available information on I-Y class 3 weak verbs in the database of secondary sources *Freya*. Section 6. 3. follows with the application of the first step of the research methodology to the analysis of class 3 weak verbs. Next, Section 6. 4. deals with the validation of the lemmatised A-H forms with the DOE and the addition of the non-canonical spellings of class 3 weak verbs attested in this dictionary. Section 6. 5. covers the identification of patterns for the lemmatisation of the non-canonical forms of class 3 weak verbs from the letters I-Y, the search of these patterns in the database and the outcome of this lemmatisation task. Section 6. 6. focuses on the validation of the lemmatised I-Y forms in the YCOE and the database of secondary sources *Freya*. The final list of class 3 weak verb lemmas and inflectional forms that results from the analysis is presented in Section 6. 7. This chapter concludes with Section 6. 8. of concluding remarks.

### 6. 2. Available information in secondary sources in *Freya*

The information on class 3 weak verbs from the letters I-Y is gathered in the table presented below. The information is extracted from the database of secondary sources *Freya*, including the headword spelling of the verbs, alternative spellings, meanings, inflectional forms and the references.

Headword: <b>gelibban</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): experience	gelyfede (pret. 3sg.)	Scragg (1992: 445)
Headword: <b>gesecgan</b> Alternative spelling: <i>gesecgean</i>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): say; give (thanks) Hargrove (1902): say, tell Dodd (1908): tell, relate Wyatt (1912): say Cook (1919): speak	gesægde, gesæde (pret. 3sg.); gesecgan, gesecggan (inf.); gesecganne (infl. inf.); gesægd, gesæd, gesēd, gesæd (pa. part.)	Cook (1894: 294) Hargrove (1902: 92) Dodd (1908: 99) Wyatt (1912: 150) Cook (1919: 184, 215)

<p>Krapp (1929): say, tell Karp (1989): proclaim Haselow (2011): tell, narrate</p>		<p>Wright (1925: §651) Krapp (1929: 275) Hendrickson (1948: 23, 31, 32, 40, 41, 46, 59, 70) Karp (1989: §48) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 348) Möhlig (2001: 219) Haselow (2011: 155)</p>
<p>Headword: <b>habban</b> Alternative spelling: habben</p>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sedgefield (1899): hold, regard, retain Hargrove (1902): hold, preserve</p>	<p>hafo, hafu, hæbbe, habbe, hafs, hafæ, hebbe, hæbbæ, hæbbe (pres. 1sg.); næbbe, nabbe (neg. pres. 1sg.); hæbbe, hafæ, hæfð, habbe (pres. ind. 1sg.); næbbe, nebbe (pres. ind. 1sg. neg.); hæfs, hafast, hæfest, hæfst, hæfð, hauest, hafst, hæft, hefst, heft, heafst, hæfst, hafus (pres. 2sg.); næfst, næfst (neg. pres. 2sg.); hafað, hæfþ, hæfeþ (used as 2sg.); hafast, hæfest, hæfst (pres. 2sg.); nafest, nafst, næfst (pres. 2sg. neg.); hæfeð, hæfð, hafað, hafap, hæfþ, hefð, hafð, haueþ, hauef, heft, hæft, heaft, hef, hafþ, gehæfþ (pres. 3sg.); hafað, hæfð (pres. ind. 3sg.); nafap, nafað, næfþ, næfð (neg. pres. 3sg.); habbað, habað, hæbbað, hebfað, habbaþ, habbæð, habbeð, habbe (pres. ind. pl.); nabbað, nappaþ (neg. pres. pl.); habbað, habbaþ, habbat, abbað, habað, habbað (pres. 1pl.); nabbað (pres. 1pl. neg.); habbaþ, habbað, hæbbe (pres. 2pl.); habbaþ, habbað, habbeþ, habbæð, hæbbað, habbat, habban (pres. 3pl.); nappaþ, nabbað (neg. pres. 3pl.); hebbe, hæbbe, habbe (pres. subj. 1sg.); næbbe (pres. subj. sg. neg.); hæbbe, habbe, habbæ (pres. subj. 2sg.); næbbe (pres. subj. 2sg. neg.); hæbbe, hebbe, habbe (pres. subj. 3sg.); næbbe, nabbe (neg. subj. 3sg.); hæbbe, habbe (pres. subj. 3sg.); næbbe (neg. pres. subj.</p>	<p>Sedgefield (1899: 248) Hargrove (1902: 89)</p>

	<p>3sg.); hæbben, habbon, habban, habben (pres. subj. pl.); næbben (pres. subj. pl. neg.); habbe, habben (pres. subj. 1pl.); næbben, næbbæn, nabban (neg. pres. subj. pl.); hæfde, habban, hæbben (pres. subj. 3pl.); næbben (pres. subj. 3pl. neg.); næbbe (neg. subj. 3sg.); hæfde (pret.); hæfden, hæfdon (pret. pl.); hæfde, hefde, æfde (pret. ind. sg.); hæfde, hafde, hefde (pret. 1sg.); næfde (pret. 1sg. neg.); hæfdest, hefdest, heuedest, hæfdes, hæfdest (pret. 2sg.); næfdest (pret. 2sg. neg.); hæfde, heafde, hæfede, hæftde, hefde, hafde (pret. 3sg.); næfde (neg. pret. 3sg.); hæfdæn, hæfden, hæfdon, hafdon, hæfdan (pret. pl.); næfdest (pret. 2sg. neg.); hæfdon, heafdon, hefdon (pret. ind. 1/3pl.); hæfdon (pret. 2pl.); hæfdan, hæfdon, hædon (pret. 3pl.); næfdon, næfdan (neg. pret. 3pl.); næfde (pret. subj. 1sg.); hæsfde (pret. subj. 2sg.); hæfde, hafde (pret. subj. 3sg.); næfde (neg. pret. subj. 3sg.); hæfden, hefden, hæfdan (pret. subj. 3pl.); næfdon, næfden (neg. pret. subj. pl.); næfdon (neg. pret. subj. 3pl.); hæfes, hafa, hafe (imp. sg.); habbæð, habbað (imp. pl.); næbbe (imp. 2pl. neg.); habban, haban, habben, hæbban, geHabban (inf.); hiobanne, tō habbanne, hiobbanne, habbenne, habbæne, hæbbenne, hæbbene, habbane, hæbbene (infl. inf.); habbanne, hæbbenne (dat. Inf.); gehæfd, hæbbende (part.); hæfed, - hæfed, hæbbende, hæbende, habbende (pres. part.); hæbbendes (pres. part. gen. sg.); hæfd, gehæfd (pa. part.); hæfde (pa. part. nom. pl.); næfd, genæfd (pa. part. neg.);</p>	
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	nabban, genæfd (neg.); hæfis (infl.)	
<b>Headword: hycgan</b> Alternative spelling: hicgan, hycgean, hyggean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): think Sedgefield (1899): think, imagine Hargrove (1902): resolve Blackburn (1907): think Wyatt (1912): think, meditate Krapp (1929): turn one's attention Scragg (1984): think Fry (1974): think, resolve, remember Gordon (1979): think, consider Leslie (1966): think Pope (1981): think, consider, be intent (on), intend, purpose Yerkes (1984): think, intend, strive Campbell (1987): think Scragg (1992): think Mitchell and Robinson (1995): think, plan, be intent upon Marsden (2004): think, consider, plot, determine, set one's mind (on), be mindful of, hope (for) Anlezark (2009): think, consider Godden and Irvine (2009): think, imagine, realise	higeþ (pres. 3sg.); hygeð, hygeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); hycge (pres. 2sg. subj.); hycgge (pres. subj. sg.); hycge, gehicgge (pres. subj. 3sg.); gehogede (pret. 1sg.); hogodest (pret. 2sg.); hogode (pret. 3sg.); hycgaþ, hicgeaþ, hicgeað, hycgeað (imp. pl.); hycgganne, gehicgenne, hycganne (infl. inf.); hicgan, hycgan, gehicgan (inf.); hicgende, hycgende (pres. part.); hycgendne (pres. part. acc. sg. masc.); hogode, hogde (pa. part.)	Sievers (1885: §216n1, 416.1) Sedgefield (1899: 257) Hargrove (1902: 89) Blackburn (1907: 183) Wyatt (1912: 160) Wright (1925: §651) Krapp (1929: 293) Prokosch (1939: §30, 67g) Brunner (1965: §31n2, 45.5, 216n1, 232, 417.1, 417n4) Leslie (1966: 81) Morris (1967: 332) Pinsker (1969: §137, 138B, 166Bc) Fry (1974: 67, 69) Gordon (1979: 62) Nielsen (1981: 205) Pope (1981: 174, 176) Scragg (1984: 97) Yerkes (1984: 134, 135) Mitchell (1985: §1952) Campbell (1987: §64, 762, 766) Scragg (1992: 441) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 330) Marsden (2004: 454) Anlezark (2009: 146) Godden and Irvine (2009: 570) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §2.67n1, 7.24n1) Kroonen (2013: 252)
<b>Headword: libban</b> Alternative spelling: lifgan, leofian, lybban, lifian, libbian, lifian, lifdon, lifigan, lyfian, liban		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): live Cook (1894): live Sedgefield (1899): live, be alive Hargrove (1902): live, be, exist Cook (1905): live Dodd (1908): live Wyatt (1912): live Cook (1919): live Wright (1925): live Krapp (1929): live Campbell (1959): live Mertens-Fonck (1960): live, be alive, have life Malone (1962): live Whitelock (1963): live Leslie (1966): live Needham (1966): live Morris (1967): live Sweet (1967a): live Fowler (1972): live Finnegan (1977): live	libbe, lifofo, lifge, lifgu, lybbe (pres. 1sg.); leofast, liofast, liofost (pres. 2sg.); liofost, lifast, lufast, leofest, lifað (pres. ind. 2sg.); leafað, leofaþ, leofað, lifað, lifað lifaþ, lifeð, leofoð, lifep, lyfað, leofæð, leofeð, leofað, lufað, lifoþ, leofop (pres. ind. 3sg.); libbæð, lifiað, lyfiað, lybbað, libbaþ, leofiaþ, libbað (pres. pl.); libbaþ, lybbað, lyfað, lifgað (pres. 1pl.); lifiað, lifiaþ, lyfiað, libbað, lybbað, lifgað, libbaþ (pres. 3pl.); lifige, lifie, lybbe, leofge (subj. sg.); libbe, lybbe (pres. subj. sg.); lybbe, lifge (subj.	von Bahder (1880: 88) Sievers (1885: §107n4, 190, 412n11, 416.1, 416n2, 416n15a) Cook (1894: 303) Sedgefield (1899: 262) Hargrove (1902: 100) Cook (1905: 61) Schuldt (1905: §147, 149, 151n) Dodd (1908: 140, 141) Weick (1911: 68) Wyatt (1912: 162) Cook (1919: 200) Royster (1922: 347) Wright (1925: §7, 42, 48, 96, 102, 171, 292, 293, 538) Krapp (1929: 299, 300) Prokosch (1939: §54g, 67g) Hendrickson (1948: 46) Campbell (1959: 126) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 205, 206) Malone (1962: 123)

<p>Gordon (1979): live  Pope (1981): live  Cross and Hill (1982): live  Yerkes (1984): live  Lehmann (1986): live  Bodden (1987): live  Campbell (1987): live  Irvine (1987): live  Moffat (1987): live, exist  Karp (1989): live  Hogg (1992): live  Scragg (1992): live  Irvine (1993): live  Wilcox (1994): live  Baker and Lapidge (1995): live  Mitchell (1995): live  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): live  O'Neill (2001): live  Magennis (2002): live  Gretsch (2003): live  Marsden (2004): live, exist  Blake (2009): live, exist  Anlezark (2009): live  Godden and Irvine (2009): live  Liuzza (2011): live  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): live</p>	<p>1sg.); libbe, lybba, libba  (pres. subj. 2sg.); lifge,  libbe, lybbe, lyfge (pres.  subj. 3sg.); libbon, lifigen,  libben (subj. pl.); libba,  lybba (pres. subj. pl.);  lifode, leofode, leofodon  (pret. ind.); lyfde, lifde,  leofode, lifede (pret. 1sg.);  leofede, leofode, lyfode,  lifde, lyfde lyfede, lifdon  (pret. 3sg.); leofedon,  lifedon, lyfedon, lifdon  (pret. pl.); lifdon (pret.  1pl.); lifdon (pret. 2pl.);  leofodon, leofedon, lifdon,  lyfdon, lyfedan, lifde (pret.  3pl.); libbe, leofa, lifa,  lyfa (imp. sg.); libba,  lybbæn, lifgan, lybba,  lyfian, lyfgean (inf.); to  libbanne (infl. inf.);  lifgendum (dat. sg. masc.);  lybenne, lifienne, lifianne  (dat. inf.); libba, lifgan,  liban, libbon (inf.); to  libbenne, lifigenne,  libbanne (infl. inf.);  lifigende, lifigende (part.);  lifigende, libgendes,  lifigendan, lifiendan,  lifgendum, libgendes,  lifigend, lifigend-,  lyfigend, lyfigend-,  lifiende, libbende,  lifigende, lifiendne,  libbendu, lybbende (pres.  part.); libbenda, lifigende  (pres. part. wk. nom. sg.  masc.); libbende (pres. part.  str. nom.); libbende,  lifigende (pres. part. nom.  pl.); lifigendan, lifigendan,  lifiendne, lifigendne,  libbendne (pres. part. acc.  sg. masc.); libbende (pres.  part. acc. pl. masc.);  lifigendan, libbendes (pres.  part. gen. sg. masc.);  libbendes (pres. part. gen.  sg.); libbendan (pres. part.  gen. sg. masc.); lifigendra,  lifigendra, libbendra (pres.  part. gen. pl. masc.);  libbendum (pres. part. dat.  sg.); lifigendum, lifigendan  (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.);  libbendum, lifigendum  (pres. part. dat. pl. neut.);  gelifd (pa. part.); lifigende,</p>	<p>Whitelock (1963: 81)  Pinsker (1969)  Brunner (1965: §22n2, 45n3, 111n1,  190, 412n10, 417.1, 417n2)  Leslie (1966: 82)  Needham (1966: 102)  Howren (1967: 676n5)  Krahe (1967: 249)  Morris (1967: 336, 337, 338)  Sweet (1967a: 118)  Pilch (1970: 48, 55, 58, 113, 144,  145)  Seebold (1970: 326)  Fowler (1972: 51)  Voyles (1974: 110)  Lass and Anderson (1975: 176, 181,  182)  Finnegan (1977: 138)  Fullerton (1977: 57, 59, 66, 68)  Gordon (1979: 63)  Wenisch (1979: 175, 253n1120)  Pope (1981: 179, 180)  Cross and Hill (1982: 172)  Bammesberger (1984: 123)  Yerkes (1984: 137, 138)  Kastovsky (1985: 237)  Mitchell (1985: §691)  Lehmann (1986: L38)  Bodden (1987: 120)  Campbell (1987: §205, 213, 214,  762, 763, 766)  Irvine (1987: 468, 469, 470)  Moffat (1987: 117)  Karp (1989: 9, 15; §57, 65)  Kastovsky (1989b: 117)  Ogura (1989: 94)  Hogg (1992: 116, 163)  Kastovsky (1992a: 423)  Scragg (1992: 445)  Irvine (1993: 224, 225)  Wilcox (1994: 181, 182)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 451)  Mitchell (1995: 393)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §126;  335)  Nielsen (1998: 125)  Goh (1999: 153)  O'Neill (2001: 309)  Magennis (2002: 239)  Gretsch (2003: 47)  Orel (2003: 245)  Marsden (2004: 460)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 230)  Blake (2009: 159)  Anlezark (2009: 146)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 573, 574)  Dietz (2010: 583)  Liuzza (2011: 265)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §2.54, 3.9,  5.104a, 5.104b)</p>
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	lifigende (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); lybbendam (pa. part. nom. pl. masc. wk.); lifgende (pres. part. nom. pl. masc.); lifd (pa. part. nom. sg.); lifgendne (pa. part. str. acc. sg. masc.); lifigendan, lifiendan (pa. part. acc. sg. masc. wk.); lifigendan (pa. part. gen. sg. masc.); lifgendra (pa. part. gen. pl.); lifendre (pa. part. dat. sg. fem.)	Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.122, 6.125, 6.126, 6.127, 6.127n1, 6.129, 6.129n1) Fulk (2012: 66) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 94) Kroonen (2013: 336) Fulk (2018: §12.46, 12.47, 12.59)
<b>Headword: nabban</b> Alternative spelling: ne habban, næbban		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Cook (1894): have not Krapp (1929): not to have Needham (1966): have not Garmonsway (1978): have not, lack Irvine (1987): not to have, have not Irvine (1993): not to have, have not Wilcox (1994): not to have Pettit (2001): not to have Magennis (2002): not have	næbbe (pres. 1sg.); næfð (pres. ind. 3sg.); nabbað (pres. ind. 3pl.); næbbe (pres. subj. sg.); nabbæð, næbbæð (pres. pl.); næfde (pret. 3sg.); næfðon (pret. ind. 2pl.); nafað (infl.)	Cook (1894: 306) Krapp (1929: 308) Needham (1966: 104) Sweet (1967a: 119) Garmonsway (1978: 59) Wenisch (1979: 153n377, 198, 198n715, 248n1086, 250) Irvine (1987: 472) Irvine (1993: 227) Wilcox (1994: 185) Pettit (2001: 246) Magennis (2002: 242)
<b>Headword: oferhycgan</b> Alternative spelling: oferhycgen, oferhicgan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Sedgefield (1899): despise Finnegan (1977): condemn, scorn, renounce Scragg (1992): despise Godden and Irvine (2009): despise	oferhige (imp. sg.)	Sedgefield (1899: 275) Röhling (1914: 54) Pilch (1970: 74) Finnegan (1977: 140) Scragg (1992: 451) Ogura (1995: 77) Godden and Irvine (2009: 585)
<b>Headword: oferlibban</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
∅	∅	Röhling (1914: 40) Goh (1999: 153)
<b>Headword: ofhabban</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
∅	∅	Goh (1999: 154)
<b>Headword: onhycgan</b> Alternative spelling: onhicgan		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>
Blackburn (1907): think on, consider	onhicgað (imp. 2pl.)	Blackburn (1907: 200) Lüngen (1911: 58)
<b>Headword: onsecgan</b>		
<b>Meanings</b>	<b>Inflectional forms</b>	<b>References</b>

Mertens-Fonck (1960): sacrifice Scragg (1992): report, say, offer the Eucharist, sacrifice Marsden (2004): offer, sacrifice Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): offer sacrifice	onsecg, onsecgu (pres. 1sg.); onsecgað (pres. pl.); onsecgen (pres. subj. 3pl.); onsægdon (pret. ind. pl.); onsegdun (pret. ind. 3pl.); onsecgað (imp. pl.); onsecggaþ (imp. 2pl.)	Lüngen (1911: 28) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 261, 262, 263) Morris (1967: 353, 354) Ogura (1989: 99) Scragg (1992: 453) Schwyter (1996: 38n46, 103, 105) Marsden (2004: 475) Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §6.11n3) Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 96)
Headword: <b>secgan</b> Alternative spelling: secgean, sæcgean, sæcgan, seggan, seggen, secggean, secggan		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): say Cook (1894): say, speak, tell Sedgefield (1899): say, tell Hargrove (1902): say, tell Cook (1905): relate Blackburn (1907): speak, tell, say, interpret Dodd (1908): say, speak, tell, declare Wyatt (1912): say Cook (1919): tell, say, declare, speak, teach, instruct, ascribe Wright (1925): say Krapp (1929): say, tell, discuss Campbell (1959): say, tell Mertens-Fonck (1960): say, tell Malone (1962): say Whitelock (1963): say Bammesberger (1965): say, speak, claim, explain, tell Needham (1966): say, tell Leslie (1966): tell Sweet (1967a): say Morris (1967): declare, proclaim, say, tell, speak Fowler (1972): say Fry (1974): say, tell, explain Finnegan (1977): say, tell, relate, announce, give (thanks, praise), sing Garmonsway (1978): say Gordon (1979): say, relate Cross and Hill (1982): say, tell Scragg (1984): say, tell Yerkes (1984): say, tell, recite Lehmann (1986): say Bodden (1987): say Campbell (1987): say Irvine (1987): say, speak Moffat (1987): say, tell, reveal Karp (1989): say Hogg (1992): say Scragg (1992): say, tell, give thanks Irvine (1993): say, speak Wilcox (1994): say, declare, tell Baker and Lapidge (1995): say	secge, sagu, sago, secgga, sæcge, secge, sægo, segge, seccege, secgu, seggu, secgo, seggo, sego, secgge (pres. 1sg.); segst, sagas, sægest, sægst, sagest, segest, segs, sægdest, segdest, segist, sagast (pres. 2sg.); sagað, segþ, segeð, sægeþ, sæges, sægest, sægst, sægeð, sæcgað, sægd, sæð, segð, seged, sæiþ, seiþ, sægde, sæde, sægþ, sagaþ, segeþ, sæg (pres. 3sg.); saegas, sæcgæð, secgæð, segað, secgaþ, secggaþ, seggaþ, secgað (pres. pl.); secge, secgað, secgad, sædon, secgeað (pres. 1pl.); secgað, seggeþ, siggeþ, seggað, secgeaþ, secgaþ, sægdon, secgeað (pres. 3pl.); secge (pres. subj. 1sg.); secge (pres. subj. 2sg.); secge (pres. subj. 3sg.); secge, segð, sægð, gesecege, segge (pres. subj. sg.); secgan, secggan (pres. subj. pl.); secgen (pres. subj. 1pl.); secgon, secgan, geseccgan, secgen, segen (pres. subj. 3pl.); sægde, sægde, segde, sægd, sæde, sæd, sægdig (pret. ind. sg.); sæde, sægde, sēde, segde (pret. 1sg.); sædest (pret. 2sg.); sædest, sædes, sēdest, sægdes (pret. 2sg.); sægde, sæde, sæde, seide, sēde, gesægde, gesæde (pret. 3sg.); sæden, sædon, sægdon (pret. pl.); sædon, sædan, (pret. 1pl.); sægdon (pret. 2pl.); sægdon, sædon, sēdon, segdun, segdon, sædan (pret. 3pl.);	von Bahder (1880: 87) Sievers (1885: §17, 89n1, 162n1, 214.3, 216.1, 216n1, 355n2, 409n2, 415.1, 416.1, 416n3, 416n13) Cook (1894: 311) Sedgefield (1899: 287) Hargrove (1902: 107) Cook (1905: 63) Schuldt (1905: §149, 152n) Blackburn (1907: 168, 208) Dodd (1908: 181) Weick (1911: 45, 76, 81, 130) Wyatt (1912: 171, 173) Cook (1919: 215) Wright (1925: §7, 54, 55, 146, 162, 319, 321, 538) Krapp (1929: 326) Prokosch (1939: §23c, 39, 67g, 68) Hendrickson (1948: 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 40, 46, 70) Campbell (1959: 130) Mertens-Fonck (1960: 261, 262, 263) Malone (1962: 124) Whitelock (1963: 84) Pinsker (1969) Bammesberger (1965: 96) Brunner (1965: §17, 96.3b, 124n1, 126.2, 206.7c, 214.3, 216.1, 216n1, 355n2, 409n2, 416.1, 417.1, 417n3) Leslie (1966: 83, 84) Needham (1966: 108) Howren (1967: 676n5) Morris (1967: 315, 316, 358, 361) Sweet (1967a: 122) Harrison (1970: 20, 31, 55) Pilch (1970: 48, 87, 111, 144, 145, 172, 179, 229) Fowler (1972: 53) Fry (1974: 72, 73) Voyles (1974: 110) Lass and Anderson (1975: 145, 147, 257, 272) Finnegan (1977: 143) Fullerton (1977: 57, 68, 69) Garmonsway (1978: 61) Gordon (1979: 66)



<p>Mitchell (1995): say, explain, tell of, speak, signify  Mitchell and Robinson (1995): say, tell  O'Neill (2001): say, declare, relate  Pettit (2001): say  Magennis (2002): say, tell  Marsden (2004): say, tell, declare, report, explain, ascribe  Blake (2009): tell, relate  Anlezark (2009): say, tell  Godden and Irvine (2009): say, tell  Liuzza (2011): say, speak, tell  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): say  Karasawa (2015): say, declare, recite</p>	<p>sæde (pret. subj. sg.); sēde (pret. subj. 2sg.); sǣdæ (pret. subj. 3sg.); sæden (pret. subj. pl.); sædon (pret. subj. 3pl.); saga, sege, sæge, sæga, sǣdan, sæg, sage, gesaga, gesege, secge, seige (imp. sg.); saga, sege, sæge (imp. 2sg.); secge, secgge (imp. 3sg.); secgaþ, sæcgð, secgað. seggað (imp. pl.); secggan (imp. 1pl.); secgað, secggaþ (imp. 2pl.); secggan, secgan, secgean, secgen, sæcgan, sæggan, seggen, siggen, seggan, segan, geseccan (inf.); to secgenne, secganne, seggenne, sæcganne, sæcgenne, sæggene, secgene, geseccenne, geseccanne, secggenne (infl. inf.); secgende (pres. part.); gesǣd, sǣd, gesægd, sægd, sæd, segd, isæd, iseid, isæid, gesǣd (pa. part.); gesægde (pa. part. nom. pl.); sagað (infl.)</p>	<p>Wenisch (1979: 196, 196n693, 299n155)  Nielsen (1981: 205)  Cross and Hill (1982: 177)  Hiltunen (1983: 66)  Bammesberger (1984: 140)  Scragg (1984: 101, 102)  Yerkes (1984: 147, 150)  Kastovsky (1985: 237, 248, 250)  Mitchell (1985: §371, 1210 fn. 278, 1952n, 1953, 1985, 1986, 2019, 2021, 2032, 2033, 2056, 2152, 2317, 3723n199, 3743)  Lehmann (1986: S8)  Bodden (1987: 122)  Campbell (1987: §45, 158, 164, 193n1, 193(c)n1, 243, 326n2, 762, 766)  Irvine (1987: 476, 478)  Moffat (1987: 120)  Karp (1989: §8, 9, 18, 57)  Kastovsky (1989b: 116)  Ogura (1989: 102)  Hogg (1992: 91, 93, 163)  Kastovsky (1992b: 361)  Scragg (1992: 458)  Heidermanns (1993: 459)  Irvine (1993: 230, 231)  Wilcox (1994: 188, 189)  Baker and Lapidge (1995: 459)  Mitchell (1995: 399, 400, 401)  Mitchell and Robinson (1995: §126; 346, 348)  Niwa (1995 V1: 113, 116)  Niwa (1995 V2)  Nielsen (1998: 125, 208)  O'Neill (2001: 321, 323)  Magennis (2002: 248)  Orel (2003: 311)  Marsden (2004: 483)  Boutkan and Siebinga (2005: 330)  Ringe (2006 V1: 109, 138)  Hansen and Nielsen (2007: 330)  Pons-Sanz (2007: 168, 227)  Lenker (2008: 257, 259, 260)  Blake (2009: 162)  Anlezark (2009: 149)  Godden and Irvine (2009: 593, 596)  Liuzza (2011: 269)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1: §2.67, 2.67n1, 2.68, 5.88, 7.3, 7.15, 7.16n8, 7.24n1, 7.71, 7.71n4, 7.52)  Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2: §4.58n1, 6.11n3, 6.122, 6.124, 6.125, 6.126, 6.126n1, 6.129, 6.129n1, 6.129n33)  Fulk (2012: 70)  Fulk and Jurasinski (2012: 97)  Kroonen (2013: xxxii, 420)  Karasawa (2015: 208)  Fulk (2018: §6.19, 12.46, 12.47)</p>
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Headword: <b>tosecgan</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Bammesberger (1965): emerge, stand out, differentiate	∅	Bammesberger (1965: 109, 110)
Headword: <b>wiðhabban</b>		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): hold out against, resist Finnegan (1977): withstand Mitchell and Robinson (1995): withstand, hold out against	wiðhæfde (pret. 3sg.)	Hohenstein (1912: 40f) Krapp (1929: 356) Finnegan (1977: 148) Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 363) Dietz (2010: 599)
Headword: <b>ymbhycgan</b> Alternative spelling: ymbhycgean		
Meanings	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): consider Krapp (1929): consider Marsden (2004): think about, meditate	ymbhycggannae (infl. inf.)	Cook (1894: 324) Krapp (1929: 359) Marsden (2004: 515)

### 6. 3. Step 1: Lemmatisation of class 3 weak verbs with canonical endings

The application of Step 1 in the lemmatisation procedure in relation to class 3 weak verbs is presented in this section. This step deals with the lemmatisation of the inflectional forms of the A-Y lemmas of the third class of weak verbs on the basis of the canonical endings.

The morphological features of the four simplex verbs of this class (*habban* ‘to have’, *hycgan* ‘to think’, *libban* ‘to live’ and *secgan* ‘to tell’) evidence similarities with verbs from the first and the second class. The Old English grammars argue that the inflectional endings of the verbs of this class show a combination of the inflections of class 1 and class 2 weak verbs. Therefore, the selection of the representative inflectional endings of the third subclass of weak verbs comprises the combination of the canonical endings identified for the first and the second subclass. These inflections are presented in Figure 66.

		<u>Present</u>	<u>Preterite</u>
<b>Indicative</b>	1Sg.	-e; -ie; -ige	-ede; -de; -ode
	2Sg.	-ast; -st; -est	-edest; -dest; - odest
	3Sg.	-ađ; -ap; -eđ; -ep	-ede; -de; -ode
	Pl.	-ađ; -ap; -iađ; -iap	-edon; -don; -oden
<b>Subjunctive</b>	1Sg.	-e; -ie; -ige	-ede; -de; -ode
	2Sg.	-e; -ie; -ige	-ede; -de; -ode
	3Sg.	-e; -ie; -ige	-ede; -de; -ode
	Pl.	-en; -ien; -igen	-eden; -den; -oden
<b>Imperative</b>	2Sg.	-a; -e; ø	
	2Pl.	ađ; -ap; -iađ; -iap	
	<b>Infinitive</b>	-an; -ian	
	<b>Inflected Infinitive</b>	-enne; -anne; -ienne	
	<b>Present Participle</b>	-ende; -iende	
	<b>Past Participle</b>	-ed; -od	
<b>Present participle inflected as adjective</b>		-enda; -ende; -endes; -endne; -endo; -endra; -endre; -endrum; -endu; -endum; -ienda; -iende; -iendes; -iendne; -iendo; -iendra; -iendre; -iendrum; -iendu; -iendum	
		<u>Strong declension:</u> -enda; -ende; -endes; -endne; -endo; -endra; -endre; -endrum; -endu; -endum; -ienda; -iende; -iendes; -iendne; -iendo; -iendra; -iendre; -iendrum; -iendu; -iendum	
<b>Past participle inflected as adjective</b>		<u>Weak declension:</u> -eda; -ede; -edan; -edra; -edena; -edum; -oda; -ode; -odan; -odra; -odena; -odum	
		Figure 66. Canonical endings of class 3 weak verbs.	

Once the selection of representative inflectional endings is completed, the next task entails the generation of the query strings for these endings. 70 different queries are generated in order to identify class 3 weak verbs in the index of inflectional forms. These queries are presented in Figure 67, including two equal signs and an asterisk before the spelling of the ending.

==\*a; ==\*ađ; ==\*an; ==\*ast; ==\*ap; ==\*de; ==\*den; ==\*dest; ==\*don;  
==\*e; ==\*ed; ==\*eđ; ==\*eda; ==\*edan; ==\*ede; ==\*edena; ==\*edes; =  
==\*edest; ==\*edne; ==\*edon; ==\*edra; ==\*edre; ==\*edu; ==\*edum; =  
==\*en; ==\*enda; ==\*ende; ==\*endes; ==\*endne; ==\*endo; ==\*endra; =  
==\*endre; ==\*endrum; ==\*endu; ==\*endum; ==\*enne; ==\*est; ==\*ep; =

=\*iað; =\*ian; =\*ianne; =\*iap; =\*ie; =\*ien; =\*ienda; =\*iende;  
 =\*iendes; =\*iendne; =\*iendō; =\*iendra; =\*iendre; =\*iendrum; =  
 =\*iendu; =\*iendum; =\*ienne; =\*ige; =\*igen; =\*od; =\*oda; =  
 =\*odan; =\*ode; =\*oden; =\*odena; =\*odes; =\*odest; =\*odne; =  
 =\*odon; =\*odra; =\*odre; =\*odum; =\*st.

Figure 67. Query strings for inflectional endings of class 3 weak verbs.

The search of these queries against the database identifies the forms that are suitable for lemmatisation as class 3 weak verbs. Similar to the search of the inflectional endings of class 1 and class 2 weak verbs presented in the previous chapters, the queries are keyed into the search mode of the database and the hits automatically listed in the database. Then, the next task involves the assignment of a lemma to the transparent cases of class 3 weak verbs.

The canonical lemmatisation of the four basic verbs of this class and their derivatives has one peculiarity. The grammars of Old English list the alternative spellings presented in Figure 68 for the stems of the four simplex verbs of this class.

Habban	Hycgan	Libban	Secgan
haf-	hyg-	libb-	secg-
hab-	hycg-	lib-	seg-
habb-		lif-	secgg-
hau-		lifg-	

Figure 68. Alternative stem spellings attested in class 3 weak verbs.

Thus, the lemma assignment succeeds when an inflectional form contains one of the stem spellings listed in Figure 68 together with one of the canonical endings presented in Figure 66. As for instance, the search of the canonical endings of the present indicative includes among the list of hits the inflectional form *hafast*, formed with the canonical ending *-ast* and the stem *haf-* (one of the alternative stem spellings attested in the grammars for the verb *habban*). As a result, the lemma *habban* is assigned as the headword of the form *hafast* in the database. The set of stem alternative spellings are also valid for the derived forms of the class 3 verbs. This is evidenced by the lemmatisation of the form *behafað* with the lemma *behabban* on the same grounds as the previous example.

The lemmatisation of the class 3 weak verbs with the canonical endings results in the following list of lemma assignments:

**ahabban:** *ahabban, ahabbe*; **ahycgan:** *ahycgan*; **alibban:** *alibban, alibbe, alifde*; **asecgan:** *asecgað, asecgan, asecgane, asecganne, asecege, asecegean, asecegen, asecegenne, aseceggan, asecegge, asecego, asecegst*; **behabban:** *behabbað, behabban, behafað*; **behycgan:** *behycgað, behycgan*; **belibban:** *belifd, belifian, belifode*; **beseccan:** *beseccan*; **eftlibban:** *eftlifde, eftlifgan*; **forðsecgan:** *forðsecgað, forðsecge*; **foregesecgan:** *foresecgað, foresecgan, foresecge, foresecgende*; **forhabban:** *forhabbað, forhabban, forhabbaþ, forhabbe, forhabbed*; **forhycgan:** *forhycga, forhycgað, forhycgan, forhycganne, forhycge, forhycgen, forhycgend, forhycgende, forhycggan, forhycggaþ, forhycgde, forhycgeð, forhycgede, forhycgege, forhycgoda*; **forsecgan:** *forsecgan, forsegeð, forsegen, forseggan*; **habban(ge):** *gehabban, habba, habbað, habbað, habban, habbanne, habbas, habbat, habbaþ, habbe, habbed, habbeð, habben, habbende, habbendum, habbenne, habbet, habbeth, habbeþ, habbod, habbenne, hafa, hafað, hafaðe, hafæ, hafæð, hafæst, hafas, hafast, hafaþ, hafð, hafdan, hafde, hafden, hafed, hafeð, hafedan, hafede, hafedon, hafen, hafest, hafst*; **hycgan(ge):** *gehycgan, hycgað, hycgan, hycganne, Hycge, hycgende, hycgendne, hycgenne, hycgge, hycgan, hyge, hygeð, hygeþ, hygggaþ*; **libban:** *libb, libbað, libban, libbanne, libbaþ, libbe, libbeð, libben, libbenda, libbendan, libbende, libbendes, libbendne, libbendra, libbendre, libbendu, libbendum, libbenne, libbeþ, lifast, lifð, lifden, lifdon, life, lifede, lifedon, lifgað, lifgan, lifgaþ, lifge, lifgen, lifgenda, lifgendan, lifgende, lifgendne, lifgendra, lifgendræ, lifgendre, lifgendum, lifgenne, lifgiað, lifgiaþ, lifia, lifiað, lifian, lifiaþ, lifie, lifien, lifiendan, lifiendan, lifiende, lifiendes, lifiendne, lifiendra, lifiendræ, lifiendre, lifiendum, lifienne, lifigen, lifode, Liofa*; **oferhycgan:** *oferhycgan, oferhycgen, oferhycggeað, oferhycggen*; **oferlibban:** *oferlifde, oferlifiende*; **onsecgan:** *onseccað, onsecg, onsecgað, onsecgan, onsecgaþ, onsecge, onsecgen, onsecgende, onsecggan, onsegeð, onsegeþ*; **secgan(ge):** *gesæcga, gesæcgan, gesaegd, gesægd, gesægeð, gesaegde, gesæge, gesecg, gesecgað, gesecgan, gesecganne, gesecge, gesecgean, gesecgende, gesecgenne, gesecggan, gesecgon, gesegenne, geseggan, Sæcg, Sæcgð, Sæge, seccað, seccan, seccge, seccgen, secg, secgad, secgað, secgan, secganne, secgaþ, secgan, secgaþ, secgce, secgð, secge, secgeað, secgean, secgeanne, secgeaþ, secgeð, secgen, secgende, secgendum, secgenne, secggan, secgganne, secggaþ, secgge, secggende, secggendum, secggenne, secgþ, segað, segan, segaþ, segc, segcan, segcaþ, segce, segcgað, segcgan, segd, segð, segde, segdes, segdon, sege, seged, segeð, segen, segest, segeþ, seggað, seggan, seggaþ, segge, seggeð, seggen, seggende, seggenne, seggeþ, segst, segþ*; **sōðsecgan:** *sōðsæges, sōðsecgende, sōþsecgende*; **tōsecgan:** *tosecð, tosecþ*; **unlibban:** *unlibba, unlibban, unlibbendum, unlife, unlifgenda, unlifgendan, unlifgendes, unlifgendum, unlifiendum, unlifigendan, unlifigende, unlifigendra, unlifigendum*; **wiðerhabban:** *wiðerhabban*; **wiðhabban:** *wiðhabban, wiþhabban*; **wiðhycgan:** *wiðhycge*; **wiðsecgan:** *Wiðsæcest, Wiðsæcst*.

#### 6. 4. Step 2: Validation of A-H class 3 weak verbs

The validation of the lemmatised forms with A-H lemmas is carried out in this section. The results of the canonical lemmatisation task of class 3 weak verbs are manually checked against the *Dictionary of Old English A-H*. The comparison with the dictionary aims at validating the lemmatised class 3 weak verbs as well as refining the lemmatisation method.

First, the list of class 3 lemmas is looked up in the DOE. Once identified the entry or entries with the information of the lemma under study, the validation of the inflectional forms both lemmatised in the database and attested in the dictionary entry takes place. The comparison of the third class of weak verbs with the DOE is exemplified with the validation of the forms of *forhabban* ‘to abstain’. The information of this lemma is found in one single entry in the DOE where the five forms lemmatised by means of the queries with the canonical endings (*forhabbað, forhabban, forhabbaþ, forhabbe, forhabbed*) are also attested and, therefore, validated.

Then, the addition of the non-canonical spellings that are also attested in the entry for this lemma follows. As for instance, sixteen non-canonical spellings are listed in the DOE for the lemma *forhabban* (*forhæbban, forhæbbane, forhæbbe, forhæbben, forhæbbendan, forhæbbende, forhæbbendra, forhæbbendre, forhæbbendum, forhæbbenne, forhæbbon, forhabbon, forhebben, forhebbendran, forhebbendum, forhebbon*). As a result, these forms are added to the inventory of class 3 weak verbs.

The comparison with the DOE confirms the assignment of the whole inventory of canonical inflectional A-H forms with the lemmas provided. The lemmatisation task of the canonical forms of the A-H lemmas, therefore, has a hundred percent accuracy. Besides the validated forms, the dictionary assigns the following non-canonical forms to the lemmas highlighted in bold:

**ahabban**: *ahæbban, ahæbbe, ahæbben, ahæbbende*; **ahycgan**: *ahicgan, ahogodan*; **alibban**: *aleofað, alybban, alyfð, alyfdan, alyfde, alyfden, alyfdon*; **asecgan**: *asaecgan, asæcgan, asæcge, asæcgean, asæd, asæde, asædon, asægce, asaegd, asægd, asægd, asægd, asægd, asægd, asægd, asægd*; **behabban**: *behæfd, behæfð, behæfde, behæfdon, behæfþ, bihafað*; **besecgan**: *besæd, besædon*; **eftlibban**: *eftliofed*; **forðsecgan**: *forðsægce, forðsægde, Forðsægyð*; **foregesecgan**: *foresæd, foresæda, foresæde, foresæden, foresædes, foresædon, foresædra, foresædum, foresægd, foresæge, foresægdon, foresægeð, foresægeð, foresæt, foresegdan*; **forhabban**: *forhæbban, forhæbbane, forhæbbe, forhæbben, forhæbbendan, forhæbbende, forhæbbendra, forhæbbendre, forhæbbendum, forhæbbenne, forhæbbon, forhabbon, forhebben, forhebbendran, forhebbendum, forhebbon*; **forhycgan**: *forhicgað, forhicgaþ, forhicge, forhicgen, forhicgend,*

*forhicgendan, forhicgende, forhicgenden, forhigan, forhigð, forhigde, forhigdest, forhigdon, forhige, forhigeð, forhigede, forhogad, forhogd, forhogde, forhogdes, forhogdest, forhogdon, forhogdre, forhogdyst, forhycggeað, forhyggeað, forhyggean; forsecgan: foresædan, forsæd, forsæde, forsædon, forsecgean; habban(ge): abba, abban, abben, adde, aebbe, Æbbe, Æfð, Æfde, Æfdon, Æfed, Æfedde, Æfst, Æthabban, Æthæfdon, Æthæfst, afað, efde, gehæfde, hab, habað, haban, habas, habbæ, habbæð, habbæn, habbæne, habbæt, habbæþ, habbane, habbath, habbene, habbent, habboð, habbon, hadde, hadden, hæafde, hæafst, haeb, hæbb, hæbbað, hæbbæ, hæbbæð, hæbbæn, hæbbæþ, hæbban, hæbbas, haebbe, hæbbe, hæbbeð, hæbben, hæbben, hæbbend, hæbbendan, hæbbende, hæbbende, hæbbendes, hæbbendo, hæbbendra, hæbbendre, hæbbendum, hæbbene, hæbbenne, hæbbep, hæbbon, hæbbu, hæbde, hæbe, hæbende, hæbenne, hæd, hæð, hæddan, hæde, hæf, hæfad, hæfade, hæfæd, hæfæð, hæfæþ, hæfd, hæfd, hæfð, hæfda, hæfdæ, hæfdæn, hæfdan, hæfdan, hæfde, hæfde, hæfðe, hæfden, hæfdes, hæfdest, hæfdestu, hæfdigie, hæfdon, hæfdon, hæfdun, hæfe, hæfed, hæfeð, hæfeð, hæfede, hæfedon, hæfen, hæfes, hæfest, hæfestu, hæfet, hæfeþ, hæfið, hæfis, hæfis, hæfo, hæfod, hæfoð, hæfst, hæfstu, hæft, hæftde, hæfþ, hæse, hæst, hæþ, hævæð, hæve, hæfet, hæfeth, hæfis, hæfo, hæfu, hæfustu, hæfuþ, hæfy, hauað, hauast, hauat, haue, haued, haueð, hauede, hauef, hauen, hauene, hauest, hauet, haueth, haueþ, hauid, hauið, have, havet, headde, heafan, heafð, heafde, heafden, heafdon, heafst, heaft, heafþ, Hebbað, hebbanne, hebbe, heþben, hebbende, hebbon, hebfað, hedde, hef, hefð, hefð, hefð, hefðan, hefde, hefden, hefdest, hefðo, hefdon, hefðun, hefst, heft, hefþ, heobbe, heofdon, heuede, heueden, heuedest, hiefð, hiefde, hiobbanne, hoefden, nabað, nabbæð, nabbæð, nabbæþ, nabban, nabbas, nabbæþ, Nabbe, nabbeð, nabben, nabbenne, nabbo, nabbon, næbbað, næbbæð, næbban, Næbbe, næbben, næbbend, næbbende, næbbende, næbbendum, næbbon, næbbynde, næbfde, næf, næfd, næfð, næfdan, næfde, næfde, næfden, næfdes, næfdest, næfdo, næfdon, næfeð, næfeþ, næfis, næfst, næfþ, nafa, nafað, nafæð, Nafast, nafap, nafed, Nafest, Nafst, nafu, nebbe, nefð, nefðan, nefde, nefdon, nefðun, Nefst; hycgan(ge): gehicgan, gehicge, gehicgeð, gehicgen, gehicgenne, gehicgge, Gehicgon, hicg, hicgað, hicgan, hicganne, hicgean, hicgce, hicge, hicgean, hicgeap, hicgen, hicgende, hicgenne, higð, higde, higdon, hige, higeð, hogde, hogdes, hycgeað, hycgean, hycggean, hygcean, hygdan.*

### 6. 5. Step 3: Lemmatisation of class 3 weak verbs with non-canonical spellings

The results of the comparison with the DOE motivate the refinement of the lemmatisation procedure, in order to identify and lemmatise the non-canonical spellings of the class 3 weak verbs from the letters I-Y. The application of the third step in the research methodology to the third class of weak verbs is presented in this section.

Firstly, the identification of the recurrent non-canonical inflectional endings of class 3 weak verbs is carried out. The gathered list of non-canonical spellings for lemmas A-H is analysed and the following non-canonical endings identified: *-æ, -æð, -æn, -æþ, -ath, -dæn, -ean, -eað, -ið, -on, -yst*. The reduced inventory of inflectional forms in comparison

with the other subclasses limits to eleven the number of attested non-canonical inflections.

Then, these non-canonical endings are paired with their canonical counterparts. The results of this task are included in Figure 69. In the first column, the lemmatisation patterns are included: the non-canonical ending on the left side of the angle brackets and the canonical counterpart on the right of the brackets. In the second column, one inflectional form of a class three weak verb with the specific non-canonical ending is listed. The verbal form is preceded by the specification of the part of the verbal paradigm where the form belongs, on the basis of the comparison with the canonical paradigm of endings. In this case, all the example forms are retrieved from the DOE.

<b>-æ</b>	>>>	<b>-a</b>	Pres. Ind. 1sg. hæbbæ
<b>-æð</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Pres. Ind. 3sg. hæfæð
<b>-æn</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Inf. habbæn
<b>-æþ</b>	>>>	<b>-aþ</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. habbæþ
<b>-ath</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Pres. Ind. Pl. habbath
<b>-dæn</b>	>>>	<b>-edon</b>	Pret. Ind. Pl. hæfdæn
<b>-eað</b>	>>>	<b>-að</b>	Imp. Pl. forhycggeað
<b>-ean</b>	>>>	<b>-an</b>	Inf. abylgæan
<b>-ið</b>	>>>	<b>-eð</b>	Pres. Ind. hæfið
<b>-on</b>	>>>	<b>-en</b>	Pres. Subj. Pl. hæbbon
<b>-yst</b>	>>>	<b>-est</b>	Pres. Ind. Sg. forhogdyst

Figure 69. Patterns for non-canonical lemmatisation based on the inflectional endings of the third class of weak verbs.

As stated in this chapter, the third class of weak verbs shows a combination of class 1 and 2 inflections. What is more, the eleven endings listed above are already included in the patterns for non-canonical lemmatisation based on the inflectional endings of the first and the second class of weak verbs, presented in Figure 56 and Figure 62, respectively. Consequently, the non-canonical inflectional endings of the first and second subclass are also suitable and, therefore, applied for the lemmatisation of the non-canonical spellings of the weak verbs of the third subclass.

The identification of the commonest stem vowel alternations of class 3 weak verbs is the next task. Searching the dictionary database *Nerthus*, the alternative spelling *hæbban* is attested for the class 3 weak verb *habban* which gives rise to the lemmatisation pattern *-æ- >>> -a-*, valid for the stem vowels of weak verbs. Similarly, the form *hicgan* is attested as the alternative spelling of *hycgan*, so the pattern *-i- >>> -y-* is thus created to refine the



lemmatisation task. The resulting set of alternative stem spellings is gathered in the list presented above in Figure 61.

The search of the non-canonical lemmatisation patterns in the database is the final task in this step. This task results in the following lemmatisations of class 3 weak verbs, arranged by the specific pattern that allowed the lemma assignment. Applying the patterns of non-canonical inflectional endings listed in Figure 60 and Figure 65 makes possible the lemmatisation of the following inflectional forms:

- ad >>> -ed / -od: *leofad*.
- æ >>> -a / -e: *leofæ, lifæ, Sægæ, secgæ*.
- æð >>> -eð / -að: *leofæð, libbæð, lifæð, sæcgæð, secgæð, tosecgæð*.
- æd >>> -ed / -od: *lifæd*.
- æn >>> -en / -an: *libbæn, lybbæn, secgæn*.
- æs >>> -að: *lifæs*.
- æst >>> -est / -ast: *leofæst*.
- æþ >>> -aþ / -eþ: *leofæþ, libbæþ, lifæþ, lifæþ, lybbæþ, onsecggæþ, sæcgæþ, secæþ, secgæþ, segcæþ*.
- anne >>> -enne / -ianne: *lifianne*.
- dun >>> -don / -edon: *Onsegdun*.
- eað >>> -að: *lifgeað, lifgeaþ, lifigeað, oferhycgeað, onsæggeað, onsecgeað, sæcgeað, secggeað*.
- ean >>> -an: *lifgean, lifigean, lyfgean, onsæggean, sæcgean, secggean, segcean*.
- eanne >>> -ianne: *sæggeanne*.
- edae >>> -ode: *leofedæ*.
- endae >>> iende: *lifigendæ*.
- ene >>> -enne: *lyfene, secgene*.
- es >>> -eð / -ast: *lifes, lyfes, unlifes*.
- ias >>> -iað / -ast: *lifias*.
- iendæ >>> -ienda: *lifindæ*
- iendvm >>> -iendum: *vnlifindvm*.
- iga >>> -ige: *lifiga*.
- igan >>> -ian: *lifigað, lifigan*.
- ige >>> -ige: *lifige*.
- igenda >>> -ienda: *lifigenda*.
- igendan >>> -iendan: *lifigendan*.
- igende >>> -iende: *lifigende*.
- igenden >>> -ienden: *lifigenden, lyfigenden*.
- igendes >>> -iendes: *lifigendes*.
- igendne >>> -iendne: *lifigendne*.
- igendon >>> -iendan: *lifigendon*.
- igendra >>> -iendra: *lifigendra*.

-igendre >>> -iendre: *lifigendre*.  
 -igendum >>> -iendum: *lifigendum*.  
 -igendvm >>> -iendum: *vnlifigendvm*.  
 -igenne >>>> -ienne: *lifigenne*.  
 -igiende >>> -iende: *lifigiende*.  
 -igiendra >>> -iendra: *lifigiendra*.  
 -inde >>> -ende / -iende: *libbinde*.  
 -o >>> -e: *secgo*.  
 -oð >>> -að: *leofað*.  
 -on >>> -an: *libbon, lybbon, lyfon, onsæcgon, secgon*.  
 -ost >>> -ast: *liofost*.  
 -te >>> -ed: *lyfte, unlyfte*.  
 -tum >>> -edum: *lyftum*.  
 -yð >>> -eð: *segýð, tosecýð*.  
 -yn >>> -en: *onsecgyn*.  
 -ynde >>> -ende / -iende: *libbynde, lybbynde, lyfigynde*.  
 -yndra >>>>: *lybbyndra, lyfyndra*.

The search of the lemmatisation patterns targeting the non-canonical stem vowels included in Figure 61 makes possible the following lemma assignments. The inflectional forms are arranged on the basis of the lemmatisation pattern that made possible their identification.

-æ- >>> -a-: *oferhæbbe, wiðhæbbe, wiðhæfð, wiðhæfde, ymbhæfd, ymbhæfð, ymbhæfdon*.

-æ- >>> -e-: *onsæcgað, onsæcgan, onsæcge, onsæcgeað, onsæcgean, onsæcgon, onsæde, onsædon, onsægd, onsægð, onsægede, onsægden, sæccgan, saecg, sæcga, sæcgað, sæcgæð, sæcgæn, sæcgæþ, sæcgan, sæcganne, sæcgaþ, sæcge, sæcgeað, sæcgean, sæcgeanne, sæcgen, sæcgende, sæcgendum, sæcgenne, sædon, saeg, sæg, sægað, sægast, sægce, sæcganne, sægd, sægð, saegde, sægde, sægden, sægdest, saegdon, sægdon, saege, sæged, saegeð, sægeð, sægge, sæggen, sægst, sægþ, tosæg, tosægde, wiðsæccende, wiðsæcð, wiðsæce, wiðsæcen, wiþsæcð, wiþsæce, wiþsæcst, wiþsæcþ*.

-eo- >>> -i-: *leof, leofa, leofad, leofað, leofæ, leofæð, leofæst, leofæþ, leofan, leofast, leofaþ, leofde, leofdon, leofe, leofeð, leofedæ, leofedan, leofede, leofedon, leofen, leofest, leofge, leofgife, leofod, leofodð, leofodan, leofode, leofoden, leofodon, misleofedan*.

-i- >>> -ie-: *lifæs, lifæþ, lifd, lifde, lifed, lifeð, lifen, lifes, lifeþ, lifianne*.

-io- >>> -eo-: *liofað, liofæd, liofæð, liofæþ, liofan, liofast, liofaþ, liofeð, liofost*.

-y- >>> -i-: *lyfaþ, lybb, lybbað, lybbæn, lybbæþ, lybban, lybbanne, lybbaþ, lybbe, lybbede, lybben, lybbenda, lybbendan, lybbende, Lybbendes, lybbendne, lybbendra, lybbendre, lybbendum, lybbene, lybbenne, lybbon, lybbynde, lybbyndra, lyfgan, lyfge, lyfgean, lyfgendan, lyfgendum, lyfyndan, lyfyndra, lyfiað, lyfian, lyfiendan, lyfiende, lyfiendes, lyfiendne, lyfiendum, lyfigan, lyfige, lyfigean, lyfigenda*.

*lyfigendan, lyfigende, lyfigenden, lyfigendes, lyfigendra, lyfigendre, lyfigenne, lyfigynde, lyfigyndne, lyfod, lyfode, lyfodon, lyfon, lyftum, lyfygyndra, mislybbað, mislybban, oferlyfa, oferlyfaþ, unlybba, unlybban, unlybbe, unlybbende, unlyfigendes, unlyfigendne, unlyfigendum, unlyfte.*

*-y- >>> -ie-: lyfað, lyfan, lyfde, lyfdest, lyfdon, lyfe, lyfed, lyfeð, lyfedan, lyfede, lyfedon, lyfen, lyfene, lyfenne, lyfes, lyfie, lyfigeanne, lyfte.*

Finally, the search of the lemmatisation patterns of the prefixes of Old English verbs provided in Figure 52 culminates in the identification of the inflectional forms *vnlifiendvm* and *vnlyfigendvm* thanks to the pattern *vn- >>> un-*.

## 6. 6. Step 4: Validation of I-Y class 3 weak verbs

The list of I-Y forms lemmatised as class 3 weak verbs undergoes disambiguation in order to validate the results. The sources for the validation of the lemmas that are not provided by the DOE (lemmas from letter I-Y) are the YCOE and *Freya*. Two validation tasks are carried out to study the verbal paradigm of the simplex verbs *libban* and *secgan* and their derivatives.

The first task comprises the validation with the syntactic information provided by the YCOE. This task is exemplified with the following example. Out of the 27 forms lemmatised forms for the lemma *onsecgan* ‘to renounce’, 15 of these forms are also tagged in the YCOE: *onsæcgon, onsæde, onsædon, onsægd, onsægð, onsægde, onsægden, onsecgað, onsecgan, onsecgaþ, onsecge, onsecgeað, onsecgen, onsecggæþ, onsecggan*. In sum, 290 out of the 452 lemmatised forms of class 3 weak verbs are also tagged in this annotated corpus as verbs.

Then, the validation with the secondary sources of Old English makes use of the available information in the database *Freya*. The 162 lemmatised I-Y forms that are not found in the YCOE are checked against this database. The outcome of this task is the following, thirty-one forms are validated as class 3 weak verbs (*leofan, libbæð, libbenda, lifed, lifeð, lifeþ, lifgenda, liofast, liofaþ, lybbæn, lybbap, lyfige, lyfigean, lyfod, onsecg, Onsegdun, geseceg, sæcgæð, Sæcgð, sæcgean, sæcgenne, sæcganne, sæggen, secgæð, secgcap, segap, segen, seggaþ, seggenne* and *seggeþ*).

Moreover, seven forms are identified in *Freya* as inflections of adjectives rather than class 3 weak verbs. Six of these forms are lemmatised on the basis that they include the canonical inflections of the present participle of class 3 weak verbs inflected as adjectives

(*unlifgendes, unlifgendum, unlifigende, unlyfigendes, unlyfigendne* and *unlyfigendum*) and the remaining form (*leof*) was wrongly lemmatised as the imperative form of the lemma *libban* but actually corresponds to the inflection of the adjective *leof*. In addition, *Freya* lists the following forms as nouns: *lifæ, lifæs, lyfes, lyfte* and *lyftum* that, initially, had been lemmatised as forms of the lemma *libban* because they include some of the non-canonical spellings listed in the lemmatisation patterns, leading to the confusion in the lemma assignment process.

Overall, a total of 119 inflectional forms from the letters I-Y that are assigned to class 3 weak lemmas could not be validated after the two validation tasks presented in this section.

### 6. 7. The list of inflectional forms I-Y lemmatised as class 3 weak verbs

The previous steps explained in this chapter culminate in a list of inflectional forms lemmatised as class 3 weak verbs in the database. The final list includes 439 inflectional forms that correspond to 15 I-Y lemmas of the third class of weak verbs. This list is presented below, where the lemmas of the inflectional forms are highlighted in bold:

**libban**: *leofa, leofad, leofað, leofæ, leofæð, leofæst, leofæþ, leofan, leofast, leofaþ, leofde, leofdon, leofe, leofeð, leofedæ, leofedan, leofede, leofedon, leofen, leofest, leofge, leofgife, leofod, leofodð, leofodan, leofode, leofoden, leofodon, libb, libbad, libbað, libbæð, libbæn, libbæþ, libban, libbanne, libbaþ, libbe, libbeð, libben, libbenda, libbendan, libbende, libbendes, libbendne, libbendra, libbendre, libbendum, libbendum, libbenne, libbeþ, libbinde, libbon, libbynde, lifæþ, lifast, lifaþ, lifd, lifð, lifde, lifden, lifdon, life, lifed, lifeð, lifede, lifedon, lifen, lifes, lifeþ, lifgað, lifgan, lifgaþ, lifge, lifgeað, lifgean, lifgeaþ, lifgen, lifgenda, lifgendan, lifgende, lifgendne, lifgendra, lifgendræ, lifgendre, lifgendum, lifgenne, lifgiað, lifgiaþ, lifia, lifiað, lifian, lifianne, lifias, lifiaþ, lifie, lifien, lifiendæ, lifiendæn, lifiendan, lifiende, lifiendes, lifiendne, lifiendra, lifiendræ, lifiendre, lifiendum, lifienne, lifiga, lifigað, lifigan, lifige, lifigeað, lifigean, lifigen, lifigenda, lifigendæ, lifigendan, lifigende, lifigenden, lifigendes, lifigendne, lifigendon, lifigendra, lifigendre, lifigendum, lifigenne, lifigiend, lifigiende, lifigiendra, lifode, lifofa, lifofað, lifofæð, lifofæð, lifofæþ, lifofan, lifofast, lifofaþ, lifofeð, lifofost, lybb, lybbað, lybbæn, lybbæþ, lybban, lybbanne, lybbaþ, lybbe, lybbede, lybben, lybbenda, lybbendan, lybbende, lybbendes, lybbendne, lybbendra, lybbendre, lybbendum, lybbene, lybbenne, lybbon, lybbynde, lybbyndra, lyfað, lyfan, lyfde, lyfdest, lyfdon, lyfe, lyfed, lyfeð, lyfedan, lyfede, lyfedon, lyfen, lyfene, lyfenne, lyfgan, lyfge, lyfgean, lyfgendan, lyfgendum, lyfgyndan, lyfgyndra, lyfiað, lyfian, lyfie, lyfiendan, lyfiende, lyfiendes, lyfiendne, lyfiendum, lyfigan, lyfige, lyfigean, lyfigeanne, lyfigenda, lyfigendan, lyfigende, lyfigenden, lyfigendes, lyfigendra, lyfigendre, lyfigenne, lyfigynde, lyfigyndne, lyfod, lyfode, lyfodon, lyfon, lyfygyndra; **mislibban**: *misleofedan, mislybbað, mislybban; oferhabban*: *oferhæbbe; oferhycgan*: *oferhycgan, oferhycgeað, oferhycgen, oferhycgeað, oferhycgen;**

**oferlibban:** oferlifde, oferlifiende, oferlyfa, oferlyfap; **onsecgan:** onsæcgað, onsæcgan, onsæcge, onsæcgeað, onsæcgean, onsæcgon, onsæde, onsædon, onsægd, onsægð, onsægde, onsægden, onseccað, onsecg, onsecgað, onsecgan, onsecgaf, onsecge, onsecgeað, onsecgen, onsecgende, onsecggæþ, onsecggan, onsecgyn, onsegð, onsegdun, onsegþ; **secgan:** gesæcga, gesæcgan, gesaegd, gesægd, gesægð, gesaegde, gesægde, geseceg, gesecegað, gesecegan, geseceganne, gesecege, gesecegean, gesecegende, gesecegenne, geseceggan, gesecegon, gesecegenne, geseceggan, sæccgan, sæcge, sæceg, sæcga, sæcgað, sæcgæð, sæcgæn, sæcgæþ, sæcgan, sæcganne, sæcgaf, sæcgð, sæcge, sæcgeað, sæcgean, sæcgeanne, sæcgen, sæcgende, sæcgendum, sæcgenne, saedon, saeg, sæg, sægað, sægæ, sægast, sægce, sæcgganne, sægd, sægð, saegde, sægde, sægden, sægdest, saegdon, sægdon, sæge, saege, sæged, saegeð, sægeð, sægge, sæggen, sægst, sægþ, secæþ, seccað, seccgan, seccge, seccgen, secg, secgad, secgað, secgaf, secgæ, secgæð, secgæn, secgæþ, secgan, secganne, secgaf, secgan, secgaf, secgce, secgð, secge, secgeað, secgean, secgeanne, secgeaf, secgeð, secgen, secgende, secgendum, secgene, secgenne, secggan, secgganne, secggaf, secgge, secggeað, secggean, secggende, secggendum, secggenne, secgo, secgon, secgþ, segað, segan, segaf, segc, segcæþ, segcan, segcaf, segce, segcean, segcgað, segcgan, segd, segð, segde, segdes, segdon, sege, seged, segeð, segen, segest, segeþ, seggað, seggan, seggaf, segge, seggeð, seggen, seggende, seggenne, seggeþ, segst, segh, segyð; **sōðsecgan:** soðsæges, soðsecgende, soþsecgende; **tōsecgan:** tosæg, tosægde, tosecð, tosecgað, tosecþ, tosecyð; **unlibban:** unlibba, unlibban, unlibbendum, unlife, unlifes, unlifgenda, unlifgendan, unlifiendum, unlifigendan, unlifigendra, unlifigendum, unlybba, unlybban, unlybbe, unlybbende, unlyfte, vnlifiendvm, vnlifigendvm; **wīðerhabban:** wīðerhabban; **wīðhabban:** wīðhabban, wīðhæbbe, wīðhæfð, wīðhæfde, wīþhabban; **wīðhycgan:** wīðhyccge; **wīðsecgan:** wīðsæccende, wīðsæcð, wīðsæce, wīðsæcen, wīðsæcest, wīðsæcst, wīþsæcð, wīþsæce, wīþsæcst, wīþsæcþ; **ymbhabban:** ymbhæfd, ymbhæfð, ymbhæfdon.

## 6. 8. Concluding remarks

This chapter has described the lemmatisation of the Old English weak verbs from the third subclass. The four steps of the research methodology and their tasks have been applied for the lemmatisation of class 3 weak verbs. The search of the canonical endings in the database is followed by the comparison with the DOE, which has validated the total inventory of the canonical A-H forms identified as the canonical realisations of class 3 weak verbs A-H. Then, the study of the forms with non-canonical spellings attested in the dictionary has motivated the production of the non-canonical patterns of lemmatisation. The search of these patterns in the database has increased significantly the inventory of I-Y verbs from this class. Finally, the validation of the lemmatised forms from the second part of the alphabet has been carried out with the YCOE and *Freyra*. The final list of lemmatisations of the Old English class 3 weak verbs includes 15 I-Y lemmas and 439 I-Y inflectional forms.

## CHAPTER 7. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This chapter discusses the results of the lemmatisation procedure of Old English weak verbs. First, a general quantification of the results introduces the chapter. Then, the specific discussion of the results of each class of weak verbs proceeds. Next, the discussion among the three classes follows with a comment of not only the quantitative results but also considering qualitative aspects in order to determine which class is the most transparent. After that, we turn to the comment of the accuracy of the implemented lemmatisation procedures, on the basis of the reliability of the results we achieve with them. Finally, emphasis is put on the evaluation of the degree of reliability that the available sources of Old English provide for the validation of the results.

Once the lemmatisation tasks presented in the previous chapters have been implemented, the results of the analysis become subject to interpretation. In order to help the reader of this thesis recapitulate and visualise the whole picture of the results, two tables are generated. Table 1 includes the results we obtain with the lemmatisation tasks in relation to the weak verbs from the first part of the alphabet.

	<b>A-H weak verbs</b>	<b>Class 1</b>	<b>Class 2</b>	<b>Class 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Initial list of lemmas ( <i>Nerthus</i> )	785	805	18	1,608
	Final list of lemmas ( <i>Norna</i> )	968	990	18	1,975
2	Initial list of inflectional forms ( <i>Freya</i> )	2,980	1,945	252	5,177
	Final list of inflectional forms ( <i>Norna</i> )	7,597	8,106	495	16,558
3	Inflectional forms validated with the DOE	2,680 (89%)	3,129 (90%)	123 (100%)	5,932 (93%)
4	Inflectional forms discarded with the DOE	189	250	0	439

Table 1. Quantitative results of the lemmatisation of the first part of the alphabet (A-H).

Table 1 comprises four sets of rows. The first group includes the initial inventory of the A-H lemmas provided by the dictionary database *Nerthus* for the three classes of weak verbs, together with the final list of the A-H lemmas that is available after the updates in the lemmatiser *Norna*. On the one hand, the lists of lemmas of the first and the second class increase in 183 and 185 lemmas, respectively. On the other hand, the list of the third group of verbs remains the same.

The second row comprises the quantification of the inflectional forms of weak verbs that are available in the index of secondary sources *Freya*, next to the final inventory of the lemmatised forms that result from the application of the research methodology. The comparison of these numbers evidences a high rate of increment, doubling and even multiplying by four the initial number of weak forms in the three groups of verbs.

The third row includes the percentage of the canonical forms lemmatised for A-H weak lemmas that are validated through the selected lexicographical source, in this case the DOE. In total, the 93% of the canonical A-H inflectional forms lemmatised by means of the query strings in the database are validated as such with the DOE.

Finally, the fourth row comprises the number of inflectional forms initially lemmatised as weak verbs that are discarded from the analysis because the DOE attests them as forms of other categories (nouns, adjectives) or verbs from other groups (strong, preterite-present, etc.). The scant number of discards (439) in comparison with the amount of validated forms (5,932) proves the reliability of the algorithm designed for the identification and lemmatisation of the canonical forms of this group of verbs.

In addition, Table 2 compiles the results of the lemmatisation of the weak verbs from the second part of the alphabet.

	<b>I-Y weak verbs</b>	<b>Class 1</b>	<b>Class 2</b>	<b>Class 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Initial list of lemmas ( <i>Nerthus</i> )	615	451	17	1,083
	Final list of lemmas ( <i>Norna</i> )	986	924	17	1,927
2	Initial list of inflectional forms ( <i>Freya</i> )	2,775	2,105	293	5,173
	Final list of inflectional forms ( <i>Norna</i> )	6,113	8,479	439	15,031
3	Initial list of inflectional endings	39	36	70	145
	Final list of inflectional endings	114	155	144	413
4	Inflectional forms validated with YCOE	3,357 (52%)	4,459 (53%)	290 (64%)	8,106 (56%)
5	Inflectional forms validated with <i>Freya</i>	209 (3,4%)	381 (4,5%)	30 (6,8%)	620 (4%)
6	Inflectional forms discarded with <i>Freya</i>	95	121	12	228
7	Inflectional forms pending validation	2,547	3,639	119	6,305

Table 2. Quantitative results of the lemmatisation of the second part of the alphabet (I-Y).

Similarly to Table 1, the first and second row in Table 2 contain, firstly, the comparison between the initial and the final list of the I-Y lemmas and, secondly, the number of

inflectional forms attested in *Freya* for the three subclasses of the I-Y weak verbs together with the final inventory of the forms lemmatised in *Norna* for this group of lemmas. The group of I-Y weak lemmas increases in 371 in the first class and 421 in the second class, remaining the same in the third class. Moreover, the increase in the list of the I-Y inflectional forms in *Norna* (15,031) from the initial inventory in *Freya* (5,173) evidences that the research methodology implemented in this thesis identifies almost 10,000 forms that are not included in this database of indexation of the Old English language.

In the third row, the initial list of the representative canonical inflectional endings is presented together with the updated number in the final list (including the canonical as well as the non-canonical spellings of these inflections). The addition of the non-canonical spellings triples the number of queries to be searched in the database, contributing to refine the designed search algorithm.

The fourth and fifth row in Table 2 comprise the number of inflectional forms validated with the YCOE and the number of verbs validated with *Freya*. Quantitatively, the comparison with the YCOE is proven more effective since it validates more forms than the comparison with *Freya*. However, the sixth row presents a total of 228 forms initially lemmatised as weak verbs that actually correspond to other categories or classes of verbs which are identified and discarded from the analysis thanks to the information provided attested in *Freya*. Finally, the seventh row includes the number of lemmatised I-Y inflectional forms per class that are likely to be in fact verbs from the weak class but which are still pending for validation.

Once the general quantification of the results is carried out, a more specific discussion of the analysis of each class proceeds. The discussion of the results that the lemmatisation procedure produces on the first group of weak verbs starts this part. As seen above in Table 2, the initial list of the class 1 weak verbs includes 615 lemmas from the letters I-Y and the final list of this group adds 371 verbs to the inventory. This update is carried out with the assignment of the subclass to the group of verbs simply classified as ‘weak’ that is included in *Nerthus*. The 371 I-Y verbs classified as class 1 weak verbs and, therefore, added to the reference list of lemmas are the following:

*geindēpan, gelengan, gelīsian, gemanōwārian, gemāedan, gemēdrian, gemōtan, genettian, genōgian, geondstrēdan, geōnettan, georwyrōdan, gerāeptan, gerennan, gerestan, gerȳpan, gescānan, gescȳgean, gescyldan, gescȳrdan, gesinigan, gesmyltan, gestellan, gestēpan, gestrician, gestrȳdan, geswīcnan, gesyflan, getēagan, getelgan, getillan, getwāfan, getyrfan, geðēodlācan, geðrīstigan, geðrȳn, geðylman,*



geunmihtan, gewēn, gewesan, gewieldan, gewiterian, gewīxlan, gewyrðan, iarwan, ierfian, iergan, ierman, īewan, indīpan, inlīxan, intrepettan, lāelan, lāellan, lāenan, lēaslīcettan, leccan, lengan, leppan, lettan, līcettan, līefan, līghan, līman, linian, līxan, līðoran, lyffettan, lygnian, lystan, mæðlan, mægwlitian, mēanan, mēatan, mēdian, meldan, mēsan, mētan, micellan, mieltan, miscian, miscrōcettan, missan, mistīdan, mistran, mistrīwan, mittan, moetan, myntan, myrðran, myscan, nāegan, næglian, nāetan, nebbian, nēomian, niccan, nierwan, nistan, nistlan, nīðan, oferflēdan, oferglēsan, oferhīeran, oferhigian, oferhrægan, oferhrēfan, oferhreran, oferwintran, ofhæccan, ofhīeran, oflystan, oftyrfan, ofðāenan, ofðryscan, ofðryscan, ofðyrstan, onblæstan, onbyrgan, ondrencan, onēgan, onemndrōwigan, ōnettān, ongierwan, onhrēran, onhupian, onīwan, onōrettan, onrāesan, onrettan, onscægan, onscendan, onsēcan, onsnāesan, onspreccan, onstēpan, ontrēowan, ontryman, ondēowigan, ondryccan, ondyncan, onwegāfirran, orrettan, otrīewan, ōðian, oðlengan, pæððan, plættan, plicettan, plihtan, plyccan, potian, prēdician, pȳcan, pyngan, pyrtan, rārian, ræfnan, rāpan, ræpsan, ræscan, ræscettan, rāeswan, reahtigan, rēcan, rempan, reordan, repsan, restan, rīcettan, rihtan, ryderian, rȳman, salletan, salwian, sārettan, sēlan, scægan, scēanan, sceccan, scendan, scēon, scerran, scierpan, sciftan, scofettan, scrallettan, scremman, scrēpan, scriccettan, scyhtan, scȳn, scyrdan, scyrtan, sehtlian, sēman, seohhian, sēpan, setlan, sibban, sīeman, sigian, slæhtan, slāetan, slecgettān, slēfan, slīcian, sliðan, smæccan, smēorcan, smēðan, smīcan, smyllan, snāedan, snāesan, snyrian, snȳtan, snytrian, spatān, spætilan, spelcan, spigettan, spircan, spīwian, splātān, sporettan, spornettan, sprangettān, spyrgan, spyrran, stacan, stagan, stammētan, steallian, stefnettān, stēpan, stēran, stiellan, stillan, stōwigan, striēnan, stripligan, strȳndan, stunian, stȳlan, styrtan, swāefan, swāeran, swearcan, swefian, swemman, swētan, swillan, swirman, swolgettān, sworian, sȳcan, syltan, symblan, tāecnan, tæflan, tælan, tæppian, tētan, teldian, tellan, temesian, tengān, tennan, teofenian, tīdan, tīdrian, tīegan, tīeman, tīhtan, tīnnan, tīntrian, tīrgan, tōclāefan, tōgāenan, togettān, tōhnescan, tōmældan, tōscēanan, tōscearian, tōscendan, tōslāefan, tōtwāeman, tōðēnian, towettān, tremman, trēowan, treppan, twāeman, twengan, twēogan, twīgan, twihycgan, twisehtan, tȳnan, tȳran, tȳrgan, tyrwan, tȳtan, underwriðan, ungewlitigian, ungiēwan, unhierwan, unrētan, unrihtāeman, unscennan, unscōgan, uppian, ūtālāedan, ūtānȳdan, ūtroccian, ūtyrnan, wanhāelan, wāðan, wærcan, wētan, wāðan, wealcian, wecan, wēman, weorpiān, werian, wēsan, wēðan, wīdmāeran, wiernan, wifrian, wincettān, wīnian, wīðgehæftan, wīðgȳnan, wīðhæftan, wīðhergan, wīðlan, wīðstunian, wleccan, woman, wōrgan, wrāesnan, wrāedan, wreccan, wrēgan, wrigian, wroegan, wrōhtian, wyllan, wyrrgan, wyrman, wyrmsan, wȳscan, yfelmynan, ymbhlennan, ymbscūwan, ymbtrymman, ymbwīcigan, ȳstan, ȳtan.

In relation to the results of the lemmatisation of this group of verbs, the searches with the canonical endings in the first step of the research methodology allows the lemma assignment of 6,449 inflectional A-Y forms as class 1 weak verbs with a reference list of 1,954 class 1 weak lemmas. It is with the subsequent comparison with the DOE and the validation of the 89% of the lemmatised forms from the letters A-H with the assigned lemmas that the reliability of the search algorithm designed for the identification of the canonical spellings of the class 1 weak verbs is proven. Besides, the study of the initially

lemmatised forms that failed this validation task identifies the following cases that are worth mentioning.

A group of fifty-four lemmatised class 1 weak verbs in the analysis are not attested in the available online version of the dictionary: *aprysemodon*, *Adumbað*, *Ætrige*, *aferscað*, *anbryrde*, *angien*, *asmeagaþ*, *gebærnedede*, *bæte*, *basnodon*, *beceapodan*, *behofodon*, *belæddon*, *beofte*, *blyceð*, *bryrde*, *gebrydded*, *gebryrded*, *brytnie*, *Bymiað*, *byrgeð*, *cleofiað*, *cneatiende*, *costaþ*, *cursie*, *Darie*, *darige*, *gedeafien*, *dryfed*, *dunde*, *eacnode*, *fega*, *forðgelæstende*, *foreðence*, *foregelærde*, *foregelæred*, *foresendeð*, *forældon*, *forhyrde*, *forlærdest*, *forlette*, *framacyrred*, *fromawælted*, *gebeagodeð*, *gedafeniaþ*, *gylaþ*, *gehangodon*, *hopiad*, *gehrenod*, *hriþige*, *hudenige*, *hyðde*, *hyrsiende*, *hyrstað*. Therefore, these forms cannot pass the validation task simply because they are not attested in the DOE.

In addition, there are forty-five inflectional forms that according to the DOE belong to strong lemmas rather than class 1 weak lemmas: *abære*, *abærst*, *abylgþ*, *abylgð*, *Ætfuligeð*, *Ættende*, *afylþ*, *ageldað*, *agelde*, *ageldende*, *ageldenne*, *agitaþ*, *agite*, *agitenne*, *ameten*, *awyrpen*, *awyrpeþ*, *awyrpst*, *awyrpþ*, *awyrpende*, *betst*, *dryfð*, *dyfst*, *færð*, *færde*, *faereð*, *færeð*, *færede*, *faerende*, *færende*, *færenne*, *færest*, *færst*, *færþ*, *gefærde*, *gefære*, *gefæreð*, *gefærenne*, *gefærþ*, *forlytst*, *forhæle*, *forhælende*, *forloren*, *hætað*, *hætst*. The form *ameten*, for instance, is initially assigned to the class 1 weak lemma *ametan* (1) ‘to paint’ because it includes the same stem than the infinitive (*amet-*) and the canonical inflectional ending *-en*. However, this form is attested in the entry of the class V strong verb *ametan* ‘to measure’. Only a semantic analysis of the forms could discern their lemma since the morphology of the verbs makes them suitable as both weak and strong verbs.

Furthermore, fifteen forms initially lemmatised as class 1 weak verbs on the basis of their canonical endings are in fact adjectives rather than verbs: *abære*, *ablæce*, *aelde*, *Æscenne*, *astyrredne*, *awene*, *blace*, *efenlæce*, *Fægen*, *fegð*, *feren*, *forenemnedan*, *Hælie*, *hlæne*, *hluttre*. Similarly, thirty lemmatised forms are included as inflections of nouns rather than verbs in the DOE: *Æcge*, *aefne*, *Æfne*, *Æled*, *Æscen*, *bote*, *byrele*, *cierre*, *dere*, *dræfe*, *dyne*, *dypen*, *fæte*, *feðe*, *feldon*, *geferen*, *fiðere*, *fiðeren*, *forligre*, *forlore*, *gefylsten*, *gyrden*, *hæleda*, *hæten*, *herst*, *hiene*, *hienne*, *hlæste*, *hyðe*, *hyden*. The arrangement of the results by the specific type of query that allowed their lemmatisation presented in Section 4.4. in Chapter 4 shows that the representative ending *-e*, attested in the imperative forms

of class 1 weak verbs, causes the misidentification of the majority of the forms due to the fact that it is also a common inflection of nouns and adjectives in Old English.

In spite of the cases that have been just discussed, the high percentage of the A-H inflectional forms that are validated with the DOE evidences the reliability of the search algorithm of query strings designed for the identification of the canonical realisations of class 1 weak verbs. What is more, the degree of success of the canonical lemmatisations of the verbs from the letters I-Y are presumed to show an equivalent degree of precision to that of the lemmas A-H since the same search algorithm was implemented.

The feedback we obtain from the DOE does not constrain to the validation of 2,680 class 1 weak forms but also to the identification of 5,390 extra attestations of class 1 weak verbs that were not lemmatised in the previous step. Facing this number, the first thing to clarify is that such a big number of misidentified verbs was expected due to the fact that most of them represent non-canonical realisations of weak verbs, out of the scope of the first step of the research methodology. Thereby, this high number of misidentified class 1 weak verbs has a simple explanation: most of the forms in this list include non-canonical spellings of the weak class of verbs under study.

In relation to the list of class 1 weak verbs retrieved from the DOE, the following comments can be stated. The lemmas of 822 forms out of the extra group of 5,390 forms have different headword spelling than the one provided by *Nerthus*. Different headword spellings motivate different canonical lemmatisations. As for instance, the spelling of the class 1 weak lemma *ācirran* ‘to turn’ in our reference list changes to *acyrran* in the DOE. Therefore, the lemmatisation tasks in the first step target the realisations of this lemma with the stem vowel *i* rather than *y*, as in *acirred*. However, twelve extra inflectional attestations of this verb would have been lemmatised if the choice of headword spelling included *y* rather than *i* in the stem vowel of the verb: *acyrr*, *acyrran*, *acyrrde*, *acyrre*, *acyrred*, *acyrreð*, *acyrrede*, *acyrredum*, *acyrrendum*, *acyrrest*, *acyrreþ*, *acyrryde*. The 15% of the extra inflectional forms of class 1 weak verbs retrieved from the DOE are lemmatised in this dictionary with verbs that show a different headword spelling from the one attested in *Nerthus*.

Another group of the extra inflectional forms that the DOE provides is not found in the database. This issue concerns the version of the corpus upon which the index of types is built. The lemmatiser *Norna* makes use of the 2004 version of the DOEC. Since then, updates of the corpus have been implemented by the DOE whereas the index in *Norna* has remained the same. As a result, 797 inflectional forms of the extra forms retrieved

from the DOE for class 1 weak verbs are not available in the current version of the database *Norna*.

Turning to the evaluation of the results of the class 1 weak verbs from the second half of the alphabet, the following remarks need to be made. A total of 6,113 inflectional forms of class 1 weak verbs are lemmatised with lemmas from the letters I-Y. More specifically, 2,708 of these verbs are identified thanks to the application of the lemmatisation patterns generated with the purpose of identifying the non-canonical realisations of weak verbs.

In relation to the group of patterns that targets the inflectional endings of the verbs, the lemmatisation patterns with the highest rate of success are the following: -anne >>> -enne with 173 occurrences in class 1 weak verbs, -es >>> -eð with 120 occurrences, -on >>> -an with 111 matches and -te >>> -ed with 70 occurrences. Table 3 includes the number of occurrences of each set of patterns in this group regarding the identification of class 1 weak verbs from the letters I-Y.

Lemmatisation Pattern Inflectional Ending	Number of occurrences
-a >>> -an	13
-ad >>> -ed	20
-ade >>> -ede	4
-am >>> -an	1
-ande >>> -ende	3
-ane >>> -enne	7
-anne >>> -enne	173
-at >>> -að	3
-æ >>> -e	21
-æd >>> -ed	8
-æn >>> -en	15
-ænde >>> -ende	5
-æne >>> -enne	12
-æs >>> -eð; est	3
-æð >>> -eð	28
-æþ >>> -eþ	27
-dum >>> -edum	20
-dun >>> -edon	21
-dyst >>> -dest	10
-ean >>> -an	40
-eane >>> -enne	13
-eað >>> -að	37
-edo >>> -eda	9
-edon >>> -edan	12
-edun >>> -edon	4
-endae >>> -ende	2

-ene >>> -enne	21
-es >>> -eð	120
-esð >>> -est	4
-et >>> -eð	24
-id >>> -ed	4
-ide >>> -ede	4
-iga >>> -ie	3
-igað >>> -að	8
-igæð >>> -að	1
-igan >>> -an	4
-iganne >>> -ienne	1
-ige >>> -ie	20
-igeað >>> -að	1
-igean >>> -an	2
-igeð >>> -eð	2
-igendan >>> -endan	2
-igende >>> -ende	7
-igendes >>> -endes	1
-igendum >>> -endum	7
-igenne >>> -enne	4
-io >>> -ie	2
-ion >>> -ian	1
-ið >>> -eð	5
-o >>> -e	13
-on >>> -an	111
-onne >>> -enne	1
-ost >>> -ast	1
-oð >>> -að	2

-stu >>> -st	5
-te >>> -ed	60
-ton >>> -edon	38
-tum >>> -edum	10
-tun >>> -edon	8
-ud >>> -ed	6
-ude >>> -ede	1
-un >>> -en	7
-yd >>> -ed	24

-yde >>> -ede	13
-yn >>> -en	5
-ynde >>> -ende	21
-ynne >>> -enne	7
-yst >>> -est	20
-yð >>> -eð	34
-yþ >>> -eþ	2

Table 3. Number of occurrences of the lemmatisation patterns of the non-canonical inflectional endings in the first class of weak verbs I-Y.

Conversely, the most prolific lemmatisation patterns concerning the stem vowel alternations of class 1 weak verbs are -æ- >>> -e- with 142 occurrences, -i- >>> -y- attested in 141 forms and, above all, the pattern -y- >>> -ie- that allows the lemmatisation of 346 class 1 verbs. Table 4 shows the quantification of the occurrences of each lemmatisation pattern in the inventory of class 1 weak verbs from the letters I-Y.

Lemmatisation Pattern Stem Vowel	Number of occurrences
-a- >>> -æ-	23
-æ- >>> -a-	9
-æ- >>> -e-	142
-æ- >>> -ea-	13
-e- >>> -a-	2
-e- >>> -æ-	77
-e- >>> -ea-	4
-e- >>> -i-	16
-e- >>> -ie-	76
-e- >>> -y-	61
-ea- >>> -æ-	15
-ea- >>> -e-	2
-eo- >>> -e-	2
-eo- >>> -ie-	4

-eo- >>> -y-	14
-i- >>> -e-	33
-i- >>> -ie-	78
-i- >>> -y-	141
-ie- >>> -e-	3
-ie- >>> -i-	1
-ie- >>> -y-	5
-io- >>> -eo-	26
-o- >>> -a-	5
-u- >>> -eo-	11
-u- >>> -y-	20
-y- >>> -e-	93
-y- >>> -eo-	21
-y- >>> -i-	72
-y- >>> -ie-	346

Table 4. Number of occurrences of the lemmatisation patterns of the non-canonical stem vowels in the first class of weak verbs I-Y.

The rate of success of the two sets of lemmatisation patterns that have been just presented greatly differs from the number of forms lemmatised with the patterns of non-canonical verbal prefixes. With the exception of the pattern inn- >>> in- that lemmatises 138 verbs from this class, this group of patterns is the least profitable in the identification of class 1 weak verbs. Table 5 includes the number of occurrences of this set of patterns.

Lemmatisation Pattern Prefix	Number of occurrences
gi- >>> ge-	23
i- >>> ge-	9
inn- >>> in-	138
of- >>> ofer-	13
ofær- >>> ofer-	2
ofor- >>> ofer-	77
ofyr- >>> ofer-	3
twy- >>> twi-	5
vn- >>> un-	2
vnder- >>> under-	4
wyder- >>> wiðer-	1
ym- >>> ymb-	8
ymne- >>> ymb-	6

Table 5. Number of occurrences of the lemmatisation patterns of prefixes in the first class of weak verbs I-Y.

Finally, the validation of the I-Y verbs lemmatised as class 1 weak verbs with the YCOE validates 3,357 forms that are also tagged as verbs by this source. This sum corresponds to the 52% of the lemmatised I-Y forms. In addition, the feedback that we obtain from the YCOE does not constrain to the validation of the forms but also contributes to the addition of 215 extra inflectional forms of I-Y class 1 verbs. The evaluation of the extra forms retrieved from the YCOE clarifies the reasons of the misidentification of these verbs with the tasks of the research methodology.

There are three possible reasons. First of all, some of these verbs are affected by the gemination and simplification of their stem consonants. As for instance, *gelt* and *geletest* from the verb *gelettan* ‘to distress’ and *lerrenne* from the lemma *læran* ‘to teach’. In this group, we find the following inflectional forms: *gelet*, *geletest*, *geseleð*, *geseted*, *getrifuladre*, *laðet*, *lerrenne*, *licet*, *licetende*, *selð*, *sele*, *selest*, *geteled*, *geteleð*, *getelest*, *weceð*.

Secondly, the inflectional class assigned to the verb by the secondary sources sometimes does not coincide with the one provided in *Nerthus*. As for instance, the following set of inflectional forms are tagged as verbs in the YCOE and included in *Freya* as forms of the class 1 weak lemma *oferswiðan* ‘to overcome’: *oferswiðde*, *oferswiðdest*, *oferswiðed*, *oferswiðeð*, *oferswiðedne*, *oferswiþde*, *oferswiþdest*, *oferswiþed*, *oferswiþede*, *oferswyð*, *oforswiþde*, *oforswiþed*, *oferswyðed*, *oferswyðeð*, *oferþeaht*, *oforþeaht*. However, this lemma is not included in the reference lists of weak verbs because, according to the information provided by *Nerthus*, this lemma belongs to the

group of weak verbs with strong forms, not included in the scope of this analysis. Additionally, the inflectional forms included in *Freya* for the lemma *lēoran* ‘to depart’ *hleorde*, *hleorende*, *leorde*, *leordon*, *leoreð* are also discarded from the analysis due to the same reason, the lemma is classified as a weak verb with strong forms in *Nerthus* rather than a class 1 weak verb.

Similarly, the forms *onfand*, *onfindeð*, *onfunde*, *onfundne* and *onfundon* tagged in the YCOE as verbs and included in the entry of the class 1 weak lemma *onfindan* ‘to find out’ in *Freya* are also discarded from the analysis because, as evidenced in *Nerthus*, this lemma belongs to the group of strong verb with weak forms, out of the scope of this analysis. The lemma *rædan* ‘to advise’ and their inflectional forms *ræd*, *rædan*, *ræde*, *rædenne*, *reden* are equally not included in the analysis due to the same reason.

The study of the rest of the extra verbs retrieved from the YCOE evidences that their spellings cannot be predicted with the available lemmatisation patterns for weak verbs. As for instance, the cases of *geneolecte* of the lemma *nēalæcan* and *talde* of the lemma *tellan* serve to exemplify this issue where there is not a predictable pattern of spelling alternation. What is more, some of them are included in the Old English grammars as irregular weak verbs, which would explain their spellings. What follows is the classification of the extra inflectional forms retrieved from the YCOE that *Freya* proposes as class 1 weak verbs whose spellings cannot be predicted with the lemmatisation patterns since they include unexpected consonant and vowel combinations:

**geican:** *geihte*, *geiht*; **gelyfan:** *geleafað*, *geleafað*, *geleafan*, *geleafaþ*, *geleafde*, *geleafdon*, *geleafe*, *geleafen*, *Geleafst*; **geræcean:** *geræht*, *geræhte*; **gesēcan:** *gesohton*; **gesendan:** *geseh*; **geswencan:** *geswenctan*; **getæcan:** *getæht*; **geþencan:** *geðohtest*; **geþyncan:** *geðuht*; **geþyncan:** *geðuhte*; **geþyncan:** *geþuhte*; **gewiēcan:** *gewæht*, *gewæhte*; **gewyrcean:** *gewart*, *gewart*, *gewartne*, *gewarton*, *gewartra*, *gewartan*, *iwort*; **tewan:** *eawde*, *eawed*, *eawed*, *eawian*, *eowað*, *eowdon*, *eoweð*, *eowian*, *eowie*, *geeawe*, *geeowad*, *geeowað*, *geeowian*; **læccan:** *geleht*; **lædan:** *gelæt*, *geledest*, *læddan*, *lætt*; **leccan:** *geleht*; **leccan:** *lægde*, *lægdon*, *lede*, *ledon*, *lægde*, *lægdon*, *lede*, *ledon*, *legð*, *legde*, *legdon*, *legdun*, *Lege*, *legeð*, *legst*, *lyhst*; **lyfan:** *geleafan*; **mēnan:** *mende*; **mengan:** *gemængc*, *gemængce*, *mænc*, *mæncgan*; **nēalæcan:** *genealæhð*, *genealæht*, *geneolecte*; **nerian:** *nergende*; **ofōryccan:** *ofprihte*; **oferflēdan:** *oferflet*; **oferwyrcean:** *oferworhte*, *ofgeafun*; **onsendan:** *onsent*; **ontynan:** *untyn*, *untynde*, *untynede*, *untynst*; **reccan:** *gereht*, *gerehte*, *gerehtes*, *gerehtne*, *gereht*, *gerehte*, *gerehtest*, *gerehton*, *ræahte*; **scyldan:** *gescylt*, *sceldun*; **sycan:** *gesoht*, *gesohtan*, *gesohte*, *gesohtun*; **sellan:** *gesealdest*, *gesealdne*, *gesealdon*, *siollanne*, *syleð*; **sendan:** *gesyht*, *gesyxt*, *seod*, *sent*; **settan:** *iset*; **tæcan:** *getæhte*, *getæhtesð*, *getæhton*, *getehte*, *tæhð*, *tæst*, *tehte*, *tehtest*; **tellan:** *getald*, *talde*; **þeccan:** *þeahte*; **yppan:** *geypt*; **ymsellan:** *embsealdon*, *embselep*,

*ymbسالde, ymbسالdon, ymbسالd, ymbسالde; wyrان: gewercað, gewordte, geworhtan, gewortest; wyllan: wel, wyl; weccan: wehte, wege.*

After the validation with the YCOE, the remaining 45% of the lemmatised I-Y forms that are not tagged in the YCOE are looked up in *Freya*. This task results in the validation of 209 forms as class 1 weak verbs and the 95 discards presented and classified in Section 4. 6. in Chapter 4.

The comparison with *Freya* evidences the following: there are 4,854 forms lemmatised as class 1 weak verbs in this analysis that are not included in this database of indexation of secondary sources. More specifically, 2,046 forms of these extra forms correspond to weak lemmas of the first class between the letters I-Y. In the list below, the class 1 lemma is highlighted in bold followed the inflectional forms lemmatised that are not included in *Freya*:

**gelæcan:** *gelæcð; gelengan:* *gelencged, gelengað, gelengan, gelengde, gelenge, gelenge, gelengen;*  
**geliefan:** *gelefanne, geliefað, geliefan, geliefanne, geliefð, geliefde, geliefdon, geliefen, gelyfdre, gelyfedan, gelyfen, gelyfen, gelyfende, gelyfende, gelyfenne, gelyfo, gelyft; gelisian:* *gelisian; gemædan:* *gemað;*  
**gemanðwærian:** *gemonðwærige; gemædrian:* *gemedren; gemetlæcan:* *gemetlæcað; genæman:* *genæmde, genæmde, genamedan; genettian:* *genætte; gengan:* *gengað, gengdon; geondfēran:* *geondferdon, geondferende; geondhyrdan:* *geondhyrded; geondleccan:* *geonlicte; geondlīhtan:* *geondlyhte; geondsēcan:* *geondseceð, geondsote, gindsecð; geondsendan:* *eondsend, geondsended;*  
**geondstrēdan:** *geondstred; georwēnan:* *georwenan, georwende, georwened, georwenedre, georwenen;*  
**gepyndan:** *gepynd, gepyndan; geræcan:* *geræccan, geræcð, geræcean, geræceanne; gerestan:* *gereston, gereston; gescyldan:* *gescildanne, gescildaþ, gescyldest, gescyldon; gescýrdan:* *gescyrdd, gescyrddon;*  
**gesēdan:** *gesædan; gesinigan:* *gesenige; gesmyltan:* *gesmylte, gesmylteþ; gestællan:* *gestællan;*  
**gestefnan:** *gestefnde; geswīcnan:* *geswīncað; gētan:* *geten, getton; getillan:* *getill, getillan; getwæfan:* *getwæfan;*  
**getyrfan:** *getyrfed; geunstillan:* *geunstill; gewieldan:* *gewildan, gewildon, gewyld, gewyld, gewyld, gewyldað, gewyldað, gewyldan, gewyldaþ, gewyldeð, gewyldeþ; gewieldan:* *gewilde;*  
**gewistlæcan:** *gewistlæcan; gewyrðan:* *gewierden, gewyrðene; gewyrðan:* *gewyrðod; giernan:* *giernð, gierned; tecan:* *geieced, Iec, iecað, iecan, iece, iecæð, ycð, yce, ycp; ieldan:* *ieldende, yldan, ylde, ylde, yldende; ierfian:* *yrfan; ierman:* *ierman, yrmdon; tewan:* *Ywað, ywað, Ywaþ, geiewde, geiewde, iewde, iewe; ināsendan:* *inasendan; inbreggan:* *inbringan, inbringst; infēran:* *inferde; ingecīgan:* *ingeciged;*  
**inhētan:** *inhæted; inlædan:* *inlædon, innlædde; insendan:* *insendan; insettan:* *insettan, insette; lāðettan:* *laðettan, laðette, laðette, laðetton; læccan:* *gelæccan, gelæccan, gelæcce, gelæccan, gelæccen, gelæhta, gelæhtan, gelæhtest, ilæht, læccað; lædan:* *gelædað, gelædað, gelæddan, gelæddan, gelæddan, gelædden, gelæddum, gelædede, gelædedre, gelæden, gelæden, gelædende, gelædendum, gelædendum, gelædest, gelædest, gelædst, gelædt, gelæfdon, geleadan, geleadde, læden, læden, leaddon, gelead; læfan:* *gelæfað, gelæfaþ, gelæfde, gelæfed, gelæfed, gelæfeþ, ilæfed, læfan, læfanne, læfe, læfe, læfedum, læfen, læfyd;*



**lænan:** gelæned, gelændon, læn, lænað, lænaþ, lænende; **læran:** gelærað, gelærdest, gelærdon, gelæreda, gelæredne, gelæredre, gelæredum, gelærest, lærden, læren, læren, lærest, læron, læron; **læstan:** gelæstest, læste, læste, læste, læsten, læston, læstton, leste, lest; **læðan:** læðð, læðþ, læþað; **læwan:** læweð; **læsettan:** leasetende, leasettað; **leccan:** gelehte, lehtan; **leccan:** geleccð, geleccan, leccgæn, leccanne, leccge, leccgeað, leccgean, leccgende, leccgende, leccgean, leccgon, licganne; **lengan:** lengdon; **lettan:** gelett, gelett, gelettan, geletted, geletten, geletton, geletton, gelettum, letað, lettan, letton; **licettan:** geliccetað, geliccette, geliccettan, gelicetten, liccetan, liccetende, liccettan, liccette, licett, licettan, licettanne, licetton, licittan; **liefan:** liefde, ilyfað, lefed, lyfast; **liefan:** lifianne, lyfe, lyfe, lyfedan, lyfie, lyfon; **lisan:** lysð, lysen; **liffæstan:** geliffæstað, geliffæsteþ, gelyffæste, gelyffæste, liffæstan, liffæste, liffæstenda; **lihtan:** gelihtan, gelihteþ, gelihton, gelyht, gelyhte, lihtað, lihtæn, lihtan, lihtaþ, lihtendre, lihtendre, Lihton, lyhtaþ, lyhtende; **lixan:** lixende, lixende; **lōmlæcan:** gelōmlæcað, gelōmlæcan, gelōmlæcende; **lyffettan:** lyffetende, lyffetendra, lyffetendra, lyffetendra, lyffetendra, lyffettan, Lyffetyndra, Lyffetyndra; **lygnian:** gelignod, gelignode; **lyman:** lymde; **lystan:** geliste, geliste, gelyst, lyston; **lyðran:** lyðre; **mælan:** gemæled; **mænan:** gemænað, gemænde, mænende, mænest, mænon; **mænan:** gemændum, gemændum; **mæran:** mæran; **mæstan:** mæstað, mæste; **mætan:** gamaetan, gamaetton, gamaetton, mætte; **mæðlan:** mæðlan; **mæðian:** gemeddest, median; **meldan:** meldan; **mengan:** gemængan, gemængde, gemængde, gemængede, gemængedum, gemængeþ, gemencgeað, gemencgenne, gemengced, gemengcede, gemengcgede, gemengd, gemengð, Gemengdon, gemengdum, gemenge, gemengede, gemengede, gemengedne, gemengedre, gemengedu, mænge, mencgan, mengað, mengde, mēngenne; **merian:** merð, mierð, mierde; **mēsan:** mesan; **mētan:** gemetende, gemeteþ, metanne, metende, gemett, gemett, metane, metten; **mieltan:** mylt, mylt, myltan, mylte; **mierran:** mierre, myrre; **miscian:** miscian; **miscwēman:** miscwemdon; **misendebyrdan:** misendebirde; **misfēran:** misferde; **mislæran:** mislæran; **misræcan:** misræce, misræceð; **mistæcan:** mistæcað; **mistūdan:** mistide; **mistihtan:** mistihtaþ, mistihtest, mistihton; **miswendan:** miswende, miswendon, miswent, miswent; **mīttan:** gemitte, gemitte, gemitton, gemitton, mitte; **mōðigan:** modgenne, modigan, modigan, modige, modigeanne, modiggan; **mundbyrdan:** mundbyrde, mundbyrden; **myntan:** gemynte, gemynte, gemyntest, gemynton, mynted; **nægan:** genægdan; **næglian:** genægledon, genæglian, genæglod; **nætan:** næted, nætt, nætte; **nēalæcan:** genealæceð, genealæcþ, genealecað, neahlæhton, nealæcan, nealæceð, nealæcen, nealæcendan, nealæcende, nealæcendum, nealæcendum, nealæhtan, nealecan, nealecte, nealecton, nealehton, nehlæcende, neolecan; **nebbian:** nebbað; **nemnan:** genæmnan, genæmned, genæmnede, genamnan, genemað, genemd, genemdon, genemdum, genemnan, genemnde, genemne, genemnedan, genemnedne, genemnest, inemnæd, inemned, næmned, næmnedð, næmnende, nemnan, nemdan, nemdun, nemnen, nemnen, nemnenne, nemnon; **nēomian:** geneomaþ, neomende, neomegende; **nerian:** generast, genereþ, generian, generienne, generigan, generod, nerian; **nēðan:** geneðan, geneþde, geneþeð, nedan, neddon, neðdon, neðende, neþan, neþdon, neþeþ, nyd, nydan, nyþde; **niccan:** nicendum, nicendum; **nīedan:** genedd, geneðon, genieded, neded, neðeð, nedest, nidað, niðað, nieddon, niede, nydanne, nyde, nydendre, nydendre, nydeþ; **nierwan:** genierwed, nerwdon; **nistan:** nystan, nysten, nysten; **nīstan:** niste, niston; **nīðan:** niþað, niþendre, niþendre; **nīðnæman:** nyðnæme; **ofādryan:** ofadrygde; **ofercīdan:** ofercidd, ofercidde; **oferðeccan:** oferðeht, oferþece, oferþeceð, oferþeht; **oferdrencan:** oferdrencað, oferdrencanne, oferdrencð, oferdrencton; **oferfēran:** oferferan, oferferdon, oferferest, ofoferde; **oferflēdan:** oferflede; **oferfylgan:** oferfylgð, oferfylgde, oferfylge, oferfylgeað;

**oferfyllan:** oferfyllde; **ofergāgan:** ofergægð, ofergæge, ofergægendne, ofergægendne; **ofergesettan:** ofergeseted, ofergesettan, ofergesettan, ofergesettan, ofergesette, ofergesett; **ofergīman:** ofergimde, ofergyme; **ofergyldan:** ofergilldan, ofergyldað, ofergyldan; **oferhergan:** oferhergedan, oferhergede, oferhergedon; **oferhīeran:** oferhierde, oferhierdon, oferhirde, oferhyrde; **oferhigian:** oferhigð, oferhigian; **oferhlæstan:** oferhlæstan, oferhlæstan, oferhlæston; **oferhrēfan:** oferhref; **oferlecgan:** oferlecge, oferlege; **ofersettan:** oferseted, ofersettan; **ofersprēdan:** ofersprædde; **oferstēlan:** ofærstælest, oferstælan, oferstæled; **oferstēlan:** oferstæle; **oferwillan:** oferwylle; **oferwlencan:** oferwlenced; **oferwyrcean:** oferwyrcean; **ofestān:** ofestton; **offēran:** offerde; **offyllan:** offyllan, offyllþ; **ofhyrian:** ofhyrde, ofhyrede; **oflystan:** oflyst, oflyste, oflysted; **ofsendan:** ofsænde, ofsendan, ofsennde; **ofsettan:** ofsættum, ofseted, ofsettað; **ofireddan:** oftræd, oftrædan, oftredan, ofiredd; **ofyrfan:** oftyrfdon; **ofōēnan:** ofbænde, ofbænde; **ofōencan:** ofðence, ofþincan; **ofōryccan:** ofðriccað, ofðrycð, ofþryccende; **ofōryscan:** ofðryscadð, ofðrysce, ofðrysceadð; **ofōyncan:** ofðince, ofðyncð, ofðynce, ofþyncan, ofþynce, ofþyncendum, ofþyncendum; **ofōyrstan:** ofþyrste, ofþyrsted; **ōleccan:** olæcan, olæccan, olæce, olæcende, olæcon, olæhte, olæhton, olecan, oleccanne, oleccende, olecende, olicce, oliccende; **onēlan:** onæl, onælað, onælan, onældest, onældon, onæle, onæle, onælede, onælede, onælen, onælenne, onælst, onælþ; **onāsettan:** onasettan, onasette, onasettum; **onbærnan:** onbærnan, onbærndest, onbærndon, onbærne, onbærne, onbærne, onbærnedne, onbærnedum, onbærnende, onbærnenne; **onbestēlan:** onbestæled; **onbīgan:** onbigde, onbigdum; **onbryrdan:** onbryrd, onbryrd, onbryrd, onbryrdan; **onbyrgan:** onbyrgdon, onbyrge, onbyrgede, onbergde, onbergean, onbirigde, onbirigdon, onbirigdon, onbirige, onbyrð, onbyriað, onbyrian, onbyrigað, onbyrigð, onbyrigden, onbyrigdon, onbyrige, onbyriged, onbyrigenne; **oncennan:** oncennan; **oncierran:** oncierran, oncierrad, oncirran, oncyrrer, oncyrrer, oncyrrer, oncyrrer; **onieran:** onierad; **ōnettān:** onetten, onettendan, onettendan, onettende, onettest, onetton; **onfæstan:** onfæste; **ongenēman:** ongeneman; **ongierwan:** ongerwed, ongyrwed; **ongyrdan:** ongyrde; **onhētān:** onhæt, onhætton; **onhētān:** onhate; **onhioldan:** onheldon, onheldon, onhielde, onhylded, onhyldende, onhyldon; **onhrēran:** onhrere; **onhupian:** onhupað; **onhwerfan:** onhwyrfan; **onhyrian:** onhyrede, Onhyrede, onhyrest, onhyrien, onhyrigað, onhyrgan, onhyrgan, onhyrigað, onhyriged, onhyrigean, onhyrigen, onhyrigende; **onhyrian:** onhyrgan; **onhyscan:** onhiscað, onhiscað; **onlæccan:** onlehted; **onlāēnan:** onlæne, onlæne; **onlīesān:** onliesanne, onlysan, onlyseþ, onlyst; **onlīgan:** onlegde, onlegst; **onlīhtān:** onlihtan, onlihtende, onlihtest, onlihtest, onlihtst, onlyhtan, onlyhted, onlyhted, onlyhted; **onrāēsan:** onræse; **onsāēgan:** onsægd, onsæge, onsæge, onsæge; **onscendan:** onscynded; **onsēcan:** onsecgan, onsecgað, onsecge, onsecged; **onsendan:** onsænd, onsændað, onsænde, onsænde, onsænded, onsænded, onsændedre, onsændon, onsændedre, onsendon; **onsettan:** onseted, onsette, onsette, onsettende, onsetttest, onsett; **onspētān:** onspæt; **onstāēlan:** onstælað, onstælað, onstæle, onstældon, onstæled; **onstellan:** onstellen; **onstīran:** onstere; **onstīran:** onstryede, onstryedne, onstryedon, onstryedum; **ontendan:** ontænde, ontænde, ontendað, ontendan, ontendan, ontended, ontendes, ontendon, ontendon, ontendt, ontende, ontinde; **ontimbran:** ontimbredum, ontimbrende; **ontīdran:** ontydre; **ontyhtān:** ontiht, ontihted, ontyhte; **ontīnan:** ontyndum, ontyndum, ontynen, ontynende, ontynende, ontynenne, ontynon; **onðryccan:** onþricced; **onwāēcan:** onwæced; **onwendan:** onwænde, onwænde, onwænded, onwendanne, onwenden, onwendende; **onīwan:** onywan, onywed; **oðcyrran:** oðcyrrad; **oðferian:** oðferede; **oðhīdan:** oðhydan; **oðīewan:** oðiewde, oðiewe, oðywed, oðywed; **oðīewān:** oðywden, oþiewed, oþywe, oþywed; **oðstillan:** oðstilled;

**oðswīgan:** oðswigde; **pācan:** pācan, pācen; **plætтан:** plætton; **plihtan:** plihte, plihton; **prēdician:** prediciende, predigienne; **prician:** priciað, prician; **pyngan:** pyngge; **pýtan:** pyttedan; **rācan:** rācan, rāccanne, rācð, rācean, rācedð; **rāfnan:** rāfne, rāfnede, rāfnende; **rāþan:** rāþte; **rāran:** rārað, rāranne, rārest, rāreþ, rārst; **rāsan:** gerāse, gerāsdon, gerāseð, rāsað, rāsan, rāseð, rāse, rāsende, rāsendes, rāsendes; **rāswan:** rāswað, rāsewe; **rārian:** raredon, rariendre, rariendre, rarigende; **rāsettan:** rasettan, rasetteð; **recan:** gerāc, gerācen, gerācon, recen, recest, gerecenne, rec, recenne, gerecean, rycþ; **reccan:** gereccað, gereccedð, recceað, recceþ, gereccan, gereccen, reccanne, reccan, rohten; **rempan:** rempende; **reordan:** gereorden, gereordon, reordan, reordian; **reordan:** gereordian, gereordian; **restan:** rāstedð, rāstene, restæð, restat, restendra, restendra, restene, restenne, restet, restun; **rētan:** gereted, retað, retan, retanne; **rihtan:** gerihtað, gerihtað, gerihtan, gerihted, rihsað, rihtað, rihtan, rihtanne, rihtende, rihtene, rihtenne, rihton; **rihtlācan:** Gerihtlācað, gerihtlācað, gerihtlācan, gerihtlācan, gerihtlācð, gerihtlācean, gerihtlācean, gerihtlācende, gerihtlāhte, gerihtlāhte, gerihtlāhton; **rīman:** gerimanne, gerimdan, gerime, gerime, rīman, rīndon, rīmen, rīmende; **rīman:** gerymað, geryman, gerymð, rym, rymann, rymann, rymð, rymen; **sāmwyrcan:** samwyrce; **sārettan:** sarette; **sāegan:** gesāegdon, gesāegene, sāegan, sāegan, sāegaþ, sāegað, sāegeanne, Sāegæ, sāege, sāege; **sāelan:** gesāelan, sāelan, Sāele, sāele, sāeldon, sāeldun; **sāegan:** sāeganne; **scānan:** scānan; **sceccan:** scegdon; **scencan:** scencð; **scendan:** scendan, scende; **scieldan:** scieldan, scieldan, scildeþ, scyldeð, scyldeþ, scyldon, scyldon; **scierpan:** gescirpan, scirpe, scyrpan, scyrped, scyrpen, scyrpte, scyrpton; **sciftan:** scyftan, scyftan, scyfte; **scīran:** gescired, sciran, scirð, sciren; **scofettan:** scofett; **scrallettan:** scralletan; **scremman:** scremme; **screncan:** screncð, screncen; **scrēpan:** screp; **scrýdan:** gescridan, gescridde, gescrydd, gescrydd, gescrydde, gescrydde, gescrydde, gescryddest, gescryddne, gescryddon, gescryde, gescryde, scryd, scryde, scrydenne, scrydon, scrydun; **scýn:** scynan, scynende, scynendum, scynendum; **scyndan:** gescyndest, scyndan, scyndest, scyndon; **scyrðan:** scyrð; **scyrðan:** scyrðan, scyrde, scyrde; **scyrtan:** gescyrtað; **seglan:** seglgenne, seglydan; **sellan:** gesellað, sellendan, sellendan, sillað, sillað, sillan, sillaþ, sillenne, sillon, syllð, sylleð, syllen, syllen, syllende, syllende, syllende, syllendra, syllendra, syllene, syllest, sylleþ; **sellan:** syllendum, syllendum; **sēman:** gesemed, Semað, semaþ, semdon; **sencan:** gesenced, sencte; **sendan:** gesendest, sændað, sændað, sænded, sændedð, sændedð, sænden, sænden, sænden, sændedþ, sændon, sændon, sænte, sendanne, sendyst; **sēowan:** geseow, seowe, seowe, geseowe; **setlan:** setlaþ, setlian; **settan:** gesettaþ, gesetten, gesettende, gesettenne, gesette, gesettum, sætta, sættan, setan, setest, settæn, settanne, settenne; **sēðan:** geseðað, geseðde, geseðde, geseðendum, geseðendum, seðað, seðde, seðende, seþende; **sierwan:** serwað, syrwd, sierwan, sierwende, sirwde, syrwan, syrwd, syrwdon, syrwe, syrwd; **siftan:** syft, syftan; **sigian:** gesigaþ, sigan, sigendne, sig, sigendam, sigendam; **slātan:** slætte; **sleccan:** slæce; **sleccettan:** sleccete; **slīcian:** slicð; **slīðan:** slidan; **slýpan:** slepun; **smēðan:** gesmeð, gesmeðde, gesmeþed, smeðe, smeþe, gesmeþe, smeðað, smeþað; **smīcan:** smice; **smierwan:** smerwan, smerwan, smerwanne, smerwe, smirwanne, smierewað, smire, smire, smierwan, smirian, smyra, smyrað, smyreddest, smyredon, smyrest; **snādan:** gesnæd, snædde, snæde; **snryan:** Snyredon; **snýtan:** snyte; **spātan:** spæt, spætan, spæten, spætað, spætenne; **spēðan:** gesped, spedde; **spelcan:** spilcte, spylce; **spendan:** spende, spendon; **spigettan:** spigettan, spigette; **spildan:** spilde, spilde; **spircan:** spircendum, spircendum; **spittan:** spittan; **spiwian:** spiwað, spiwanne, spiweþ; **sprengan:** gesprengcgende, gesprengcgende, gesprengedne, gesprengedne, sprengce, sprengcgende, spreng, sprengc, sprengcde, sprengdest, sprengce;

**spryttan:** sprittende, sprytan, spryttanne, sprytte, Sprytte, spryttendum, spryttendum, sprytt; **spyrian:** gespyrreð, spyrað, spyrian, spyrian, spyrgan, spyrganne, spyrigende; **spyrnan:** spyrnð, spyrneð; **stælan:** gestæle, stælan, staledon; **stēnan:** gestæned, stænan, stænde, stænde, stændon, stæned, stænenan, stænenra, stænenra, stænennum, stænennum, stænenne; **steallian:** stelde; **stefnan:** stefnde, stefnede; **stellan:** gestelled, gestylled, gestylleð, stelan, steleð, stelenne; **stēpan:** steppan, steppende; **stēran:** steore, steorendum, steorendum, steran, sterde, stere; **stīeman:** stymende; **stīeran:** stirde, stirende, styrð, styrdon, styrende, styrenne, gestieran, gestierð, gestierde, gestiered, steorde, stierð, stierde, stiere, stiereð, styrene, styrgan, styrgendne, styrgendne, styron, styrst; **stihtan:** gestihtedon, stihtendum, stihtendum; **stillan:** gestillde, gestille, gestille, stillan, stillanne, stille; **streccan:** strecce, streccende, strece, strecest, strehton; **strīenan:** gestryndon, gestrynede, gestrynenne, gestrynon, gestrynst, gestrynyd, streonan, streonan, streonde, streonedon, strienan, strienð, striendon, strienen; **stryndan:** strindon, stryndan, strynde, stryndest, stryndon; **stylan:** gestylde, stylð, stylde, styled, styllan; **swæfan:** swæfun, swefan; **swētan:** geswætte, swæt, swæte, swæte, swæte, swæte, swætton; **swebban:** swebban; **swefian:** geswefedum, swefeþ; **swēgan:** swegð, swegde, swegdon, swege, swegen, swegendan, swegendan, swegendan, swegendum, swegendum; **swencan:** gesuenced, geswænced, geswænced, geswænceð, geswencean, geswencean, geswencedan, geswencedan, geswencedum, geswencendra, geswencendra, geswencendra, geswencenne, geswenceþ, iswenged, swæncan, swænceð, swæncende, swæncenne, swænceþ, swæncgte, swæncte, swencan, swenceað, swencean, swenceanne, swencenne, swencst, geswenc, geswencð; **swētan:** geswetton, swetan, swete, swetedon, swet; **swillan:** swile, swillanne, swillan, swille; **swolgettān:** swolgettān; **swōrettan:** sworette, sworette; **sworian:** sworan; **syltan:** selte, syltað, sylton; **symlan:** symbledon; **tæcan:** tæcenne, tæceað, tæcean, tæcean, tæcende, tæcende, tæcendne, tæcendne, tæcet, tæhta, tæhtan; **tælan:** getæled, tæl, tæl, tælanne, tælð, tælen, tælendne, tælendne, tælenne, tælige, tælon, teleð, teledon, teleþ; **tæsan:** getæsed, getæse; **tætan:** tætaþ; **tellan:** getellað, telleð, tellen, tellenne, getellan, tellen, tellanne; **tengan:** getenge, tengde, Teng, tengde, tengden, tengdon; **tennan:** tennaþ; **tīdan:** getidde; **tīegan:** getieged, getigað, getigað, getigde, getiged, getiged, getigeda, getigede, getigede, getigedne, getiggede; **tīeman:** tyman, tyndon, tyme; **tīhtan:** getihtað, getihted, getihten, tihtað, tihtað, getihton, getihton, tihst, tihtan, tihtst; **tīmbran:** getimbran, getimbre, getimbre, getimbredan, getimbrenne, getymbred, getymbrede, timbranne, timbredon, timbrenne, timbre, timbredan; **tīnnan:** tinned; **tīntrian:** tintrade, tintredon; **tīrgan:** getirigde; **tōbrædan:** tobrædaþ, tobrædd, tobræddum, tobrædeþ; **tōbrýsan:** tobrysð, tobrysde, tobrysdon, tobrysed, tobryse, tobryse; **tōbrýtan:** tobryte, tobryte, tobryton, tobrytt, tobrytt, tobrytte, tobrytte, tobrytte, tobrytttest; **tōcnyssan:** tocnysede; **tōcwýsan:** tocwysað, tocwysan, tocwysde, tocwysdon, tocwysde, tocwysed, tocwysed, tocwysed, tocwysedan, tocwysede, tocwysede, tocwysan, tocwyst; **tōcyrran:** tocerreð; **tōdælan:** todældum, todælende, todælende, todælst, todælon; **tōdræfan:** todræfað, todræfan, todræfde, todræfdon, todræfe, todræfe, todræfed, todræfed, todræfede, todræfede; **tōdwæscan:** todwæscete; **tōfēran:** tofered, tofered, tofered; **tōferian:** toferode; **tōgeīecan:** togeiecte; **tōgesettan:** togeset, togesette, togesetton; **tōgesettan:** togesett; **togettān:** togetteþ; **tōgeðeodan:** togeðeodan, togeðeodan, togeþeodan, togeþeodan; **tōhælan:** tohælen; **tōhnescan:** tohnesced; **tōtecan:** toycte; **tōlýsan:** tolesen, Tolysað, tolysað, tolysan, tolyse, tolysdum, tolysed, tolysed, tolyseð, tolysendra, tolysendra, tolyseþ; **tōnemnan:** tonemne, tonymað, tonymað; **tornwyrðan:** tornwyrðon; **tōscælan:** toscæleð; **tōscænan:** toscæned, toscæne; **tōsēðan:** toseðan; **tōsettān:** tosette; **tōslæfan:**

*toslæfdon; tōsnædan: tosnædod; tōsprædan: tospræd; tōstencan: tostencð, tostencean, tostencge, tostenctan; tōtwæman: totwæman, totwæman, totwæmaþ, totwæmð, totwæmde, totwæmde, totwæme, totwæmede, totweman; tōwendan: towend, towende, towende, towende, towende, towendon; towettan: towettan; tremman: getremed, trimme, getrymdon, getrymedon, getrymedu, trymdon, trymmendre, trymmendre; trēowan: getreowde, getreowdes, getreowe, getreowende, getreowige, getreowige, getreowodan, getruwigeað, treowan, treowige, triewan, triowan, truwað, truwedon; twæman: getwæman, getwæman, getwæme, twæman; twēogan: getweogen, tweogende, tweogende, tweogende, tweonde, tweogað, tweogen, tweogiað, tweogian, tweogienne, tweonedon, tweonest, tweonigendan, tweonigendan, twynast, twynedest, twyniað, twynian, twynie, twyniende, twyniende, twynige, twynigendan, twynigendan, twynigendum, twynigendum, twynode, twynude; tȳdran: getydrød, tydrien; tyhtan: tyhtað, tyhtan, tyhtanne, tyhte, tyhte, tyhtest, tyhton; tȳnan: tyndon; tȳnan: tyn, tyn, tyn, tynendum, tynendum; tȳran: tirigde, tyrað, tyrð, tyren, tyrende, tyrende, tyrgdon; tȳrgan: getyrged; tyrnan: tyrndon; tyrwan: tyrwede, tyrwigende; uncnyttan: uncnytte, uncnytte, Vncnytte; underlecgan: underlecgan; undersēcan: undersece, underseceanne; underðencan: underðencean; underōēodan: underðeodan, underðeodd, underðeodd, underðeoddan, underðeoddan, underðeoddan, underðeoddan, underðeoddum, underðeoddum, underðeoddum, underðiedde, underðiedde, underðiedde, underðieden, underðiodan, underðioddan, underðioddan, underþed, underþeodað, underþeodað, underþeoddan, underþeoddan, underþeoddan, underþeoddan, underþeoddende, underþeoddon, underþeoddon, underþeodod, underþeodst, underþied, underþiedd, underþiedde, underþiedde, underþiodað, underþyde; underwriðan: underwriðedon, underwriþedon, underwryðian; unlfesan: unlysan, unlyse, unlyse, unlysed; unrētan: geunret, geunret, geunret, geunretan, geunrette; unrihthæman: unrihthæm, unrihthæmð, unrihthæme; unscrȳdan: unscrydan, unscryddest, unscryde; unscyttan: unscyttan; unfigan: untigað, untigan, untigð, untigde, untigdon, untige, untige, Untigeað, untigeað, untigede; unwriðan: unwriðene; ūpāræran: uparæran; ūpāspryttan: upaspryttæn; ūpāstreccan: upastrehtum; ūpfēran: upferde; uppian: geupped, uppað; ūtādræfan: utadræfde; ūtālædan: utalædeð; ūtāmæran: utamærde; ūtgelædan: utgelædde, utgelæden; ūtlædan: utlædan, utlædon; ūtyrnan: utyrnð, utyrnende, utyrnende; ūtyrnan: utyrne, utyrnendan, utyrnendan, utyrnendne, utyrnendne, utyrnendum, utyrnendum; wæcan: gewæcað, gewæcan, gewæceað, gewæcende, gewæcte, iwæced, wæccanne, wæcede, wæcende, wæcs, gewæceþ; wæccan: wæccan, wæccendan, wæccendan, wæccendne, wæhcte; wægan: gewæg, gewægde, wægan, wægð, wægde, wagegen; wælan: weald; wærcan: wærce; wætan: gewæt, gewæte, gewætte, wætan, wæten, wætende, wætende, wæteþ; wæðan: wæþan; wanhælan: gewanhæleð; wealcian: wealce; wecan: wecð; weccan: weccan, wecce, weccan, wecceð; wēdan: weddedon, weddon; wēman: gewemað, geweman, gewemð, geweme, weman, wemð, wemde, weme; wemman: gewæmmed, gewemmen, gewemmenne; wēnan: gewendon, gewendon, gewened, wendun, wened, Wened, wenedon, wenende, wenendum, wenendum, Wens; wēnan: wenanne; wendan: gewendenne, gewendst, gewendun; wennan: gewennde, wennde; weorþian: weorþaþ, weorþeð, weorþen, wurpað, wurpað, wurpaþ, wurpende; weorþian: wyrpað, wyrpe, wyrpende; werian: gewered, werað, werap, wereden, wergæan, werian, werian, werianne, werienne, werþ; werian: werige, werige, werigenne; wēsan: gewesed, gewesed, gewesede, gewesede, geweste; wēsan: wesað, wesað, wesan, wesan, wesende; wēstan: west, westenda, westende; wēðan: geweð, wede, wede; wīdhergan: widherge; wīdmæran: gewidmærodon; wierdan: wyrðan, wyrðan, wyrðan, wyrðeþ, wyrðeþ;*

**wiergan:** wiergð, wiergendan, wyriað, wyrian, wyrie, wyrig, wyrigan, wyrigð, wyrigde, wyrigdest, wyrigdon, wyrige, wyrigendan, wyrigenne, wyrigst, wyrighþ; **wiernan:** wiernað, wiernð, wiernde, wirnð, wryn, wrynne, wyrne, wyrne, wrynendan, wrynendan, wrynest, wrynep; **wierpan:** werpende, wyrpan; **wīnian:** winst, gewinnane, gewinnanne, winnane; **winterlācan:** winterlāhte; **wiðsettan:** wiðsette; **wiðgȳnan:** wiðgȳnde; **wleccan:** wleccan; **wlencan:** wlenctest; **wōrigan:** worian, worien, woriende, worige, worigende, worigende, worigendum, worigendum, worion; **wrēstan:** wrēstan; **wreccan:** wrehte; **wrēgan:** wregan, wregð, wregde, wregdun, wreged, wregen, wregende; **wrixlan:** wrixlan, wrixleden; **wrōhtian:** gewrohton, wroht, wrohtæn; **wyllan:** gewylled, gewylled, gewylled, gewylledan, gewyllede, wyllaþ, wylleð, wyllen, wyllon; **wyltan:** wiltest, wylte; **wylwan:** gewylwed; **wyrcan:** geworhten, gewyrceað, Weorc, weorcað, weorcan, weorce, weorcean, weorcenne, wercan, wircan, wirce, wircean, wircen, wircende, wircende, wircene, wircenne, wurcæn, wurcen, wurcenne, wycænne, wyrcan, wyrcan, wycanne, wycanne, wycendan, wycendan, wycende, wycende, wycende, wycendum, wycendum, wycenne, wycgende, wyrcon, wyrcoð, wyrcean; **wyrgan:** wirgean, wyrgað, wyrgan, wyrgð, wyrgde, wyrgde, wyrgdon, wyrgde, wyrged, wyrgenne; **wyrman:** gewermedon, gewyrme, gewyrmedne, gewyrmedu, wermdan, wernde, wermenda, wurm, wyrman, wyrmd, wyrnde, wyrmdon, wyrme, wyrmandan, wyrmandan, wirmende, wirmendum, wirmendum, wirmanne; **wyrmsan:** wyrmsed; **wȳscan:** gewiscan, gewiscean, gewiscede, gewiscenne, gewyscan, wisceað, wyscað, wyscaþ, wyscð, wysce, wyscest, wyscest, wyscton; **ymbærnan:** ymbærndon; **ymbclyppan:** ymbclyppan, ymclypenne; **ymbðencan:** ymbðenceað; **ymbgyrdan:** ymbgyrd, ymbgyrde, ymbgyrde; **ymbhringan:** ymbhringed; **ymbscrȳdan:** ymbscrid, ymbscridde, ymbscrydað, ymbscrydan, ymbscrydan, ymbscrydde, ymbscrydde; **ymbsettan:** ymbset, ymbesætan, ymbesæton, ymbsettum, ymsettum; **ymbtrymman:** ymbtrimed, ymbtrymed, ymbtrymedest, ymbtrymedon, ymbtrymedu, ymtrymed, ymbtrymman; **yppan:** geyppe, yppan, yppen; **ȳtan:** iete, ieteð, ietten, yte, ytte, **ȳðan:** yðde, yðedon.

Overall, the two validation tasks of the I-Y forms cannot disambiguate 2,547 lemmatised forms as class 1 weak verbs since these forms are not found in either the YCOE nor in *Freya*. Nevertheless, the high degree of reliability of the lemmatisation procedure of the canonical spellings evidenced with the validation of the A-H verbs with the DOE can be extrapolated to the canonical forms identified for the I-Y class 1 lemmas. In addition, the lemmatisation of the non-canonical spellings of the verbs in this analysis is based on the justified patterns of lemmatisation that have been specifically generated taking into account what is attested in the main sources of Old English in relation to the weak class of verbs. Therefore, we presume a similar rate of success than that of the canonical forms.

The comment of the validation step of the lemmatised I-Y forms as class 1 weak verbs concludes the specific discussion of the analysis of the first group of weak verbs. In the

paragraphs below, the discussion will focus on the analysis of the class 2 weak verbs lemmatises with the steps and tasks described in the research methodology.

As illustrated in Table 2 at the beginning of this chapter, the initial reference list of class 2 weak verbs includes 451 weak I-Y lemmas. After the updates described in Section 3. 6. in Chapter 3 are carried out, the final list adds to the inventory 473 lemmas from the letters I-Y. These lemmas are included in *Nerthus* as weak verbs without subclass but then reassigned as class 2 weak verbs:

*geīðrian, geierfian, geimpian, gelacian, gelangian, geleaðian, geleoðuwācian, gelichamian, gelustian, gemægenian, gemæssian, gemārian, gemartyrian, gemeargian, gemēðgian, gemidlian, gemildgian, genacodian, genēahian, genēahwian, genihtian, genyhtsumian, geondweardian, gepalmtwigian, gepīcian, geracentēagian, gerāðian, gerāðigian, gerendrian, gerifian, gerīmian, gerisnian, gesparrian, gespeoftian, gestedigian, geswæccan, geswæðian, gesyndgian, getaccian, getelgian, getīmian, getōnamian, getregian, geðearfian, geðeowtian, geðoftian, geðūhsian, geunðwērian, geunlustian, geunstillan, geunstillian, gewēðian, gewēgnian, gewæstmberian, geweddian, gewiderian, gewitnian, gewligian, gewriðelian, gewrinclian, īewan, impian, inlagian, innian, īsnian, īwian, lācnian, lāswian, lafian, lagian, lapian, leahtrian, lemian, lengian, leoðian, lēofian, lēohtian, leornian, liccian, liðercian, liðian, līðian, līðigian, lītan, lofian, lōgian, luncian, lusian, lygenian, lýtlian, macian, maðelian, mæðegian, mæðian, mæðrian, mægenian, mægerian, mērian, mæssian, maffian, mamrian, manetian, mangian, mannian, marcian, mearrian, medemian, meðian, meolcian, metian, mettian, miclian, miðgian, miðwērian, mildian, milescian, minsian, misfadian, mismacian, mistian, mistīmian, mistūcian, mōðigan, mōðigian, mōtian, munucian, mymerian, mynetian, mynian, namian, nēaðian, nearwian, nemnan, nemnian, nēodian, nestan, nestlian, niðerian, niðertorfian, nýððēowigan, nyhtsumian, nytitian, ofðefian, oferðrēawian, ofergapian, ofergetilian, oferhergan, oferhergian, oferhygdgian, ofermistian, oferplantian, oferscūwian, oferseolfrian, ofertalian, offrian, ofhearmian, ofhingrian, ofnēaðian, ofscotian, ofstician, oftorfian, ofworpian, ōmian, onðunian, ongēanwiðerian, ongratian, onhāðian, onhagian, onhīgian, onhōhsnian, onliðigan, onlīgan, onlīgian, onorðian, onpennian, ontimbrian, onwegpullian, orðian, orgnian, pīlian, pīnian, pīpian, piplian, piporian, platian, portian, prōfian, prūtian, pucian, pundernian, pūnian, puslian, pyfian, rabbian, racian, radian, ræfnian, rēaðian, rēcelsian, recenian, rēðian, rēðigian, regnian, regolian, remian, rēonian, reordian, rihtwīsian, rīpian, roccian, rogian, rōmian, rudian, rūmian, sadelian, sæðian, sāwlian, sceaðian, scearfian, scearflian, scearian, scearpian, scimerian, scīnefrian, scipian, scorian, scotian, scylian, scylidian, scyllan, scypian, sealfian, sealmian, sealmlofian, sealtian, searwian, seglan, seglian, segnian, sehtian, sehtlian, seofian, seomian, sēonian, sēowan, sēowian, sessian, sicerian, sicettan, sīclian, sierwan, sinewealtian, sinhīwian, sīpian, slapian, slidrian, smacian, smalian, smearcian, smēðian, smerian, snyðian, snytrian, socian, soppian, sottian, spātlian, spearcian, spearnlian, spellian, spilian, spittian, splottian, sprēawlian, staðolian, stæððan, stafian, stamerian, stancierian, starian, stearcian, steartlian, stefnian, steneccian, stician, stihtan, stihtian, strācian, strangian, stroccian, strūdian, strūtian, stūpian, swaðian, sweðrian, swefnian, swētian, swīðian, swīgian, swinsian, swipian, swodrian, swornian, synnian, sy pian, syrwan, talian, tamcian, tāwian, tealtian, tealtrian, tearflian, tēarian, telgian, temprian, tēoðian, tēofrian, teogodian,*

*teohhian, tēon, tēonian, teoswian, tīdan, tīðrian, tilian, timbran, timbrian, tinclian, tintregian, tūtelian, tōbrȳtan, tōbrȳttian, tōðunian, tōgeteohhian, tōhopian, tōhuntian, tonian, torfian, torhtian, torrian, tōscilian, tōstician, tōtian, tōtorfian, tōtræglian, træglian, trēagian, treddian, tregian, trendlian, trifulian, tumbian, turnian, twinclian, twislīan, tyslian, ðaccian, ðacian, ðærnian, ðafian, ðancmettian, ðāwian, ðearfan, ðēawian, ðefian, ðegnian, ðenian, ðennan, ðeowracian, ðilian, ðocerian, ðornian, ðoterian, ðrafian, ðrēapian, ðrēatnian, ðrosmian, ðūfian, ðunian, ðunrian, ðurhðyrelīan, ðurhholian, ðurhleornian, ðurhsticcian, ðwērian, ðwastrian, ðyrlian, uferian, underðenian, understaplian, ungeocian, unhālian, unreordian, untrēowsian, untȳgian, unwlitegian, unyðgian, ūtian, ūtlagian, wacian, wæddian, wæflīan, wærigian, wæterian, wætian, wafian, wagian, wancian, wandrian, wānian, wapelian, wealian, weallian, wearman, webbian, weddian, wederian, weligian, weormian, weoxian, wērgian, werodian, wiccian, wīcian, wīcnian, wiðerian, wīdian, wīdmāersian, wīðsceorian, wiðwiðerian, wīfian, wīgian, wilcumian, wilian, willian, wincian, winclian, wīnreopan, wīsian, wissian, wītnian, wlæffian, wlitigian, wōhhian, wōperian, wordlian, wordrian, worpian, wracian, wracnian, wræclāstian, wrēnsian, wraxlian, writian, wrixlian, wudian, wuldorbēagian, wullian, wylīan, wynsumian, wyrðan, wyrnian, wyrhtian, yðgian, yðian, yfelian, yfelsian, yfelwilnian, ymbcæfian, ymblærigian, ymblofian, ymbwærian.*

Turning to the discussion of the results of the lemmatisation of this group of verbs, the searches with the canonical endings in the first step of the research methodology allows the lemma assignment of 8,484 inflectional forms from the letters A-Y as class 2 weak verbs with a reference list of 1,914 class 2 weak lemmas. Then, the comparison with the DOE gives validation to the 90% of the lemmatised forms from the letters A-H with the assigned lemma.

In addition, the study of the forms that did not pass the validation task with the DOE identifies the following cases. Forty-four inflectional forms are assigned a lemma in the database on the basis of their canonical ending but they are not attested in the available online version of the DOE: *Adumbað, Ætrige, aferod, aferscað, andswarienne, andswarodest, angien, asmeagaþ, aprysemodon, basnodon, beceapodan, behofodon, beofte, blætsiað, blyceð, brytnie, Bymiað, cleofiað, cneatiende, costap, cursie, Darie, darige, delende, dunde, eacnode, fromawælted, Geanbidige, geandswarast, geandswarian, gebeagodest, gedafeniap, gedeafien, gehangodon, gehrenod, gliteniende, gristbitien, gylap, hæppen, hopyad, Hreawa, hriþige, hudenige, hyrsiende.*

Moreover, forty of the lemmatised forms belong to strong rather than class 2 weak lemmas: *Agifaþ, agifð, agifeð, agifen, agifenne, agifst, astigað, astigaþ, apristode, Barað, beswicað, beswicap, bidap, bidodan, clymmeð, cneodeð, galap, geangað, gefærst, gehateð, gifende, gifenne, grymman, hatenne, hatst, heleð, helen, helst, hetan, hete, heten, hetende, hetest, hettende, hnige, holde, holden, hreoweð, hreoweþ, hreowsende.* The form



*geangað*, for instance, is initially lemmatised with the class 2 weak lemma *angian(ge)* ‘to be in anguish’ given that it includes the same stem than the infinitive and the canonical inflectional ending *-að*. Nevertheless, this form is listed among the attested spellings of the class VII strong verb *gangan* ‘to go’ so it is discarded from the inventory of class 2 weak verbs.

According to the online dictionary, a group of inflectional forms initially lemmatised as class 2 weak verbs belongs to other categories. More specifically, sixty-two lemmatised forms as weak verbs on the basis of their canonical endings actually belong to the inflections of adjectives: *adlie, Æfest, Æfestige, Æplede, Æwen, ahogod, amidod, anlicast, arod, aroda, atimplod, behrumod, beorhtast, blatast, brodige, deorast, drege, eaðmoda, eaðmodne, eaðmodre, eaðmodum, ealgod, eargast, eapmodan, efnast, gehoferod, gehofode, gehwemmed, gehyrned, gehyrnedu, grædian, grædie, grædige, grame, greata, grenna, grene, grenne, grymme, haliga, harde, haren, harst, hase, hege, hegest, hlagole, hoferede, hoferedne, hoferode, holda, holie, horda, hreawan, hreawe, hreoge, hreowige, hrimige, hwita, hyrnde, hyrnedan, hyrnen*. Likewise, the following sixty-five forms are included as inflections of nouns rather than class 2 weak verbs in the DOE: *Æfen, Æfenne, Æfest, angienne, bileofen, boge, circian, citele, deawe, denne, diege, dune, dunen, feondon, gefremmige, gifa, gifta, grama, gramen, griðe, hæmed, hæmeda, hæmede, hæmedes, hæmedu, hæmedum, hænde, hagole, handle, hare, hearpa, hearpodes, hegen, heorde, heore, heoredes, herebeorge, hiera, hiered, hierede, hieredes, hieredum, hleowð, hleowðe, hliðe, hloðe, hlyda, hlynne, hnæppe, hoppe, horde, hospa, hospe, hrata, hreðan, hrefen, hremma, hremme, hreowe, huntað, huntap, hwærfe, hyrdest, hyrnan, hyrne*.

The high percentage of the inflectional A-H forms that belong to the second class of weak verbs that are validated as such with the DOE evidences the high degree of reliability of the results that we obtain with the search algorithm of the canonical endings. Therefore, the degree of reliability of the canonical lemmatisation of the class 2 weak lemmas A-H is presumed to be extrapolated to those of the weak lemmas I-Y.

The comparison with the DOE also provides an extensive list of 7,019 extra class 2 weak forms that could not be lemmatised with the query strings of the canonical endings. This high number of misidentified class 2 weak verbs has the simple explanation that the majority of these forms include non-canonical spellings. Since the first step in the research methodology targets the canonical realisations of weak verbs, these extra forms were out of the scope of the first step of the lemmatisation procedure.

A large group of the misidentified forms belong to lemmas with a different headword spelling than the one available in the reference list of verbs. For instance, the spelling of the class 2 weak lemma *ārweorðian* ‘to honour’ in the reference list is spelt as *arwurþian* in the DOE. The canonical lemmatisation aims at the realisations of this lemma with the stem vowel *eo* rather than *u*, such as *arweorþað* and *arweorþien*. Nevertheless, forty-two extra inflectional forms would have been lemmatised if the choice of headword spelling included *u* instead of *eo* in the stem vowel of the verb: *arwurða*, *arwurðað*, *arwurðæ*, *arwurðæþ*, *arwurðan*, *arwurðast*, *arwurðap*, *arwurððode*, *arwurðe*, *arwurðedon*, *arwurðen*, *arwurðgende*, *arwurðiað*, *arwurðiaen*, *arwurðian*, *arwurðianne*, *arwurðie*, *arwurðien*, *arwurðiende*, *arwurðienne*, *arwurðige*, *arwurðigende*, *arwurðion*, *arwurðod*, *arwurðode*, *arwurðoden*, *arwurðodon*, *arwurþa*, *arwurþað*, *arwurþast*, *arwurþap*, *arwurþiað*, *arwurþian*, *arwurþiaþ*, *arwurþiende*, *arwurþienne*, *arwurþige*, *arwurþigeap*, *arwurþigende*, *arwurþigeon*, *arwurþigon*. In total, 2,600 of the inflectional forms retrieved from the DOE are lemmatised with verbs that include a different headword spelling than the one attested in *Nerthus*.

Another group of the extra inflectional forms that the DOE provides is not found in the database. Since the version of the DOEC available in the database *Nerthus* is the one from 2004, the possible updates of the forms in the corpus are not available in the lemmatiser. As a result, 1,634 inflectional forms of the extra forms retrieved from the DOE for class 2 weak verbs are not found in the database *Norna*.

Turning to the discussion of the results of the lemmatisation with non-canonical spellings of the second class of weak verbs, a total of 8,272 inflectional forms are lemmatised with I-Y lemmas. More specifically, 3,396 of these forms are lemmatised thanks to the generated lemmatisation patterns of the inflectional endings and stem vowel alternations. It is also important to acknowledge the fact that some inflectional forms are lemmatised using more than one lemmatisation pattern, such as the form *suwade* lemmatised as *seowian(ge)* thanks to the pattern -ade >>> -ode and -u- >>> -eo-.

Dealing with the lemmatisation patterns concerning the alternative inflectional endings, the patterns that made possible the highest number of lemmatisations are -ad >>> -od with 152 occurrences, -edon >>> -odon with 155 occurrences; -igende >>> -iende with 129 occurrences; and -ude >>> -ode with 121 forms. Above all, the most prolific lemmatisation pattern of this group is -ade >>> -ode, allowing 317 lemmatisations. Table 6 includes the occurrences of each set of patterns in relation to the lemmatisation of class 2 weak verbs.

<b>Lemmatisation Pattern Inflectional Ending</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>
-ad >>> -od	152
-ada >>> -ode	4
-adae >>> -ode	3
-ade >>> -ode	317
-ades >>> -odest	27
-adne >>> -odne	3
-ado >>> -od / -ode	16
-adre >>> -odre	1
-adum >>> -odum	5
-adun >>> -odon	48
-æ >>> -a	42
-æð >>> -að	40
-æd >>> -od	4
-æde >>> -ode	16
-æn >>> -an	20
-æst >>> -ast	12
-æþ >>> -aþ	33
-am >>> -an	1
-ande >>> -iende	12
-andum >>> -iendum	4
-ane >>> -ienne	3
-anne >>> -ianne	27
-as >>> -ast	42
-asð >>> -ast	4
-at >>> -að	9
-eað >>> -iað	7
-ean >>> -ian	4
-eanne >>> -ianne	1
-ed >>> -od	103
-edæn >>> -oden	1
-ede >>> -ode	135
-edo >>> -ode	5
-edon >>> -odon	155
-edun >>> -odon	17
-ege >>> -ie	12
-ene >>> -ienne	2
-es >>> -ast	12
-ia >>> -ian / -ie	19
-iað >>> -iað	23
-iæn >>> -ian	29
-iænde >>> -iende	1
-iæþ >>> -iaþ	10
-iande >>> -iende	2
-iane >>> -ianne	6

-ias >>> -iað / -ast	13
-iat >>> -iað	1
-ide >>> -ode	2
-iendis >>> -iendes	1
-iene >>> -ienne	3
-iga >>> -ige / -igen/ -a	30
-igað >>> -iað	29
-igæð >>> -iað	10
igæn >>> -ian	4
igan >>> -ian	80
-iganne >>> -ianne	8
-igas >>> -as	6
-igap >>> -iap	12
-igeað >>> -iað	24
-igean >>> -ian	38
-igeanne >>> -ianne	4
-iged >>> -iað	2
-igeð >>> -iað	13
-igenda >>> -ienda	8
-igendæn >>> -igendan	1
-igendan >>> -iendan	13
-igende >>> -iende	129
-igendes >>> -iendes	15
-igenne >>>> -ienne	28
-iges >>> -ies	12
-igo >>> -ie	6
-igynde >>> -iende	5
-inde >>> -iende	5
-io >>> -ie	3
-ion >>> -ian	48
-iu >>> -ie	10
-iun >>> -ien	2
-iyn >>> -ien	12
-iynde >>> -iende	14
-iyndum >>> -iendum	2
-oð >>> -að	16
-odo >>> -ode / -odon	3
-odost >>> -odest	2
-odu >>> -ode	3
-odun >>> -odon	9
-odyst >>> -odest	10
-on >>> -an	15
-ost >>> -ast	50
-ud >>> -od	70
-udan >>> -odan	7
-ude >>> -ode	121

-udest >>> -odest	11
-udne >>> -odne	5
-udon >>> -odon	17
-udre >>> -odre	4
-udu >>> -ode	2
-udum >>> -odum	2
-udyst >>> -odest	5

-yan >>> -ian	3
-ydon >>> -odon	8
-ydyst >>> -odest:	1
-yge >>> -ie	4
-ynde >>> -iende	6
-ynne >>> -ienne	1
-yst >>> -ast	5

Table 6. Number of occurrences of the lemmatisation patterns of the non-canonical inflectional endings in the second class of weak verbs I-Y.

On its part, the lemmatisation patterns targeting the stem vowel alternations of the class 2 I-Y weak verbs with the highest number of occurrences are -i- >>> -y- with 138, -o- >>> -a- with 206 occurrences, -u- >>> -eo- with 137 occurrences and -y- >>> -i- with 164 occurrences. The quantification of the number of occurrences of each pattern in this group, in relation to the second class of weak verbs from the letters I-Y, are presented in Table 7.

Lemmatisation Pattern Stem Vowel	Number of occurrences
-a- >>> -æ-	4
-a- >>> -ea-	24
-æ- >>> -a-	96
-æ- >>> -e-	13
-æ- >>> -ea-	24
-e- >>> -a-	12
-e- >>> -æ-	27
-e- >>> -ea-	31
-e- >>> -i-	16
-e- >>> -ie-	3
-e- >>> -o-	14
-e- >>> -y-	17
-ea- >>> -a-	14
-ea- >>> -æ-	5
-ea- >>> -e-	3
-eo- >>> -e-	7
-eo- >>> -i-	9
-eo- >>> -u-/-o-	7
-i- >>> -e-	12

-i- >>> -eo-/-io-	15
-i- >>> -ie-	19
-i- >>> -y-	138
-ie- >>> -i-	2
-ie- >>> -y-	3
-io- >>> -eo-	54
-io- >>> -i-	4
-o- >>> -a-	206
-o- >>> -eo-	5
-o- >>> -u-	1
-u- >>> -eo-	137
-u- >>> -i-	9
-u- >>> -o-	14
-u- >>> -y-	11
-y- >>> -e-	15
-y- >>> -ea-	4
-y- >>> -eo-	32
-y- >>> -i-	164
-y- >>> -ie-	55
-y- >>> -u-	15

Table 7. Number of occurrences of the lemmatisation patterns of the non-canonical stem vowels in the second class of weak verbs I-Y.

Finally, the most fruitful lemmatisation pattern of the prefixes is, by far, gi- >>> ge- with 192 occurrences. Table 8 presents the number of occurrences of these lemmatisation

patterns in the analysis of the second group of weak verbs. Out of the three groups of lemmatisation patterns, the set of non-canonical prefixes is the least fruitful in the identification of class 2 weak verbs.

<b>Lemmatisation Pattern Prefix</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>
gi- >>> ge-	192
i- >>> ge-	14
inn- >>> in-	4
miss- >>> mis	2
ofor- >>> ofer-	5
ofyr- >>> ofer-	2
ouer- >>> ofer-	1
twie- >>> twi-	1
twy- >>> twi-	2
vnder- >>> under-	1
wiðir- >>> wiðer-	1
wyder- >>> wiðer-	3
ymbe- >>> ymb-	2
yn- >>> in-	1

Table 8. Number of occurrences of the lemmatisation patterns of prefixes in the second class of weak verbs I-Y.

The comparison of the lemmatised I-Y class 2 weak verbs with the YCOE validates 4,459 forms (the 53% of the lemmatised class 2 weak verbs) that are also tagged as verbs by this source. Additionally, the study of the forty-eight verbal forms retrieved from the YCOE that are not lemmatised in *Norna* results in the following conclusions.

Thirty of these forms cannot be lemmatised with the research methodology because their lemmas are listed into other groups of verbs in *Nerthus*, either strong verbs, strong verbs with weak forms or weak verbs with strong forms. As for instance, the inflectional forms *geneosodon*, *genesen* and *genesep* are tagged as verbs in the YCOE and included in *Freya* as inflectional forms of the lemma *nēosian* ‘to visit’ classified as a class 2 weak verb by Fry (1974: 71) and Marsden (2004: 471). However, examining this specific case evidences the following: these inflectional forms are also attested under the class II strong verb *neosan* ‘to visit’ referenced by Blackburn (1907: 196), Cook (1919: 206), Krapp (1929: 309) and Campbell (1959: 128). It is clear that there is not agreement on whether this specific lemma belongs to the strong or to the weak class of verbs. Given that the source where the reference lists of verbs are retrieved classifies *neosan* ‘to visit’ as a strong verb, this lemma is not included in the reference list of the class 2 weak verbs

Therefore, *geneosodon*, *genesen* and *geneseþ* are not included in the results of this analysis.

The complete inventory of the thirty inflectional forms tagged in the YCOE as verbs, included in *Freya* as weak verbs but discarded from the analysis for the above mentioned reasons are presented next: *geneosodon*, *genesen*, *geneseþ*, *nimað*, *noman*, *nymað*, *gewieten*, *gewieten*, *Gewit*, *gewitað*, *Gewitaþ*, *gewitedð*, *gewitende*, *gewitene*, *gewitest*, *gewiteþ*, *gewiton*, *gewitst*, *gewitte*, *gewitun*, *gewyt*, *plegade*, *plegendan*, *plegge*, *plegodan*, *plegode*, *plegodest*, *myrnð*, *oferhlifige*, *oferreahtne*, *oferstigeþ*, *oferstihð*, *oforstag*.

In addition, the forms *pipera* and *pipra* are tagged in the YCOE as verbal forms and, according to the information in *Freya*, these forms belong to the lemma *piperian* ‘to season with pepper’ referenced by Pettit (2001: 251) as a class 2 weak verb. There is no sign of such a lemma in *Nerthus* which is the reason why it is not listed in the reference lists of weak verbs and why the research methodology could not lemmatise these forms as weak verbs. The singularity of this issue motivates lines for further research that will be outlined in the next chapter of this thesis.

The remaining group of the fifteen forms retrieved from the YCOE included in the verbal paradigm of class 2 weak verbs in *Freya* but whose spellings could not have been predicted with the lemmatisation patterns is discussed next. These spellings show gemination of the consonants (*myclian*: *gemycclige*; *teohhian*: *tihodon*, *tiohiað*, *tiohige*, *tihodon*, *tiohiað*; *webbian*: *webgenne*), sets of vowels that are not included in the lemmatisation patterns (*stieran*: *gestioran*, *gestiored*, *spyrian*: *spura*, *spurast*, *spurian*, *spurige*) and unexpected spellings for class 2 weak verbs (*līcian*: *licyge*; *lufian*: *lufe*; *onscunian*: *onscungend*).

After the validation task with the YCOE, the remaining I-Y forms lemmatised as class 2 weak verbs are looked up in *Freya*, resulting in the validation of 381 forms as weak verbs which correspond to the 4,5% of the total list of lemmatised class 2 I-Y forms. The validation with *Freya* also makes possible the discards of the 121 forms classified in Section 5. 6. in Chapter 5.

Moreover, this validation task evidences that there are 6,224 forms lemmatised in *Norna* as class 2 weak verbs with lemmas A-Y that are not included in this database of indexation of secondary sources. 2,859 of these forms belong to weak lemmas of the second class between the letters I-Y, which are not included in the secondary sources of Old English indexed in database *Freya*. In the list below these forms are presented, the

class 2 lemma is highlighted in bold followed the inflectional forms lemmatised that are not included in *Freya*:

**geimpian**: geimpað, geimpod; **gelacian**: gelacod; **geleoðuwācian**: geliðewaca, geliðewacede, geliðewæce; **gelichamian**: gelichomod; **gelōmlīcian**: gelomlician; **gemægenian**: gemægenad, gemagnad; **gemæssian**: gemæssod, gemæssode; **gemanian**: gemanede, gemanigan, gemonige; **gemartyrian**: gemartiredon, gemartirod, gemartrade, gemartredon, gemartyrad, gemartyredon, gemartyrian, gemartyrod, gemartyrod, gemartyrode, gemartyrode, gemartyrode, gemartyrud, martyrode; **gemidlian**: gemidlað, gemidlian, gemidlige; **gemōdsumian**: gemodsumiað; **genihtian**: genihtode; **genotian**: genotod, genotodne; **gēomrian**: geomeriað, geomrað, geomrade, geomredon, geomriað, geomrian, geomriaþ, geomrie, geomrige, geomrige, geomrodon; **geondweardian**: geondweardodne; **geonlīcian**: geonlician, geonlicod; **geracentēagian**: geracenteagod; **gerāidian**: geradian, geradod, gerædod, gerædode; **gerādigian**: geradegode; **gerēafian**: gereafað, gereafiað, gereafigan, gereafodan, gereafodest, gereafodon, gereafodu, gereafodu; **geredian**: gered; **geredian**: geredian; **gerendrian**: Gerendra; **gerifian**: gerifod; **gerīmian**: gerimod; **gerōtsian**: gerosode, gerotsat; **gesadian**: gesodonne; **gescyldian**: gescildode, gescyldgade; **geseglan**: gesegled, geseglian, gesiglan; **gesibsumian**: gesibsuma, gesybsuma; **gesierian**: gesired, gesireð, gesiredan, gesyrede; **gestedigian**: gestedegod; **gestiðian**: gestiðadon, gestiðigen, gestiðod; **geswefian**: geswefod, geswefod, geswefode, geswefode, geswefode; **gesyndgian**: gesyndgad, gesynegod; **gefīmian**: getimiað, getimian, getimie, getimie, getimod; **gefīmian**: getymie; **geðoftian**: geþoftade; **geðyldgian**: geðyldgian; **geunārian**: geunarade, geunaredon, geunarian, geunarode; **geunfæstnian**: geunfæstnod; **geunsōðian**: geunsōðian; **gewēðian**: gewædode; **gewēgnian**: gewægnian, gewægnige; **gewiderian**: gewiderian; **gewistian**: gewista; **gewitnian**: gewitna, gewitnodre; **hrisian**: risende; **īllian**: idlað, idledon; **ieldian**: yldigenne, yldode; **iersian**: iersað, iersige, iersigendan, irsað, irsian, irsiendan, irsiendan, irsigende, irsigende, yrsa, yrsað, yrsede, yrsian, yrsie, yrsiende, yrsigenda, yrsigende, yrsodon, yrsydon; **impian**: impian; **ingelaðian**: ingelaðode, ingelaðudan, ingelaðude, ingelaþode, yngelaðod; **inlaðian**: inlaðode, inlaþodon; **inlagian**: geinlagode, inlagie; **innian**: geinniað, geinnian, geinnian, geinnod, geinnod, inngedon, innian; **inseglian**: geinsegla, geinsegledon, geinseglian, geinseglod, geinseglude, geinseglude, geinsegloodon, geinseglude, innsegloodon; **insomnian**: insomnode; **intimbrian**: intimbrede, intimbrede; **lācnian**: gelacnad, gelacnað, gelacnast, gelacnaþ, gelacniað, gelacnie, gelacnienne, gelacnigan, gelacnige, gelacnigenne, gelacnod, gelacnode, gelacnode, gelacnost, gelacnud, gelacnude, lacna, lacnade, lacnast, lacniað, lacniæn, lacnian, lacnianne, lacnige, lacnigean, lacnigen, lacnodon, lacnude, læcnian, læcnigende, læcnod; **lāðian**: geladian, gelaðian, geladiege, ladie, laðiende; **lāswian**: læswa, læswað, læswede, læswiað, læswiende, læswige, læswode; **lāwian**: læswodon; **lafian**: gelafede, lafa; **lagian**: gelagade; **langian**: gelangað, gelangast, gelange, Gelangiað, gelangie, gelangien, gelangigan, gelangod, gelangode, gelangodest, Longað; **lapiian**: lapa, lapian, lapien, lapodon; **latian**: gelatige, latedest, latian, latodest; **laðian**: Gelaða, gelaðad, gelaðað, gelaðade, gelaðedan, gelaðedon, gelaðedon, gelaðedum, geladige, gelaðige, gelaðigen, gelaðigenne, gelaðodan, gelaðoden, gelaðodest, gelaðodon, gelaðodon, gelaðodra, gelaðodum, gelaþad, gelaþað, gelaþaþ, gelaþedon, gelaþian, gelaþod, gelaþodun, laða, laðade, laðaþ, laðiigenne, laðiun, laðodon, laðude, laþian, laþiende, laþienne; **leahtrian**: geleahtrad, geleahtrige, geleahtrōd, leahtrade, leahtreð, leahtriað, leahtrien, leahtrodest; **lāanian**:

*geleanienne, leanast, leanian, leanigean, leanion, leanode; lēasian: læsode; lemian: lemede; leoðian: geleoðode, geleoðode; lēofian: leofa, leofodan, leofoden; lēofian: leofian, leofigende; lēohtian: leohtað, leohte, leohtode; leornian: geleornedon, geleornian, geleornian, geleornie, geleornigan, Geleornigen, geleornion, leornað, leornendum, leornendum, leornianne, leornienne, leornigað, Leornigeað, leornigeaþ, leornigeð, leornod, leornodes, Liorna, liornode, liornode, geleornodon; liccian: geliccodon, liccedan, liccian, liccodan, liccodon; līcian: gelicade, geliciað, gelician, gelicie, gelicienne, gelicige, gelicoden, gelicodest, gelicodon, licade, licede, liciende, licigað, liciganne, licigeað, licigean, lycode; līcian: gelicaþ, licgeað; lissian: lissige, lissode; loccian: geloccige, geloccode, loccian, lochigen, lochigende, locigeað; līðian: geliðian, geliðian, geliðigaþ, geliþigad, geliþigað, liþige, liðað, geliðige, geliðod, liðian, liðian; līðigian: geliðegað, geliðegod, geliðegode, geliðegode, geliðegude, geliðgode, geliðigad, geliðigað, geliðigod, geliðigode, geliðigud, geliþigaþ, liðigende, liþegode; lōcian: locadon, locianne, locien, locienne, locigende, locigende, locion; lōcian: lokiende; lofian: gelofod, lofa, lofede, lofedun, lofian, lofian, lofīgen, lofode, lofodest, lofodon; lōgian: geloga, gelogast, geloged, gelogedon, gelogiað, gelogian, gelogian, gelogie, gelogod, gelogod, gelogod, gelogodan, gelogodan, gelogodan, gelogodne, gelogodon, logian, logie, logienne, logigenne, logodon; losian: gelosed, losast, losedan, losedon, losigan, losigon, losion, losion, losod; lufian: gelufade, gelufedan, gelufedon, gelufie, gelufoda, lufeð, Lufieð, lufiendum, lufiendum, lufigað, lufigeað, lufigeanne, lufigeð, lufigende, lufigende, lufigendne, lufigendne, lufigendra, lufigendra, lufigendum, lufigendum, lufigene, lufion, lufod, lufudest, lufiende, lufiende, lufiende; lustfullian: gelustfullaþ, gelustfulliað, gelustfullian, lustfullede, lustfulledon, lustfullian, lustfulliende, lustfulliende, lustfullige, lustfullige, lustfullode; lūtian: lutedan, lutedon, lutiað, lutian, lutiende, lutiende, lutige, lutigeað, lutigende, lutigendne, lutigendne, lutodest; lygenian: geligenod; lýtlian: gelitlað, gelytlað, gelytlade, gelytlað, gelytlian, gelytlode, gelytlode, litliende, lytlian, Lytligen, lytlode; macian: Gemaca, gemacedon, gemaciað, gemacian, gemacion, gemacod, gemacodon, gemacud, gemakian, macast, macedan, macede, maceden, macen, maciæn, macian, macian, macige, macige, macion, macod, macude, makedon, makode; macian: maca, makian; maffian: maffiað, maffigendre, maffigendre; mangian: gemangode, manegian, mangað, mangedon, mangie, mangige, mangodon; manian: manede, manedon, maniað, maniane, manianne, maniendes, maniendes, maniene, manienne, maniganne, manigean, manigenne, manod, manoden, manodon, manude, Monede, monede, monedon, monian, moniane, monianne, monienne, monigan, monigean, monigenne, monode, monode, monude; manigfealdian: gemænifealde, gemænifyld, gemænifyld, gemænifyldan, gemænifylt, gemænigfealdað, gemænigfealde, gemænigfyld, gemænigfyldan, gemænigfylt, gemanifealdigan, gemanigfalðod, gemanigfealdaþ, gemenigfealde, gemenigfyld, gemenigfyldan, gemenigfylde, gemenigfylde, gemenigfyldenne, gemonigfealdað, gemonigfealdedum, gemonigfylde, monigfaldiað; mannian: gemannian, mannoden; maðelian: maðeligende; mægenian: mægnade; mæsumian: gemæsuman, gemæsumede, gemæsumigan; mærsian: gemærsed, gemærsede, gemærsien, gemærsige, gemærsodan, gemærsodon, mærsa, mærsade, mærsade, mærsast, mærsed, mærsedan, mærsedon, mærsian, mærsianne, mærsie, mærsigað, mærsige, mærsige, mærsige, mærsigende, mærsod, mærsode, mærsode, mærsude, mersode; mæssian: mæssað, mæssede, mæssedon, mæssiað, mæssian, mæssian, mæssie, mæssienne, mæssigenne, mæssion, mæssode, mæssodon, messode; mæðegian: gemæðegode, mæðegode; mæðorian: gemæðrian; mearcian: gemarcod, gemearcian, gemearcodon, gemearcude, gemercod, mærcode, mearca, mearcedon,*



*mearcie, mearcige; mearrian: mærrē; medemian: gemedema, gemedemian, gemedemian, gemedemigen, gemedmode, gedomode, medemige, medmian; meldian: gemeldode, meldian, meldigan, meldigende; meolcian: meolcode, mylcedon; metgian: gemetegad, gemetegað, gemetegie, gemetegige, gemetegud, gemetegud, gemetga, gemetgianne, gemetgien, gemetgige, gemetgod, gemetgode, gemetgode; metian: gemetod, metian; metsian: gemetsod, metsoden; mettian: gemett, gemett, mettian; meðian: meþige; miclian: gemicledan, gemiclian, miclian, micliende, mycclaþ, myccledon, mycclian, myclade, mycladon, myclian; mīdlian: midliganne; miltsian: gemiltsade, gemiltsian, gemiltsigan, gemiltsigen, gemiltsod, gemiltsode, gemyltsode, mildsigende, milsa, miltsie, miltsienda, miltsigan, miltsion, miltsode, myltsa, myltsian, myltsige; minsian: geminsade, geminsian, minsade; misbysnian: misbysniað; misefesian: misefesian; misfadian: misfadige; mishyran: mishyrð, mishyrdon; mislīcian: mislicað, mislicade, misliciað, mislicie, mislicien, mislicige, mislicode, mislicyge, mislycian, misslicode; mistian: miste, mistodon; mistūcian: mistucod, mistucode, mistucode, mistukian; miswissian: miswissige; miswurðian: miswurðige; miðgian: miðgian; mōdigian: modegað, modegast, modegode, modegodon, modigað, modigian; molsnian: gemolsnað; mōtian: motian, motige, motode, motodon; mundian: gemundað, gemundian, gemundode, mundað, mundode; murcian: murciað, Murcnað, murcnedon, murcniað, murcnian, murcniap, murcnienne, murcnigede, murcnigende, murcnigende, murcnion, murcnodest, murcnodon, murcnudun; mymerian: mymerian; myndgian: gemyndgadan, gemyndgadan, gemyndgadum, gemyndgeda, gemyndgedan, gemyndgedan, gemyndgedan, gemyndgedon, gemyndgiað, gemyndgian, gemyndgige, gemyndgode, gemyndgode, gemyndgodon, gemyngade, gemyngedon, mundgenne, myndgianne, myngyað, mynigeað; mynegian: gemingode, gemynegod, gemynegod, gemynegode, gemyngedan, gemyngedan, gemyngian, gemyngienne, gemyngod, gemyngod, gemyngoda, gemyngodan, gemyngodon, mingie, mynega, mynegiað, mynegie, mynegige, mynga, myngian, myngienne, myngude, myngyenne; mynian: gemynað; namian: genama, genamad, namast, namian, namige, namode, namodon; nēadian: geneadad, geneadað, geneadian, geneadod, geneadod, geneadode, geneadodon, geneadodum, genedode, neadiað, neadiendre, neadiendre, neadige, neadode; nearwian: gearwod, gearwod, gearwod, nearwade, nearwian; nemnian: genæmlian, genemnad, genemnod, genemnode, genemnode, inemnod, næmnað, næmlian, namnode, nemnian, nemnodon; nēodian: geneadige, neodað, neodige; nestan: nestan; niðerian: geniðerade, geniðerade, geniðered, geniðeriað, geniðerige, geniðerod, geniðrað, geniðrade, geniðrade, geniðrades, geniðrode, geniðrode, geniþerad, geniþerade, geniþered, geniþorode, genyðerade, genyðerode, genyðrode, genyþrode, nyðerað, nyðerade, nyðereode, nyþereode; nīwian: geniwa, geniwode, niwa, niwade, niwanne, niwiað, niwianne, niwie, niwige, nywade; notian: notast, notedon, notian, notian, notienne, notige, notigen, notodan; nýdðēowigan: nydþeowige; nyhtsumian: genihtsumade, genihtsumap, genihtsumedon, genihtsumian, genihtsumian, genihtsumie, genihtsumien, genyhtsumade; nyttian: nyttað, nyttige, Nyttigen; ofācsian: ofacsian, ofahsade, ofahsian, ofahsode, ofaxa, ofaxade, ofaxie, ofaxod, ofaxode, ofaxxie; ofclipian: ofclypode; oferbrycgian: oferbricgian; ofergumian: ofergumige; oferhelian: oferhelede, oferhelie; oferhergian: oferheregodon, oferhergade, oferhergian, oferhergode, oferhergodon; oferhīwian: oferhiwud; oferhlēoðrian: oferhleodrað, oferhleodred; oferhogian: oferhogden, oferhogdon, oferhogian, oferhogiendan, oferhogiendan, oferhogod, oferhogodest, oferhogodon; oferhygdgian: oferhygð, oferhyggað, oferhyggean; ofermōdgian: ofermōdan, ofermodegeð, ofermodegodon, ofermōgað, ofermōgede, ofermōgiað,*

ofermodgian, ofermodgiende; **oferrīcsian:** oferricsian; **ofersceadian:** ofersceadað; **ofersceadian:** ofersceadude; **oferscēawian:** ofersceadewod, ofersceadewude, ofersceawige, ofersceawigende; **oferseglian:** ofersegledon, oferseglode; **ofertrahtnian:** ofertrahtnian; **ofertrūwian:** ofertruwedena; **oferwacian:** oferwacedon; **offrian:** geoffrad, geoffrað, geoffrast, geoffriað, geoffriað, geoffrian, geoffrian, geoffrie, geoffrien, geoffrige, geoffrige, geoffrion, geoffrodest, geoffrodon, offra, offrað, offrast, offrede, offredon, offriane, offrianne, offriap, offrie, offrie, offrigen, offrigende, offrigenne, offrion, offrodan, offrodost, ofrian, ofrian, ofrie, ofrie, ofrodon; **ofhearmian:** ofhearmode; **ofhingrian:** ofhingredum, ofhingrod, ofhingrode; **oflangian:** oflangod; **oflician:** oflicað, oflicige, oflicode; **ofmyrðrian:** ofmyrðrodon, ofmyrþredon; **ofsceamian:** ofscamod, ofsceamian, ofsceamode, ofsceamode; **ofscotian:** ofscotian, ofscotod; **ofsmorian:** ofsmorod, ofsmorode; **ofstician:** ofsticade, ofsticedon, ofstician, ofsticodon; **ofstorfian:** oftorfa, oftorfast, oftorfed, oftorfið, oftorfie, oftorfigenne, oftorfod, oftorfod, oftorfodan, oftorfode, oftorfodon, oftorfodun, oftorforod; **ofðefian:** ofþefod; **ofðrysmian:** ofþrymsað; **ofworþian:** ofworþod; **onclifian:** oncleofiað, onclifiað, onclifiende, onclifiþende; **onclifian:** onclifende; **onfægñian:** onfægñian; **onfæstnian:** onfæstnodon; **onhādian:** onhadige; **onhāwian:** onhawigendum, onhawigendum, onhawoden; **onhergian:** onherian, onherianne, onherigeað; **onhergian:** onhyrgian; **onhlinian:** onhleoniende, onhlinedon; **onhōhsnian:** onhohsnode; **onlōcian:** onlocað, onlocene, onlocie, onlociende, onlociendum, onlociendum, onlocigende, onlocigendum, onlocigendum, onlocode, onlocoden, onlocodon, onlocyan; **onpennian:** onpennad; **onsceortian:** onsceortiað; **onscunian:** onsceonian, onscunast, onscunie, onscunigen, onscunigende, onscunigenne, onscunion, onscunod, onscunodon; **onstyrian:** onstyriað, onstyrian, onstyrie, onstyrod; **onðracian:** onðracige, onðracude, onþracige, onþracude; **onðunian:** onþunian; **onwarian:** onwarigan, onwariganne; **onwunian:** onwuniað, onwunigende, onwunode; **openian:** Geopena, geopenede, geopeniað, geopeniað, geopenigað, geopenigan, geopenige, geopenige, geopenigeð, geopenigende, geopenigenne, geopenodan, geopenodest, geopenude, geopenude, geoponode, openade, openede, openiendum, openiendum, openode, openodon; **orðian:** orðian, orðode, orþian, orþie, orþode; **ortrūwian:** geortruwad, geortruwað, geortruwað, geortruwian, geortruwige, geortruwod, geortrywanne, ortruwað, ortruwian, ortruwode; **pīlian:** gepilede, gepiledum, gepilod; **pīnian:** gepined, gepinedon, pinedon, pinian, piniende, pinige; **pinsian:** pinsige, pinsode; **piporian:** gepiporodne; **plantian:** geplantige, geplantod, plantað, plantast, plantedon, plantiað, plantian, plantianne, plantodan, plantodon, plantude; **pluccian:** pluccedon, plucciað, pluccian, pluccigean; **portian:** portige; **prūtian:** prutian; **pullian:** pulledon; **pūnian:** gepuna, gepunud, gepunude, punode; **puslian:** pusla; **rabbian:** rabbian; **racian:** racian; **radian:** rade; **rāsian:** ræsan; **ræfnian:** geræfnode, ræfnige, ræfnode; **rēadian:** readaþ, readiað, readige; **rēafian:** reafedon, reafiaþ, reafigeað, reafigeanne, reafigen, reafigende, reafod, reafode, reafoden, reafodest; **remian:** remiende, remigende; **rēnian:** gerena, gerenian, gerenodan, gerenodne, renian, renigenne, renodest; **rēodian:** reodode; **rēonian:** gereonodon, reonodon, runedon, runiað, runien; **reordian:** gereorda, gereordað, gereordiað, gereordiað, gereordianne, gereordigan, gereordigan, gereordige, gereordige, gereordigen, gereordigenne, gereordion, gereordod, gereordodan, gereordode, gereordode, gereordoden, reordigende; **reordian:** gereordian, gereordian; **rēðian:** reðian, reþiende; **rēðigian:** reðegað, reðgiendan, reðgiendan, reðgiendan, reðgiende, reðgodon, reþgiendan, reþgiendan, reþgiendan, reþgiende, reþgode; **rīcsian:** gerisað, ricsadan, ricsade, ricsasð, ricsedon, ricsianne, ricsieað, ricsiende, ricsiendum, ricsiendum, ricxað, ricxade, ricxode, rixadon, rixian,

rixianne, rixiendum, rixiendum, rixienne, rixige, rixigenne, rixodan, rixodest, rixodon, rixsað, rixsode, rixude, ryxiende, ryxiende; **rihtwīsian:** gerihtwisað, gerihtwiseð, gerihtwisiað, gerihtwisian, gerihtwisiaþ, gerihtwisie, gerihtwisod, gerihtwisod, gerihtwisud, gerihtwisud, gerihtwysad, rihtwisiað; **rīpian:** geripedum, geripod, geripod, ripion, rypan, rype, rype, rypte, ripð, ripst, rip, ripanne, ripende, ripanne; **rogian:** rogian; **rotian:** gerotaþ, rotað, rotaþ, rotian, rotian, rotige, rotode; **rūmian:** rumað; **sacian:** sacan, sacan, sacian; **sadelian:** gesadelod, gesadelod, gesadelode; **sadian:** sadað; **sammian:** gesamna, gesammedon, gesammiaþ, gesammien, gesammigan, gesamnion, gesamnoden, gesamnodum, gesamnudon, gesomnaþ, gesomned, gesomnede, gesomnedon, gesomnedum, gesomnian, gesomnigan, gesomnigean, gesomnodan, gesomnodum, gesomnud, sammade, sammade, sammade, sammadon, somnedon, somnian, somnienne, somnodon, somnost; **sārgian:** gesargade, gesargod, gesargode, sargað, sargade, sargast, sargian, sargige, sargode, sariað, sariaþ, sariendne, sariendne, sarige, sarige; **sāwlian:** sawlade, sawlige, sawlode; **sēdian:** sædæ; **sētian:** sætaþ, sætigende, sætt; **scamian:** gescamige, gesceamode, scameað, scamiað, scamian, scamienda, scamiende, scamigan, scamigen, scamigende, scamode, sceamiende, sceamigen, scomað, scomaþ, scomiende, scomigen; **sceadwian:** sceauade, sceawan; **scearfian:** gescearfa; **scearfian:** scearfa; **scearflian:** scearfla; **scearian:** sceare, sceorodon; **scearpian:** scearpa, scearpian, scearpige; **sceaðian:** gesceaðian, gesceapian, scaðian, scaðieð, sceaðian, sceapian; **scēawian:** gesceawa, gesceawaþ, gesceaweð, gesceawian, gesceawigen, gesceawode, gesceawodon, gesceawodum, scawiað, scawie, sceawadest, sceawæde, sceawast, sceawedest, sceawedon, sceawenne, sceawianne, sceawie, sceawiende, sceawiende, sceawienne, sceawigað, sceawigan, sceawigean, sceawigeð, sceawigen, sceawigen, sceawigende, sceawigendum, sceawigendum, sceawigenne, sceawigon, sceawion; **scīmian:** scimodon; **scipian:** scipode; **scorian:** scorede, scoriað; **scotian:** gescotað, scotadon, scotedon, scotian, scotianne, scotiap, scotienda, scotiendum, scotiendum, scotode, scotodon, scotygende; **scrēadian:** gescreadod, screadian, screadigenne; **scrūtian:** scrutniað, scrutnian, scrutniendre, scrutniendre, scrutnoð, scrutnode; **scunian:** scunian; **scyldian:** gescyldað, scildað, scildan, scyldanne, scyldaþ, scyldendum, scyldendum; **scyldigian:** scyldgiendan, scyldgiendan; **scylian:** scylode; **scypian:** scypian; **sēarian:** searigende; **searwian:** searwade; **seglian:** seglast, seglian, seglianne, seglode, seglodon; **segnian:** gesægnade, gesægnode, gesegn, gesegnian, sægnade, segna, segnian, segniendum, segniendum, senian, seniendum, seniendum, senode, senodon; **sehtian:** gesehtodan; **seofian:** seofedon, siofian, syfian; **seomian:** seomade, seomaþ, seomian, seomode, seomodon, siomian; **sēonian:** seonode; **sēowian:** gesuwode, seowa, seowað, suwode, siowian, siwað, siwaþ, siwige, siwode, suwa, suwað, suwedon, suwian, suwiende, suwiende, suwigen, suwigende, suwigende, suwigenne, suwodon, suwodun, suwude, suwudon; **sibbian:** gesibbian, gesibbie, gesibbode, gesybbode, sibbað, sibbie, sibbig; **sicerian:** sicerað; **sicettan:** siccettan, sicettað; **sīclian:** gesicled, gesiclude, gesycled, gesyclod; **sīdian:** sidað, siðað; **sigorian:** sigrige; **simblian:** symlede; **sīpian:** sipige; **sīðian:** siðade, siðast, siðiað, siðiaþ, siðiende, siðige, siðige, siðigende, siðigende, siðigenne, siðoden, siðodest, siðodon, siþast, siþedan, siþedon, siþende, siþiende, siþige, siþigenne, siþodon, syðað, syðian, syþ, syþst; **slapian:** slap, slapendum, slapendum, slæpeð, slapian, slapige, slapon, slapon; **slacian:** slacode, slacodon; **slidrian:** slidrigað; **smēagan:** smeagie; **smearcian:** smearcian; **smerian:** gesmered, gesmerien, gesmerigen, smerian; **smēðian:** gesmeþie, smeðað, smeþað, gesmeþode; **smierwan:** smyriað, smyrian, smyrienne, smyrgan, smyrigenne, smyrigon, smyrion, smyrode, smyrodon; **smiðian:** gesmiðod, smiðian; **smocian:** smoca, smociende, smocigende; **snyðian:** snyþige; **socian:** socian,

*socige*; **solian**: *solap*; **soppian**: *soppige*; **sorgian**: *sargedon, sorgian, sorgie, sorgienne, sorgodon*; **sōðian**: *gesoð, gesoðian, gesoðige, gesoðode*; **sparian**: *sparað, sparienne, sparige, sparige, sparodan, sparode*; **spearnlian**: *spearnlode*; **spelian**: *spelige, spelode*; **spellian**: *gespillod, spelledon, spelliað, spelliende, spellodon*; **spylan**: *spylton*; **stafian**: *stafode*; **staðolian**: *gestaðelad, gestaðelad, gestaðelað, gestaðelade, gestaðeleð, gestaðeledon, gestaðelian, gestaðeligen, gestaðelodon, gestaðolede, gestaðolian, gestaðolod, gestaðolode, gestaðolode, gestaþelode, gestaþolode, staðelian, Staðelian, staðola, staðolode, stapelian, stapelie, stapelige, stapelige, stapolige*; **stālian**: *gestalian, stalað, stalade, stalodest*; **starian**: *starede, staredon, stariað, starian, starie, stariende, starige, starigende*; **stefnian**: *gestefniað, stefnode, steofnode*; **stician**: *gesticade, gesticced, gesticod, gesticode, sticast, stician, sticoden, stycodon*; **stigian**: *stigian*; **stihitian**: *gestihtad, gestihtende, gestihtod, gestihtode, gestihtode, stihdien, stihdigende, stihdigendre, stihdigendre, stihdigendum, stihdigendum, stihhode*; **strūcian**: *stracað, straciad*; **strangian**: *gestrangap, gestrangeð, gestrangian, gestrangien, gestrangodon, gestrongad, gestrongiað, gestrongien, gestrongod, strangað, strangede, strangige, strangode*; **strēwian**: *streawodon, streowodon, streowiað, streowian, streowodon, strewodun*; **strūðian**: *gestrudiaþ, strudadest, strude, strude*; **stūþian**: *stupian*; **styrian**: *gestyrod, styrigað, styrigan, styrige, styrigean, styrigenne*; **sugian**: *gesugiað, sugian, sugigen*; **swearcian**: *swearcigende*; **swartian**: *swartion, swartodon*; **sweotolian**: *gesweotolad, gesweotolað, gesweotolade, gesweotolige, geswutelast, geswutelap, geswutelieð, geswuteloden, geswutelodest, geswutelud, geswutelude, geswutolað, geswutolade, geswutolode, geswutulast, geswutulian, geswutulude, geswytelað, swutela, swutela, swutelap, swutelian, swuteligen, swuteligende, swutoliap, swutolode, swytelað*; **swēþian**: *swet*; **sweðrian**: *gesweðrad, geswyðrode, sweðrian, sweðrode*; **swician**: *swicedon, swiciað, swician, swicige, swicion*; **swīgian**: *Geswiga, geswigade, geswigian, geswigian, geswigie, geswigie, geswigige, swigede, swigendum, swigendum, swigiað, swigian, swigie, swigie, swigien, swigiende, swigienne, swiginde, swigion, swigodon, swugiað, swugie, swygode*; **swinsian**: *swinsiaþ, swinsigende, swynsode*; **swīðian**: *swiðade*; **swīðrian**: *swiþrige*; **sylian**: *sylan, sylian*; **sylian**: *syllendum, syllendum*; **syndrian**: *gesundrode, syndrige*; **syngian**: *gesingod, gesyneged, gesynegiað, gesyngiað, gesyngian, gesyngige, gesyngige, gesyngon, gesynngiað, singiað, singian, singian, singie, singiende, singodon, sungode, synegað, synegiað, synegian, synegie, synegieð, synegien, synegige, synga, syngað, syngan, syngast, syngap, syngedon, syngende, syngendra, syngendra, syngendum, syngendum, syngiað, syngiað, syngianne, syngiendan, syngiendan, syngiendum, syngiendum, syngienne, syngige, syngigendan, syngigendan, syngigendum, syngigendum, syngoden, syngodest, syngude*; **synnian**: *gesynnige, synnian*; **sypian**: *sypð*; **syrwian**: *serwað, syrwað, syrwiad, syrwan, syrwigendum, syrwigendum*; **tācnian**: *getacnade, getacnodan, getacnedon, getacnian, getacnigeað, getacnigende, tacnade, tacnedan, tacnedon, tacniæð, tacniæþ, tacnian, tacnað, tacnude*; **talian**: *getalod, getalode, talast, talap, talianne, talien, Taligað, taligen, talion, talode*; **tamcian**: *tamcyan*; **tāwian**: *getawade, getawod, getawod, tawedan, tawedon, tawian, tawienne, tawode, tawoden*; **tealtian**: *tealtian*; **tealtrian**: *tealtrige*; **tearflian**: *tearfhode*; **telgian**: *telgade, telge*; **temian**: *getemed, getemeda, getemede, getemedon, getemian, getemode, Temað, temede*; **temprian**: *getemprian, getemprie, getemprod*; **teogoðian**: *tiogoðiað*; **teohhian**: *geteohhode, geteohhode, geteohhode, tihhode*; **tēorian**: *geteorad, geteoriað, geteorian, geteoriende, geteoriende, geteorigeað, geteorodun, geteorud, geteorude, teorað, teorian, teoriende, teorige*; **tēoðian**: *geteodian, teoðiað, teoðian, teoðian, teoðie, teoðige, teoðodon, teoþiað*; **fiðian**: *getiðade, getiðiað, getiðian, getiðie, getiðod, getiðode,*

*getigðode, getipad, getipað, getipie, getipige, getipod, getipode, getipode, getipodon, getygðade, getygðian, getygbade, getygbedon, getygbian, getypode, tiðað, tiðaþ, tiðiað, tiðian, tiðode, tiðodon, tiþian, tiþige, tiþode, tiþodon; **tilian:** getilað, getilien, teolað, teolast, teolede, teoledon, teolodon, tielað, tieligeað, tilienne, tiligað, tiligen, tilodon, tioloden, tylað, tylast, tyliað, tylienne, tylige, tylode; **timbrian:** getimbra, getimbriað, getimbrienne, getimbrie, getimbrie, getimbrien, getimbrigean, getimbrigenne, getimbrod, getimbrod, getimbrodest, getimbrodne, getimbrodon, getimbrud, getymbrad, getymbrade, getymbrian, getymbrode, getymbrode, getymbrodon, timbrað, timbraþ, timbriaen, timbrienne, timbriendan, timbriendan, timbriendum, timbriendum, timbrienne, timbriganne, timbrige, timbrige, timbrudon, tymbrade, tymbrian, tymbrienne, tymbrode; **tintregian:** getintregað, getintregedon, getintregian, getintregod, getintregod, getintregode, getintregode, tintergian, tintregedon, tintregiað, tintregian, tintregiaþ, tintregie, tintregige, tintregode, tintregode, tintregodon; **titelian:** getitelode, titelode; **tōætyācan:** toætecan, toæteced, toætecedre, toætecede, toætecte, toætectest, toætecton; **tōclifrian:** toclifrod; **tōfēsian:** tofesiaþ; **tōgelaðian:** togelaðað, togelaðod, togelaþade; **togian:** togoden; **tōhaccian:** tohaccode; **tōhopian:** tohopiað, tohopian; **tōliðian:** toliþ, toliðode; **tōlōcian:** tolocað, tolocedon, tolociende; **tōmearcian:** tomearcod; **torfian:** getorfod, getorfode, torfedon, torfiað, torfian, torfienne, torfodon, torfude, torfudon; **tōscirian:** toscyred, toscyriað; **tōsornian:** tosomnigan; **tōstician:** tosticad; **tōsyndrian:** tosyndrian; **tōtīan:** totodon; **tōtorfian:** totorfod; **trahtian:** trahtian, trahtnian, trahtode, trahtigean; **trahtnian:** getrahtnian, getrahtnod, getrahtnode, trahtnað, trahtnienne, trahtnigenne, trahtnode, trahtnodon; **treddian:** tryddode; **tregian:** tregienne; **trēowsian:** getreowsoden, getreowsodon, trywsodon; **trifulian:** getrifulad, getrifulad, getrifulade, trifolige, trifula; **trucian:** trucað, trucedon, truciað; **trumian:** getrumad, getrumade, getrumede, Truma, trumian; **truwian:** truwian, truwien, truwig, truwiggen, truwigende, truwwude; **trymian:** getrymiað, getrymige, getrymigen, getrymmendum, getrymmendum; **tucian:** getucod, getucode, tucian, tucigan; **tumbian:** tumbode, tumbude; **twiccian:** twiccian, twiccige; **twifyrclian:** twifyrclað; **twinclian:** tuinclað, twinclian; **uferian:** geuferað, geuferod, geuferode, geuferode, geufrode, uferað, uferaþ; **unārwurfian:** unarwurfedon, unarwurfiað, unawurfiað; **unclānsian:** geunclānsað, geunclānsie, ungeclānsod; **undercrammian:** undercrammodon; **underwreðian:** underwreðode; **unhālian:** unhalgod; **unhelian:** unheled; **uninseglīan:** uninsæglode, uninseglodon; **unrōtsian:** geunrotsade, geunrotsast, geunrotsed, geunrotsiað, geunrotsian, geunrotsie, geunrotsige, geunrotsigen, geunrotsode, geunrotsod, unrodsian, unrotsað, unrotsæ, unrotsast, unrotsi, unrotsiað, unrotsian, unrotsod, unrotsode, unrotsyge; **untrēowsian:** geuntreowsige, geuntreowsion, geuntreowsode, geuntrywsode, geuntrywsud, untreowsige; **untrumian:** geuntrumed, geuntrumiað; **untýgian:** untigende; **unweorðian:** geunweorþod, geunwurðode, unweorðian, unweorðie, unwurðige; **unwlitegian:** geunwlitegað; **ūtæðmian:** uteðmiaþ; **ūtīan:** geutede, geutod, utadon, utige, utode; **ūtlagian:** geutlagade, geutlagedan, geutlageden, geutlagedon, geutlagiað, geutlagian, geutlagod, geutlagode, geutlagodon, utlagede, utlagode, utlagodon; **wācian:** gewacode, waca, wacade, waciendan, waciendan, wacige, wacige, Wacigeað, wacigean, wacigende, wacigende, wacion, wacude, wacaþ, Waciað, waciað, Waciaþ, waciaþ, wacienne; **wafian:** wafade, wafian, wafianne, wafiendum, wafiendum, wafienne, wafigende, wafode; **wagian:** wagedan, wagodon; **wandian:** wandað, wandade, wandast, wandean, wandigende, wandigende, wandion, wond, wondige, wanda, wandað; **wandrian:** wandriað, wandrian; **wanian:** gewan, gewanaþ, gewaniað, gewanian, gewanigan, gewanige, gewanigen, gewanion, gewon, gewonian, gewonige, gewonod, wanade, wanede, wanedon, wanienda,*

waniende, wanigean, wanigenne, wanion, wanod, wanodan, wonađ, woniađ; **wannian:** wannađ; **wansian:** wansiap, wansie; **warian:** gewarđ, gewarđ, gewarian, wærode, warian, warien; **warnian:** gewarnedon, gewarnian, gewarnian, gewearnienne, wæreniađ, warenedon, wareniad, warenige, warenigen, warenode, warnianne, Warniap, warnien, warnienne, warnigan, Warnigeađ, warnion, warnodest; **wædlian:** wædliad, wædlian, wædliap, wædliendan, wædliendan, wædliendum, wædliendum, wædlige, wædligendan, wædligendan, wædlode; **wæpnian:** gewæpned, gewæpnoda, gewæpnodon, gewæpnodra, gewæpnodra, gewæpnodum, gewæpnud; **wærigian:** wærigian, werigian; **wæterian:** gewæterian, wæterađ, wæteriađ, wæterian, wæterigende, wæterigenne, wæterodon, wætrian; **wealdian:** wealdanne, wealdenda, wealdendan, wealdendan, wealdendan, wealdendne, wealdendne, wealdendra, wealdendra; **wealian:** wealode; **weallian:** geweallode, weallian, weallode, weallendes, weallendes, weallendon, weallendon, weallendre, weallendre, weallendum, weallendum; **wealwian:** wealowian, wealweode, wealwiađ, wealwian, wealwigende, wealwode; **weardian:** weardade, weardedun, weardien, weardigađ, weardodon; **wearmian:** gewearmigan, wearmađ, wearme, wearmian, wearmianne, wearmodon; **weddian:** weddian, weddige; **weligian:** gewelegian, gewelegod, gewelgian, gewelgod, welgade; **wellician:** wellicode; **wenian:** gewenie, gewenige, gewenod, gewenode, wenian, wenian, wenige, wenanne; **wëodian:** weodian;; **weormian:** wyrmanne; **weornian:** geweornode, weornađ, weorniađ, weornigende, weornode; **weoxian:** weoxian; **weorđian:** geweorþad, geweorþađ, geweorþod, gewurđiađ, gewurþiađ, weorđade, weorđade, weorđasđ, weorđast, weorðesđ, weorđianne, weorđiap, weorđienne, weorđigan, weorđigen, weorđod, weorđon, weorđude, weorþedon, weorþod, wiorđ, wiorđan, wiorđan, wiorðeđ, wiorðest, wiorđian, wordiađ, wordode, worþiađ, wurþađ, wurþađ, wurđast, wurđianne, wurđie, wurđigan, wurđigeađ, wurđigeđ, wurđigen, wurđigende, wurđigenne, wurđion, wurđodan, wurđoden, wurđoden, wurđodest, wurđost, wurþiađ, wurþiap, wurþigende, wurþodan, wurþode, wurþodon; **wërgian:** gewergade, gewergod, gewerige, wergađ, wergađ, werge, wergendan, wergendan, wergenne, wergian, wergien, wergon, werion; **wërgian:** werige, werige, werigenne; **wīcian:** gewicade, gewician, gewicod, gewicodan, gewicodon, wicenne, wicodon, wycode; **wīcnian:** gewicnode, wicnian, wicnige; **wīdian:** widiađ; **wīdmærsian:** gewidmærsađ, gewidmærsian, gewidmærsod, gewidmærsodan, gewidmærsode, gewidmærsode, gewidmærsudun, widmærsian, widmærsode; **wīfian:** gewifađ, gewifie, gewifodon, wifiap, wifienne, wifigan, wifigende, wifode, wifodon; **wīgian:** wigendra, wigendra; **wīglian:** wigliađ; **wilcumian:** wylcumede, wylcumian, wylcumiap, wylcumode; **wilian:** gewilde, gewilede, wylan; **willian:** willade, willadon, willæ, willian; **wilnian:** gewillnian, gewillnigeđ, gewilnast, gewilnast, gewilnedum, gewilniađ, gewilniende, gewilnienne, gewilnigeđ, gewilnigen, gewilnion, gewilnod, gewilnude, gewilnudon, wiliniađ, willnade, willnade, willnian, wilnaden, wilnadest, wilnasđ, wilniæn, wilnieđ, wilniendum, wilniendum, wilnigendum, wilnigendum, wilnigenne, wilnigie, wilnion, wilnoden, wylnian; **wincian:** wincađ; **windwian:** windwode; **wīsian:** gewisađ, gewisie, gewisod, gewissa, gewissađ, gewissast, gewisseđ, gewissiađ, gewissian, gewissienne, gewissigan, gewissige, Gewissige, wisad, wisade, wisiađ, wisian, wisian, wisie, wisigan, wissiađ, wissian, wissian, wission, wissoden, wissodon, wissiađ; **wisnian:** wisnode; **wistfullian:** gewistfullian, gewistfullude, wistfullian, wistfullige; **witegian:** gewitegad, gewitegade, gewitegodon, gewitgad, witegađ, Witegade, witegedon, witegiađ, witegian, witegiendra, witegiendra, witegod, witegodan, witegoden, witegodon, witgan, witgian, witegian; **wītnian:** witnade, witnade, witnadon, witned, witneđ, witnianne, witnie, witniende, witnienne, witnigenne, witnod; **wiđđingian:** wiđđingian, wiđþingian,

wiðþingode; **wiðerian:** wiðerast, wiðeriað, wiðerian, wiðerige, wiðerigende, wiðerode, wiðerode, wiðerodon, wiðriað, wiðrige, wiþerað; **wiðersacian:** wiðersacað, wyðersacað; **wiðerweardian:** wiðerweardan; **wiðhogian:** wiðhogde; **wiðsceorian:** wiðsceorað; **wiðwiðerian:** wiðwiþerian; **wlacion:** wlacað, wlacion; **wlæffian:** wleaffað; **wlātian:** wlatað, wlatap, wlatode; **wlitigian:** gewlitedgod, gewlitedgod, gewlitedgode, gewlitgode; **woffian:** woffode; **wōhhian:** wohhade; **wordlian:** wordliende, wurdliad, wurdliion; **worþian:** worpe, worþigen; **wracian:** wracade, wraciende; **wracnian:** wracnode, wracnodon, wracodon, wracnode; **wraxlian:** wraxlode; **wræcsīðian:** wræcsiðodon; **wrēnsian:** wrēnsiaþ; **wreðian:** wreðgende, wreðianne, wreðigende, wreþedon, wreþiende; **wriðian:** wriðode; **writian:** gewritað, writanne, Writed, writendan, writendan, writenne, writeþ, Writað, writað; **wrixlan:** wrixla; **wudian:** wudedon, wudian; **wuldorbēagian:** gewuldorbeagod, gewuldorbeagod, gewuldorbeagode, wuldorbeagienne; **wuldrian:** gewuldred, gewuldrige, gewuldrud, wuldrade, wuldradest, wuldrast, wuldredon, wuldrian, wuldrian, wuldriaþ, wuldrie, wuldrie, wuldriende, wuldrienne, wuldriğan, wuldriğan, wuldriğanne, wuldriğan, wuldriğan, wuldriğan; **wullian:** wullæ, wullen; **wundian:** gewundadre, gewundaþ, gewundedon, gewundedum, gewundiað, gewundian, gewundie, gewundigan, gewundige, gewundigen, gewundoden, gewundud, gewundude, gewundudne, wundað, wundade, wundade, wundast, wundedon, wundiað, wundian, wundianne, wundienne, wundigan, wundigeanne, wundode, wundodon; **wundian:** gewundodan, gewundodan, gewundodne; **wundrian:** wundrasð, wundredan, wundrede, wundreden, wundredon, wundredon, wundriane, wundrienne, wundriendum, wundriendum, wundriğanne, wundriğeþ, wundriğendum, wundriğendum, wundriğenne, wundriğeon, wundriğeon, wundrodun, wundrude, wundrudon, wyndrienne; **wunian:** gewunaþ, gewuned, gewunedon, gewuniaþ, gewunigeð, gewunodon, wunan, wunedun, wungynde, wuniæn, wunie, wunie, wuniend, wuniendan, wuniendan, wuniendne, wuniendne, wuniendo, wuniendra, wuniendra, wuniendre, wuniendre, wunigeað, wunigean, wunigen, wunigendan, wunigendan, wunigendum, wunigendum, wunigene, wunigenne, wunion, wunodan, wunoden, wunude, gewunodan; **wynsumian:** wynsumap, wynsumap, wynsumedon, wynsumian, wynsumiaþ, wynsumiaþ, wynsumiende, wynsumige; **wyrlian:** wyrð, wyrðiað, wyrðiaþ, wyrðode, wyrþoden; **yfelian:** geyfelade, geyfelian, geyflade, yfelade, yfeled, yfeled, yfeledon, yfeliað, yfelian, yfeligen, yflade, yflian; **yfelsacian:** geyfelsacode, yfelsaciende; **yfelsian:** yfelsacað; **ymbfæðmian:** ymbfæðman; **ymbhēapian:** ymbheped; **ymbhogian:** ymbhogode; **ymbscēawian:** ymbisceawodan; **ymbtrymian:** ymbetrymedon; **ymbðeahtian:** ymbðeahtiað, ymbðeahtigeað, ymbþeahtedon; **ymbðreodian:** ymbþridað; **yrfewardian:** yrfewardod, **yðgian:** yðgiende, yðgiende, yðgiende, yðgode, yðiað, yðigendre, yðigendre, yðigendum, yðigendum; **yðian:** yðigendan, yðigendan, yðigendan, yðigende, yðigende, yðode, yðodon, yþiað, yþiendan, yþiendan.

In sum, the two validation tasks of the I-Y forms cannot disambiguate 3,639 I-Y forms that are identified in this analysis as class 2 weak forms. Nevertheless, the reliability of the method for the lemmatisation of the canonical forms (evidenced with the comparison with the DOE) and the confidence on the patterns generated for the lemmatisation of the non-canonical forms makes us expect a high rate of success in the lemma assignments of the second class of weak verbs.

The results that we obtain with the lemmatisation procedure of the class 3 weak verbs are discussed next. First of all, the initial list of the third class of weak lemmas does not suffer any modification or update in relation to the final list. The stability of the number of lemmas of the last class evidences that none of the weak verbs without subclass attested in *Nerthus* derives from the four simplex verbs of the third class.

The searches with the canonical endings in the first step of the research methodology allows the lemma assignment of 319 inflectional forms as class 3 weak verbs with a reference list of 35 weak lemmas. Then, the comparison with the DOE verifies the 100% of the lemmatised canonical forms from the letters A-H with the assigned class 3 weak lemma.

More specifically, 367 extra inflectional forms are retrieved from the dictionary since they are also attested as realisations of class 3 weak verbs. Almost the seventy percent of them are inflections attested in the paradigm of the verb *habban* and show unexpected spellings of this lemma: *abba, abbað, abban, abben, adde, aebbe, æfð, æfde, æfdon, æfed, æfedon, æfst, afað, efð, efde, hadde, hadden, hæafde, hæafst, hæd, hæddan, haedde, hæde, hædon, hæse, hæst, hæþ, hævæð, have, havet, headde, heafan, heafð, heafde, heafden, heafdon, heafst, heaft, heafþ, hebbæ, hebbanne, hebbe, hebbende, hebbon, hebfað, hedde, hef, hefd, hefð, hefdan, hefde, hefden, hefdest, hefðo, hefdon, hefdun, hefst, heft, hefþ, heobbe, heofdon, heuede, heuedest, hiefð, hiefde, hiefþ, hiobbanne, hoefden*; including the negative forms of this lemma: *nabað, nabbað, nabbæð, nabbæþ, nabban, nabbas, nabbap, Nabbe, nabbeð, nabben, nabbende, nabbo, nabbon, næbbað, næbbæð, næbban, Næbbe, næbben, næbbend, naebbende, næbbende, næbbendum, næbbon, næbbynde, næbfde, næf, næfd, næfð, næfdan, naefde, næfde, næfden, næfdes, næfdest, næfdo, næfdon, næfeð, næfeþ, næfis, næfst, næfþ, nafa, nafað, nafæð, Nafast, nafap, nafeð, Nafest, Nafst, nafu, nebbe, nefð, nefdan, nefde, nefdon, nefdun, Nefst*.

Moving on to the comment of the lemmatisation of the non-canonical spellings of these verbs, it is relevant to point out that 257 out of the 453 inflectional I-Y forms lemmatised as class 3 weak verbs are lemmatised with the help of the lemmatisation patterns.

Concerning this class of verbs, the lemmatisation patterns targeting the identification of the non-canonical inflectional endings of the third class of weak verbs with the highest number of occurrences in the index of forms are *-æþ >>> -aþ* with 10 occurrences and *-eað >>> -að* with 8 occurrences. The reduced number of verbs in the inventory of class 3 lemmas conditions the low number of occurrences of each set of patterns of this group, presented in Table 9.



Lemmatisation Pattern Inflectional Ending	Number of occurrences
-ad >>> -ed / -od	1
-æ >>> -a / -e	4
-æð >>> -eð / -að	6
-æd >>> -ed / -od	1
-æn >>> -en / -an	3
-æs >>> -að	1
-æst >>> -est / -ast	1
-æþ >>> -aþ / -eþ	10
-anne >>> -enne	1
-ðun >>> -don/-edon	1
-eað >>> -að	8
-ean >>> -an	7
-eanne >>> -ianne	1
-edae >>> -ode	1
-endae >>> iende	1
-ene >>> -enne	2
-es >>> -eð / -ast	3
-ias >>> -iað / -ast	1
-iendæ >>> -ienda	1
-iendvm >>>-iendum	1
-iga >>> -ige	1
-igan >>> -ian	2
-ige >>> -ige	1
-igenda >>> -ienda	1

-igendan >>> -iendan	1
-igende >>> -iende	1
-igenden >>> -ienden	1
-igendes >>> -iendes	1
-igendne >>>-iendne	1
-igendon >>> -iendon	1
-igendra >>> -iendra	1
-igendre >>> -iendre	1
-igendum >>> -iendum	1
-igendvm >>> -iendum	1
-igenne >>>> -ienne	1
-igiende >>> -iende	1
-igiendra >>> -iendra	1
-inde >>> -ende / -iende	1
-o >>> -e	1
-oð >>> -að	1
-on >>> -en	5
-ost >>> -ast	1
-te >>> -ed	2
-tum >>> -edum	1
-yð >>> -eð	2
-yn >>> -en	1
-yndan >>>endan	1
-ynde >>> -ende /-iende	3
-yndra >>> endra	2

Table 9. Number of occurrences of the lemmatisation patterns of the non-canonical inflectional endings in the third class of weak verbs I-Y.

The lemmatisation patterns aiming at identifying class 3 weak verbs with alternative stem vowels in comparison with the one included in the lemma spelling have a higher rate of occurrences. Table 10 includes the number of occurrences of each of these sets of patterns, where -æ- >>> -e- with 63 occurrences and -y- >>> -i- with 69 are highlighted as the most prolific for the lemmatisation of class 3 weak verbs.

Lemmatisation Pattern Stem Vowel	Number of occurrences
-æ- >>> -a-	7
-æ- >>> -e-	63
-eo- >>> -i-	30
-i- >>> -ie-	10
-io- >>> -eo-	9
-y- >>> -i-	69
-y- >>> -ie-	18

Table 10. Number of occurrences of the lemmatisation patterns of the non-canonical stem vowels in the third class of weak verbs I-Y.

The third group of patterns is considered the least fruitful of the lemmatisation patterns. Only two attestations of class 3 weak verbs are identified with the pattern vn- >>> un- of the total inventory of non-canonical lemmatisation patterns.

The validation of the lemmatised class 3 weak lemmas from the letters I-Y with the YCOE validates 290 forms, corresponding to the 64% of the lemmatised I-Y class 3 weak verbs. Contrary to the other two classes of weak verbs, there are not any extra forms tagged in the YCOE as verbs that are also included in *Freyra* in the entries of class 3 weak verbs that the research methodology could not find.

In addition, the validation of the lemmatised I-Y forms of this class with the secondary sources of Old English, carried out in *Freyra*, results in the validation of 30 of these forms as class 3 weak verbs and the 12 discards classified in Section 6. 6. in Chapter 6.

Reviewing the inflectional forms attested in *Freyra*, we realise that 412 inflectional forms of class 3 weak verbs identified with this analysis are not included in the available version of the index of secondary sources of Old English. What is more, 229 of these forms belong to lemmas from the letters I-Y of the third class of weak verbs. These forms are listed below preceded by the lemma they are assigned to:

**libban:** *leofoden, leofodan, leofa, libbandan, libbende, lifiende, lifigendan, lybbende, lyfigende, libbandan, libbende, libbendne, lifgendre, lifiendan, lifiende, lifiendne, lifigendan, lifigendne, lifigendon, lybbende, lybbendne, lyfiendan, lyfigendan, libbendre, libbendum, lifgendum, lifiendan, lifiendre, lifiendum, lifigendan, lifigendre, lybbendan, lybbendum, lyfgendum, lyfiendan, lyfiendum, lyfigendan, lyfigende, lyfigendre, libbandan, libbendes, libbendra, lifgendra, lifiendan, lifiendes, lifigendan, Lybbendes, lybbendra, lybbyndra, lyfiendan, lyfigendan, lyfigenden, lyfigendes, libbandan, libbende, libbendes, libbendne, libbendra, libbendre, libbendu, libbendum, lifgendra, lifgendum, lifiendan, lifiende, lifiendes, lifiendne, lifiendre, lifiendum, lifigendan, lifigendne, lifigendon, lifigendre, lybbenda, lybbendan, lybbende, lybbendes, lybbendne, lybbendra, lybbendum, lybbyndra, lyfgendum, lyfiendan, lyfiende, lyfiendum, lyfigenda, lyfigendan, lyfigende, lyfigenden, lyfigendes, lyfigendre, lifgan, lifigan, lifigean, lyfgan, lyfian, lyfigan, libbanne, libbenne, lifgenne, lifienne, lifigenne, lybbanne, lybbenne, lyfigeanne, leofde, leofeda, lifode, leofdon, lyfodon, lifden, lifoda, libbeð, lifð, lifgeað, lifgiað, lifgiaþ, lifgen, lifigan, lybbon, lifianne, lyfedan, lyfe, lyfe, lyfie, lyfon; **mislibban:** *mislybban, mislybbað; oferhycgan:* *oferhycgan, oferhycgeað, oferhycggeað, oferhycgen, oferhycggen; oferlibban:* *oferlifde; onsecgan:* *onsægde, onsægden, onsægd, onsægde, onsecgan, onsecgaþ, onsecgeað, onsecge, onsecgagan, onsæde, onsædon, onsecggæþ, onsægcon; secgan:* *sæcgan, sæcgeanne, sæge, Sægæ, sæge, sæcgap, sæcgeað, sæcganne, gesecgende, sæcgende, secgende, secggende, secgende, sæcgendum, secgendum, secggendum, sæcgendum, secgende, secgendum, secggendum, gesæcgan, gesecgean, gesecgon, sæccgan, sæcgen, seccgan, secgcan, secgean, secgende, secggean, segan, segcan, segcean, seggan, seggen, gesecgenne, sæcgæn, secganne, secgeanne, secgene, secgenne, secgganne, secggenne, sægden, segdes, segdon, sægden, Gesecgað, Sæg, Seccað, Secg, secgeð,**

*secgendum, sægce, sægge, secgæ, secgce, segce, geseccað, sægast, seccað, secgð, secgeð, seggeð, sægce, seccgen, secgean, Sege; sōðsecgan: soðsecgende; tōsecgan: tosecð; wiðhabban: wiðhabban, wiþhabban, wiðhæfð, wiðhæbbe; wiðsecgan: Wiðsæcst, wiþsæcð, wiþsæcst, wiðsæcen, wiþsæce; ymbhabban: ymbhæfdon.*

Overall, 119 lemmatised class 3 weak verbs from the letters I-Y could not be validated because they are not attested in the YCOE or *Freya*. However, there is a high reliability of them belonging to the assigned class due to the methods that allowed their identification.

Now that the specific discussion of the results of each class has been carried out, we turn to the comment of the quantitative and qualitative aspects that we observe among the results of the three classes of weak verbs. To begin with, the quantitative results of the three classes of weak verbs will be discussed.

In general terms, the second class of weak verbs includes the highest number of inflectional forms lemmatised for the lemmas of both the first part of the alphabet (A-H) and the second part of the alphabet (I-Y) with 8,106 and 8,479 forms respectively. Although the reference list of lemmas is not the most numerous (the list of class 1 includes 1,954 in contrast to the 1,914 of the second class), a higher proportion of inflectional forms are identified for the lemmas of this group. Out of the 31,623 A-Y weak verbs lemmatised in this research, the 52% corresponds to verbs from the second class.

Then, the first class with 7,597 lemmatisations of the lemmas A-H and 6,113 lemmatisations of the I-Y lemmas is the second most prolific class of weak verbs, with the 43% of lemmatisations. Finally, the third class dramatically reduces the amount of lemmatisations: 495 forms for the verbs from the letter A-H and 439 forms for the verbs of the second part of the alphabet, corresponding to the 5% of the total inventory of verbs. However, the fact that the reference list of lemmas of this class includes 35 A-Y verbs conditions the small inventory of inflectional forms.

In order to assess which class is the most transparent, first of all we need to look at the correlation between the number of inflectional forms lemmatised and the number of lemmas in the reference lists. This qualitative discussion focuses on the lemmatisations from the letters I-Y, given that the lemmatisations of the first part of the alphabet are greatly influenced by the forms retrieved from the DOE.

It is important to point out that this research methodology does not identify forms for all the lemmas in the reference lists. That is to say, this research cannot identify verbal

forms for 209 I-Y lemmas of the first class and 143 I-Y lemmas of the second class. On the contrary, inflectional forms are identified for each of the 15 I-Y verbs in the reference list of the third class.

The average number of inflectional forms per lemma is 7 for the first class of verbs, 9 for the second class of verbs and 27 for the third class. However, the number of lemmatisations per lemma that occurs more often or, in other words, the commonest number of inflectional forms identified per lemma of the first, second and third subclass of weak verbs is 1 inflectional form per lemma. 195 class 1 lemmas out of the 777 inventory, 187 class 2 lemmas out of the 781 inventory and 3 out of the 15 class 3 inventory of lemmas include only 1 lemmatised inflectional form. Similarly, 122 class 1 lemmas and 79 class 2 lemmas include two attestations among their verbal paradigms. The broader the number of inflectional forms is attested, the smaller the number of lemmas is affected. At the other end of the list, the class 1 weak verb *wyrcean(ge)* with 120 occurrences, the class 2 weak verb *weorðian(ge)* with 146 occurrences and the class 3 weak verb *libban(ge)* with 212 occurrences are the lemmas with the highest number of inflectional forms lemmatised.

The qualitative discussion of the results aims at identifying the most transparent class of the weak class of verbs in relation to their morphological behaviour. In general, the second class of weak verbs is the most transparent out of the three subclasses because it includes more unique inflections that are not representative of any other category or class of verb. The statement that the second class is more transparent than the first one is based on the fact that we are able to successfully lemmatise more class 2 weak verbs than those of the first and third classes with a reference list with less lemmas than that of the first class. In particular, the dental suffix *-od-* that builds up the preterite forms of both the indicative and the subjunctive tense (*-ode*, *-odest*, *-oden*, *-odon*) as well as the past participle inflections (*-od*, *-oda*, *-odan*, *-odena*, *-odes*, *-odne*, *-odra*, *-odre*, *-odum*) has proven to be a clear sign of verbs of the second subclass. In fact, none of the discards derived from the validation with the DOE includes inflections with this suffix. Additionally, the inclusion of the vowel *-i-* at the beginning of the inflectional endings of the non-finite forms of the inflected infinitive (*-ianne*, *-ienne*) and the present participle (*-ienda*, *-iende*, *-iendes*, *-iendne*, *-iendo*, *-iendra*, *-iendre*, *-iendrum*, *-iendu*, *-iendum*) is another indicator of verbs from this class.

On the contrary, class 1 attests a high percentage of inflections that are also recurrent among other categories of the Old English lexicon which leads to the misidentification of

forms. None of the commonest inflections attested for this group of verbs is an indicator of weak verbs as successful as the endings described above. Nevertheless, we are able to successfully identify weak verbs from the first in the context provided by the reference list of lemmas.

The third subclass of weak verbs is the least transparent on the basis of their inflectional endings. The peculiarities of this tending to disappear group of verbs motivate irregular verbal paradigms, regarding their inflectional morphology. What is more, it is only with the premise of the alternations of the stem spellings attested in the grammars of Old English that we are able to achieve an adequate number of lemmatisations for the lemmas of this class.

So far, the discussion of the results have focused on each class of weak verbs individually and the comment among classes. Now, we turn to the discussion of the degree of success of each of the steps and tasks implemented in this lemmatisation procedure.

To begin with, we will comment on the step that targets the identification of the canonical realisations of the weak lemmas. It has been proven that the lemmatisation with canonical endings is more accurate but less successful in number of assignments than the procedure designed to identify non-canonical verbs. There is a high accuracy of success among the canonical A-H lemmatisations of the 89% for class 1 weak verbs, 90% for class 2 weak verbs and 100% for class 3 weak verbs. Therefore, the four tasks in this first step, including the selection of the canonical inflections, the generation of the query strings, the search of these queries in the database and the assignment of the lemmas to the transparent cases result in the accurate lemma assignments of weak verbs. In spite of this fact, the limitation of the scope of this step to the canonical realisations of the verbs (including the same stem than that of the lemma and one of the representative inflectional endings) results in the overlook of a relevant amount of verbs.

The validation of the canonical realisations of the weak verbs from the first part of the alphabet (from the letters A-H) is carried out with the DOE. In general, the task of looking up the lemmatised forms in the dictionary is very fruitful since it validates the 93% of the lemmatised forms and helps reassigning the small percentage of the remaining forms with the correct lemma. Additionally, the task of adding to the inventory the non-canonical spellings of such lemmas is crucial to the analysis of this thesis because we are able to identify the recurrent non-canonical spellings for the inflectional endings and the stem vowels alternations, which give rise to the patterns of lemmatisation.

The tasks of the third step in the lemmatisation procedure aims at identifying the predictable and easy to automate non-canonical spellings of the Old English weak verbs. To achieve this goal, lemmatisation patterns are generated. The patterns allow the identification of a higher quantity of forms in comparison to the previous method, with the reliability provided by the justification of these patterns. Three tables are presented below, showing the quantification of the results of each of these patterns in the three classes of verbs. Although specific sets of correspondences are generated for each verbal class (previously presented in this chapter), now we present them together to allow the comparison among subclasses of the number of occurrences. Table 11 comprises the lemmatisation patterns that target the identification of weak verbs on the basis of their non-canonical inflectional endings.

<b>Lemmatisation Pattern Inflectional Ending</b>	<b>Class 1</b>	<b>Class 2</b>	<b>Class 3</b>
-a >>> -an	13	-	-
-ad >>> -ed / -od	20	152	1
-ada >>> -ode	-	4	-
-adae >>> -ode	-	3	-
-ade >>> -ede / -ode	4	317	-
-ades >>> -odest	-	27	-
-adne >>> -odne	-	3	-
-ado >>> -od / -ode	-	16	-
-adre >>> -odre	-	1	-
-adum >>> -odum	-	5	-
-adun >>> -odon	-	48	-
-am >>> -an	1	1	-
-ande >>> -ende / -iende	3	12	-
-andum >>> -iendum	-	4	-
-ane >>> -enne / -ienne	7	3	-
-anne >>> -enne / -ianne	173	27	1
-as >>> -ast	-	42	-
-asð >>> -ast	-	4	-
-at >>> -að	3	9	-
-æ >>> -e / -a	21	42	4
-æd >>> -ed / -od	8	4	1
-æde >>> -ode	-	16	1
-æen >>> -en / -an	15	20	3
-ænde >>> -ende	5	-	-
-æne >>> -enne	12	-	-
-æs >>> -eð / -est	3	-	1
-æst >>> -ast	-	12	1
-æð >>> -eð / -að	28	40	6
-æþ >>> -eþ / -aþ	27	33	10

-dum >>> -edum	20	-	-
-dun >>> -edon	21	-	1
-dyst >>> -dest	10	-	-
-eað >>> -að / -iað	37	7	8
-ean >>> -an / -ian	40	4	7
-eanne >>> -enne / -ianne	13	1	1
-ed >>> -od	-	103	-
-edæn >>> -oden	-	1	-
-ede >>> -ode	-	135	-
-edo >>> -eda / -ode	9	5	-
-edon >>> -edan / -odon	12	155	-
-edun >>> -edon / -odon	4	17	-
-ege >>> -ie	-	12	-
-endae >>> -ende	2	-	1
-ene >>> -enne / -ienne	21	2	2
-es >>> -eð / -ast	120	12	3
-esð >>> -est	4	-	-
-et >>> -eð	24	-	-
-ia >>> -ian / -ie	-	19	-
-iæð >>> -iað	-	23	-
-iæn >>> -ian	-	29	-
-iænde >>> -iende	-	1	-
-iæþ >>> -iaþ	-	10	-
-iande >>> -iende	-	2	-
-iane >>> -ianne	-	6	-
-ias >>> -iað / -ast	-	13	1
-iat >>> -iað	-	1	-
-id >>> -ed	4	-	-
-ið >>> -eð	5	-	-
-ide >>> -ede / -ode	4	2	-
-iendæ >>> -ienda	-	-	1
-iendis >>> -iendes	-	1	-
-iendvm >>> -iendum	-	-	1
-iene >>> -ienne	-	3	-
-iga >>> -ie / -ige / -a	3	30	1
-igað >>> -að / -iað	8	29	-
-igæð >>> -að / -iað	1	10	-
igæn >>> -ian	-	4	-
-igan >>> -an	4	80	2
-iganne >>> -ienne / -ianne	1	8	-
-igas >>> -as	-	6	-
-igap >>> -iap	-	12	-
-ige >>> -ie	20	-	1
-igeað >>> -að / -iað	1	24	-
-igean >>> -an / -ian	2	38	-
-igeanne >>> -ianne	-	4	-
-iged >>> -iað	-	2	-
-igeð >>> -eð / -iað	2	13	-

-igenda >>> -ienda	-	8	1
-igendæn >>> -igendan	-	1	-
-igendan >>> -endan / -iendan	2	13	1
-igende >>> -ende / -iende	7	129	1
-igenden >>> -ienden	-	1	2
-igendes >>> -endes / -iendes	1	15	1
-igendne >>> -iendne	-	3	1
-igendon >>> -iendan	-	-	1
-igendra >>> -iendra	-	12	1
-igendre >>> -iendre	-	5	1
-igendum >>> -endum	7	-	1
-igenne >>> -enne / -ienne	4	28	1
-iges >>> -ies	-	12	-
-igo >>> -ie	-	6	-
-igynde >>> -iende	-	5	-
-inde >>> -iende	-	5	1
-io >>> -ie	2	3	-
-ion >>> -ian	1	48	-
-iu >>> -ie	-	10	-
-iun >>> -ien	-	2	-
-iyn >>> -ien	-	12	-
-iynde >>> -iende	-	14	-
-iyndum >>> -iendum	-	2	-
-o >>> -e	13	-	1
-oð >>> -að	2	16	1
-odo >>> -ode / -odon	-	3	-
-odost >>> -odest	-	2	-
-odu >>> -ode	-	3	-
-odun >>> -odon	-	9	-
-odyst >>> -odest	-	10	-
-on >>> -an	111	15	5
-onne >>> -enne	1	-	-
-ost >>> -ast	1	50	1
-stu >>> -st	5	-	-
-te >>> -ed	60	-	2
-ton >>> -edon	38	-	-
-tum >>> -edum	10	-	1
-tun >>> -edon	8	-	-
-ud >>> -ed / -od	6	70	-
-udan >>> -odan	-	7	-
-ude >>> -ede / -ode	1	121	-
-udest >>> -odest	-	11	-
-udne >>> -odne	-	5	-
-udon >>> -odon	-	17	-
-udre >>> -odre	-	4	-
-udu >>> -ode	-	2	-
-udum >>> -odum	-	2	-
-udyst >>> -odest	-	5	-



-un >>> -en	7	-	-
-yan >>> -ian	-	3	-
-yd >>> -ed	24	-	-
-yð >>> -eð	34	-	2
-yde >>> -ede	13	-	-
-ydon >>> -odon	-	8	-
-ydyst >>> -odest	-	1	-
-yge >>> -ie	-	4	-
-yn >>> -en	5	-	1
-ynde >>> -ende / -iende	21	6	3
-yndra >>> -endra	1	-	2
-ynne >>> -enne / -ienne	7	1	-
-yst >>> -est / -ast	20	5	-
-yþ >>> -eþ	2	-	-

Table 11. Results of the lemmatisation patterns of non-canonical endings among subclasses.

There are 139 sets of correspondences in Table 11. Fourteen of them are identified in all three classes of weak verbs: -ad >>> -ed / -od; -æ >>> -e / -a; -æd >>> -ed / -od; -eanne >>> -enne / -ianne; -ene >>> -enne / -ienne; -iga >>> -ie / -ige / -a; -igan >>> -an; -igendan >>> -endan / -iendan; -igende >>> -ende / -iende; -igendes >>> -endes / -iendes; -igenne >>> -enne / -ienne; -oð >>> -að; -ost >>> -ast; -ynde >>> -ende / -iende. The pattern with the highest number of attestations in total is -ade >>> -ede / -ode with 317 occurrences, followed by -anne >>> -enne / -ienne with 201 occurrences. On the contrary, the patterns with the lowest range of success are -adre >>> -odre; -edæn >>> -oden; -iænde >>> -iende; -iat >>> -iað; -iendæ >>> -ienda; -iendis >>> -iendes; -iendvm >>> -iendum; -igendæn >>> -igendan; -igendon >>> -iendan; -onne >>> -enne; -ydyst >>> -odest. Each of these patterns has only one attestation in the general inventory of weak verbs from the letters I-Y.

Secondly, Table 12 shows the results of the lemmatisation patterns targeting the identification of weak verbs on the basis of their stem vowels.

<b>Lemmatisation Pattern Stem Vowel</b>	<b>Class 1</b>	<b>Class 2</b>	<b>Class 3</b>
-a- >>> -æ-	23	4	-
-a- >>> -ea-	-	24	-
-æ- >>> -a-	9	96	7
-æ- >>> -e-	138	13	63
-æ- >>> -ea-	13	24	-
-e- >>> -a-	2	12	-
-e- >>> -æ-	77	27	-
-e- >>> -ea-	4	31	-

-e- >>> -i-	16	16	-
-e- >>> -ie-	76	3	-
-e- >>> -o-	-	14	-
-e- >>> -y-	61	17	-
-ea- >>> -a-	-	14	-
-ea- >>> -æ-	15	5	-
-ea- >>> -e-	2	3	-
-eo- >>> -e-	2	7	-
-eo- >>> -i-	-	9	30
-eo- >>> -ie-	4	-	-
-eo- >>> -u-/o-	7	-	-
-eo- >>> -y-	14	-	-
-i- >>> -e-	33	12	-
-i- >>> -eo-/io-	-	15	-
-i- >>> -ie-	78	19	10
-i- >>> -y-	141	138	-
-ie- >>> -e-	3	-	-
-ie- >>> -i-	1	2	-
-ie- >>> -y-	5	3	-
-io- >>> -eo-	26	54	9
-io- >>> -i-	-	4	-
-o- >>> -a-	5	206	-
-o- >>> -eo-	-	5	-
-o- >>> -u-	-	1	-
-u- >>> -eo-	11	137	-
-u- >>> -i-	-	9	-
-u- >>> -o-	-	14	-
-u- >>> -y-	20	11	-
-y- >>> -e-	93	15	-
-y- >>> -ea-	-	4	-
-y- >>> -eo-	21	32	-
-y- >>> -i-	72	164	69
-y- >>> -ie-	346	55	18
-y- >>> -u-	-	15	-

Table 12. Results of the lemmatisation patterns of non-canonical stem vowels among subclasses.

Out of the 42 patterns presented in Table 12, six of them include attestations in all three classes of weak verbs -io- >>> -eo-; -i- >>> -ie-; -æ- >>> -a-; -æ- >>> -e-; -y- >>> -i- and -y- >>> -ie-. In particular, the pattern -y- >>> -ie- with 419 occurrences and the pattern -y- >>> -i- with 305 are the most successful among the three subclasses.

Thirdly, the number of lemmatisations that results from the application of the lemmatisation patterns targeting the non-canonical spellings of the prefixes in relation to the three classes of weak verbs are presented in Table 13.

<b>Lemmatisation Pattern Prefix</b>	<b>Class 1</b>	<b>Class 2</b>	<b>Class 3</b>
gi- >>> ge-	23	192	-
i- >>> ge-	9	14	-
inn- >>> in-	138	4	-
of'- >>>ofer-	13	-	-
ofær- >>> ofer-	2	-	-
ofor- >>> ofer-	77	5	-
ofyr- >>> ofer-	3	2	-
ouer- >>> ofer-	-	1	-
twie- >>> twi-	-	1	-
twy- >>> twi-	5	2	-
vn- >>> un-	2	-	-
vnder- >>> under-	4	1	2
wyder- >>> wiðer-	1	3	-
ym- >>> ymb-	8		-
ymbe- >>> ymb-	-	2	-
ymne- >>> ymb-	6	-	-
yn- >>> in-	-	1	-

Table 13. Results of the lemmatisation patterns of non-canonical prefixes among subclasses.

Certainly, the most successful patterns are gi- >>> ge- with 215 occurrences and inn- >>> in- with 142 occurrences. The fact that the lemmatisation of the class 3 weak verbs from the letters I-Y only makes use of the pattern vnder- >>> under- makes it the only pattern attested in all three classes of weak verbs.

The data gathered in Table 11, Table 12 and Table 13 justify the statement that the lemmatisation patterns broaden the scope of the lemmatisation with the identification of the realisations of weak verbs that do not follow the canonical morphological structure.

The last proceeding to discuss concerns the validation step that deals with the canonical and non-canonical lemmatisations identified for the weak lemmas of the second part of the alphabet. This validation constrains to the syntactic analysis available in the YCOE and the data available in the latest version of the database *Freya*. Consequently, these tasks only validate half of the inventory of the I-Y lemmatisations as verbs with the YCOE and a very limited quantity as weak verbs.

Finally, the last part of this chapter focuses on the discussion of the available sources for the validation of the results. The DOE is considered the most reliable source of information on the Old English weak verbs due to several reasons: it is based on a comprehensive corpus of the language, the wealth of the philological data they provide and the fact that it includes canonical as well as non-canonical spellings of the lemmas

they list, to name a few. The downside of this source concerns, on the one hand, the fact that it is not complete (they published the set of entries of the lemmas of the letter I in 2018) and, on the other hand, that the syntactic information of each of the attestations listed in this source is not available.

The YCOE does provide the tagging with the syntactic information of the inflectional forms from the letters A-Y but this analysis is not based on a comprehensive corpus of the language. Besides, the syntactic analysis they publish does not provide the lemma of the tagged forms. This means that when a tagged verb is suitable for more than one lemma (on the basis of their morphology) there is no other way of disambiguation than looking at the semantic information of the verb in other sources. On its part, *Freya* provides a list of lemmas with their alternative spellings, their inflectional class, their meaning, the inflectional forms attested for the lemma in question and the inventory of references where the information is retrieved. However, the scope of this database constrains to the information provided by the secondary sources of Old English.

All in all, the combination of these three sources provides a reliable tool for the validation of the lemmatised weak verbs. What is more, almost the 75% of the results that we obtain with the research methodology can be validated thanks to these sources.



## CHAPTER 8. CONCLUSIONS

This thesis has dealt with the verbal morphology of the Old English weak verbs in order to identify and lemmatise weak verbs in a corpus accessed through the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus*. The outcome of this investigation is a set of 1,573 I-Y Old English weak lemmas of the three subclasses and their 15,031 I-Y inflectional forms, including canonical and non-canonical spellings of the verbs.

The research methodology designed to achieve this goal includes four steps and several tasks that combine the launching of automatic searches in the lemmatiser *Norna*, the manual lemma assignment of the hits and the validation of the results with the available sources (DOE, YCOE and *Freya*). The analysis of each of the three subclasses of weak verbs has followed the same method.

The lemmatisation of the weak verbs with canonical endings comprised the first step. The available information on Old English weak verbs attests that the inflections of this class of verbs usually take part in the suffixal part of the word, as opposed to the other verbal classes in Old English. Therefore, a selection of the representative canonical endings of weak verbs was carried out in order to generate query strings, which targeted the inflectional forms in the index of the DOEC that is available in the lemmatiser *Norna*. Launching the automatic searches of these queries in the database allowed the identification of the potential realisations of weak verbs that were suitable for lemmatisation. Then, the hits were manually checked against the reference lists of weak lemmas and the canonical spellings of these verbs were lemmatised.

The comparison with the available lexicographical sources proved the reliability of these results. The validation of the lemmatised A-H forms with the DOE verified the ninety-three percent of the canonical lemmatisations. In addition, the comparison with this dictionary has also provided an extensive list of non-canonical forms of weak verbs. The revision of these extra forms attested in the DOE motivated the need to generate lemmatisation patterns to add to the analysis predictable and easy to automate non-canonical spellings of weak verbs from the letters I-Y.

The generation of lemmatisation patterns followed in the third step of the research methodology. On the one hand, the identification of the recurrent non-canonical inflectional endings in the weak verbs that are attested in the DOE was carried out, followed by the pairing of these non-canonical endings with their canonical counterparts.

On the other hand, the identification of the commonest stem vowel alternations in the stems of weak verbs implied the revision of the dictionary database *Nerthus*, where the alternative spellings of the weak verbs are provided. This task gave rise to lemmatisation patterns of the stem vowels that aimed at identifying weak verbs with different stem vowels than the ones attested in the lemmas from the reference lists. Three lemmatisation patterns have been implemented in the analysis. The third set of patterns corresponds to the list of non-canonical spellings of the prefixes that is available in *Norna*. The search of these patterns in the database allowed the lemma assignment of inflectional forms with non-canonical spellings with weak lemmas from the letters I-Y.

Finally, the research methodology concluded with the validation in the YCOE and the database *Freya* of 14,383 canonical and non-canonical I-Y weak verbs lemmatised in the database. Overall, the two tasks in the final step of the research methodology validated as verbs half of the inventory of the I-Y inflectional forms, pending the verification of the remaining forms from this group. However, the reliability of the canonical lemmatisations of the A-H weak lemmas (validated in the DOE) are presumed to be similar to the results of the canonical lemma assignments of the I-Y weak lemmas, given that the same method was followed. Similarly, the results of the lemmatisation of the non-canonical spellings of the I-Y weak lemmas are also reliable since the lemmatisation patterns that allowed their identification are based on the alternative spellings attested in weak verbs, for the inflectional ending and stem vowel alternations, and on the alternations attested in the Old English prefixes.

The inventory of lemmatisation patterns aiming at the identification of weak verbs with any of the recurrent non-canonical inflectional endings that have been produced in this analysis comprises the following sets of correspondences:

-a >>> -an; -ad >>> -ed / -od; -ada >>> -ode; -adae >>> -ode; -ade >>> -ede / -ode; -ades >>> -odest; -adne >>> -odne; -ado >>> -od / -ode; -adre >>> -odre; -adum >>> -odum; -adun >>> -odon; -am >>> -an; -ande >>> -ende / -iende; -andum >>> -iendum; -ane >>> -enne / -ienne; -anne >>> -enne / -ianne; -as >>> -ast; -asð >>> -ast; -at >>> -að; -æ >>> -e / -a; -æd >>> -ed / -od; -æde >>> -ode; -æn >>> -en / -an; -ænde >>> -ende; -ænne >>> -enne; -æs >>> -eð / -est; -æst >>> -ast; -æð >>> -eð / -að; -æþ >>> -eþ / -aþ; -dum >>> -edum; -dun >>> -edon; -dyst >>> -dest; -eað >>> -að / -iað; -ean >>> -an / -ian; -eanne >>> -enne / -ianne; -ed >>> -od; -edæn >>> -oden; -ede >>> -ode; -edo >>> -eda / -ode; -edon >>> -edan / -odon; -edun >>> -edon / -odon; -ege >>> -ie; -endae >>> -ende; -ene >>> -enne / -ienne; -es >>> -eð / -ast; -esð >>> -est; -et >>> -eð; -ia >>> -ian / -ie; -iæð >>> -iað; -iæn >>> -ian; -iænde >>> -iende; -iæþ >>> -iaþ; -iande >>> -iende; -iane >>> -ianne; -ias >>> -iað / -ast; -iat >>> -iað; -id >>> -ed; -ið >>> -eð; -ide >>> -ede / -ode; -iendæ >>> -ienda; -iendis >>> -iendes; -iendvm >>> -iendum; -iene >>> -ienne; -iga >>> -ie / -ige / -a; -igað >>> -að / -iað; -igæð >>> -að / -iað; igæn >>> -ian; -igan >>> -an; -iganne >>> -ienne / -

ianne; -igas >>> -as; -igap >>> -iap; -ige >>> -ie; -igeað >>> -að / -iað; -igean >>> -an / -ian; -igeanne >>> -ianne; -iged >>> -iað; -igeð >>> -eð / -iað; -igenda >>> -ienda; -igendæn >>> -igendan; -igendan >>> -endan / -iendan; -igende >>> -ende / -iende; -igenden >>> -ienden; -igendes >>> -endes / -iendes; -igendne >>> -iendne; -igendon >>> -iendan; -igendra >>> -iendra; -igendre >>> -iendre; -igendum >>> -endum; -igenne >>> -enne / -ienne; -iges >>> -ies; -igo >>> -ie; -igynde >>> -iende; -inde >>> -iende; -io >>> -ie; -ion >>> -ian; -iu >>> -ie; -iun >>> -ien; -iyn >>> -ien; -iynde >>> -iende; -iyndum >>> -iendum; -o >>> -e; -oð >>> -að; -odo >>> -ode / -odon; -odost >>> -odest; -odu >>> -ode; -odun >>> -odon; -odyst >>> -odest; -on >>> -an; -onne >>> -enne; -ost >>> -ast; -stu >>> -st; -te >>> -ed; -ton >>> -edon; -tum >>> -edum; -tun >>> -edon; -ud >>> -ed / -od; -udan >>> -odan; -ude >>> -ede / -ode; -udest >>> -odest; -udne >>> -odne; -udon >>> -odon; -udre >>> -odre; -udu >>> -ode; -udum >>> -odum; -udyst >>> -odest; -un >>> -en; -yan >>> -ian; -yd >>> -ed; -yð >>> -eð; -yde >>> -ede; -ydon >>> -odon; -ydyt >>> -odest; -yge >>> -ie; -yn >>> -en; -ynde >>> -ende / -iende; -yndra >>> -endra; -ynne >>> -enne / -ienne; -yst >>> -est / -ast; -yp >>> -ep.

These patterns allowed the lemmatisation of I-Y weak verbs with predictable and easy to automate non-canonical inflectional endings. Launching these patterns against the lemmatiser *Norna* not only enables the lemmatisation of weak verbs but also helps the posterior classification of forms as canonical or non-canonical spellings of weak verbs. As for instance, going back to Section 4. 7. in Chapter 4, where the I-Y inflectional forms lemmatised as class 1 weak verbs are presented, sixty inflectional forms are assigned to the lemma *sellan* ‘to give’. The tagging of the lemmatisation patterns in *Norna* allows the user of the lexical database to discern the sixteen inflectional forms that have been lemmatised for the lemma *sellan* with the set of correspondences presented above. Thus, we are able to easily distinguish the forms that are considered canonical realisation of weak lemmas from the non-canonical realisations. In sum, 2,708 class 1 weak verbs, 3,396 class 2 weak verbs and 94 class 3 weak verbs include non-canonical endings. Overall, the patterns of non-canonical endings with the highest number of attestations in total are -ade >>> -ede / -ode and -anne >>> -enne / -ienne with 317 and 201 occurrences in the inventory of weak verbs, respectively.

Similarly, the list of lemmatisation patterns designed to identify weak verbs with non-canonical stem vowels that results from the analysis presented in this investigation are the following:

-a >>> -æ, -a >>> -ea, -æ >>> -a, -æ >>> -e, -æ >>> -ea, -e >>> -a, -e >>> -æ, -e >>> -ea, -e >>> -i, -e >>> -ie, -e >>> -o, -e >>> -y, -ea >>> -a, -ea >>> -æ, -ea >>> -e, -eo >>> -e, -eo >>> -i, -eo >>> -ie, -eo >>> -u/-o, -eo >>> -y, -i >>> -e, -i >>> -eo/-io, -i >>> -ie, -i >>> -y, -ie >>> -e, -ie >>> -i, -ie >>> -y, -io >>> -eo, -io >>> -i, -o >>> -a, -o >>> -eo, -o >>> -u, -



u- >>> -eo-, -u- >>> -i-, -u- >>> -o-, -u- >>> -y-, -y- >>> -e-, -y- >>> -ea-, -y- >>> -eo-, -y- >>> -i-, -y- >>> -ie-, -y- >>> -u-.

The lemmatisation patterns presented above allowed the lemmatisation of I-Y weak verbs with predictable and easy to automate non-canonical stem vowels. More specifically, 1,315 class 1 weak verbs, 1,241 class 2 weak verbs and 206 class 3 weak verbs are tagged with one of the lemmatisation patterns presented above, which can be easily identified in the database to allow their classification as non-canonical realisations of weak verbs. Taking as an example the seventy-two inflectional forms assigned to the class 2 weak lemma *leornian* ‘to learn’ in Section 5. 7. in Chapter 5, fourteen are tagged with the sets of correspondences presented above in *Norna*. We are able to easily identify the fourteen forms of the verb *leornian* whose stem vowels differ from the ones included in the lemma. Overall, the pattern -y- >>> -ie- with 419 occurrences and -y- >>> -i- with 305 are the most successful in the lemmatisation of weak verbs with a choice of stem vowel different than the one attested in the spelling of the lemma.

In relation to the search of the list of correspondences that is available in the lemmatiser *Norna* for the identification of inflectional forms with non-canonical prefixes, a total of 292 class 1 weak verbs, 192 class 2 weak verbs and 2 class 3 weak verbs are tagged in *Norna* as weak verbs with non-canonical prefixes. In particular, the patterns gi- >>> ge- and inn- >>> in- have the highest number of lemmatisations with 215 and 142 occurrences, respectively.

The discussion of the results has contributed to comment on the relevant aspects concerning the analysis presented in this thesis. The lemmatisation of the second class of weak verbs includes more attestations than the number gathered with the lemmatisation of the first class of weak verbs. This is due to the morphological peculiarities of the subclass. Namely, the inflectional endings of the preterite tense and past participle of the verbs of this class (-*od*, -*ode*, -*odon*, etc.) are not shared by any of the inflections of the other lexical categories of Old English. On the contrary, the canonical inflections of the preterite tense of the first class of weak verbs (-*ed*, -*ede*, -*edes*, etc.) are also attested in adjectives and nouns, as well as other groups of verbs, namely, strong verbs. Additionally, the third class of weak verbs shows a mixed paradigm of the two classes in its inflections. Therefore, the inflections of the weak lemmas of the second class are considered the most transparent of the weak class of verbs. The discussion of the results has also evaluated the reliability of the lemmatisation proceedings and the available sources for the validation of the results.

The main contributions of this thesis are, on the one hand, the lists of weak verbs lemmatised with the weak lemmas from the letters I-Y. The inventory of lemmas and inflectional forms have been presented in Section 4.7 in Chapter 4 for the first class of weak verbs, Section 5.7 in Chapter 5 for the second class of weak verbs and Section 6.7 in Chapter 6 for the third class of weak verbs. The relevance of these lists are based on the fact that there is not, to this day, a complete and up to date source with the I-Y weak lemmas and their inflectional forms available for the researchers of Old English.

Overall, the target of the analysis has been lemmatising the most reliable realisations of weak verbs in order to assure the veracity of the results. The combination of both the canonical searches of the inflectional endings and the lemmatisation of the non-canonical spellings with the lemmatisation patterns is proven effective to achieve this goal. As predictable, the canonical spellings of the verbs present less challenges concerning their lemma assignments. The identification of the non-canonical spellings of the inflectional endings and the stem vowels, and the subsequent generation of the lemmatisation patterns contributes to the identification of the predictable non-canonical spellings of weak verbs. In this way, the design of a method that successfully identifies and lemmatises the non-canonical realisations of weak verbs involves another relevant contribution to the field.

Additionally, the identification of the limits of the research methodology needs to be outlined. Although the limitation of the scope of the analysis to the lemmatisations of the inflectional forms that fulfil the requirements to be canonical forms (the spelling of the inflection includes stem of the lemma followed by a canonical ending) and the predictable non-canonical forms that fit into the correspondences provided by the lemmatisation patterns, errors are produced and manual revision is needed. The main issues faced in this analysis involve the idiosyncrasy of the language of the investigation, the type of lemmatisation carried out and the restrictions that the FileMaker database motivates to the extent of the lemma assignment processes.

The idiosyncrasy of the language makes Old English weak lemmas take unpredictable spellings. The lack of a written standard of the Old English language motivates dialectal as well as diachronic variants of the same verb. A numerous inventory of alternations for the inflectional endings and the stem vowels of weak verbs have been identified in this analysis, presented in the sets of lemmatisation patterns. However, spellings of weak verbs that fall outside of these patterns are also expected.

Another issue faced in this thesis concerns the choice of lemmatisation. The lemmatisation by type constrains to the inflectional morphology of the forms in order to

assess their likelihood to be weak verbs. Namely, it is not possible to morphologically discern the inflections of the class 1 weak lemma *metan* ‘to meet’ from those of the class 2 weak lemma *metian* ‘to provision’. Thus, when facing the lemmatisation of the inflectional form *gemetie* both of these lemmas are suitable from a morphological point of view. Only the study of the form taking a semantic perspective would help disambiguate the lemma. Facing this issue, all suitable lemmas for an inflectional form are assigned as the headword in *Norna*, so that the form *gemetie* is lemmatised as a spelling of the class 1 weak verb *metan* and the class 2 weak verb *metian*.

The comment of the limits regarding the choice of the lemmatiser *Norna* as the tool for the lemmatisation task follows. The FileMaker database allows one headword for all the tokens comprised within the types in the index list. This means that one headword is assigned for all the occurrences of a given type in the corpus. There cannot be further sub-classifications among them. As for instance, the morphology of the form *metod* makes it suitable for its identification as a past participle inflection of the lemma class 2 weak verb *metian(ge)* ‘to moderate’ and as the inflection of the noun *metod* ‘Lord of destiny’. This spelling has 62 occurrences in the DOEC so it is likely that some of them are not the past participle of the verb *metian* but, in fact, the homonym noun. As a result, one spelling lemmatised as a weak verb does not exclude it from being subject to lemmatisation with lemmas from different categories, such as nouns and adjectives and from other verbal classes such as preterite-present verbs and strong verbs.

Once the main contributions of this thesis have been discussed and the limits of the lemmatisation of the Old English weak verbs pointed out, this chapter concludes with the description of the lines that are open for study in further research that derive from the analysis presented in this thesis.

In the first place, some lines are still open for study in order to gain exhaustivity in the lemmatisation of Old English weak verbs. On the one hand, a semantic study of the 6,305 lemmatised I-Y forms that are not included in the YCOE or *Freya* (therefore, pending for validation) is to be conducted within the textual fragments of the DOEC. The analysis of these forms would determine, first of all, whether the forms under study function as verbs and, if so, the translation in PDE of the Old English fragments would be targeted. This task would validate the results of the analysis if the meaning in the textual fragment of the form under study matches the meaning of the assigned lemma.

On the other hand, the case of *piperian* presented in Chapter 7 motivates the need to check if there are more weak verbs attested in other sources of Old English that are not

included in the reference lists of lemmas in *Norna*. *Piperian* is a lemma that is not found in the dictionary database *Nerthus*. However, this verb is attested as a weak verb in the database *Freya* and its inflectional forms are tagged as verbs in the syntactic analysis of the YCOE. Thus, instead of looking up the data we have, in terms of lemmas, against the validation sources, this future line of research will look at the extra information we find in the DOE and *Freya* regarding weak lemmas that are not included in the present analysis in order to add them to the analysis and expand the lemmatisations of weak verbs.

The applicability of this work needs to be explained in relation to the two main contributions of this thesis: the lists of lemmatised weak verbs and the designed method that identifies not only the canonical spellings of the weak verbs but also the not so clear realisations of these verbs. Although this analysis bases the yielding of the lemmatisation patterns on the attestations of weak verbs, the lemmatisation of forms from other categories such as nouns, adjectives and adverbs can benefit from the designed research method presented in this thesis. Aiming at the canonical realisations of such forms, first, and then generating and applying lemmatisation patterns based on what is attested in the DOE in order to expand the lemmatisation with non-canonical spellings of the lemmas would result in a reliable list of lemmatisations, which can be validated with the DOE, the YCOE and *Freya*.

The lemmatisation of the Old English weak verbs presented in this analysis completes the project of lemmatising the Old English verbal lexicon of the DOEC through the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus*. The results of the analysis presented in this thesis are also to be used in future investigations conducted by the *Nerthus* Project. Namely, studies aiming at the syntactic behaviour of the Old English verbs would benefit from the lists of verbs that have been lemmatised in this investigation. Given that weak verbs take the biggest proportion of the Old English verbal lexicon, the lemmatisations provided here represent an important contribution to the field. What is more, the next project of the *Nerthus* research team deals with the annotation of a parallel corpus Old English-English where the lists of lemmatisations of weak verbs presented in this thesis will be very useful for its development.



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## APPENDIX

The final reference lists of weak lemmas are provided in this appendix. There are three different lists that include the final inventory of class 1, class 2 and class 3 weak lemmas. As explained in Section 3. 6. in Chapter 3, three preliminary lists are retrieved from the dictionary database *Nerthus*. Then, updates are carried out to expand the inventory of lemmas. As a result, 1,211 weak lemmas attested in the dictionaries are assigned their inflectional class and added to their respective lists.

The final reference list of class 1 weak lemmas includes:

*ābāedan, ābāeran, ābirgan, āblāecan, āblendan, āblycgan, ābrāedan, ābrēgan, ābrȳtan, ābycgan, ābyffan, ābyġan, ābylgan, ābyġwan, ācēlan, ācennan, ācīgan, ācirran, ācnyssan, ācordian, ācræftan, ācusan, ācweccan, ācwellan, ācwencan, ācwylman, ācȳðan, ādāelan, ādēman, āderian, ādrāefan, ādrencan, ādrȳgan, ādwāscan, ādwellan, ādȳdan, ādȳfan, āecgan, āefenlāecan, āferfylgan, āfian, āfnan(ge), āfierhyrgan, āfierspyrian, āēhtan, āelan(ge), āerendwreccan, āernan(ge), āescan, āetidēman, āeteglan, āetēowian, āetfyligan, āetran(ge), āetreccan, āetstrengan, āetstyntan, āettan, āetwrencan, āetȳcan, āēðan(ge), āewan, āfāegan, āfāeman, āfāeran, āfāestan, āfāedan, āfāegan, āferian, āferscan, āfierran, āflieman, āfrēfran, āfremdan, āfȳlan, āfȳlgan, āfȳllan, āfȳran, āfȳrhtan, āfȳrðan, āfȳsan, āgāelan, āgāelwan, āgaldan, āgēnbewendan, āgēnlāedan, āgēnsendan, āgeornan, āgīfan, āgītan, āgnettan, āgrētan, āgrimettan, āgrȳndan, āgȳltan, āgȳman, āhēnan, āheordan, āherian, āhierdan, āhlāenan, āhlēfan, āhlūttrian, āhlystan, āhrāecan, āhreddan, āhrēran, āhrȳran, āhwāenan, āhwettan, āhwierfan, āhwylfan, āhȳdan, āhyltan, āhȳran, āhȳrstan, āhyspan, āhȳðan, āīdan, āīēðan, ālāecan, ālāedan, ālāenan, ālāeran, āleccan, ālēfan, ālendan, ālēoran, ālēfan, ālīesan, ālīhtan, ālȳðran, ālȳman, ālynnan, ālystan, āmāeran, āmāestan, āmerian, āmētan, āmierran, āmyltan, āmyrgan, āmyrðran, ānbesettan, ānbryrdan, āndettan(ge), āndfylstan, āndspyrian(ge), āndwyrðan(ge), ānemnan, ānerian, āngildan, ānīdan, ānlāecan(ge), āpāecan, āpīccan, āpyffan, āpȳtan, ārāecan, ārāefan, ārāefnan, ārāeman, ārāepsan, ārāeran, ārāesan, āreccan, ārendan, ārengan, ārētan, ārīman, āryddan, ārȳpan, āsāelan, āscihtan, āscildan, āscirian, āscirpan, āscirwan, āscrencan, āscyhhān, āscȳlfan, āscyndan, āsēcan, āsēdan, āsellan, āsencan, āsendan, āsēowan, āsettan, āsēðan, āsiftan, āsirwan, āslāecan, āsnāesan, āspēdan, āspendan, āspillan, āsplāetan, āsprēadan, āsprengan, āspryttan, āspyrian, āstāegan, āstāelan, āstāenan, āstefnan, āstellan, āstemnian, āstencan, āstihtan, āstreccan, āstrengan, āstrīenan, āstȳltan, āstyntan, āstȳpan, āstȳran, āstȳrfan, āstyrian, āsundran(ge), āswārcan, āswāeman, āswāetan, āswēbban, āswēgan, āswencan, āswengan, āsworetan, ātāwian, ātāesan, ātellan, ātendan, ātīefran, ātillan, ātimbran, ātreddan, ātȳdran, ātȳhtan, ātȳnan, āðecgan, āðencan, āðennan, āðiddan, āðīedan, ādierran, āðrāestan, āðrīetan, āðryccan, āðrȳn, āðwāenan, āðȳrran, āðȳwan, āverian, āwāecan, āwāecan, āwāegan, āwāegnian, āwāelan, āwāerlan, āweccan, āwecgan, āwēdan, āwemman, āwēnan, āwendan, āwennan, āwerian, āwersian, āwēstan, āwierdan, āwiergan, āwilwan, āwlāetan, āwlencan, āwrāenan, āwrāestan, āwreccan, āwreððan, āwȳllan, āwȳltan, āwȳrcan, āwȳrpan, āȳldan, āȳppan, āȳtan, āȳðan, bāedan(ge), bāelcan, bāernan(ge), bāetan(ge), beaftan, bealcan, bealcettan, bēamian, bebrāedan,*

*bebycgan, bebyrdan, bebyrgan, bebyrwan, becan(ge), becaċfian, becċpan, becċdan, becierran, beclċman, beclēmman, beclencan, beclyppan, beclċsan, becnyttan, becwyłman, becċpan, bedċelan, bedċpan, bedrċpan, bedċfan, bedyrnan, beegċan, befċstan, befċċman, befċgan, befċon, befċeran, befċilan, befċylgan, befċyllan, begċman, begrċtan, begyldan, begyrdan, behelan, behelman, behildan, behlċnan, behlemman, behlċċan, behrċman, behringan, behwirfan, behwyłfan, behċdan, behyhtan, behyldan, behċpan, behċran, behyrdan, belċdan, belċfan, belċċan, belċwan, beldan, belecgan, belċoran, belċman, belċfan, belyrtan, bemċnan, bemyldan, benċman, bendan(ge), benemnan, benċdan, beoftian, beorhtnan, bepċcan, beprċwan, berċsan, berċcan, bereccan, berendan, berian(ge), berindran, berċfan, berċpan, besċgan, besceatwyrdan, bescencan, bescierian, bescildian, bescrċdan, bescċlan, besċcan, besellan, besencan, besendan, besengan, besċowan, besettan, besilfran, beslċpan, besmyrdan, besnċdan, besnyċian, bespċtan, besprengan, bespyrdan, bestċelan, bestċpan, bestredċan, bestripan, bestċman, bestyrian, bestyrman, beswċelan, beswċtan, beswemman, beswencan, beswyłian, besyftan, besylcan, besyllan, besyrwan, bċtan(ge), betċcan, betellan, betimbran, betrendan, betreppan, betrymman, betwuxsendan, betyllan, betċnan, betyran, betyrnan, bedċan(ge), bedċearfan, bedċecan, bedċencan, bedċennan, bedċodan, bedċowan, bedryccan, bedċyn, bewċfan, bewċgan, bewċgnan, bewċlan, bewċrlan, bewendan, bewerian, bewrencan, bewyllan, bewyrdan, bċcan(ge), bċgan(ge), bieldan (ge), bilċofian, blċcian, blċtan, blċcan, blċgettan, blċstan, blċdan, blencan, blendan, blican, bliccettan, blyscan, borettan, borhfċstan(ge), bċtan, bċtettan, brċgan, brċman(ge), brengan(ge), brċsan, brċwan(ge), brogdettan, bryidan(ge), bryrdan(ge), brċsan(ge), brċtan(ge), bycgan, bylgan(ge), byrelian, byrgan(ge), byrhtan, byrian(ge), bytlan(ge), bywan, cancettan, ceahhetan, cċlan, cċban(ge), cċnan(ge), cċpan, cċdan(ge), cċgan(ge), cierran(ge), cirman, citelian, clċman(ge), clċmman, clċppan, clċppetan, clemman, clencan, clengan, cloccettan, clyccan(ge), clymmian, clynnan, clyppan(ge), clċsan, cnċodan, cneordlċcan(ge), cnissan, cnyllan(ge), cnyssan(ge), cnyttan(ge), cohhetan, crċcettan, crċftian(ge), crċgan, crippan (2), cryppan(ge), cċdlċcan(ge), cwecan(ge), cwellan(ge), cwċman(ge), cwencan, cwyłman(ge), cwċsan(ge), cylcan, cċpan(ge), cyrtlenċcan(ge), cyspan(ge), cyssan(ge), cystan, cċċan(ge), cċdlċcan(ge), dċdbċtan, dċftan(ge), dċlan(ge), dċlan, dċman(ge), dċngan, dennian, dċoran(ge), derian(ge), diegan, dċeglan(ge), diernan(ge), dihtan(ge), doppettan, drċfan(ge), drċfan(ge), dreflian, drċgan, drencan(ge), droppetan, drċsan, drċfan(ge), drċgan(ge), drċman(ge), drċpan, dryppan, drysnan(ge), dwċscan(ge), dwellan, dwilman, dċdan, dċfan(ge), dyhtan, dynian, dċpan(ge), dyrstlċcan(ge), dyttan, ċadigan(ge), eahtan, ċadmċdan(ge), ecgan(ge), edhwirfan, edhwyrfan(ge), edlċcan(ge), ednċwan(ge), edreccan, edwendan, edwitan, edwyrdan(ge), efenfrċfran, efengedċlan, efengespittan, efenhemman, efenherian, efenlċcan(ge), efnan(ge), efnebedċcan, efnegebregan, efnegecyrran, efnegetrymman, efnegewyrdan, efnett(ge), eftċlċsan, eftbċtan(ge), eftbregan, eftcyrran, eftforċryccan, eftgebregan, eftgecċgan, eftgecyrran, eftgelċsan, efthwyrfan, eglan(ge), ċhtan(ge), endebyrdan(ge), eodorcan, erian, ċstan, ettan, fċgettan, fċlċcan, fċcan, fċċman, fċgan, fċman, fċran, fċstan(ge), fċstingan, fċtan(ge), fealletan, fċdan(ge), fċgan(ge), fċlan(ge), feligean, feologan, fċon, feorran, fċeran, fċegan, ferian(ge), fċrlċcan(ge), fċsan, fettan, fċċan, fċderian(ge), firenligerian, firmettan, flċman(ge), flocgan, flogettan, flċgan, fnċeran, fnċrettan, forbċernan, forbċgan, forbripan, forcierran, forclċman, forclyccan, forclċsan, forcwċsan, forcċċan, fordċlan, fordċman, fordilemengan, fordrċfan, fordrencan, fordyttan, foreċstreccan, forebċgan, forebċtan, forebregan, forecċċan, foredċman, forefċeran, foregelċeran, foregelċoran, foregengan,*

foregesellan, foregesettan, foregyrnan, forelēoran, forenemnan(ge), foresēcan, foresellan, foresendan, foresettan, foreslēpan, forestemnan, forestihtan, foreðencan, forewyrðan(ge), forfēran, forferian, forflýgan, forfyllan, forgægan, forgælan, forgīeman, forgriwan, forgyltan, forgyrdan, forhælan, forhætan, forhienan, forhwierfan, forhýdan, forhylman, forhyrdan, forieldan, forlædan, forlæðan, forlæran, forleccan, forlettan, forligian, forlorian, formælan, formengan, formyrðran, fornæman, fornēðan, fornerwian, fornýðan, forpæran, forpyndan, forscrencan, forscyrian, forscyttan, foresēcan, forsellan, forsencan, forsendan, forsettan, forspendan, forspildan, forspillian, forstyltan, forstyntan, forswælan, forswëbban, forswīðan, fortendan, fortimbran, fortreddan, fortrendan, fortrymman, fortyhtan, fortyllan, fortynan, forðācīgan, forðblæstan, forðbrengean, forðcýðan, forðeccan, forðencan, forðfēran(ge), forðfyligan, forðgebrengean, forðgecīgan, forðgefēran(ge), forðgelæðan, forðgelæstan, forðgelēoran, forðlæstan, forðlēoran, forðræcan, forðræsan, forðræstan, forðroccettan, forðryccan, forðrysmān, forðscencan, forðsencan, forðsendan, forðsyllan, forðtihtan, forðylman, forðyppan, forwlencan, forwrēgan, forwyrcean, forwyrðan, foryrman, framācyrran, framāhylðan, framānýðan, framāwendan, framcyrran, framswengan, fræpgian(ge), frætwan(ge), frēadrēman, frēfran(ge), fremedlæcan, fremman(ge), frettan, friclan, fromawæltan, fullæstan(ge), fullbētan, fullcwēman, fullfremman(ge), fullfyligan, fullfyllan, fulltrymman, fullwyrcean, fultuman(ge), fjhtan, fylgan(ge), fylgan(ge), fylstan(ge), fjran(ge), fyrhtan(ge), fyrðran(ge), fjisan, gadertengan, gāstan, gælan, gæstan, gealpëttan, geambihtan, geandbyrdan, geandwyrðan, geānian, geānmēðan, geānwyrðan, geārwierðan, geatwan, geælfremedan, geānan, gebæcan, gebældan, gebæran, gebēcan, gebeldan, gebierhtan, gebirgan, geblæcan, geblæðan, gebblindfellian, gebōnian, gebrēfan, gebryddan, gebylgan, gebýran, gebyrdan, gebyrman, gecēlan, geceorran, gecollenferhtan, gecrymian, gecrympan, gecwealmbæran, gecyrstan, gedēðan, gedīgan, gedrēoghlæcan, gedrettan, gedrycnan, gedyngean, gedýpan, geedbyrdan, geedcennan, geedcīegan, geedgyrman, geedhyrtan, geedlæstan, geegðan, geeggian, geēhtan, geengan, gefæran, gefēran, gefildan, gefōtcypsan, gefrægnan, gefrēðan, gefylan, gefyxan, gēgan, gegīscan, geglēðan, gegnyssan, gegræppian, gegryndan, gegyrðan, gehandfæstan, gehæfnīðan, gehægan, gehēhan, gehendan, gehīeran, gehīwllæcan, gehlencan, gehnyscan, gehrespan, gehrifian, gehwielfan, gehwierfan, gehylman, gehýpan, gehypsan, gehyrstan, geīðan, geindēpan, gelæcan, gelendan, gelengan, geliefan, gelīman, gelīsian, gemanðwærian, gemæðan, gemælan, gemæran, gemēdrian, gemetfæstan, gemetlæcan, gemōtan, genæman, genetian, gengan, genōgian, geōcian(ge), geonddrencan, geonddfēran, geonddhyrdan, geondleccan, geondlihtan, geondmengan, geondrēcan, geondsēcan, geondsendan, geondspætan, geondsprengan, geondstrēðan, geondðencan, geōnettān, geonghlæcan, georwēnan, georwyrðan, gepyndan, geræcan, geræptan, gerennan, gerestan, gerihtreccan, geryddan, gerýpan, gesamodlæcan, gescænan, gescýgean, gescyldan, gescýrdan, gesēðan, gesinigan, gesmyltan, gestællan, gestefnan, gestēpan, gestrengan, gestrician, gestryðan, gestyntan, geswētlæcan, geswīcnan, gesyflan, gesyndllæcan, gētan, geiðagan, getelgan, getillan, getwæfan, getyrfan, gedēodllæcan, gedrīstigan, gedrýn, geðylman, geunhælan, geunmihtan, geunstillan, gewærlæcan, gewedfæstan, gewēn, gewerodllæcan, gewesan, gewieldan, gewistllæcan, gewiterian, gewīxlan, gewlætan, gewundorllæcan, gewyrðan, gieddian, gīeman, gierman, giernan(ge), gīnan, gīslīan, glendran, glēsan, gnyrran, grētan(ge), grillan, grimsian, gristan, grunnettān, grymettan, grymman, gryndan, gryrran, grýtan, gyldan(ge), gyltan(ge), gyrðan, gyrrētan, hālettān(ge), hāmettan(ge), hāshrīman, hāsian, hāthiertān(ge), hæftān(ge), hælān(ge), hāeman(ge), hāenan, hæppan, hætān(ge), heascan, hēðan(ge), hēgan(ge), hēlan,

*helfan, hemman, hentan(ge), herian(ge), hetan, hetsian, hettan, hieldan(ge), hiellan, hīenan(ge), hīeran(ge), hierdan(ge), hierstan(ge), hiertan(ge), hierwan(ge), hittan, hlagolian, hlāenan, hlāestan, hlēapettan, hlemman, hlēonian, hlēowan(ge), hliðian(ge), hlocsettān, hlōðian, hlūttrian(ge), hlȳdan, hlynnan, hlynrian, hlysnan, hlystan(ge), hlytman, hnāecan(ge), hnāegan(ge), hnāeppan, hoppetan, hospān, hospettan, hratian, hrāecan, hrāecetan, hrāawan, hreddan, hrēfan(ge), hremman(ge), hrēogan, hrēpan, hreppan, hrēðan(ge), hrīeman(ge), hringan, hrycigan, hrȳscan, hrȳtan, huncettan, hwāerfan, hwāestrian, hwelpian, hwemman(ge), hwettan(ge), hwierfan(ge), hwītan(ge), hȳdan(ge), hyhtan(ge), hylðan, hyran, hyrnan, hyrstan(ge), hyscan(ge), hyspan, hȳðan, iarwan, īecan(ge), ieldan(ge), ierfian, iergan, ierman(ge), īewan(ge), ināsendan, inbelāedan, inbregān, incēgan, indāelan, indīpan, indrencan, infēran, ingecīgan, ingelāedan, ingerāecan, inhāetan, inlāedan, inlīhtan(ge), inlīxan, inrāecan, inrāesan, insendan, insettan, intreppettan, inwendan, lāðettan, lāecan, lāecan(ge), lāedan(ge), lāefan(ge), lāelan, lāellan, lāenan(ge), lāeran(ge), lāestan(ge), lāðan, lāewan(ge), lāasettan, lāaslīccettan, lāasōleccan, lāastyhtan, leccan(ge), leccan(ge), lendan, lengan(ge), leoðuwāecan(ge), leppan, lettān(ge), līcettan(ge), līefan(ge), līesan(ge), līffāestan(ge), līgnan (ge), līhtan(ge), līman, limplāecan, linian, lissan, līxan, loflāecan, lōmlāecan(ge), lȳðran, lyffettan, lygnian(ge), lȳman, lystan(ge), māeðlan, māegwlitian, māelan(ge), māenan(ge), māeran(ge), māestan(ge), māetan(ge), mēdan, mēdian, meldan, mengān(ge), merian(ge), mēsan, mētan(ge), micellan, midgetellan, midswēgan, mieltan(ge), mierran(ge), miscian, miscrōcettan, miscwēman, miscyrān, misendebyrdan, misfēdan, misfēran, misgrētan, misgȳman, mislāedan, mislāeran, misrāecan, missan, misscrȳdan, mistāecan, mistīdan, mistihtan, mistrān, mistrīwan, miswendan, mittan(ge), mōdigan(ge), moetan, mundbyrdan(ge), mūðettan, myntān(ge), myrgan, myrðran, myscan(ge), mysðyncan, nāegan(ge), nāeglian(ge), nāetan(ge), nāalāecan(ge), nebbian, nemnan(ge), nēomian(ge), nerian(ge), nēðan(ge), niccan, nīedan(ge), nierwan(ge), nistan, nistlan, nīðan, nīðerāsettān, nīðersettān, nīwfyllan, nȳdnāeman, ofācēapian, ofācennan, ofādrygan, ofdūnesettān, ofēhtān, ofercīdan, ofercierrān, ofercȳðan, oferdrencan, oferfāeðman, oferfēran, oferferian, oferflēdan, oferfylgan, oferfyllan, ofergāegan, ofergesettān, ofergetimbran, ofergīman, oferglēsan, ofergyldan, oferhergan, oferhīeran, oferhigian, oferhlāestan, oferhlyttrian, oferhrāegan, oferhrēfan, oferhreran, oferlāedan, oferlāefan, oferleccan, oferlēoran, oferlīhtan, ofermāenan, ofermāestan, ofersēcan, ofersendan, ofersettān, ofersprāedan, oferspyrian, oferstāelan, oferstellan, oferðeccan, oferðencan, oferwillan, oferwintran, oferwlenccan, oferwriðan, oferwyrān, ofestan(ge), offēran, offerian, offrettan, offyligan, offyllan, ofhāeccan, ofhīeran, ofhwylfan, ofhyrian, ofleccan, oflystan, ofrāecan, ofsendan, ofsettān, ofspyrian, ofswȳðan, oftreddan, oftyrfan, ofðāenan, ofðeccan, ofðencan, ofðryccan, ofðryscan, ofðrysmān, ofðylman, ofðyncan, ofðyrstan, oðeccan, onālihtān, onāsendan, onāsettān, onāswegan, onāelan, onbāernan, onbelāedan, onbesendan, onbestāelan, onbīgan, onblāestan, onbryrdan(ge), onbyrgan, onbyrhtān, oncennan, oncierrān, oncīgan, oncnysān, oncwealdan, oncȳðan, ondāelan, ondrencan, onēgan, onemnðrōwigān, onerian, onettān, onfāestan, ongēanclyppān, ongēanfēran, ongēanhwyrfan, ongēanleccan, ongēanwerian, ongebyrigeān, ongecīgan, ongelīhtān, ongenāeman, ongesendan, ongetāecan, ongetimbran, ongierwan, ongyrdan, onhāetan, onhieldan, onhrēran, onhupian, onhverfan, onhyrdan, onhyrian, onhyscan, onīwan, onlāeccan, onlāenan, onlīesan, onlīgan, onlīhtān, onmāelan, onmēdan, onmētan, onmyrrān, onōrettān, onrāesan, onrettān, onsāegan, onscāegan, onscendan, onscrȳdan, onsēcan, onsendan, onsettān, onsnāesan, onspāetan, onspreccan, onstāelan, onstellan, onstēpan, onstȳran, onswēbbān, ontendan, ontimbran, ontrēowan, ontryman, ontȳdrān,*

*ontyhtan, ontȳnan, ondēowigan, ondryccan, ondyncan, onwæccan, onwegāfirran, onwegāwendan, onwendan, onwylan, onwylwan, onȳðan, onȳwan, orrettan(ge), otrīewan(ge), oðcyrran, oðēcan, oðfæstan, oðferian, oðhȳdan, oðian, oðīewan, oðlædan, oðlengan, oðstillan, oðswīgan, oððēodan, oðwendan, oðwyrccan, pæccan, pæððan, plættan, plicettan, plihtan, plyccan, potian, prēdician, prician(ge), pȳcan, pyffan, pyngan, pyrtan, pȳtan, rācsian, rārian, rāsettan, rāccan(ge), rāfan, rāfnan(ge), rāpan(ge), rāpsan, rāran, rāsan, rāscan, rāscettan, rāswan, reahtigan, rēcan(ge), reccan(ge), rempan, rendan, reordan, repsan, restan, rētan(ge), rīcettan, rihtan(ge), rihtlæcan(ge), rīman(ge), roccettan, ryderian, rȳman(ge), salletan, salwian, samodherian, sāmwyrcan, sārettan, sāegan(ge), sāelan(ge), scægan, scānan(ge), sceatwyrpan, sceccan, scencan(ge), scendan(ge), scēon(ge), scerran, scioldan(ge), scierpan(ge), sciftan, scīran(ge), scofettan, scrallettan, scremman, screncan(ge), scrēpan, scriccettan, scrȳdan(ge), scyhtan, scyllan, scȳn, scyndan, scyrdan(ge), scyrtan(ge), scyttan, seglan(ge), sehtlian(ge), sellan(ge), sēman(ge), sencan(ge), sendan(ge), sengan, seohhian, sēowan, sēpan, setlan, settan(ge), sēðan(ge), sibban, sīeman, sierwan(ge), siftan, sigefæstan, sigian, slæhtan(ge), slætan, sleccan, slecgettan, slēfan, slīcian, sliðan, slȳpan, smæccan(ge), smēorcan, smēðan(ge), smīcan, smierwan(ge), smyllan, snædan(ge), snāsan, snīwan, snyrian, snȳtan, snytrian, spatān, spætan, spætlān, spēdan(ge), spelcan, spendan, spigettan, spildan, spillan(ge), spircan, spittan(ge), spiwian, splātan, sporetan, spornettan, sprangettān, sprædan, sprengan(ge), spryttan, spyrian(ge), spyrgan, spyrran, stacan, stagan, stammetan, stāelan(ge), stānan(ge), steallian, stefnan(ge), stefnettān, stellan(ge), stempan, stencan(ge), stēpan(ge), stēran, stiellan(ge), stīeman, stīeran(ge), stihtan(ge), stillan(ge), stirfan, stōwigan, streccan, strīenan(ge), strīpan, stripligan, strȳndan, stumian, stȳlan, styltan(ge), styrman, styrtan, sumorlæcan, sumsian, swæðlæcan, swæfan, swāelan(ge), swāeran, swāslæcan(ge), swāetan(ge), swearcan, swebban(ge), swēfian(ge), swēgan, swemman, swencan(ge), swengan, swētan, swillan, swirman, swolgettān, swōrettan, sworian, sȳcan(ge), syltan(ge), symblān, tæcan(ge), tæcnan(ge), tæflan, tælan(ge), tæppian, tæsan(ge), tætan, teldian, tellan(ge), temesian(ge), tengan(ge), tennan, teofenian, tīdan(ge), tīdrian(ge), tīegan(ge), tīeman(ge), tihtan, timbran(ge), timnan, tintrian(ge), tirgan(ge), tōbædan, tōbesettan, tōblædan, tōbrædan, tōbrȳsan, tōbrȳtan, tōclæfan, tōcnyssan, tōcwylman, tōcwȳsan, tōcyrran, tōdælan, tōdēman, tōdræfan, tōdwæscan, tōfēran, tōferian, tōfyllan, tōgælan, tōgānan, tōgecīgan, tōgeefnan, tōgeīecan, tōgelædan, tōgelæstan, tōgenēalæcan, tōgengan, tōgesettan, togettān, tōgeðēodan, tōhælan, tōhnescan, tōhrēran, tōhrȳran, tōhwyrfan, tōīecan, tōlīhtan, tōlynnan, tōlȳsan, tōmældan, tōnēalæcan, tōnemnan, tōræcan, tōrendan, tornwyrdan, tōrȳpan, tōsælan, tōscānan, tōscearian, tōscendan, tōscyllan, tōsendan, tōsettan, tōsēðan, tōslæfan, tōsnædan, tōspillan, tōsprædan, tōstencan, tōstihtan, tōswengan, tōtellan, tōtwæman, tōðēnian, tōðræstan, tōweccan, tōwendan, towettan, tōwieltan, treddan, tremman(ge), trendan, trēowan(ge), treppan, twæman(ge), twengan, twēogan(ge), twidælan, twiferlæcan, twīgan(ge), twihycgan, twisehtan, tȳdrān(ge), tyhtan(ge), tyllan, tȳnan(ge), tȳran, tȳrgan(ge), tyrnan, tyrwan, tȳtan, ðafettan(ge), ðamettan, ðanēcan, ðānan, ðæran, ðæslæcan(ge), ðeccan(ge), ðecgan, ðegan, ðencan(ge), ðennan(ge), ðēodan(ge), ðeran, ðingan, ðoddettan, ðorian, ðrægan, ðræstan(ge), ðrægan(ge), ðrīetan, ðrīstlæcan(ge), ðryccan(ge), ðryscan(ge), ðrysman(ge), ðurhbreggan, ðurhdrāwan, ðurhdrencan, ðurhfēran, ðurhglædan, ðurhhælan, ðurhlædan, ðurhlēran, ðurhlēoran, ðurhræsan, ðurhsēcan, ðurhtrymman, ðurhȳddan, ðurhwæccan, ðwænan(ge), ðwærlæcan(ge), ðwastrian, ðyddan, ðyllan, ðyncan(ge), ðyrran, ðyrstan, ðȳtan, ðȳwan(ge), uncnyttan, underbēgan, underbedēodan, undercerran, underdrencan, underfȳligan, underhlystan,*



*underleccan, underlīhtan, undersēcan, undersettan, understrēdan, underðencan, underðeodan, underwendan, underwriðan, underȳcan, ungereccan, ungewlitigian(ge), ungiernan, unhierwan, unlīesan, unrētan(ge), unrihthēman, unsālan, unscennan, unscōgan, unscrȳdan, unscyttan, unsettan, unlīgan, untrymigan, unwriðan, unwyrcean, ūpāmȳlan, ūpārēran, ūpāreccan, ūpāspryttan, ūpāstreccan, ūpāwendan, ūpfēgan, ūpfēran, ūpferian, uppian, ūprēccan, ūprēran, ūpreccan, ūprocettan, ūpsettan, ūpōyddan, ūtācnysstan, ūtādrēfan, ūtālēdan, ūtālēoran, ūtāmēran, ūtānȳdan, ūtāsellan, ūtātȳnan, ūtāðȳdan, ūtcȳðan, ūtgelēdan, ūtlēdan, ūtlēoran, ūtmēran, ūtrēsan, ūtroccettan, ūtroccian, ūtyrnan, wanhēlan(ge), wāðan, wēcan(ge), wæccan(ge), wēfan, wēgan(ge), wēlan(ge), wærcan, wærlan(ge), wētān(ge), wēðan, wealcian(ge), wecan, weccan(ge), wecgan, wēdan(ge), wēman(ge), wemman(ge), wēnan(ge), wendan(ge), wennan(ge), weorþian, werian(ge), wēsan(ge), wēstan(ge), wēðan, wīdmēran(ge), wierdan(ge), wiergan, wiernan, wierpan(ge), wifrian, willwyrðan, wincettan, wīnian, winterlēcān, wīswyrðan, wiðercerran, wiðerlēcān, wiðferian, wiðgehæftan, wiðgȳnan, wiðhæftan, wīdhergan, wīðlan(ge), wīðlēdan, wiðsettan, wiðstunian, wiðstyllan, wiðstylan, wiðtremman, wleccan(ge), wlencan(ge), woman, wōrgan, wrēsnan, wrēstan(ge), wrēðan(ge), wreccan, wrēgan (ge), wrencan, wrigian, wrixlan(ge), wroegan, wrōhtian, wyðōyddan, wyllan(ge), wyltan(ge), wylwan, wyrcean(ge), wyrchan, wyrman(ge), wyrmsan(ge), wȳscan(ge), yfelmynan, ymbærnan, ymbclyccan, ymbclyppan, ymbcyrnan, ymbēðtan, ymbfēran, ymbgesettan, ymbgyrdan, ymbhlennan, ymbhringan, ymbhȳpan, ymblēdan, ymbscrȳdan, ymbscūwan, ymbsellan, ymbsettan, ymbsierwan, ymbtrymman, ymbtȳnan, ymbtyrnan, ymbðencan, ymbwēfan, ymbwendan, ymbwīcigan, ymbwyrcean, yppan(ge), ȳstan, ȳtan, ȳðan.*

The final reference list of class 2 weak lemmas includes the following list of lemmas:

*āēmtigian, ābarian, ābedecian, ābehōfian, ābifian, ābisgian, ābitrian, āblācian, āblindan, āblissian, āblyisian, ābodian, āborgian, ābōtian, ābracian, ābraslian, ābredwian, ācealdian, ācēapian, ācēocian, āclānsian, ācleopian, aclian(ge), ācofrian, ācōlian, ācostian, ācostnian, ācrammian, ācunnian, ācursian, ācwacian, ācwician, ācwylmian, ādēadian, ādēafian, ādeorcian, ādīgian, ādihtian, ādihtnian, ādīlegian, ādimmian, ādlian(ge), ādrūgian, ādrysnan, ādumbian, ādwellian, ādwolian, ādysgian, āfandian, āfægrian, āfæstnian, āfēttian, āfeormian, āfeorrian, āfeorsian, āfercian, āferscian, āfierran, āflīegan, āforfeorsian, āforhtian, āfrēfran, āfremdian, āfrēfrian, āfrēon, āfūlian, āfyllian, āgālian, āgānian, āgeolwian, āgēomrian, āgēmelēasian, āgleddian, āgnian(ge), āgrāpian, āgrymetian, āhaccian, āhalsian, āhangian, āhātian, āhealtian, āheardian, āhefegian, āhelian, āheolorian, āhlēnsian, āhlēoðrian, āhlocian, āhnescian, āhogian, āholian, āhopian, āhræscian, āhrēofian, āhrepian, āhrisian, āhwītian, āhȳrian, āīdlian, ālādian, ālangian, ālatian, ālāðian, ālēfian, ālīefan, āliðian, āloccian, ālynian, āmagian, āmanian, āmānsumian, āmasian, āmeallian, āmearcian, āmeldian, āmetsian, āmidian, āmīdlian, āmolsnian, āmundian, āmyrðrian, anbidian(ge), āndagian(ge), andbīcnian, andbidian(ge), andettian(ge), andian, andsacian, andswarian(ge), andūstrian, andweardian(ge), andwirdan, andwreðian, andwyrðan(ge), ānemnian, angian(ge), angsumian(ge), āniðrian, anlīcian(ge), ānwunian, āparian, āpinsian, āplantian, āpluccian, āpullian, āpundrian, ārāfian, ārāsian, āræfnian, ārēafian, ārēcelēasian, āredian, ārēodian, ārfæstian, ārian(ge), ārweorðian(ge), āsadian, āsamnian, āsānian, āscamian, āscealian, āscian(ge), āscilian, āscīmian, āscortian, āscrēadian, āscrūtian, āscylan, āsēarian, āslacian, āslāwian, āsmēagan, āsmirian(ge), āsmīdian, āsmorian, āsolian, āsparian, āspelian, āspylian, āstaðelian, āstīfian, āstīgian,*

*āstillian, āstīðian, āstrælian, āstrēowian, āstundian, āstȳfecian, āsundrian(ge), āsūrian, āswānian, āswārcian, āswārcnian, āswaðian, āswewartian, āswefecian, aswȳðerian, āsyndrian(ge), āsyngian, ātælan, ātemian, ātēorian, ātūdrían, ātimbrian, ātimplian, atolian, atorfian, ātrahtnian, ātrendlian, ātrucian, ātwēonian, ātwiccian, āðenian, āðēostrian, āðolian, āðrēatian, āðrīstian, āðrōwian, āðrysemian, āðylgian, āðynnian, āwacian, āwācian, āwandian, āwanian, āwannian, āwansian, āwārnian, āwæcnian, āwægan, āweardian, awegaferian, āwemman, āwenian, āwēodian, āwīdlian, āwildian, āwilnian, āwindwian, āwisnian, āwistlian, āwītegian, āwlacian, āwlancian, āwlyspian, āwoffian, āwōgian, āwrænsian, āwreðian, āwrīðian, āwuldrian, āwundrian, āwyrtrūmian, āwyrtwalian, āebbian, æfenian, æfesian, æfestian(ge), æfnian(ge), æfterfolgian, āēhtian, æmtigian(ge), æplian, ærendian(ge), āergian, æswician(ge), ætclifian, ætfcæstnian, æthīwian, æthreppian, ætlūtian, ætrian(ge), ætwenian, ætwunian, æðmian, bāðian, barian, bāsnian(ge), basuian, batian(ge), baðian(ge), bēacnian(ge), beæwnian, beāhsian, bealdian, beāscian, bebaðian, becarcian, becēapian, beceorian, beclænsian, beclypian, becrafrican, becwiddian, beddian(ge), bedecian, bedīcian, bedīglían, bedrūgian, bedydrian, beebbian, beefesian, befæstnian, befætian, befæðman, befealdian, befician, beforanscēawian, beforhtian, befōtian, befrēogan, begēomerian, begleddian, begnornian, begrynian, behāðian, behamelian, behāwian, behæpsian, behættian, behæafðian, behegian, behelian, behelmian, behēofian, behīwian, behleonian, behōfian, behogian, behorsian, behrēowsian, behrūmian, behȳpian, beinsigian, belāðian, belandian, belistnian, belōcian, belūtian, belytegian, bemancian, bemeldian, bemurcnian, bemūtian, benacian, bencian, bennian(ge), benotian, bēnsian(ge), bēoddian, beorhtian, beorhtnian(ge), beosmrian, bēotian(ge), berēafian, berēnian, besētian, besārgan, besceaduwan, bescēawian, bescrēadian, bescyldian, besēowian, besīðian, besierwan, besmēagan, besmittian, besmiðian, besmyrwian, besmocian, besnīwian, besorgian, besparrian, bestalcian, bestrēowian, bestuddian, besūtian, besweðian, beswician, beswylían, besylian, betācnian, beterian(ge), betihtlian, betrymian, beðenian, beðian(ge), beðrīðian, beðwyrían, bewacian, bewæpñian, bewarenian, bewarian, bewewardian, beweddian, bewenian, beweorðian, bewīcian, bewitian, bewlātian, bewreðian, bewrixlian, bewylwian, beyrfewewardian, bidian, biesgian, bifian(ge), birilian, bisceopian(ge), bisenian(ge), bisgian(ge), biserian, biterian(ge), bladesian, blātian, blendian, blētsian(ge), blician, blindian, blissian(ge), blīðian(ge), blōdgian(ge), blōdwanian, blōstmian, blysian, blyssian(ge), bōcian(ge), bodian(ge), bōgian(ge), borcian, borgian, borian, bōtian, brastlian, bræclian, bræsian, breahtmian, bremman, breodian, breodwian, brīdlian(ge), broccian, brocian(ge), brōðian, brosnian(ge), brūnian, brycgian, brȳcian(ge), brȳcsian(ge), brytnian(ge), bryttian(ge), byldan, bylian, bȳmian, byrdian, bytlan(ge), campian(ge), capian, carcian, carian, cealdian, cealfian, ceallian, cēapian(ge), cearcian, ceorian(ge), ceorlian(ge), cēpnian, circian, cirpsian, clænsian(ge), clāwian, cleacian, cleofian(ge), clifian(ge), clifrian, clipian(ge), cloccian, clummian, cnēatian(ge), cnēowian(ge), cnēowlian, cnossian, cnucian(ge), cnūian, cōlian(ge), copian, corflían, cossian, costian(ge), cracian, craftian, crammian(ge), crīstnian(ge), culpian, cunnian(ge), cursian, cūðian(ge), cwacian, cwānian, cwedelian, cwician(ge), cwiclian, cwiddian, cwīðan, cwylmian(ge), cynehelmian(ge), cystian, dagian, darian, dēaðian(ge), dēafian, dēagian(ge), deawian, declīnian, deorcian, dīcian(ge), dīeglian(ge), dihtian(ge), dihtnian(ge), dīlegian(ge), dimmian, dofian, dogian, dolgian(ge), dōmian, doxian, drēahnian, drēopian, drēorigian, drohtian, drohtnian, dropian, droppetian, drūgian(ge), druncnian(ge), drūsian, drysmian, dubbian, dūnian, dunnian, dwæsian, dwellan, dwelian(ge), dwelsian, dwolian(ge), dybbian, dydrian, dysgian(ge), ēacian,*

*ēacnian(ge), ēadgian(ge), ealdian(ge), ealgian(ge), ēanian(ge), eardian(ge), eargian(ge), earmian, earnian(ge), ēaðmōdian(ge), ebbian(ge), edcwician(ge), edlēanian(ge), ednīwian(ge), edstaðelian(ge), edwitian, efenblissian, efenfrēfran, efenngemetgian, efenhlēoðrian, efenlician(ge), efenrīcsian, efensārgian, efensorgian, efenstālian, efenstaðelian, efenðrōwian, efesian(ge), efnan(ge), efneācunnian, efnegecunnian, efnegegadrian, efnegeheaðorian, efnegeðancian, efnegeðeahtian, efnescēawian, efneunrōtsian, efnian(ge), eftgemyndgian, eftgetrahtian, eftgeðingian, eftgian, eftgian(ge), eflaðian, eftscēawian, eftscēogian, eftsiðian, eftwunian, eftðancian, egesian(ge), eglan(ge), ēhtian(ge), elcian, ellencampian, ellenwōdian, elnian(ge), elðēodgian, endebyrdian(ge), endian(ge), essian, ēðian(ge), fācian, fadian(ge), fāgian(ge), faldian, fāmgian, fandian(ge), fannian, farnian, fægrian(ge), fālsian(ge), fæstian(ge), fæstnian(ge), fætelsian, fæðmian, fealgian, fealwian, feccan(ge), fēferian, fēolian, feormian(ge), feorrian(ge), feorsian, fercian(ge), fersian, fēsian, fettian, feðrian(ge), fician, firenian(ge), firentācnian, fiscian(ge), fiðercian, flāschamian, fleardian, fleswian, flicorian, flocgian, floterian, floatian, flustrian, fnāestian, folgian(ge), foranscēawian, foranswīðrian, forblindian, forbrītan, forbyrdian, forcompian, forcostian, forcraftian, forcunnian, fordēman, fordīcigan, fordīlgian, fordimmian, fordrūgian, fordruncnian, fordwilman, foreādihtian, forealdian, forebisegian, forebodian, foreclipian, forecostian, foregearwian, foregegearwian, foregemearcian, foregesweotolian, foregeðingian, foregewissian, forelcian, forelōcian, foremanian, forescēawian, forescynian, foresmēagan, forestihtian, foretācnian, foreteohhian, foretēon, foreðingian, forewarnian, forewītegian, forgearwian, forgīeman, forgīemelēasian, forglendrian, forheardian, forhelian, forhergian, forhogian, forhradian, forhtian(ge), formolsnian, formyrðrian, forrēcelēasian, forrotian, forsāetian, forscamian, forscyldigian, forsēarian, forsetnian, forsīðian, forslāwan, forsmorian, forsorgian, forspēdian, forstalian, forstoppian, forswefian, forswigian, forsyngian, fortimbrian, fortogian, fortrūwian, forðādīlgian, forðclypian, forðēofian, forðēostrian, forðfolgian, forðframian, forðgeclipian, forðgelōcian, forðgestrangian, forðhlīfian, forðian(ge), forðingian, forðlōcian, forðolian, forðsteallian, forðtilian, forðrysmian, forðyldian, forðylmian, forðyrrian, forwandian, forweddian, forweornian, forwisnian, forwundian, forwynsumian, fōstrian, framāstyrian, framian, framlōcian, frāsian(ge), fræfelian, fræpgian(ge), frætwan(ge), frēabodian, frēahbeorhtian(ge), frēaðancian, frēcelsian, frecian, frecnian(ge), frēfrian(ge), fremdian, fremian(ge), frēogan(ge), frēolsian(ge), frīcian, friðian(ge), friðsumian, frōdian, fromācnyslian, fuglian, fūhtian, fulfæstnian, fūlian, fullendian, fullforðian, fullfremian(ge), fullgearwian, fullian(ge), fullwunian, fultrūwian, fultumian(ge), fulwian(ge), fundian, fūrian(ge), fylcian(ge), fyllian(ge), fynegian, fyrclian, fyrdian, fyrdrian, fȳrian(ge), fyrðrian(ge), fȳsan, gadrian(ge), gālian, gamenian, gamolian, gānian, geābilgian, geācolmōdian, geaflian, gēanðingian, gearcian(ge), gearwian(ge), geatolhīwian, geācnōslian, geārendian, geæðelian, geārendian, geāwierdlian, gebaswian, gebēagian, gebēcan, gebedian, gebeorhtian, gebirgan, geblindfellian, geblōtsian, gebocian, gebolstrian, gebreadian, gebrȳdian, gebrytsnian, gebuterian, gebȳcnian, gebyrian, gecafstrian, gecealcian, geclādian, gecnyclan, gecōcnian, gecōcsian, gecorōnian, gecræftgian, gedafenian, gedēaðian, gedrysnian, gedȳrsian, gedyrstgian, geēastrian, geedfrēolsian, geedhīwian, geedlian, geedstalian, geedwistian, geeftgadrian, geēhtian, geelðēodgian, gefangian, gefægnian, gefālsian, gefāetnian, gefāettian, gefēogan, gefērsclipian, gefeterian, gefēðrian, gefolgian, gefōtian, gefrāgian, gefrægnian, gefrendian, gefulwihtnian, gefȳstlian, gegegnian, geglendrian, gegrīnian, gegrundstaðelian, gegrundweallian, gehagian, gehālsian, gehāmian, gehēðerian, gehīersumian, gehīwcūðlician, gehlidian, geholian, gehorgian, gehornian, gehorwigan,*

*gehrifnian, gehwyrftnian, gehyðigian, gehywan, geierfian, geimpian, geincfullian, geieðrian, gelacian, gelæstfullian, geleaðian, geleoðuwācian, gelīcian, gelichamian, geliffæstnian, gelīman, gelōmlīcian, gelustian, gemagian, gemanian, gemārian, gemartyrian, gemægenian, gemæssian, gemætgian, gemeargian, gemēðgian, gemidlian, gemildgian, gemōdsumian, genacodian, genēahian, genēahwian, genihtian, genotian, geolwian(ge), gēomrian, geondeardian, geondscēawian, geondsmēagan, geondstyrian, geondweardian, geonlīcian, geonwealdian, gepalmtwigian, gepīcian, geracentēagian, gerāðian, gerādigian, gerēafian, geredian, gerendrian, gerifian, gerīmian, gerisnian, gerōdfæstnian, gerōtsian, gesadian, gescyldian, geseglan, gesibsumian, gesidian, gesierian, gesigfæstnian, gesingalian, gesparrian, gespēdsumian, gespeoftian, gesprædan, gestaðolfæstnian, gestedigian, gestīðian, gesundfullian, geswæccan, geswæðian, geswefian, gesyðian, gesyndgian, getaccian, getelgian, gefīmian, getōnamian, getregian, getrēowfæstnian, geðearfian, geðeowtian, geðoftian, geðrysmian, geðuhsian, geðyldgian, geðyldian, geunārian, geunblissian, geunðwārian, geunfæstnian, geunlustian, geunsōðian, geunstillian, gewanhēlan, gewēðian, gewægnian, gewæstmbārian, gewiderian, gewligian, gewistian, gewitnian, gewrinclian, gewriðelian, gewynsumian, gīdsian(ge), gīemelēasian, gierelian(ge), gierwan(ge), giestian, giestlīðian, gifian(ge), giftian, ginian, gipian, gīslian, gītsian, gladian(ge), glæterian, gleddian, gliddrian, glisian, glisnian, glitenian, glīwian, gnornian, gnuddian, godspellian, goffian, goian, goldhordian, gorian, grædan, gramian, grāpian(ge), grasian, grēatian, grēnian, grennian, gristbitian, griðian, grornian, grunian, grymetian, grȳnian, gylian, gymmian(ge), haccian, hāðian(ge), hafenian, hafetian, hagolian, hālgian(ge), hāligan(ge), hālsian(ge), hamelian, hamorian, hāmsīðian, handbæftian, handlian(ge), hangian(ge), hārian, hātian(ge), hāwian(ge), hæftnian(ge), hæpsian, hættian, hēafðian, healtian, hēapian(ge), heardian(ge), hearncwiddian, heramcwidolian, hearman, hearpian, heaðorian(ge), hefeldian(ge), hefigian(ge), hegegian, hegian, helian(ge), helmian(ge), hēofian, heolorian, hēoran(ge), heorcnian(ge), herebeorgian, hergian(ge), hīersumian(ge), hīgian, hincian, hindrian, hīwian(ge), hlacerian, hlāenian(ge), hlāensian(ge), hleahtrian, hlēoðrian, hlēowsian, hlīfian, hlinian(ge), hlosnian, hloðian, hlynnian, hlynsian, hlȳrian, hnappian, hnescian(ge), hnigian, hnipian, hnoppian, hnossian, hoferian, hōfian, hogian(ge), holdian, holian, hopian(ge), hoppian, hordian, horsian(ge), hradian(ge), hrenian(ge), hreowian, hrēowsian(ge), hrepian(ge), hrīcian, hrīdrian, hrīman, hrisian(ge), hriðian, hrohian, hrūxlian, hūdenian, hūfian, huntian(ge), hūsian(ge), hūslian(ge), hwearfian, hwearftlian, hwelian(ge), hwisprian, hwinsian, hwistlian, hwītian(ge), hwoðerian, hyngran, hȳrian(ge), hysian, hȳðegian(ge), īdlian(ge), ieldian, iersian(ge), impian(ge), ineardian, infeccan, ingelaðian, inlagian(ge), inlaðian, innian(ge), innīwian(ge), inseglian(ge), insomnian, instihtian, intimbrian(ge), īsnian(ge), īwian(ge), lācnian(ge), lāðian(ge), lafian(ge), lagian(ge), langian(ge), lapian, latian(ge), laðian(ge), lāswian(ge), lāwan(ge), leahtrian(ge), lēanian(ge), lēasian, lemian(ge), lengian, lēofian, lēohtian, leornian(ge), leoðian(ge), liccian(ge), līcian(ge), lītan, liðercian, līðian(ge), līðigian(ge), līðsian, loccian(ge), lōcian(ge), lofian(ge), lōgian(ge), losian(ge), lufian(ge), luncian, lusian, lustfullian(ge), lūtian(ge), lygenian, lytigian, lȳtilian(ge), macian(ge), maffian, magian, mamrian, manetian, mangian(ge), manian(ge), manigfealdian(ge), mannian(ge), marcian, maðelian, mægenian, mægerian, mænsunian(ge), mārian(ge), mārsian(ge), mæssian(ge), mæðegian(ge), mæðian(ge), mæðrian(ge), mearcian(ge), mearrian, medemian(ge), meldian(ge), meolcian(ge), metgian(ge), metian(ge), metsian(ge), mettian(ge), meðian(ge), miclian(ge), midblīðsian, mīdlian(ge), midsīðegian(ge), midsīðian(ge), midðeahtian,*

*midðolian, mildian, milescian, miltsian(ge), minsian(ge), misbysnian, miscalfian, misefesian, misfadian, mishȳran, mislīcian, mismacian, mistian, mistīmian, mistūcian, miswenian, miswissian, miswurðian, miðgian, miðwærian, mōðigian, molsnian(ge), morgenwacian, mōtian(ge), mundian(ge), munucian, murcian, mymerian, myndgian(ge), mynegian(ge), mynetian(ge), mynian, myrðrian, nacian(ge), namian(ge), nēadian(ge), nearwian(ge), nemnian(ge), nēodian(ge), nestan, nestlian, niðerian(ge), niðertorfian, nūwian(ge), notian(ge), nȳdðēowigan, nyhtsumian(ge), nyttian(ge), ofācsian, ofblindian, ofclipian, ofdruncnian, ofearmian, ofēhtan, oferblissian, oferbrycgian, oferclipian, ofergapian, ofergenihsumian, ofergetilian, ofergitolian, ofergumian, oferhelian, oferhelmian, oferhergian, oferhīwian, oferhlēoðrian, oferhogian, oferhygdgian, ofermistian, ofermōdgian, oferplantian, oferrīcsian, ofersceadian, oferscēawian, oferscūwian, oferseglan, oferseolfrian, oferswīðrian, ofertalian, ofertrahtnian, ofertrūwian, oferðrēawian, oferwacian, oferwenian, ofestan(ge), offrian(ge), ofhearmian, ofhingrian, oflangian, oflīcian, ofmanian, ofmyrðrian, ofnēadian, ofsceamian, ofscotian, ofsetnian, ofsmorian, ofstician, oftorfian, ofðefian, ofðrysmian, ofðȳstrian, ofworpian, ofwundrian, ofwyrtrumian, ōmian, onāfæstnian, onborgian, onclifian, onclypian, ondlēanian, ondruncnian, onealdian, oneardian, onfægnian, onfæstnian, onforhtian, ongēanwiðerian, ongefæstnian, ongratian, onhāðian, onhagian, onhātian, onhāwian, onhīgian, onhergian, onhlinian, onhōhsnian, onhȳrsumian, onīðlian, onlīgian, onliðigan, onliðian, onlōcian, onopenian, onorðian, onpennian, onrēafian, onsceortian, onscilian, onscunian, onstīðian, onstyrian, ontimbran, ontrymian, onstyrian, ontimbrian, ontrymian, onðenian, onðracian(ge), onðunian, onwarian, onwegpullian, onwunian, openian(ge), orgnian, ortrūwian(ge), orðian, oðēhtian, oðfeorrian, oðīewan, oððingian, pīlian(ge), pīnian(ge), pinsian, pīpian, pipian, piporian(ge), plantian(ge), platian(ge), pluccian, portian(ge), prōfian, prūtian, pucian, pullian, pundernian, pūnian(ge), puslian, pyfian, rabbian, racian, radian, rāfian, rāsian, ræfnian(ge), rēadian, rēafian(ge), rēcelēasian, rēcelsian, recenian(ge), regnian(ge), regolian, remian, rēnian(ge), rēodian, rēonian(ge), reordian(ge), rēðian, rēðigian, rīcsian, rihtwīsian(ge), rīpian(ge), roccian, rogian, rōmian, rotian(ge), rudian, rūmian, sacian, sadelian(ge), sadian(ge), sammian(ge), samodsīðian, sārgian(ge), sāwlian, sēðian, sētian, scamian(ge), sceadian(ge), sceadwian, scarefian(ge), scareflian, scarearian, scarepian, scēawian(ge), scilian, scimerian, scīmian, scīnefrian, scipian(ge), scirian(ge), scorian, scōgan, scortian(ge), scotian(ge), scrēadian(ge), scrūtian, scunian(ge), scyldian(ge), scyldigian, scyldian, scylian, scypian, sealfian(ge), sealmian, sealmlofian, sealtian, sēarian, searwian, seglian(ge), segnian(ge), sehtian(ge), sehtlian(ge), seofian, seomian, sēonian, sēowian(ge), sessian, sibbian(ge), sicerian, sicettan, sīclian(ge), sīðian, sierian(ge), sigorian, simblian, sinewealtian, sinhīwian, sīpian, sīðian(ge), slapian, slāwian, sleacian, slidrian, smacian(ge), smalian, smēagan(ge), smearcian, smerian(ge), smēðian(ge), smierwan(ge), smittian(ge), smiðian(ge), smocian, smorian, snytrian, snyðian, socian, solian, soppian, sorgian(ge), sottian, sōðfæstian(ge), sōðian(ge), sparian(ge), spātlian, spearcian, spearnlian, spelian, spellian(ge), spilian, spittian, splotian, sprēawlian, spylian, stafian, stālian(ge), stamerian, stancian, starian(ge), staðolian(ge), stæððan, stearcian, steartlian, stefnian(ge), steneccian, stician(ge), stīfian, stigian, stihtian(ge), styrian(ge), stoppian, strācian, strēlian, strangian(ge), strēwian(ge), stroccian, strūðian(ge), strūtian, studdian, stūpian, stȳfician, styrian(ge), sugian(ge), sūrian, swāmian, swāðian, swearcian, sweartian(ge), swefnian(ge), sweotolian(ge), swētian, sweðrian(ge), swician, swīgian(ge), swilian, swinsian, swipian, swīðian, swīðrian, swodrian, swornian, sylvian, symblian, syndrian(ge),*

*syngian(ge), synnian, sy pian, syr wian(ge), t āc nian(ge), talian(ge), tamcian, t āw ian(ge), tealtian, tealtrian, tearflian, t ēarian, telgian(ge), temian(ge), temprian(ge), t ēof rian, teogoðian, teohhian(ge), t ēon(ge), t ēonian(ge), t ēoncwidian, t ēorian(ge), teoswian, t ēoðian(ge), t īdan(ge), t ihtlian(ge), tilian(ge), timbrian(ge), tinclian, tintregian(ge), t ītelian(ge), t īðian(ge), t īðrian(ge), t ōāmearcian, t ōætēacnian, t ōætȳcan, t ōbrȳttian, t ōclifian, t ōclifrian, t ōdihtnian, t ōēðian, t ōfēsian, t ōgeclifian, t ōgegearwian, t ōgelaðian, t ōgeteohhian, togian, t ōhaccian, t ōhopian, t ōhuntian, t ōliðian, t ōlōcian, t ōlynnan, t ōmearcian, tonian, torfian(ge), torhtian, torrian, t ōscirian, t ōscyllan, t ōslacian, t ōscilian, t ōsmēagan, t ōsommian, t ōstician, t ōsyndrian, t ōtian, t ōtorfian, t ōtræglian, t ōðunian, trahtian(ge), trahtnian(ge), træglian(ge), trēagian(ge), treddian, tregian(ge), trendlian, trēowsian(ge), trifulian(ge), trucian(ge), trumian(ge), trymian(ge), tumbian, turnian, twiccian, twifealdian(ge), twifyrclian, twihīwian, twinclian, twislian, tyrnan, tyslian, ðaccian(ge), ðacian, ðafian(ge), ðancian(ge), ðancmettian, ðānian, ðāwian, ðærnian, ðeahtian(ge), ðearfan(ge), ðēawian(ge), ðefian, ðegnian(ge), ðenian(ge), ðēofian(ge), ðēostrian(ge), ðēowian(ge), ðeowracian, ðilian, ðingian(ge), ðocerian, ðolian(ge), ðornian, ðoterian, ðracian, ðrafian, ðrēapian, ðrēatian(ge), ðrēatnian, ðreodian(ge), ðrīstian(ge), ðrosmian(ge), ðrōwian(ge), ðrysman(ge), ðrȳðfullian, ðrȳðian(ge), ðūfian, ðunian, ðunrian(ge), ðurhborian, ðurhclēnsian, ðurhðyrelian, ðurhendian, ðurhfæstnian, ðurhholian, ðurhleornian, ðurhsmēagan, ðurhsmyrian, ðurhsticcian, ðurhwacian, ðurhwundian, ðurhwunian, ðwastrian, ðwærian(ge), ðwēorian(ge), ðynnian(ge), ðyrlian, uferian(ge), unārwurðian, unċemtigian, unċēðelian, unclēnsian(ge), undercrammian, underplantian, understaplian, underðenian, underwreðian, underwyrwalian, ungelīcian, ungeocian, ungerōtsian, unhāðian, unhālian, unhelian, uninseglian, unmynegian, unreordian, unrōtsian(ge), unseglian, unsibbian, unsyngian, untrēowsian(ge), untrumian(ge), untyġgian, unweorðian(ge), unwlitegian(ge), unwyrtrumian, unyðgian, ūpāðenian, ūtāðmian, ūtāwyrtrumian, ūtian(ge), ūtlagian(ge), ūðwitian, wācian, wafian, wagian, wancian, wandian, wandrian, wanian(ge), wannian, wansian, wapelian, warian(ge), warnian(ge), wæðlian, wæflian, wæpnian(ge), wærigian, wæterian(ge), wætian, wēacwānian, wealdian, wealian, weallian, wealwian, weardian, wearmian(ge), webbian, weddian(ge), wederian, welgelīcian, weligian(ge), wellīcian, wenian(ge), wēodian, weormian(ge), weornian(ge), weorðian(ge), weoxian, wērgian(ge), werodian, wiccian, wīcian(ge), wīcnian(ge), wīðian, wīðlian(ge), wīdmāersian(ge), wīfian(ge), wīgian, wilcumian(ge), wilian(ge), willian(ge), wilnian(ge), wincian, winclian, windwian, wīnhrēafetian, wīnreopan, wīsian(ge), wisnian, wistfullian(ge), wītegian(ge), wītnian(ge), wiðcostian, wiðerbrocian, wiðercwiddian, wiðerhlinian, wiðerian, wiðersacian, wiðerweardian, wiðheardian, wiðhogian, wīðsceorian, wiðwiðerian, wiððingian, wlacian(ge), wlancian, wlātian, wlæffian, wlitigian(ge), woffian, wōgian, wōhhian, wōperian, wordlian, wordrian, worpian, wracian, wracnian, wraxlian, wræclāstian, wræcsīðian, wrāensian, wreðian(ge), wrīðian(ge), writian, wrixlian(ge), wudian, wuldorbēagian(ge), wuldorfullian(ge), wuldrian(ge), wullian, wundian(ge), wundrian(ge), wunian(ge), wylian, wynsumian, wyrðan, wyrġcwedolian, wyrnian, wyrnian(ge), wyrtrumian(ge), wyrwalian, yfelcwedolian, yfelian(ge), yfelsacian(ge), yfelsian(ge), yfelwilnian, ymbcāfian, ymbearðian, ymbfæðmian, ymbfrætewian, ymbgearwian, ymbgefrætewian, ymbhēapian, ymbhegian, ymbhogian, ymblærigan, ymblōcian, ymblofian, ymbscēawian, ymbstyrian, ymbwærian, ymbtrymian, ymbwlātian, ymbðeahtian, ymbðreodian, yrfewearðian(ge), yðian, yðgian.*

The final reference list of class 3 weak lemmas includes:

*æfsecgan, æthabban, ahabban, ahycgan, alibban, asecgan, behabban, behycgan, belibban, besecgan, eflibban, forðsecgan, foregesecgan, forhabban, forhycgan, forsecgan, habban(ge), hycgan(ge), libban, mislibban, oferhabban, oferhycgan, oferlibban, ofhabban, onhycgan, onsecgan, secgan(ge), sōðsecgan, tōsecgan, unlibban, wiðerhabban, wiðhabban, wiðhycgan, wiðsecgan, ymbhabban.*

## RESUMEN

Esta tesis trata de la morfología verbal del inglés antiguo para identificar y lematizar los verbos débiles de esta lengua en un corpus al que se accede a través de una base de datos léxica. La lematización es una de las tareas más importantes a la hora de construir un diccionario. Sin embargo, es una de las tareas pendientes en el campo de la lingüística histórica debido a que no existen corpora exhaustivos y lematizados de esta lengua. El enfoque de esta tesis doctoral está en la lematización de las tres clases de verbos débiles del inglés antiguo, aunque las áreas de la Lexicografía y la Lingüística de Corpus son también relevantes para esta investigación. Las fuentes principales de esta investigación son las formas flexivas que están atestiguadas en el *Dictionary of Old English Corpus* (DOEC) y que están disponibles en el lematizador *Norna*, las fuentes lexicográficas que existen publicadas sobre esta lengua, principalmente el *Dictionary of Old English* (DOE), y otras fuentes textuales como el *York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English* (YCOE) y una indexación de fuentes secundarias del inglés antiguo. El objetivo principal supone la identificación de las flexiones de los verbos débiles y de su lematización con uno de los lemas propuestos en las listas de referencia. Conseguir este objetivo implica manejar las fuentes disponibles en inglés antiguo para poder lematizar y validar los resultados del análisis y el diseño de un método que combine búsquedas automáticas en la base de datos léxica *Nerthus* y la revisión manual de los resultados. La metodología incluye cuatro pasos sucesivos con diversas tareas en cada paso. El primero de estos pasos tiene como objetivo la lematización de las formas canónicas de los verbos débiles lanzando cadenas de búsquedas específicas para cada clase de verbos débiles en el lematizador *Norna*, donde está disponible un índice de tipos del DOEC, la fuente de información más fiable de la que se dispone en inglés antiguo. Después, los resultados se validan con el DOE y se añaden las formas no-canónicas de los verbos débiles entre las letras A y H. El tercer paso tiene como objetivo identificar las formas no-canónicas de las terminaciones flexivas y de las vocales de los radicales que aparecen con más frecuencia en los verbos débiles para generar patrones de lematización. La búsqueda de estos patrones y de la lista de prefijos no-canónicos que está disponible en *Norna* culmina en la lematización de las formas flexivas no transparentes de los verbos débiles. La validación de los resultados de las letras I a la Y supone el último paso de la metodología, donde se comparan los datos obtenidos con el análisis sintáctico del YCOE y con los



datos que se obtienen de una base de datos de indexación de las fuentes secundarias del inglés antiguo. Los problemas que surgen a lo largo del proceso de lematización tienen que ver principalmente con las peculiaridades del inglés antiguo y las limitaciones de la lematización de tipos que esta investigación sigue. La discusión de los resultados del análisis concluye esta tesis. Las principales aportaciones de esta tesis son las listas de lemas y sus formas flexivas, especialmente las de los verbos entre las letras I y la Y ya que no están disponibles todavía, y el método que se ha diseñado para identificar estas formas, incluyendo los patrones de lematización generados para lematizar las formas con terminaciones no comunes y vocales no canónicas en el radical.

## CONCLUSIONES

Esta tesis ha tratado sobre la morfología de los verbos débiles del inglés antiguo para identificar y lematizar verbos débiles en un corpus al que se accede a través de la base de datos léxica de inglés antiguo *Nerthus*. El resultado de este análisis es una lista de 1, 573 lemas de las tres clases verbos débiles del inglés antiguo y de sus 15,031 formas flexivas entre las que se incluyen las formas canónicas y no canónicas de estos verbos.

La metodología que se ha diseñado para conseguir este objetivo incluye cuatro pasos y diversas tareas que combinan el lanzamiento de búsquedas automáticas en el lematizador *Norna*, la asignación manual de lemas a los resultados y la validación de los resultados con las fuentes disponibles (DOE, YCOE y *Freya*). El método que se sigue para el análisis de las tres clases de verbos débiles es el mismo.

La lematización en base a las terminaciones canónicas de los verbos es el primer paso. La información que tenemos disponible sobre los verbos débiles del inglés antiguo atestigua que las flexiones de este grupo de verbos normalmente ocurren en la parte sufijada de la palabra. Por lo tanto, se lleva a cabo una selección de las terminaciones canónicas más comunes que aparecen en los verbos débiles para generar cadenas de búsquedas que sirvan para identificar formas flexivas en el índice del DOEC que está disponible en el lematizador *Norna*. El lanzamiento de las cadenas de búsquedas automáticas permite identificar las formas flexivas potenciales de los verbos débiles que son aptos para la lematización como tales. Los resultados se comprueban manualmente con las listas de lemas y las formas canónicas de estos verbos se lematizan.

Una vez que los resultados se comparan con las fuentes lexicográficas disponibles, se puede demostrar que la fiabilidad de los resultados es muy alta. La validación de las formas lematizadas de la A a la H con el DOE verifica el noventa y tres por ciento de las lematizaciones canónicas. Además, la comparación con este diccionario permite identificar una lista de formas flexivas de estos verbos con ortografías no canónicas. La revisión de estas formas atestiguadas en el DOE motiva la necesidad de genera patrones de lematizaciones para añadir al análisis formas flexivas no canónicas de la letra I a la Y cuya ortografía pueda predecirse y automatizarse.

La creación de estos patrones tiene lugar en el tercer paso de la metodología. Primero, se llevó a cabo la identificación de las terminaciones flexivas no canónicas más comunes en los verbos débiles que están atestiguados en el DOE, seguido del emparejamiento con su equivalente canónico. Después, la identificación de las alternancias vocálicas más

comunes que tienen lugar en el radical de los verbos débiles motivó la revisión de la base de datos *Nerthus* donde se incluye el listado de las alternancias de este grupo de verbos. El resultado de esta tarea fue la creación de patrones de lematización que permitan identificar formas de verbos débiles con una vocal o conjunto de vocales en el radical del verbo distintos del que aparece en las listas de referencia. En total, tres tipos de patrones de lematización se han buscado en este análisis. El tercer grupo de patrones que se ha utilizado es la lista de patrones de prefijos no canónicos que está disponible en *Norna*. La búsqueda de los patrones en la base de datos permite la lematización de formas flexivas con ortografías no canónicas como verbos débiles de las letras I a la Y.

Por último, el último paso de la metodología supone la validación de los 14,383 verbos débiles I-Y lematizados en la base datos como verbos débiles con la información del YCOE y *Freya*. En general, las tareas de verificación con estas fuentes validan como formas verbales la mitad del inventario de verbos I-Y, quedando pendiente la validación de la otra mitad de formas de este grupo. Sin embargo, la fiabilidad de las lematizaciones canónicas de los verbos débiles incluidos en el DOE comprobada con la validación de los verbos débiles de la primera mitad del alfabeto (desde la letra A a la H) se presupone similar a la de los verbos de la segunda mitad (desde la letra I a la Y) ya que se ha seguido el mismo método para su lematización. Asimismo, los resultados de la lematización de las ortografías no canónicas de los verbos débiles de la I a la Y son también fiables ya que los patrones que permiten su lematización están basados en las alternancias ortográficas atestiguadas en los verbos débiles (para los patrones de las terminaciones flexivas y de las alternancias vocálicas de los radicales) y en las alternancias de los prefijos del inglés antiguo.

El inventario de patrones de lematización que se han generado en este análisis y que han permitido la identificación de verbos débiles con alguna de las terminaciones no canónicas más comunes incluye las siguientes parejas de correspondencias:

-a >>> -an; -ad >>> -ed / -od; -ada >>> -ode; -adae >>> -ode; -ade >>> -ede / -ode; -ades >>> -odest; -adne >>> -odne; -ado >>> -od / -ode; -adre >>> -odre; -adum >>> -odum; -adun >>> -odon; -am >>> -an; -ande >>> -ende / -iende; -andum >>> -iendum; -ane >>> -enne / -ienne; -anne >>> -enne / -ianne; -as >>> -ast; -asð >>> -ast; -at >>> -að; -æ >>> -e / -a; -æd >>> -ed / -od; -æde >>> -ode; -æn >>> -en / -an; -ænde >>> -ende; -ænne >>> -enne; -æs >>> -eð / -est; -æst >>> -ast; -æð >>> -eð / -að; -æþ >>> -eþ / -aþ; -dum >>> -edum; -dun >>> -edon; -dyst >>> -dest; -eað >>> -að / -iað; -ean >>> -an / -ian; -eanne >>> -enne / -ianne; -ed >>> -od; -edæn >>> -oden; -ede >>> -ode; -edo >>> -eda / -ode; -edon >>> -edan / -odon; -edun >>> -edon / -odon; -ege >>> -ie; -endae >>> -ende; -ene >>> -enne / -ienne; -es >>> -eð / -ast; -esð >>> -est; -et >>> -eð; -ia >>> -ian / -ie; -iað >>> -iað; -iæn >>> -ian; -iænde >>> -iende; -iæþ >>> -iaþ; -

iande >>> -iende; -iane >>> -ianne; -ias >>> -iað / -ast; -iat >>> -iað; -id >>> -ed; -ið >>> -eð; -ide >>> -ede / -ode; -iendæ >>> -ienda; -iendis >>> -iendes; -iendvm >>> -iendum; -iene >>> -ienne; -iga >>> -ie / -ige / -a; -igað >>> -að / -iað; -igæð >>> -að / -iað; igæn >>> -ian; -igan >>> -an; -iganne >>> -ienne / -ianne; -igas >>> -as; -igap >>> -iap; -ige >>> -ie; -igeað >>> -að / -iað; -igean >>> -an / -ian; -igeanne >>> -ianne; -iged >>> -iað; -igeð >>> -eð / -iað; -igenda >>> -ienda; -igendæn >>> -igendan; -igendan >>> -endan / -iendan; -igende >>> -ende / -iende; -igenden >>> -ienden; -igendes >>> -endes / -iendes; -igendne >>> -iendne; -igendon >>> -iendan; -igendra >>> -iendra; -igendre >>> -iendre; -igendum >>> -endum; -igenne >>> -enne / -ienne; -iges >>> -ies; -igo >>> -ie; -igynde >>> -iende; -inde >>> -iende; -io >>> -ie; -ion >>> -ian; -iu >>> -ie; -iun >>> -ien; -iyn >>> -ien; -iynde >>> -iende; -iyndum >>> -iendum; -o >>> -e; -oð >>> -að; -odo >>> -ode / -odon; -odost >>> -odest; -odu >>> -ode; -odun >>> -odon; -odyst >>> -odest; -on >>> -an; -onne >>> -enne; -ost >>> -ast; -stu >>> -st; -te >>> -ed; -ton >>> -edon; -tum >>> -edum; -tun >>> -edon; -ud >>> -ed / -od; -udan >>> -odan; -ude >>> -ede / -ode; -udest >>> -odest; -udne >>> -odne; -udon >>> -odon; -udre >>> -odre; -udu >>> -ode; -udum >>> -odum; -udyst >>> -odest; -un >>> -en; -yan >>> -ian; -yd >>> -ed; -yð >>> -eð; -yde >>> -ede; -ydon >>> -odon; -ydyst >>> -odest; -yge >>> -ie; -yn >>> -en; -ynde >>> -ende / -iende; -yndra >>> -endra; -ynne >>> -enne / -ienne; -yst >>> -est / -ast; -yp >>> -ep.

Estos patrones han permitido la lematización de verbos débiles de la letra I a la Y con terminaciones flexivas que no son canónicas pero cuya ortografía es predecible y fácilmente automatizable. Buscar estos patrones en el lematizador *Norna* no permite solamente la lematización de verbos débiles sino que también ayuda en una posible clasificación de las formas como formas canónicas o no canónicas. Por ejemplo, en la Sección 4. 7. en el Capítulo 4, donde se incluye la lista de formas de la I a la Y lematizadas como verbos débiles de la clase 1, hay sesenta formas flexivas lematizadas como *sellan* ‘dar’. El etiquetado de los patrones de lematización en *Norna* permite al usuario de la base de datos distinguir las dieciséis formas flexivas que se han lematizado gracias a alguno de los patrones que se presentan arriba. De esta forma, se puede distinguir fácilmente las formas canónicas de estos verbos de las que incluyen una ortografía no-canónica. En total, 2,708 verbos débiles de la clase 1, 3,396 verbos débiles de la clase 2 y 9 verbos débiles de la clase 3 tienen terminaciones flexivas no canónicas. En general, los patrones de lematización de este grupo con el mayor número de atestiguaciones son -ade >>> -ede / -ode y -anne >>> -enne / -ienne con 317 y 201 ocurrencias cada uno en el inventario de verbos débiles.

La lista de patrones de lematización de las vocales de los radicales que se obtiene del análisis presentado en esta investigación son las siguientes:

-a >>> -æ-, -a >>> -ea-, -æ >>> -a-, -æ >>> -e-, -æ >>> -ea-, -e >>> -a-, -e >>> -æ-, -e >>> -ea-, -e >>> -i-, -e >>> -ie-, -e >>> -o-, -e >>> -y-, -ea >>> -a-, -ea >>> -æ-, -ea >>> -e-, -eo >>> -e-, -eo

>>> -i-, -eo- >>> -ie-, -eo- >>> -u-/o-, -eo- >>> -y-, -i- >>> -e-, -i- >>> -eo-/io-, -i- >>> -ie-, -i- >>> -y-, -ie- >>> -e-, -ie- >>> -i-, -ie- >>> -y-, -io- >>> -eo-, -io- >>> -i-, -o- >>> -a-, -o- >>> -eo-, -o- >>> -u-, -u- >>> -eo-, -u- >>> -i-, -u- >>> -o-, -u- >>> -y-, -y- >>> -e-, -y- >>> -ea-, -y- >>> -eo-, -y- >>> -i-, -y- >>> -ie-, -y- >>> -u-.

Estos patrones de lematización han permitido la lematización de verbos débiles cuyas vocales en el radical son distintas de las de su lema. 1,315 verbos débiles de la clase 1, 1,241 verbos débiles de la clase 2 y 206 verbos débiles de la clase 3 están etiquetados en la base de datos con uno de los patrones de lematización que se listan arriba, que se pueden identificar rápidamente. De las setenta y dos formas flexivas asignadas al lema de la clase 2 *leornian* ‘aprender’ que se citan en la Sección 5. 7. del Capítulo 5, catorce están etiquetadas con estos patrones. De esta forma, las catorce formas flexivas del verbo *leornian* que tiene un conjunto de vocales en el radical diferentes de -eo- se pueden identificar claramente. El patrón -y- >>> -ie- con 419 ocurrencias y -y- >>> -i- con 305 son los más útiles en la lematización de formas de verbos débiles con una vocal en el radical diferente de la que aparece en la ortografía del lema.

En cuanto a la aplicación de los patrones de lematización que están disponibles en el lematizador para identificar formas flexivas con prefijos no canónicos, 292 verbos débiles de la clase 1, 192 verbos débiles de la clase 2 y 2 verbos débiles de la clase 3 están etiquetados en *Norna* como verbos débiles con prefijos no canónicos. De todos ellos, los patrones gi- >>> ge- y inn- >>> in- tienen el mayor número de lematizaciones con 215 y con 142 ocurrencias respectivamente.

La discusión de los resultados contribuye a tratar los aspectos más relevantes del análisis que se ha presentado en esta tesis. La lematización de la segunda clase de los verbos débiles incluye más formas flexivas que las que se obtienen con la lematización de los verbos de la primera y la tercera clase. Esto se debe a las peculiaridades morfológicas de la clase. Por ejemplo, las terminaciones flexivas del pasado y del participio pasado de los verbos de esta clase (-od, -ode, -odon, etc.) no aparecen en las flexiones de ninguna de las categorías léxicas del inglés antiguo. En cambio, las terminaciones canónicas de las formas en pasado de la primera clase de verbos débiles (-ed, -ede, -edes, etc.) están también atestiguadas en adjetivos, sustantivos y en otros grupos de verbos como los verbos fuertes. Además, la tercera clase de verbos débiles incluye una mezcla de las otras dos clases en sus terminaciones flexivas. Por lo tanto, las terminaciones flexivas de los lemas de la segunda clase de verbos débiles se consideran las más transparentes. La discusión de los resultados también ha evaluado la fiabilidad de

los procesos diseñados para la lematización y de las fuentes disponibles para la validación de los resultados.

Las principales contribuciones de esta tesis son, por una parte, las listas de verbos débiles lematizados con los lemas de las letras I a la Y. En general, el objetivo del análisis ha sido la lematización de las formas más fiables de verbos débiles para poder asegurar la fiabilidad de los resultados. Se ha podido demostrar que un método que combina la búsqueda de las terminaciones canónicas y la lematización de las ortografías no canónicas con los patrones de lematización es efectiva para cumplir este objetivo. El inventario final de lemas y las formas flexivas lematizadas aparecen en el Capítulo 4 para los verbos de la primera clase, en el Capítulo 5 para los de la segunda clase y en el Capítulo 6 para los de la tercera clase de verbos débiles. Como estaba previsto, las formas canónicas de los verbos suponen menos problemas para el proceso de lematización. La identificación de las formas no canónicas de las terminaciones flexivas y de las vocales de los radicales y la posterior de los patrones de lematización con esta información contribuyen a la identificación de formas no canónicas de los verbos débiles. Por lo tanto, el diseño de un método con el que somos capaces de identificar y lematizar con éxito formas no canónicas de verbos débiles es otra de las aportaciones de esta tesis.

La identificación de las áreas más problemáticas de la metodología se explica a continuación. Aunque se ha limitado el alcance del análisis a la lematización de las formas flexivas que cumplan las características para ser consideradas canónicas (cuando la ortografía de la forma incluya el mismo radical que el lema seguido de una terminación canónica) y a la lematización de las formas no canónicas predecibles con los patrones de lematización, se producen errores a la hora de asignar el lema a las formas flexivas por lo que se necesita revisión manual de los resultados. Los mayores problemas a los que se han hecho frente en esta tesis están relacionados con las peculiaridades de la lengua del análisis, del tipo de lematización que se ha llevado a cabo y a las limitaciones del software FileMaker que condicionan los procesos de lematización en la base de datos.

La idiosincrasia del inglés antiguo provoca que los lemas de los verbos débiles incluyan ortografías impredecibles. La falta de estándares escritos para esta lengua hace que haya formas de estos verbos que incluyan variantes dialectales y diacrónicas en sus paradigmas. Una gran cantidad de alternancias de las terminaciones flexivas y de las vocales de los radicales de los verbos débiles se han identificado en este análisis y se han incluido en los patrones de lematización. Sin embargo, el hecho de que haya ortografías de verbos débiles que se quedan fuera de estos patrones era también algo previsible.

Otro problema al que se ha hecho frente en esta tesis tiene que ver con el tipo de lematización elegido. La lematización de tipos se basa únicamente en la morfología de las formas flexivas para determinar su probabilidad de ser verbos débiles. Por ejemplo, no es posible distinguir, basándonos únicamente en aspectos morfológicos, las conjugaciones del verbo débil de la clase 1 *metan* ‘conocer’ de aquellas del verbo débil de la clase 2 *metian* ‘abastecer’. De este modo, a la hora de lematizar la forma flexiva *gemetie*, ambos lemas son aptos desde el punto de vista de su morfología. Solo un análisis desde el punto de vista semántico ayudaría a desambiguar el lema de esta forma. Como respuesta a este problema, todos los lemas probables para cada forma flexiva se asignan como lemas en el lematizador. Así, la forma *gemetie* se lematiza en *Norna* con el lema de la clase 1 *metan* y con el lema de la clase 2 *metian*.

La explicación de las dificultades a las que se han hecho frente debido a la elección del lematizador *Norna* como la herramienta para la lematización se detallan a continuación. La base de datos en FileMaker permite un lema para todos los casos que están agrupados bajo el mismo tipo, indexado en la lista de formas en *Norna*. Esto quiere decir que el mismo lema se asigna para todas las ocurrencias del mismo tipo en el corpus. No se puede hacer una subdivisión en la base de datos de estos tipos. Por ejemplo, la morfología de la forma *metod* hace posible su identificación como el participio pasado del verbo débil de la segunda clase *metian(ge)* ‘moderar’ y como una flexión del sustantivo *metod* ‘Dios’. Esta forma tiene 62 ocurrencias en el DOEC así que es probable que alguno de estos casos no sea la forma verbal del verbo *metian* sino la flexión del sustantivo. Hacer frente a este problema implica admitir que una forma que se ha lematizado como verbo débil no la excluye de poder ser lematizada con lemas de otras categorías como sustantivos y adjetivos, y de otros grupos de verbos como los verbos pretérito-presentes y los verbos fuertes.

Una vez que las principales aportaciones de esta tesis se han comentado y que los límites de la lematización de los verbos débiles del inglés antiguo se han señalado, este capítulo termina con la descripción de las líneas de investigación futuras que parten del análisis que se ha presentado en esta tesis.

En primer lugar, la investigación futura se centra en ganar mayor exhaustividad en la lematización de los verbos débiles del inglés antiguo. Por una parte, un estudio de la semántica de las formas lematizadas de la I a la Y que no están atestiguadas en el YCOE o en *Freya* (y que, por lo tanto, están aún pendientes de validación) se va a llevar a cabo en los fragmentos textuales que forman el DOEC. Este análisis de las formas

determinaría, primero, si estas formas funcionan como verbos y, si es así, la traducción al inglés moderno de los fragmentos en inglés antiguo se llevaría a cabo. Esta tarea validaría los resultados del análisis si el significado de la forma en el fragmento coincide con el significado del lema que se le ha asignado.

Por otra parte, el caso de *piperian* que se ha presentado en el Capítulo 7 justifica la necesidad de comprobar si hay más verbos débiles atestiguados en otras fuentes del inglés antiguo que no estén incluidos en las listas de lemas de referencia en *Norna*. *Piperian* es un lema que no se incluye en la base de datos *Nerthus*, de donde se extraen los lemas para el análisis. Sin embargo, este verbo se incluye en la base de datos *Freya* clasificado como verbo débil y sus formas flexivas están analizadas como verbos en el análisis sintáctico del YCOE. Por lo tanto, en vez de comprobar los lemas que tenemos contra las fuentes de validación, esta línea de investigación futura se centrará en buscar los lemas que están atestiguados en el DOE y en *Freya* y que no están incluidos en esta tesis, para así añadirlos al análisis y ampliar la lematización de los verbos débiles.

En segundo lugar, la aplicabilidad de este trabajo se va a explicar en relación con las dos principales aportaciones de la tesis: las listas de los verbos débiles lematizados y el método que se ha diseñado para identificar tanto las formas canónicas como las formas no canónicas de estos verbos. Aunque el análisis está basado en la creación de patrones de lematización específicos para el grupo de verbos débiles, la lematización de formas de otras categorías léxicas (sustantivos, adjetivos y adverbios, por ejemplo) se puede beneficiar del tipo de método que se ha explicado en esta tesis. Buscar las formas canónicas de estas formas, primero, y luego generar y buscar patrones de lematización que estén basados en lo que está atestiguado en el DOE para así ampliar el alcance de la lematización con las formas no canónicas de los lemas culminaría en una lista fiable de lematizaciones que puede ser validada con el DOE, el YCOE y *Freya*.

La lematización de los verbos débiles del inglés antiguo que se ha presentado en este análisis finaliza el proyecto de la lematización de los verbos del inglés antiguo incluidos en el DOEC a través de la base de datos *Nerthus*. Los resultados de este análisis se van a utilizar en proyectos futuros que se desarrollan por el grupo de investigación *Nerthus*. Por ejemplo, investigaciones que se centren en la sintaxis de los verbos del inglés antiguo se beneficiaría de las listas de verbos que se han lematizado en esta tesis. Dado que los verbos débiles son los más numerosos del léxico verbal del inglés antiguo, las lematizaciones que se incluyen en este trabajo representan una importante contribución al campo. Es más, el siguiente proyecto del grupo de investigación *Nerthus* se centra en



la anotación de un corpus paralelo inglés antiguo-inglés moderno donde las lematizaciones de los verbos débiles que se incluyen en esta tesis jugarán un papel importante en su desarrollo.