



UNIVERSIDAD DE LA RIOJA

TESIS DOCTORAL

Título
The lemmatisation of the verbal lexicon of Old English on a relational database. Preterite-present, contracted, anomalous and strong VII verbs
Autor/es
Laura García Fernández
Director/es
Francisco Javier Martín Arista y Luisa García García
Facultad
Facultad de Letras y de la Educación
Titulación
Departamento
Filologías Modernas
Curso Académico



The lemmatisation of the verbal lexicon of Old English on a relational database. Preterite-present, contracted, anomalous and strong VII verbs, tesis doctoral de Laura García Fernández, dirigida por Francisco Javier Martín Arista y Luisa García García (publicada por la Universidad de La Rioja), se difunde bajo una Licencia Creative Commons Reconocimiento-NoComercial-SinObraDerivada 3.0 Unported. Permisos que vayan más allá de lo cubierto por esta licencia pueden solicitarse a los titulares del copyright.

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OF OLD ENGLISH ON A RELATIONAL DATABASE.**

**PRETERITE-PRESENT, CONTRACTED,
ANOMALOUS AND STRONG VII VERBS**

Laura García Fernández

Tesis Doctoral

2018

Departamento de Filologías Modernas

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PhD Dissertation supervised by

Prof. Javier Martín Arista and Dr. Luisa García García

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Acknowledgements

This research has been funded through the projects FFI2014-59110-P and FFI2017-83360P. The Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness is also gratefully acknowledged for the four-year pre-doctoral research fellowship I was granted with. Thanks are due to the *Nerthus* Project, as well as the University of La Rioja, which provided the necessary academic resources and complementary grants to maximize the outcome of this work.

I would like to especially appreciate the inspirational lead and excellent academic guidance of my thesis supervisor, Professor Javier Martín Arista, during the last five years of joint research. Special mention also to my co-supervisor, Doctor Luisa García García, who openly shared her knowledge and experience with me.

My research period at the *Dictionary of Old English* in Toronto outstandingly contributed to elevate the quality of my work. Therefore, I am sincerely grateful to the entire DOE team. I would like to highlight the invaluable discussions held with Professor Toni Healey during my six months in Toronto, as well as her contributions to my personal learning.

The power of a strong team. I am thankful to the whole *Nerthus* group for sharing with me their data and previous work, especially to Darío. They are amazing people with whom I shared great moments and unforgettable experiences. Big thanks to Marta for her friendship and long hours in good company at the office. I would also like to thank Juancho for his time and coaching in Excel tools.

Last but not least, I am deeply grateful to my family, for their infinite support and kindness. Thanks to Eduardo for his endless and meaningful advice in every step I take. This thesis is dedicated to my parents, from whom I learned exceptional values for life.

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Introduction

This thesis deals with the linguistics of Old English in the new paradigm defined by the incorporation of linguistic corpora and electronic resources. With exhaustive compilations of data that are organised systematically, much more powerful computing hardware, and software (including non-specific one) that offers a wide range of functionalities, it is possible to make significant advances in the linguistic analysis of Old English.

This thesis may take a further step in the research in the linguistic analysis of Old English with corpus-based lexical databases conducted, among others, by García Fernández (fc.), García García (2012, 2013), González Torres (2010a, 2010b, 2011), Martín Arista (2012a, 2012b, 2013a, 2013b, 2014, 2017a, fc.), Martín Arista and Cortés Rodríguez (2014), Martín Arista and Veá Escarza (2016), Mateo Mendaza (2013, 2014, 2015a, 2015b, 2016), Metola Rodríguez (2016, 2017, 2018), Novo Urraca (2015, 2016a, 2016b), Tío Sáenz (2015, 2018), Torre Alonso (2011a, 2011b) and Veá Escarza (2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2016b).

More specifically, this thesis is framed within the *Nerthus* Project, which works on the lexical database called *The Grid*, presented by Martín Arista (2013b) in a lecture delivered at the University of Sheffield, where the language itself the object of analysis. *The Grid* consists of five relational layouts, namely *Nerthus*, a concordance by fragment, a concordance by word, an index and a reverse index to the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus*. This lexical database is being built with the purpose that the language itself is the object of analysis. One of the main avenues of research that the database has started is the lemmatisation of the verbal lexicon of Old English as attested in the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus*. The present study contributes to this line of research.

With these bearings, this work combines aspects of Morphology, Lexicography and Corpus Analysis, and takes two main directions: exploring the relationship between Inflectional Morphology and Lexicography; and gaining insight into the connection between Inflectional Morphology and Corpus Linguistics.

As is explained in the synthetic part of this thesis, the relationship between Corpus Linguistics and Lexicography is well established: new dictionaries, as a general rule, are designed and compiled on the basis of a corpus of the target language; while lemmatisation is generally accepted as one of the necessary tasks of dictionary making:

indeed, textual occurrences need to be related to a headword whose entry presents the information relevant to all the textual occurrences of each lemma.

On the other hand, the relationship between lemmatisation and Corpus Linguistics is less clear, at least in the field of Old English studies. As a matter of fact, no lemmatised corpus of Old English is available. Generally speaking, a lemmatised corpus has clear advantages over an unlemmatised one. It facilitates studies in morphology, syntax and semantics (as well as in the relationships between them) and allows for textual analysis of frequency, productivity, collocations, etc. In the specific area of Old English, a lemmatised corpus is even more necessary. This is so because Old English presents numerous and various morphological variations and, above all, because it does not have a written standard. Instances of morphological variation are attributable to change over time; and as a result of spelling inconsistencies that may have to do with authorship or textual transmission. Thus, for example, the contracted negative forms *næfð*, *næfst*, *næbbe*, *næfdon*, *næfde*, *nabban* and *nabbað* should be attributed to the verbal lemma *habban* ‘to have’; whereas to the copulative verb lemma *bēon* ‘to be’ the following forms, at least, should be assigned: *be*, *beo*, *beon*, *beonne*, *beoð*, *beoþ*, *bið*, *bist*, *bip*, *byð*, *byst*, *byþ*, *eart*, *eom*, *heom*, *is*, *sindon*, *sint*, *sund*, *sy*, *synd*, *syndan*, *synden*, *syndon*, *synt*, *ys*, *wær*, *wære*, *wæran*, *wæron*, *wæs*, *was*, *were*, and *wes*. Notice that this list comprises rather unpredictable forms such as *heom*, *sund*, *syndan*, *wæran* and *wes*. When it comes to analysing Old English, it makes a great difference if the forms just cited are gathered under the corresponding lemma. Not only because all the information on the lemma is available for all its inflectional forms but, above all, because the researcher does not know where or how to look for morphologically or orthographically deviant or unpredictable forms. Put differently, the lemmatisation of the lexicon gathers morphological paradigms and applies a criterion of regularisation whereby deviant or unpredictable forms are found where they should be, thus becoming available for the researcher.

With these preliminaries, the aim of this thesis is to contribute to the lemmatisation of the Old English verbal lexicon. Of all the classes, the scope of this research is restricted to the most morphologically complex verbal classes of Old English: irregular verbs and reduplicative verbs. This is to say, the scope includes the preterite-present, anomalous, contracted and strong VII verbs of Old English. Therefore, the main task is to relate the attestations of the above mentioned classes to a lemma inflected for the infinitive. This aim is twofold. Firstly, it is necessary to select and manage the sources

of data and verification of results. Secondly, the steps of the lemmatisation tasks need defining and sequencing. Whereas strong verbs may have relatively predictable *ablaut* patterns that allow for a degree of automatisation, and weak verbs may have relatively predictable inflectional paradigms, the four verbal classes in the scope of this research call for a specific lemmatisation procedure.

As remarked above, lemmatisation is still a pending task in Old English since there is not a complete list with all the attested forms by dictionary word. *The Dictionary of Old English* (henceforth DOE), which provides all the attestations by headword entry, has only published the letters A-H, so that similar information is not available for the rest of the alphabet (I-Y).¹ Similarly, the standard dictionaries of Old English, including Bosworth and Toller's *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, Hall-Meritt's *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, and Sweet's *The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*, do not give all the attested inflectional forms of verbs, neither do they offer the citations on a systematic basis. This leaves us with the task of not only relating attested forms to the verbal infinitive but also finding textual evidence for the infinitives or inflectional forms turned out by this analysis. This research also raises the issue of the automatisation of the process of lemmatisation of Old English verbs, on which no previous literature has been found, except Metola Rodríguez (2015, 2017, 2018) and Tío Sáenz (2015, 2018).

This research contributes to the field with the inventory of lemmas and inflectional forms for the I-Y letters of the verbal classes mentioned above as attested in *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus*, which was not available until now from the lexicographical sources. This kind of analysis requires two types of resources, textual and lexicographical. The corpus used is the 2004 version of *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus*, which is the base of the lexical database. *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus* contains approximately three thousand texts and three million words, which represents in practice all the surviving written records of the Anglo-Saxon language. The lexicographical sources checked are, in the first place, the database *The Grid*, and secondly, the Old English dictionaries, including the DOE, Bosworth and

¹ The letter I of the DOE was published on September 5, 2018, when the research presented in this thesis had already been completed. Although it only comprises around four hundred entries that are not very relevant to the verbs analysed in this work, it must be borne in mind that the letter I as published by the DOE has not been taken into account.

Toller's *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, Hall-Meritt's *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, and Sweet's *The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*.

Two different approaches to lemmatisation have been taken in this research. Firstly, the class VII strong verbs are lemmatised by means of a search algorithm that is based on the main forms of the verbs (Metola Rodríguez 2015, 2017, 2018). The search algorithm is created on the basis of the roots, the set of inflections and the preverbal items of the strong verbs. Four different query strings combine aiming at the attested basic and complex strong verbs, while four filters are designed in order to discard undesired results. Therefore, this methodology targets both the derived lemmas and the basic verbs, unlike the other three verbal classes, which concentrate exclusively on the derived verbs. Secondly, the derived preterite-present, anomalous and contracted verbs are searched by means of their simplexes. By *derived* this research understands the Old English verbal forms and lemmas that are created on the basis of the attachment of a verb-forming prefix to a simplex form. Take as an example *tōsāwan*, which constitutes a derived strong VII verb by the addition of the prefix *tō-* to the simplex verb *sāwan*.

The method is based on one of the defining characteristics of the lexicon of Old English noted by Kastovsky (1992), which is the remarkable degree of morphological relatedness found in large word families of derivatives that share a base of derivation. Given that derived verbs display the same stem and inflectional endings as their simplex counterparts, it is possible to search for derivatives on the grounds of simplex verbs. For example, *onādōn* is a derivative of *ādōn*, which, in turn, results from the prefixation of *ā-* to *dōn* 'to do'. Consequently, the morphological relationship holding between *dyde* and *dōn* is the same as the one that links *onadyde* to *onādōn*. The lemma *onādōn* is assigned to the inflectional form *onadyde*.

With the two approaches just described, the methodology comprises automatic searches and the manual revision of the hits. The automatic searches are launched on the lemmatiser *Norna* and the hits are compared with the available lexicographical sources. For example, given a basic verb like *gān*, the forms in theory attributable to the infinitive *gebegān* include *gebiged*, *gebegeð*, *gebege*, *gebiggan*, *gebegað*, *gebega* and *gebegane*, although the only attestation in the texts that corresponds to the infinitive *gebegān* is *gebegane*. The first half of the alphabet, that is, letters A-H, are compared with the DOE, whereas, letters I-Y are checked with the standard dictionaries of Old English. After that, this research turns to secondary sources, as

presented by the database *Freya*, and the York corpora of Old English (prose and poetry). Finally, ambiguous cases are examined in their context, for which this research provides their citation and translation.

With respect to the organisation, the present work is divided into six chapters. Chapter 1 is devoted to the identification of Old English as an Indo-European language and to contextualise it within the family of the Germanic languages. Section 1.2 remarks the similarities and differences among Old English and the other Germanic languages. This chapter also includes a section (1.3) that gives an account on the main dialects that coexisted in the Anglo-Saxon times and comments on their common features as well as their main differences. After the general introduction to the Old English language, chapter 1 focuses on the morphology, which at the core of this thesis, gives special emphasis to the verbal system and the main procedures of word formation. Section 1.4 offers an overview of the verbal system in the Anglo-Saxon language, the formation of the inflectional paradigms, and the classification into the different verbal classes, which include strong verbs, weak verbs, preterite-present verbs and anomalous verbs. On the other hand, section 1.5 discusses the most relevant mechanisms that were used in Old English for the creation of new words. The final sections in chapter 1 (1.6, 1.7, 1.8 and 1.9) thoroughly describe the four classes of Old English verbs selected for this research, the strong VII, contracted, preterite-present and anomalous verbs, respectively. Apart from their specific features, the focus is on the several theories that attempt to explain the origin and development of the mentioned verbal classes from the Indo-European and the Germanic languages.

Turning to chapter 2, it is devoted to the research methodology. Since this research is directly related to the disciplines of Lexicography and Corpus Linguistics, this chapter provides an overview on these linguistic areas, addresses their main goals and remarks the importance of Corpus Linguistics for the task of lemmatisation. In this respect, section 2.2 analyses Corpus Linguistics along the history of Lexicography and comments on the future perspectives concerning how these two linguistic areas will correlate. Section 2.2 also includes a description of the steps and methods of dictionary making, where lemmatisation plays a decisive role. This chapter devotes a whole section (2.3) to the problem of headword spelling, which is one of the main problems that lexicographers of Old English encounter when building a dictionary. After having offered an overview on lexicographical work, chapter 2 concentrates on the lemmatisation task. In section 2.4, the lemmatisation methods that are being currently

developed by the *Nerthus* Project are presented, pointing at their main steps and differences among them. Section 2.5 gives an account of the sources required by this study, and finally, the methodological process that has been followed to get an exhaustive list of lemmas and inflectional forms is thoroughly described in section 2.6.

The remaining chapters of this thesis (3, 4, 5 and 6) share the same structure. Each of them deals with one of the verbal classes in this research, the preterite-present, contracted, anomalous and class VII strong verbs, respectively. These chapters apply the lemmatisation methodology to the four verbal classes following the procedure explained in chapter 2. These chapters are divided into several sections that deal with the lemmatisation tasks individually. First of all, sections 3.2, 4.2, 5.2 and 6.2 provide the context of what is available from the secondary sources by listing the lemmas and inflectional forms as indexed in the database *Freya*. The first task of the lemmatisation procedure has to do with the automatic searches, which is presented in sections 3.3, 4.3, 5.3 and 6.3. The subsequent sections concentrate on the next task and illustrate the steps by which the hits from the automatic searches are manually revised with the available lexicographical sources. The first half of the alphabet is compared with the DOE, as presented in 3.4, 4.4, 5.4 and 6.4. Then, the hits from the automatic searches corresponding to the I-Y letters are compared with the standard dictionaries of Old English. This step is illustrated in sections 3.5, 4.5, 5.5 and 6.5. Secondary sources, such as Old English glossaries (*Freya*) and annotated corpora (*York Corpus of Old English*), are checked for the verification of forms that are not given by the dictionaries. After applying those filters, a few doubtful cases appear, which are discussed in 3.6, 4.6, 5.6. and 6.6. After all, this research provides the list of lemmas and inflectional forms for the I-Y letters that correspond to the preterite-present, anomalous, contracted and strong VII verbs in section 3.7, 4.7, 5.7 and 6.7, respectively. In the appendix, a list of lemmas and inflectional forms for the letters A-H is included that is based on the reference list from *Nerthus*. This list matches the inventory of I-Y lemmas and inflectional forms given in this work and, more importantly, reflects a consistent headword spelling.

The conclusions of this thesis constitute a contribution in two areas. On the descriptive side, an inventory of inflectional forms and lemmas of the verbs under analysis is offered. On the applied side, this work presents different procedures of automatic and manual lemmatisation that can be applied to the fields of Lexicography and Corpus Linguistics.

Chapter 1. Theoretical background

1.1. Introduction

The focus of this thesis is the morphology of the Old English language in general and the verbal system in particular. This chapter is devoted to locating Old English within the Indo-European family and the Germanic languages, and to highlight the most relevant developments throughout history. This chapter is divided into eight subsections, each of them focusing on specific features of the Anglo-Saxon language.

To begin with, section 1.2 contextualises Old English within the Germanic languages, pointing to the similarities and differences among the languages in the group. Section 1.3 gives a brief introduction to the main Old English dialects and the common features they share. The remaining sections concentrate on the Old English morphology, which is the interest of this thesis. The characteristics of the verbal system are described in section 1.4, whereas section 1.5 offers an overview of the main procedures of word formation in Old English.

The last four sections (1.6, 1.7, 1.8 and 1.9) deal with the four classes of Old English verbs selected for this research. These sections thoroughly describe the specific features of the strong VII, contracted, preterite-present and anomalous verbs, respectively. The focus is on the several theories that attempt to explain the origin and development of the mentioned verbal classes from the Indo-European and the Germanic languages. Finally, the chapter concludes with some final remarks.

1.2. The Germanic languages

The scope of this thesis is the morphology of the Old English language and in particular, the verbal system. This section is devoted to locating Old English in place and time and to briefly explain its origin and main developments.

Old English derives from one of the Germanic branches of the Indo-European languages that is usually subdivided into three groups, North, East and West Germanic. Germanic languages were those spoken in the south of Scandinavia and the northern part of Germany in the years before Christ. The migrations of those peoples contributed to the spread of their language. In particular, East Germanic is represented by Gothic, which survives in fragments of a version of the Bible from the fourth century. It is the best-known East Germanic language thanks to the surviving translations from the Old and New Testaments which were carried out by the Bishop

Wulfila. Gothic is considered the closest language to Proto-Germanic. East and West Norse are distinguished within the North Germanic group. East Norse contains Danish and Swedish whereas West Norse is formed by Norwegian and Icelandic, among others. West Germanic is the group where Old English belongs and shares similarities in its history with other languages in the group. The languages of this group tend to have old, middle and modern periods. The old period, which is the one of interest in this research, lasts until mid eleventh century.

The attestations corresponding to the West Germanic languages date back to the tenth century approximately. This group of languages underwent further splitting creating diverse languages and dialects. Old German is one of the main languages in this group, which, at the same time, develops into two dialects, High and Low German. The oldest texts of these two dialects date from the eighth and ninth centuries (Bammesberger 2005: 29). Old Frisian is available from the twelfth century and therefore, it is contemporaneous with Middle English. However, many authors group Old Frisian together with Old English. According to Bammesberger (2005: 30), English is usually compared to Frisian believing that they represent a special linguistic group within the West Germanic languages. The earlier Old English text available is from the seventh century although runic inscriptions are earlier. The best recorded languages of this family showing an old period are Old High German, Old Saxon and Old English. Old Saxon has only survived in two biblical poems from the ninth century and a few glosses.

Bammesberger (2005: 30) argues that the subgroups within the Germanic languages are established by means of shared innovations, so that Germanic has to be defined on the basis of linguistics. Bammesberger describes it by mentioning certain features that are original from Germanic, although they are not limited to this language. The first characteristic to mention has to do with the sound system and the treatment of the consonants. For instance, where Germanic has **f-* in initial position,² like **fader-* (OE *fæder*), related languages such as Latin and Greek have *p-*, as in Latin *pater*. The same kind of phenomenon takes place in the contrast between Germanic **b-* and other Indo-

² Proto Indo-European and Germanic letters and forms are marked with an asterisk indicating their reconstructed nature in Chapter 1. The asterisk in Chapter 2 represents one of the search operators available on the lemmatiser. In Chapters 3 to 6 the use of the asterisk indicates that the unit was initially considered a potential lemma, which has not been found attested in the corpus.

European languages **t*-, or where Germanic displays **x*- and others have **k*-. According to Bammesberger (2005: 30), this is a feature that distinguishes Germanic from the rest of the related languages, since the treatment of the consonants places it apart from the rest of the Indo-European languages. In addition, the sound system of Germanic is characterised by the initial accent. Whereas in Indo-European the accent could occur on any syllable of a word, it was normally on the first syllable in Germanic. Consequently, vowels of non-initial syllables were unstressed and weakened. Sometimes, this resulted in the loss of the vowels of non-initial syllables (Bammesberger 2005: 30).

Examining the most prominent features of the West Germanic languages, Campbell (1959: 2) highlights three main differences among Old Saxon and Old English in comparison with Old High German. The Germanic consonant system in Old English and Old Saxon remains the same but suffers modification in Old High German by a process known as sound-shift. Moreover, the consonantal groups *-mf-*, *-ns-* and *-nb-* are reduced in Old English and Old Saxon as a consequence of the loss of the nasal consonant, whilst it cannot be found in Old High German. Finally, Old English and Old Saxon agree in the use of one single form for the three persons of the plural in the verbal system. Conversely, certain differences are noticed at the same time between Old English and Old Saxon. These differences have to do mainly with the pronunciation of vowel sounds.

The Germanic languages, including Old English, developed from the Proto Indo-European language that is thought to share many of its characteristics with Greek and Sanskrit (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 210). In particular, the verbal system in Greek and Sanskrit is morphologically complex, consisting of three voices (active, middle and passive) and five moods (indicative, subjunctive, imperative and injunctive). Additionally, the verbal system of Greek and Sanskrit could express seven different tenses (present, imperfect, future, aorist, perfect, pluperfect, conditional and future perfect) inflected for three numbers (singular, plural and dual) and three persons (first, second and third).

However, Germanic languages dramatically reduced these distinctions from the parent language, even Gothic did so, which is considered the most conservative of the Germanic group (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 210). Regarding the Old English verbal system, it is usually described from the comparison with other Germanic languages rather than with the reconstructed Proto-Germanic systems, which are still speculative. The great

variety of inflexion present in Proto Indo-European verbs was reduced to a simpler conjugational verb system in Germanic. Generally, finite verbs were inflected according to two tenses (present and preterite) and three moods (indicative, subjunctive and imperative) (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 210). While Gothic preserves a few dual verb inflections, the rest of the Germanic languages only make a distinction between singular and plural. Similarly, Gothic retains a fully inflected category of passive verbs inherited from Proto Indo-European that was completely lost in other Germanic languages. Old English, for instance, preserves only two attestations of the passive forms which are *hätte* ‘is called’ and *hätton* in the plural (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 211).

In contrast to Indo-European, noticeable innovations took place in Old English regarding the verbal system (Bammesberger 2005: 31). Whereas the Indo-European system differentiated between the diverse functions of present, aorist and perfect, Germanic focuses on tense. The Germanic verbal system expresses two tenses, present and preterite, and verbs are divided into two main groups. Germanic verbs are strong or weak depending on the formation process by which their preterite is created. Strong verbs in Old English form their preterite by means of a change in the vocalism of the root, called *ablaut*. This process is preserved in certain examples of Present-day English such as in *sing-sang*, *ride-rode* or *get-got*. Strong preterites in Germanic are thought to derive from the Indo-European perfect. Weak preterites, on the other hand, are considered a Germanic innovation. Weak verbs form their preterite by means of the addition of a dental suffix to the present stem, just as it occurs in Modern English with regular verbs (*knock-knocked*, *love-loved* or *greet-greeted*).

Verbal tenses in Proto Indo-European were marked by *ablaut* grades, suffixation, prefixation and inflexions. Inherited verbs in Germanic retain some of these characteristics but the new verbs adopted a different method of tense formation. In this way, the preterite stems were distinguished from present stems by adding a dental suffix that was generally **-ð-*, but also sometimes **-t-* and **-þ-*. These two different processes helped to recognise two kinds of verbs in the Germanic languages: the ablauting type and the group of verbs with dental preterite. Ablauting verbs are also referred to as strong verbs and they form their past tense by means of vowel variation, as for example *bær* ‘bore’ (OE *beran* ‘bear’). On the other hand, weak verbs form their past tense by adopting a dental element, as in *hīerde* ‘heard’ (OE *hīeran* ‘hear’) (Campbell 1959: 295). In Germanic, strong and weak verbs are classified, at the same

time, into various subtypes attending to diverse phonological developments. The strong verbs in Old English became a closed class since new verbs were not created by using *ablaut*; even more, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 213) claim that already in Old English a few strong verbs started to be reinterpreted as weak verbs.

Germanic had four realisations of the non-finite verbal forms: two forms for the infinitive and two others for the participle. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 211) explain that there was an infinitive (*faran* ‘to go’) mainly used with auxiliary verbs and an inflected infinitive (*to faranne*) used principally with nouns, adjectives and forms of the verb ‘to be’ to express necessity, futurity or purpose. The present participle (*farende* ‘going’) and past participle in Old English (*fares* ‘gone’) are inflected as adjectives. Campbell (1959: 295) points out that Old English constructs many different periphrastic forms by means of the non-finite formations. For instance, future meaning with a sense of desire is conveyed from the combination of *willan* plus an infinitive, or from *sculan* followed by an infinitive to express a sense of obligation. Other periphrastic verbal tenses can be created, such as the past imperfect (*wæron feohtende* ‘they were fighting’) and the periphrastic perfect (*ðu hæfst gehæled* ‘thou hast healed’).

The stems of the Proto Indo-European verbs could be either thematic or athematic. Thematic verbs added a theme vowel, usually *-e- or *-o-, between the stem ending and the inflexion, whereas athematic verbs added the endings directly to the stem. The endings were always the same except for the first person singular of the present tense that, where athematic verbs had *-mi, the thematic verbs had *-ō. Although the athematic formations of Proto Indo-European remain in a small group of verbs, the majority of the verbs in Old English are thematic. The athematic verbs in Old English are referred to as anomalous verbs, usually categorised within the group of irregular verbs. Athematic verbs are created by a process in which the theme vowel is combined with the inflexion. This process started in Proto Indo-European and concluded in Germanic, and for instance, present indicative endings such as *-e-s(i) or *-o-nt(i) in Proto Indo-European created single units like *-is and *-anþ, respectively, in Old English (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 212).

According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 211), Proto Indo-European verbal stems were frequently derived and added affixes to distinguish them from other categories. Although these processes were not productive in Germanic, Old English preserves certain of those present-stem suffixes. For instance, *wyscan* ‘wish’ from Proto

Germanic **wun-sk-j-an* reflects Proto Indo-European **-sk-*. The present-tense *n*-infix became very productive and created *n*-suffixes that have been preserved in certain Old English verbs such as *standan* ‘stand’ and *wæcnan* ‘awake’.

1.3. Old English dialects

Old English is a language that displays a remarkable degree of spelling variation, which is partly due to the many dialects that coexisted during the Old English period. This section will present the main dialects of Old English together with the most famous texts where the dialects survived.

Within the Old English language, four different dialects can be differentiated from the surviving documents. Those are Northumbrian, Mercian, West-Saxon and Kentish. Northumbrian and Mercian formed a non-southern unit and are known as the Anglian dialects. Mercian represents the midland variety that shared some features with the rest of the dialects but remained distinct from the West-Saxon language. Toon (2005: 417) claims that “West Saxon was the most clearly distinct variety, as might be expected because of geographical factors which isolated it even from the Norse invaders”. Kentish is the southeast dialect that greatly differed from the other dialects but shared some features with Mercian.

Northumbrian is known by means of certain inscriptions of runes and short pieces that survived in manuscripts. The earliest manuscripts of *Cædmon’s Hymn* from the first half of the eighth century are written in Northumbrian and also the Bede’s *Death-song* and the *Leiden Riddle* from the ninth century. The Northumbrian dialect is attested in the eight-century runic inscriptions of the Ruthwell Cross and the Franks Casket. According to Campbell (1959: 5), these inscriptions do not add much to the knowledge of the dialect but help to relate three other later text to the dialect of Northumbrian. These are the tenth century glosses on the *Lindifarne Gospels*, the *Rushworth Gospels* and the *Durham Ritual*. Campbell points out that another important source for Northumbrian is found in Bede’s *Historia Ecclesiastica* and in the *Liber Vitae Dunelmensis*. In these texts, the names sometimes reflect Northumbrian dialectal features. Bede, for instance, uses southern names such as *Eorcon-*, which sometimes appear spelt in the Northumbrian form *Ercon-* (Campbell 1959: 5). Likewise, the *Liber Vitae* has names with the first elements *Beadu-* and *Heaðu-*, which appear occasionally with *-a-* or *-eo-* resembling the Northumbrian forms.

On the other hand, Mercian is mainly attested in a large collection of charters of Mercian kings. Nevertheless, many of the charters that survived in Old English are not considered of linguistic value, according to Campbell (1959: 6), since after the year 900 they are written in the standard West-Saxon independently of the area of origin. Still within the period before 900, some of them do not consistently reflect a dialectal linguistic variant or are just written in Latin. In his *Oldest English Texts*, Sweet collected more than fifty charters. Of those, only ten are selected by Campbell (1959) to represent the Mercian dialect. He claims other texts could be added to the Mercian dialect, such as the interlinear glosses on the *Vespasian Psalter* from the mid-ninth century and the *Rushworth Gospels* from the later tenth century. After the year 900, the standardised use of West-Saxon reduced the use of Mercian.

Turning to the Kentish dialect, the earliest attestations come from the charters collected by Sweet. First, Kentish names appear in certain Latin charters from the eighth century. Later, the dialect is attested in other few vernacular charters from the ninth century. After 900, Kentish is preserved in late tenth century texts: the *Kentish Psalm*, the *Kentish Hymn* and the glosses to *Proverbs*.

West-Saxon, which can be analysed as Early West-Saxon and Late West-Saxon, is considered the standard written Old English language. It is mainly exemplified in the literary works of King Alfred around the tenth century. However, before that time, West-Saxon is only attested in a few charters and small fragments from the ninth century, when it had to compete against the Mercian spelling. Good examples of the most representative texts of the West-Saxon dialect are the *Old English Chronicle* and the Gregory's *Cura Pastoralis*. Nevertheless, many West-Saxon manuscripts displayed orthographic and inflected elements proper to other dialects. Campbell (1959: 9) cites the Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* and the *Blicking Homilies* as examples of those. Old English verse is predominantly West-Saxon but very rich in any kind of dialectal forms, and therefore, it is almost impossible to relate the origin of a poem to one particular dialect (Campbell 1959: 10).

Toon (2005: 427) points out at the partial knowledge that we get from the dialects throughout the Old English years, since only a few surviving texts are taken to represent a whole period, sometimes of almost three centuries. In addition, it is worth mentioning that it is not until the mid-tenth century that several dialects can be found recorded at the same time in diverse texts.

1.4. The verbal system of Old English

The focus of the analysis of this research is on the verbal system of Old English in general and on derived verbs in particular. This section will present the general characteristics of the verbal system of Old English, some of them coinciding with the Germanic features. The broad classification between strong and weak verbs is described, but the minor classes, central to the analysis, will be discussed thoroughly in subsequent sections.

According to authors such as Pyles and Algeo (1982) and Hogg and Fulk (2011), the verbal morphology of Old English comprises strong verbs, weak verbs, preterite-present verbs and irregular verbs. The verbal system is quite complex, considering that Old English verbs inflect for tense, mood, voice and agreement between person and number. As Hogg and Fulk (2011: 5-7) remark, the tense system of Old English has suffered a continuous process of development and change. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 5-7) explain that in Proto Indo-European the present tense was originally used to indicate all possible time situations. In the Germanic period, an alternation was introduced into the morphology of the verb by means of which the verbal system could make further distinctions in such a way that different forms indicated the present and the past. Some authors, such as Pyles and Algeo (1982: 11) or Robinson (1993: 168), note that the present tense was also used to express the future time, whereas the preterite was not only used to express the past but also to refer to the perfect aspect. The paradigm of the verb is the one with the largest number of inflected forms: there are fourteen distinct forms for each verb. As remarked above, Old English verbs are inflected according to four categories to form their paradigms: person, number, tense and mood. In the same way, they present finite and non-finite forms. Finite forms are those which have personal endings while non-finite forms do not take any personal ending, as it is the case with infinitives and participles.

According to Smith (2009: 109), weak and strong verbs are similar in the way that they follow regular patterns in the formation of their conjugations. They differ in that weak verbs are conjugated by merely adding inflections to a fixed stem, whereas strong verbs do the same but additionally, they change the vowel in their stem. This variation in the root of strong verbs is known as *ablaut variation* or *gradation*. The central forms in the paradigm of any weak or strong verb are the infinitive and the first and third person singular of the preterite indicative. They are considered to be central because their stems are used as the base to which the inflections are attached in order to build

the rest of the conjugation. Therefore, as Pyles and Algeo (1982: 123) explain, the stem of the infinitive is used to build all the present system of both weak and strong verbs. Similarly, the stem of the first and third persons of the singular are taken as references to build the whole preterite system in the case of weak verbs. Considering the strong verbs, the stem of the preterite plural is used to form the second person singular indicative form and the whole preterite subjunctive system. The past participle is also considered a central form in the declension of verbs although its stem is not a referent in the formation of their paradigms. As a consequence, weak verbs are commonly identified as regular while strong verbs are identified as irregular.

Hogg and Fulk (2011: 213-214) explain that strong verbs are a closed class since no more verbs have been added into the list with the passing of time. In fact, some strong verbs show a tendency to be assimilated to weak verbs. Generally, their present system shows a high resemblance while the main distinctions can be appreciated in their preterite forms. Apart from these, they share some basic characteristics (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 36) and both, weak and strong verbs have: two tenses (present and preterite); three modes (indicative, subjunctive and imperative); two kinds of infinitives (inflected, with *to*, and uninflected); two kinds of participles (present and past); three persons in the present singular and preterite indicative; and the use of only active voice.

Old English has three classes of weak verbs and seven of strong verbs classified according to the pattern that they follow in their paradigm. In order to differentiate the classes easily, weak verbal classes are marked with Arabic numerals whereas strong verbal classes are classified with Roman numerals. As Hogg and Fulk (2011: 258-259) highlight, the preterite and past participles of weak verbs are formed by adding a dental suffix to the stem without the necessity to modify it. In contrast to strong verbs, weak verbs added dental consonants rather than using *ablaut* or reduplication.

The inflectional systems of strong and weak verbs in Old English were almost identical except for the preterite indicative singular and the past participle. The endings attached to the strong verbs stems are shown in Figure 1. Hogg (2005: 147) points out at the similarities between pre-Old English inflexion such as in **scrīfu* ‘I decree’, **scrīfis*, **scrīfið*, and their Latin counterparts like *scribo* ‘I write’, *scribis*, *scribit*.

Present			
	Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative
1 singular	<i>-u, -o</i>	<i>-e</i>	
2 singular	<i>-es</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-ø</i>
3 singular	<i>-eð</i>	<i>-e</i>	
Plural	<i>-að</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>-að</i>
Past			
1 singular	<i>-ø</i>	<i>-e</i>	
2 singular	<i>-e</i>	<i>-e</i>	
3 singular	<i>-ø</i>	<i>-e</i>	
Plural	<i>-on</i>	<i>-en</i>	
Infinitive	<i>-an</i>		
Present participle	<i>-end</i>		
Past participle	<i>-en</i>		

Figure 1. Inflections attached to strong verbs in Old English (Hogg 2005: 148).

Old English, as well as other Germanic dialects, is characterised by the loss of separate inflexions for the persons of the plural. Verbal paradigms show the same ending for the first, second and third person singular subjunctive, which happened as the result of sound change. The second and third person singular of the present indicative system underwent a process of sound change, known as *i*-mutation that produced changes in the stem vocalism. The paradigm of a typical West-Germanic strong verb may be represented as shown in Figure 2.

Present			
	Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative
1 singular	<i>bīde</i>	<i>bīde</i>	
2 singular	<i>bītst</i>	<i>bīde</i>	<i>bīd</i>
3 singular	<i>bītt</i>	<i>bīde</i>	
Plural	<i>bīdað</i>	<i>bīden</i>	<i>bīdað</i>
Past			
1 singular	<i>bād</i>	<i>bide</i>	
2 singular	<i>bide</i>	<i>bide</i>	
3 singular	<i>bād</i>	<i>bide</i>	
Plural	<i>bidon</i>	<i>biden</i>	
Infinitive	<i>bīdan</i>		
Inflected Infinitive	<i>to bīdanne</i>		
Present participle	<i>bīdende</i>		
Past participle	<i>biden</i>		

Figure 2. The strong verb *bīdan* 'await' paradigm (Hogg and Fulker 2011: 214).

Generally, when a first or second person pronoun appears immediately following the plural inflected forms of a verb, the ending normally reduces to *-e*. Thus, the present indicative plural form *bīdað* turns into *bīde wē* ‘we await’, or the preterite subjunctive form *biden* changes to *bide gē* ‘you await’ when followed by a personal pronoun. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 214) suggest this replacement would have taken place due to the redundancy of the inflection when preceding a pronoun.

The present indicative system of strong verbs is characterised by the *i*-umlaut of the root vowel, as noticed in *hilpst* ‘help’ (from the infinitive *helpan*) and *brycð* ‘enjoys’ (from the infinitive *brūcan*). Additionally, as appreciated in the previous examples, these forms suffer syncopation in the inflectional ending after a heavy syllable (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 217). However, these forms can appear unsyncopated for stylistic reasons, usually in poetry. According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 217), certain poetic texts, usually of southern origin, may alternate between syncopated and unsyncopated forms, such as *ðringð* ‘presses’ or *felð* ‘falls’, and *swinceð* ‘labours’ or *forlæteð* ‘abandons’. Syncopation originated consonant clusters like *-hst* (*lyhst* ‘lie’), *-st* (*cwist* ‘say’), *-tt* (*hætt* ‘commands’), etc. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 219) claim that syncopation in second and third person singular “originated in phrases in which a pronoun followed and received greater stress than the preceding inflexion, e.g. **brūcis þū* ‘you enjoy’, **bindiþ hē* ‘he binds’”. These authors point out at the lexicalisation of such phrases in the second person, thus creating forms such as *gesiistu* ‘you see’ or *cuoeðestu* ‘you say’. Nevertheless, no similar lexicalisation is evidenced in the third person. Syncopation and *i*-umlaut of the second and third person of the present indicative tense are absent in most poetry and Anglian texts, so that forms such as *haldes* ‘hold’ and *oncnāweð* ‘recognise’ are found. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 220) suggest that the reason for not using syncopated and *i*-umlauted forms could be the elevated style of the homilies, although it is unclear it could also attend to dialectal questions.

Hogg and Fulk (2011: 221) point at contraction as the origin of the change of the ending of the second person present indicative form *-(e)s* to *-(e)st*, as seen in *onfōēst* ‘accept’ or *gesīst* ‘see’. The third person singular ending is written with *-i-* in the earliest texts, as for instance *hlimmith* ‘resounds’, but becomes sporadic in later texts. The final sound of the third person singular appears written *-th* in early texts, although occasionally, the spelling may change to *-t* or *-d*, as in *fallet* ‘falls’ or *cymid* ‘comes’. However, the variant in *-d* of later texts is considered by Hogg and Fulk a scribal error for *-ð*. Much variation can be found in the spelling of the vowels of all the verb

inflections. According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 222), the second person present indicative may vary among the endings *-es*, *-as* and *-æs*, whereas the third person may appear in *-eð*, *-að* or *-æð*. Furthermore, the second person ending sometimes replaces the third person inflection in Northumbrian, having for instance *cuoeðas*, *cuoedes* or *cuoeðæs* besides *cuoeðað* ‘says’. Conversely, the endings in *-ð* were occasionally used for the second person, as in *gelēfeð* or *gilēfeð* ‘believe’. The present indicative plural inflection *-að* eventually occurs in *-ad* or *-at*, such as in *bicumad* ‘occur’ or *cweoðad* ‘say’. Additionally, the *-s* that has spread from the second to the third person ending, also reached the plural, appearing in forms like *cymæs* ‘come’ or *cueðas* ‘say’.

Concerning the preterite indicative system, the no-ending in the first and third person singular derives from the loss of the Proto Indo-European inflections **-a* and **-e*. The second person ending in *-e* reflects West-Germanic **-i*. The *-e* is eventually omitted when the pronoun *ðū* appears immediately after, as in *cōm ðū* ‘did you came’. The preterite plural ending in *-on* derives from earlier *-un*, which occasionally varies between *-an* and *-en* (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 223). The indicative plural ending in *-on*, alternating with *-an*, spreads into the subjunctive system. As a result, besides *-en*, *-on* and *-an*, the present and preterite plural subjunctive may also appear in *-e*, such as in *fuhte* ‘fought’.

Turning to the non-finite forms, the uninflected infinitive inflection *-an* is reduced to *-a* in Northumbrian, and besides, it may appear in *-e*, *-æ* or *-o*. According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 224), the inflection *-enne* of the inflected infinitive is usually less frequent than the unumlauted *-anne*. Present participles are declined as most adjectives in Old English. In the earliest texts, present participles appear in *-endi* or *-ændi*, whereas in later dialects they are commonly inflected in *-ende*, with variants such as *-ande*, *-onde* or *-ænde* (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 224). Similarly, past participles are declined as disyllabic adjectives. In Proto-Germanic, the past participles of strong verbs were formed by adding the suffix **-an-*, to which the inflection was added. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 225) point out at the tendency for the prefix *ge-* to be added to the past participle formations.

Beside the formation of the dental preterites, two other features distinguish weak from strong verbs. Weak verbs in Old English display a unique set of inflexions for the preterite indicative singular, including *-e* for the first person, *-est* for the second and *-e* for the third person. Hogg (2005: 157) claims that the class of weak verbs show a distinct origin from strong verbs since a derivational affix is added to the stem. The

suffix could have different shapes such as **j*, **ōj*, **aij* and **nōj*, thus giving rise to four different classes in the parent language. However, only the first two fully persist in Old English, whereas the fourth class has completely disappeared. The third class has some remnants in Old English, which form part of the class of irregular verbs. In this way, the Old English weak verb *trymman* ‘strengthen’ is formed from the root **trum* and the suffix **-j-* plus the inflexion (Hogg 2005: 157). The paradigm of the weak verb *trymman* ‘strengthen’ is given in Figure 3.

Present			
	Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative
1 singular	<i>trymme</i>	<i>trymme</i>	
2 singular	<i>trymest</i>	<i>trymme</i>	<i>tryme</i>
3 singular	<i>trymeð</i>	<i>trymme</i>	
Plural	<i>trymmað</i>	<i>trymmen</i>	<i>trymmað</i>
Past			
1 singular	<i>trymede</i>	<i>trymede</i>	
2 singular	<i>trymedest</i>	<i>trymede</i>	
3 singular	<i>trymede</i>	<i>trymede</i>	
Plural	<i>trymedon</i>	<i>trymeden</i>	
Infinitive	<i>trymman</i>		
Present participle	<i>trymmende</i>		
Past participle	<i>trymed</i>		

Figure 3. The paradigm of the weak class verb *trymman* ‘strengthen’ (Hogg 2005: 159).

Weak verbs in Old English are classified into three subclasses according to the suffix that they added to the stem in Proto-Germanic. The weak class 1 is the largest of all Old English verb classes (Hogg and Fulck 2011: 258) and although very productive in Germanic, it became a closed class in Old English. The origins go back to Proto Indo-European, and in Germanic the method of formation of these verbs persisted by adding the suffix **-j-* plus the inflection to stems from many different parts of speech to form mainly causative verbs. Take as an example Old English *drencan* ‘make to drink’, formed from the noun *drinc* ‘drink’, or *cwellan* ‘kill’ from the verb *cwelan* ‘die’ (Hogg and Fulck 2011: 259). Even though this method only formed present tenses in Proto Indo-European, the present stem containing **-j-* contributed also to the formation of the preterite in Germanic. In order to differentiate

between present and preterite, a dental suffix is added to the preterite, usually taking the form of **-ð-*.

The second class of weak verbs is the one to which new verbs were regularly added in the Old English period. Originally, these verbs derived from feminine nouns, but the class became highly productive and new verbs were also formed from different lexical categories. The most representative verb of this class is *lufian* ‘to love’, derived from the Old English noun *lufu* ‘love’. Similarly to weak verbs of class 1, weak verbs of class 2 were in origin formed by adding a **-j-* element to the Proto Indo-European present stems. The preterite and past participle in Germanic were added the same dental suffix as in class 1, directly to the stem (Hogg and Fulck 2011: 279).

The third class of weak verbs in Old English is formed by only four verbs, including *habban* ‘have’, *libban* ‘live’, *secg(e)an* ‘day’ and *hycg(e)an* ‘think’. In origin, they were parallel to verbs of the weak class 2 but their Proto-Germanic stem was in **-æ-* rather than in **-o-*. Figure 4 shows examples of the paradigms of weak 1, 2 and 3 verbs.

Present system				Preterite system		
Indicative				Indicative		
ic	<i>cēpe</i>	<i>lufige</i>	<i>hæbbe</i>	<i>cēpte</i>	<i>lufode</i>	<i>hæfde</i>
þū	<i>cēpest</i>	<i>lufast</i>	<i>hæfst</i>	<i>cēptest</i>	<i>lufodest</i>	<i>hæfdest</i>
hē, hēo, hit	<i>cēpeð</i>	<i>lufaþ</i>	<i>hæfþ</i>	<i>cēpte</i>	<i>lufode</i>	<i>hæfde</i>
wē, gē, hī	<i>cēpað</i>	<i>lufiaþ</i>	<i>habbaþ</i>	<i>cēpton</i>	<i>lufodon</i>	<i>hæfdon</i>
Subjunctive				Subjunctive		
Singular	<i>cēpe</i>	<i>lufige</i>	<i>hæbbe</i>	<i>cēpte</i>	<i>lufode</i>	<i>hæfde</i>
Plural	<i>cēpen</i>	<i>lufigen</i>	<i>habbaþ</i>	<i>cēpten</i>	<i>lufoden</i>	<i>hæfden</i>
Imperative						
Singular	<i>cēþ</i>	<i>lufa</i>	<i>hafa</i>			
Plural	<i>cēpað</i>	<i>lufiaþ</i>	<i>habbaþ</i>			
Infinitive						
Simple	<i>cēpan</i>	<i>lufian</i>	<i>habban</i>			
Inflected	<i>tō cēpene</i>	<i>tō lufienne</i>	<i>tō hæbbenne</i>			
Present participle				Past participle		
	<i>cēpende</i>	<i>lufiende</i>	<i>hæbbende</i>	<i>gecēped</i>	<i>gelufod</i>	<i>gehæfd</i>

Figure 4. Paradigms of the class 1 weak verb *cēpan* ‘to keep’, the class 2 weak verb *lufian* ‘to love’ and the class 3 weak verb *habban* ‘to have’. (Pyles and Algeo 1982: 122; Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 49-50).

1.5. Old English word-formation

This section deals with the main word-formation processes of Old English, compounding and affixation, and puts the focus on the formation of verbs, mainly from

other verbs. The processes of verbal derivation are worth mentioning since they represent the basis of the methodology of this research.

Old English, as well as any other language, required patterns according to which new lexemes could be formed from the already existing lexical material. The most basic property of such new formations is that they are transparent and motivated, and in many cases, their meaning can be deduced from the structure and meaning of their constituent parts (Kastovsky 1992: 355). When the new formation of words becomes more popular and recurrent, the process of lexicalisation may alter the transparency or motivation principle of early formation. As Kastovsky (1992: 356) explains, this is the result of the fact that once the lexeme has been formed, it adopts semantic properties that are not predictable from the meaning of the constituents.

One of the main devices of word-formation in Old English is compounding. Compounds were one of the most important stylistic devices in Old English poetry, according to Kastovsky (1992: 362), although their use was not restricted to the poetic use only. Compounds are lexical items consisting of two or more lexemes which can belong to the nominal, adjectival or verbal categories. Regarding the verbal compounds, some authors believe that in Germanic languages verbal composition is basically restricted to combinations with adverbs, prepositions or determinants. However, Kastovsky (2005: 374-375) points out that there are a number of combinations that contradict this assumption, such as *nidniman* 'take by force' or *rihtwisian* 'justify'. According to this author, this type of compounds can be relocated in two groups. The first one consists of derivatives from nominal compounds, so that they would be treated as genuine compounds. The other group is not well defined but seems to represent sporadic attempts at verbal composition, with examples like *ellencampian* 'campaign vigorously' or *morgenwacian* 'rise early'. Kastovsky (1992: 375) explains that the combination with adverbs and prepositions represents two groups of verbal compounds, the 'inseparable' (*oferfeohtanne* 'conquer') and the 'separable' (*hie ut ne sprecaþ* 'they do not speak out') compounds. Concerning the separable compounds, the particle may be separated from the verb by a negative particle or any other element. In those cases, the particle is usually unstressed, as in the example *under stándan* 'understand'. Nevertheless, inseparable compounds always display the particle adhered to the verbal element. Indeed, the particle usually receives the main stress and, in the majority of the cases, does not preserve the original locative meaning (*únderstandan* 'stand under'). In fact, Kastovsky (2005: 375)

highlights that in a number of cases the particle may express opposite meanings, or even more, that there are particles with not recognisable meaning. This is the reason why many particles lost their productivity and others, such as *out-*, *over-* or *under-*, have remained productive in Modern English.

Prefixation is another generalised process of word-formation in Old English. Prefixes are bound morphemes occurring in initial position in word-formations that function as determinants. The prefix does not change the word-class of the word to which it is attached. With the large number of verbal prefixes existing in Old English, it is impossible to establish consistent meanings (Kastovsky 1992: 377). In fact, it can be seen that in subsequent copies of one and the same text, prefixes are often omitted, added or exchanged for other prefixes without any apparent semantic effect. Prefixation had a widespread use in Old English and the most regularly attested verbal prefixes in texts of the period include *ā-*, *be-*, *for-*, *ge-*, *mis-*, *of-*, *on-* and *tō-*. They do not attach to verbs in a very transparent way in Old English. For instance, the prefix *ā-* raises some complications since it is hard to find consistency in its meaning or even length. In some cases, the appearance of this prefix in a word is not compulsory, while in other instances it means 'out'. One of the most frequent prefixes is *ge-*, which has two basic functions, a nominal and a verbal one. In the case of the verbal prefix *ge-*, it denotes 'perfectivity' or 'result' (*gesittan* 'inhabit'), but also in a rather opaque and inconsistent way. Another extremely frequent prefix is *un-*, which comprises negativity (*unbrad* 'narrow', *unberende* 'unfruitful').

Regarding verbal suffixation, Kastovsky (1992: 391) observes that verbal derivation in Old English is primarily affixless and consequently, the few verbal suffixes that existed did not exhibit relevant levels of productivity. Verbal suffixes regularly attested are: *-ett(an)*, *-læc(an)*, *-n(ian)* and *-s(ian)*. With respect to *-ett(an)*, it is added primarily to verbal bases although it may, at the same way, be added to nominal or adjectival bases, and shows an intensifying meaning like in *agnettan* 'appropriate, usurp'. The suffix *-læc(an)* forms deadjectival verbs with the meaning 'be, become, make' and denominal verbs with the meaning 'produce, grow, become', such as in *rihtlæcan* 'put right' and *æfenlæcan* 'become evening'. The suffix *-n(ian)* results from the misanalysis of zero-derived verbs and the frequent suffix *-s(ian)* derives deadjectival and denominal verbs, as for instance, *metsian* 'feed, furnish with provisions'.

To finish this section, a few ideas about the typological status of word-formation are going to be discussed. As Kastovsky (1992: 397) points out, Old English is in a stage of transition from stem-based to word-based inflection and derivation, but with a residue of root-based pattern. The originally root-based inflection and derivation is directly linked to the phenomenon of *ablaut*. The emergence of weak verbs introduced stem-inflection and stem-based derivation. With the growing predominance of the weak verbs as the only productive verb-creating pattern, stem-inflection became then the system-defining property of verb inflection. As a result, this caused the reinterpretation of strong verbs, and thus, *ablaut* alternations became functional. As a matter of fact, the derivatives from *ablaut* patterns were little by little isolated and gradually lost and replaced by derivatives based on infinitive stems. Finally, derivation was established as the dominant principle of word-formation, which is still an important characteristic of Present-Day English in its section of vocabulary.

1.6. Strong Verbs: the class VII

The following pages will be devoted to the classification of strong verbs in Old English and will concentrate on the peculiarities of the seventh class, one of interest in this research. Several different theories on the origin of the strong VII verbs will be discussed.

Traditionally, strong verbs have been classified according to their apophonic alternations or *ablaut* patterns, which are the systematic alternations of vowels in roots and affixes inherited from the Indo-European language. Strong verbs in Old English can be classified in seven classes (with their corresponding subclasses) as presented in Figure 5.

	Vocalic changes	Infinitive	Preterite singular	Preterite plural	Past participle
Class I	ī + one cons. (ī, ā, i, i)	<i>drīfan</i> ‘to drive’	<i>drāf</i>	<i>drifon</i>	<i>drifen</i>
Class II	ēo + one cons. (ēo, ēa, u, o)	<i>clēofan</i> ‘to cleave’	<i>clēaf</i>	<i>clufon</i>	<i>clofen</i>
Class II	ū + one cons. (ū, ēa, u, o)	<i>brūcan</i> ‘to enjoy’	<i>brēac</i>	<i>brucon</i>	<i>brocen</i>
Class III	e + two cons. (e, æ, u, o)	<i>bregdan</i> ‘to move’	<i>brægd</i>	<i>brugdon</i>	<i>brocen</i>

Class III	eo + r/h + cons. (eo, ea, u, o)	<i>beorgan</i> 'to protect'	<i>bearg</i>	<i>burgon</i>	<i>borgen</i>
Class III	l + cons. (e, ea, u, o)	<i>helpan</i> 'to help'	<i>healp</i>	<i>hulpon</i>	<i>holpen</i>
Class III	palatal + ie + two cons. (ie, ea, u, o)	<i>gieldan</i> 'to pay'	<i>geald</i>	<i>guldon</i>	<i>golden</i>
Class III	i + nasal + cons. (i, a, u, o)	<i>drincan</i> 'to drink'	<i>dranc</i>	<i>druncon</i>	<i>druncen</i>
Class IV	e + liquid (r/l) (e, æ, ǣ, o)	<i>beran</i> 'to bear'	<i>bær</i>	<i>bæron</i>	<i>boren</i>
Class V	e + one cons. (plosive p/y/c/d/g or fricative f/ þ/s) (e, æ, ǣ, e)	<i>metan</i> 'to measure'	<i>mæt</i>	<i>mæton</i>	<i>meten</i>
Class VI	a + one cons. (a, ō, ō, a)	<i>faran</i> 'to fare, go'	<i>fōr</i>	<i>fōron</i>	<i>faren</i>
Class VII	(ea, ēo, ēo, ea)	<i>healdan</i> 'to hold'	<i>hēold</i>	<i>hēoldon</i>	<i>healden</i>
Class VII	(ēa, ēo, ēo, ēa)	<i>ēacan</i> 'to increase'	<i>ēoc</i>	<i>ēocon</i>	<i>ēacen</i>
Class VII	(ā, ēo, ēo, ā)	<i>cnāwan</i> 'to know'	<i>cnēow</i>	<i>cnēowon</i>	<i>cnāwen</i>
Class VII	(a, ēo, ēo, a)	<i>bannan</i> 'to command'	<i>bēonn</i>	<i>bēonnon</i>	<i>bannen</i>
Class VII	(ō, ēo, ēo, ō)	<i>swōgan</i> 'to sound'	<i>swēog</i>	<i>swēogon</i>	<i>swōgen</i>
Class VII	(ǣ, ē, ē, ǣ)	<i>drædan</i> 'to fear'	<i>drēd</i>	<i>drēdon</i>	<i>dræden</i>

Figure 5. Main parts of the paradigms of the seven classes of strong verbs and their subtypes (Pyles and Algeo 1982: 126-127; Hogg and Fulck 2011: 234-258).

However, some authors do not completely agree with the traditional classification of strong verbs in Old English. As an example, Von Mengden (2011: 128) criticises that only some of the modifications that the language experienced with the passing of time are reflected in the system, while others have been ignored. His approach points out that the traditional classes of strong verbs of Old English are motivated, and

believes that the vowel alternations presented above developed from just three different vowel series. According to Von Mengden, classes I to III would share a mutual origin, and so do classes IV and V. A different vowel alternation would be the origin for class VI. He also claims that the distinction between classes I to III and classes IV and V relies in the coda of the root syllable rather than in the *ablaut* alternation itself. For this reason, he assumes that the classification has been modified according to diversifications in the paradigm. Although he agrees with the fact that the system should reflect these diversifications, he argues that modifications are not always systematic and that “the compromise in its present form is based on random criteria” (Von Mengden 2008:129).

Von Mengden (2008) explores three perspectives from which a grammatical model system should be motivated: diachrony, typology and synchrony. In his view, a diachronic approach in the description of the Old English strong verbs should consider the class VII at the same level as weak verbs, preterite-present verbs and the six classes of ablauting verbs. Moreover, the six ablauting classes should be reduced to only three, as explained above. From a typological point of view, the system should be described taking as a starting point the cross-linguistically attested categories. Von Mengden (2008: 134) highlights that the Old English system has completely omitted grammatical markers that play a relevant role in the development of the paradigm. Finally, the author purposes a synchronic approach that, according to him, would have an enormous didactic value. From the perspective of the synchronic approach, the paradigms of the systems would have to be presented in such a way that complexity remains as moderate as possible.

Conversely, Mailhammer (2007) has a slightly different view concerning the strong verb system in Old English. He observes a primary system, a secondary system and a parallel system. Primary and secondary systems comprise the ablauting verbs, while the parallel system enfolds the reduplicating verbs, which are the verbs that could not be integrated in any of the other two groups. The primary system includes classes I to V and display *e*-grade for the present, *a*-grade for the preterite singular, and zero grade for the remaining forms. This group of verbs corresponds to Van Coetsem’s *e*-verbs, which retain the same *ablaut* alternations originally taken from the Indo-European language. Classes IV and V differ from classes I to III in that their *ablaut* pattern displays lengthened grade in the preterite singular stem rather than a zero grade. Additionally, the past participle of class V offers *e*-full grade instead of a zero grade

shown in classes I to IV. The secondary system corresponds with class VI, which displays only two different *ablaut* grades. This group coincides with Van Coetsem's *a*-verbs that he claims show *ablaut* alternations of Germanic origin with a peculiar combination of Indo-European elements.

Van Coetsem (1990) is another example of an author that strongly disagrees with the traditional division of the Germanic strong verb system into six basic classes and one class of reduplicating verbs. He argues that the theoretical basis of this approach is defective, and it lacks periodisation and consistency. For him, *ablaut* is much more complicated than just morphological alternations. In his study (Van Coetsem 1990), the traditional classes of Germanic verbs are considered as alternation structures which represent the alternants that occur in a given phonological environment. In addition, alternants of the present and of the preterite usually differ from one another.

The common feature to all of the diverse approaches is *ablaut*, which is an irrefutable characteristic to strong verbs of Old English. Two various kinds of *ablaut* are differentiated according to Mailhammer (2007: 16), qualitative and quantitative *ablaut*. The former would be caused by accent while the latter causes that the ablauting vowel appears unaltered, that it becomes lengthened, or that it disappears. *Ablaut* would happen, in origin, as a result of phonological processes, which was then internalised in morphology and used as a tool for stem formation. According to Mailhammer (2007), *ablaut* and reduplication are morphological devices which are in charge of the stem formation in the Germanic strong verbs. Likewise, Mailhammer (2007: 32) finds three different types of reduplication: total, partial and inexact. Total reduplication involves the whole root, while partial reduplication has to do only with part of the root. In addition, inexact reduplication uses non-root material in the reduplicative syllable.

Even though reduplication was the preferred mechanism for the formation of preterites in Indo-European, Mailhammer (2007: 34) highlights that the Germanic strong verbs do not form their present tense by means of reduplication, indeed, reduplication is only used in the formation of the preterite of the reduplicating verbs. By contrast, most of the strong verbs form their preterite only with *ablaut*. Therefore, reduplication is weakened in comparison to Indo-European, in which the perfect was formed using reduplication. On the contrary, *ablaut* is strengthened becoming the foundation of the stem formation of the Germanic strong verbs.

Many authors speculate with the reason for the lack of reduplication in the formation of the preterite in Germanic, and according to Mailhammer (2007: 34), three main hypotheses stand out. The first approach tries to explain the loss of reduplication through the assumption that it was an obligatory element in the parent language. Secondly, it is thought that the missing of reduplication is a result of the influence of the aorist. Finally, the third hypothesis states that reduplication was considered redundant since the preterite was already marked by *ablaut*.

Jasanoff (2008: 243) points out that the process by which strong preterites gave up reduplication must have been gradual and linked to sociolinguistic variation. Along time, dereduplicated forms became more frequent and replaced longer forms. Thus, verbs whose vocalism in the present contrasted with that of the preterite lost reduplication, so that happened in the six classes of strong verbs. Yet, the longer forms of the preterite predominated in verbs with the same vocalism for the present and the preterite and dereduplicated forms were disfavoured because of their similarity to the present. Nevertheless, the retention of reduplication is inconsistent in the reduplicating-ablauting verbs.

Reduplicating verbs have been widely studied since as Durrell (1975: 48) remarks “the corresponding verbs in North-West Germanic form their preterites largely by means of a set of vocalic alternations which have no parallels in any other Indo-European language”. They can be subdivided into two distinct groups, those that display *ablaut* as well as reduplication and those that only show reduplication. The vast majority show only reduplication and Mailhammer (2007: 104) explains the reason why. These verbs present as their root vowel a diphthong or the vowel *o*, so that the formation of *ablaut* grade would have been hardly possible due to phonotactic constraints in the former, and because there is not *ablaut* grade available in the latter case. In this way, they retained the archaic feature of reduplication to indicate the opposition between present and preterite.

Originally, strong VII verbs formed the preterite with an initial reduplicative syllable that could also show *ablaut* alternation in the root vowel. Reduplication consists on “the prefixation of the root syllable with a copy of the initial consonant or, in some cases, consonant cluster” (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 251). Hogg and Fulk (2011: 252) explain that reduplicating verbs in North-West Germanic without an initial consonant formed the preterite with the addition of *-e-* before the root vowel, and consequently, Old English preterite vocalism resulted in *-eo-* or *-ē-* depending on the

root vowel in North-West Germanic. When the North-West Germanic root vowel contained a back vowel or diphthong (**sp-e-ann*), the Old English preterite is formed in *-eo-* (*speonn* ‘joined’) but when it showed a front vowel or diphthong (**h-e-ait*), the Old English preterite form is in *-ē-* (*hēt* ‘commanded’).

The original survivals of the reduplicating preterites are referred to as *r*-preterites and belong to the Anglian dialect. The Anglian reduplicating preterites include *hēht* (*hatan* ‘command’), *leolc* (*lācan* ‘leap’), *speoft* (*spātan* ‘spit’), *beoft* (*bēatan* ‘beat’), *leort* (*lætan* ‘let’), *reord* (*rædan* ‘advise’) and *ondreord* (*ondrædan* ‘dread’). Their preterite forms differ from the regular preterite forms of Old English class VII verbs. As Adamczyk (2002: 29) suggests, they have been traditionally divided into two groups. One includes the Anglian *r*-less type (*hēht*, *leolc*, *speoft* and *beoft*), whereas the other group is formed by the *r*-type forms (*reord*, *ondreord* and *leort*).

Similarly, Jasanoff (2008: 245) indicates that reduplicating preterites in Old English are poetic or belong to the Anglian dialect. The best example is *heht*, preterite form of the verb *hātan*, which still survives in Modern English ‘hight’. These forms share the predominance of the diphthong *-eo-* and the monosyllabicity, although it is only inherited from the parent languages in the cases with *reord* and *leort*. The author claims strong VII verbs should not be considered a class itself since it shows far more diversification than those of classes I to VI. Jasanoff (2008: 247) distinguishes five subclasses within the strong VII verbs according to the process by which they form their preterites with respect to the Indo-European infinitives. The five subclasses proposed by Jasanoff are shown in Figure 6 with examples from the different dialects.

Subclass	Infinitive	Old Norse	Old High German	Old Saxon	Old English
VII a	<i>*haitan</i> ‘call’	<i>hét</i>	<i>hiaz</i>	<i>hēt</i>	<i>hēt</i>
	<i>*skaiþan</i> ‘divide’	-	<i>sciad</i>	<i>skēð</i>	<i>scēd</i>
VII b	<i>*hlaupan</i> ‘run’	<i>hljóp</i>	<i>(h)liof</i>	<i>hliop</i>	<i>hlēop</i>
	<i>*hauwan</i> ‘chop’	<i>hjó</i>	<i>hio</i>	<i>heu</i>	<i>hēow</i>
VII c	<i>*haldan</i> ‘hold’	<i>helt</i>	<i>hialt</i>	<i>held</i>	<i>hēold</i>
	<i>*fanhan</i> ‘take’	<i>fekk</i>	<i>fiang</i>	<i>feng</i>	<i>fēng</i>
VII d	<i>*rēdan</i> ‘take’	<i>réd</i>	<i>riat</i>	<i>rēd</i>	<i>rēd</i>
	<i>*slēpan</i> ‘sleep’	-	<i>sliaf</i>	<i>slēp</i>	<i>slēp</i>
VII e	<i>*wōþjan</i> ‘cry’	-	<i>wiof</i>	<i>wiop</i>	<i>wēop</i>
	<i>*blōtan</i> ‘sacrifice’	<i>blét</i>	-	-	<i>blēot</i>

Figure 6. Classification of the strong VII Old English verbs (Jasanoff 2008: 247).

Following this classification, verbs with **-ai-* (VII a) in Indo-European present their Old English preterites in *-ē-*, while roots in **-au-* (VII b) form their preterites in *-eu-*. Verbs with **-a-* followed by a liquid or nasal (VII c) show variation in the formation of the preterite forms. Sometimes they have *-eo-* or *-e-*. Verbs with **-e-* in the present (VII d) form their preterites in *-ē-* and finally, verbs with **-o-* (VII e) show *-eo-*. It is still ambiguous where those forms come from.

In order to trace back the origin of the reduplicating verbs, Jasanoff's (2008) assumption is that class VII was created by Northwest Germanic speakers to improve the learnability of the reduplicated forms that they inherited from their Germanic ancestors. The first step taken in this direction is what he calls the "new cluster rule", by which a consonant cluster is simplified into only one consonant in the reduplicated syllable, for instance *ondreord* (*ondrædan*), by which the *-rd-* is simplified into *-d-*. Other authors, such as Van Coetsem (1990: 75), suggest that the change in the reduplication rules is a consequence of the movement of the accent from the root of the word to the reduplicated syllable. Later, the compression that Jasanoff (2008: 265) defines as "the morphological process by which disyllabic weak stems [...] were reduced to monosyllabic" would have taken place, which causes the loss of contrast between the singular and the plural stems.

Apart from Jasanoff, many other authors wonder about the origin of the strong VII class of Old English verbs. Some of them are Adamczyk (2002), Durrell (1975) and Vennemann (1997), whose appreciations on the subject will be presented below. They try to offer appropriate solutions to the unsolved questions with respect to the strong VII class of Old English verbs.

Adamczyk (2002) puts forth two main theories that try to explain the development of reduplicating preterite forms. One finds the Anglian syncope as the direct responsible for the appearance of these preterites. Syncope occurred due to the shift of the stress to the initial syllable, so that the second syllable (root vowel) was reduced and therefore, the preterite resulted in a monosyllabic stem. In this way, the monosyllabic forms conformed with the preterites of the strong verb classes I to VI. On the contrary, the other hypothesis finds Old English developments as the cause of the creation of these preterites. This theory argues that, at the beginning, monosyllabic preterite stems proper to the plural coexisted with non-monosyllabic forms characteristically of the singular. But soon, following the pattern of other monosyllabic

preterites, the short form is generalised for the plural. Because of these adaptations in the paradigms of the strong VII verbs, new consonant clusters were expected, which were unpronounceable and that resulted in the simplification of the clusters, as in *speoft*. The expected form would have been **spespt*, but unable to be pronounced the cluster *-spt* was reduced to *-ft*.

Regarding the vocalism of the original preterite forms in Old English, Adamczyk (2002: 30) explains that the diphthong *-eo-*, present in all the attested forms except *hēht*, is understood as “an outcome of breaking before *r* + the following consonant in the *r*-type verbs”. And, with respect to the *r*-less forms, D’Alquen (1997: 87) claims that they suffer *u*-umlaut before a liquid or labial + back, rounded vowel.

The presented system of strong VII preterites was going to be replaced by a newly emerged system that would work as a way of regularising strong verbs of class VII (Adamczyk 2002: 30). This new type is characterised by the non-reduplicating verbs of class VII that form two groups depending of the vocalism of the preterite: *-ē-* preterites (*hēt*) and *-eo-* preterites (*spēon*). The vocalism of these verbs follows the new pattern of *ablaut* and is shaped by means of the *e*-infix. In this way, *-e-* is added before the root vowel of the present serving as a kind of infix before the original root vowel (Adamczyk 2002: 31).

Through this process (Adamczyk 2002: 31) emerged the strong VII preterites in *-e²-* and in *-eo-*. First, unaccented diphthongs *-ai-* and *-au-* in the original roots are converted into the monophthongs *-ē-* and *-ō-* that by the merging with the *e*-infix form following sequences: **e-ē* and **e-ō*. Thereafter, the weakening of the unaccented syllable and the subsequent contraction give rise to the *-e²-* and *-eo-* preterites. The process is illustrated in Figure 7.

Type	Infinitive	Preterite	
		Infixation	Merger into one syllable
<i>*e-ǣ (< *e-ē) > /ē²/</i>	<i>*háitan</i>	<i>*h-é-ait ></i>	<i>*héēt > hē²t</i>
<i>*e-ǣ (< *e-ē) > /ē²/</i>	<i>*lǣtan (< *lētan)</i>	<i>*lé-ēt ></i>	<i>lē²t</i>
<i>*e-ō > /eo/</i>	<i>*hrōpan</i>	<i>*hr-é-ō-p ></i>	<i>hreop</i>

Figure 7. The development of *-e²-* and *-eo-* preterites (Adamczyk 2002: 31).

Similarly, the preterites of the verbs with the structure *-ea-* + nasal or liquid (*hēold* from *healdan*) are traced back by Adamczyk (2002: 31) to the earlier **e-a* vocalism. The diphthong *-ēo-* is obtained as a result of breaking before *-r-* or *-l-*. Figure 8 shows the sequence of events for these developments.

Infixation	Merger	Breaking	Analogical replacement
<i>*h-é-ald</i> >	<i>*heald</i> >	<i>*heold</i> >	<i>hēold</i>
<i>*sp-é-an(n)</i> >	<i>*spean(n)</i> >	<i>*speon(n)</i> >	<i>spēon</i>

Figure 8. From **e-a* vocalism to *-ēo-* preterite (Adamczyk 2002: 31).

Following this theory, the new system of non-reduplicative preterites then would disseminate first to the archaic forms and then to the other verbs of class VII. This approach explains how the archaic Anglian forms such as *hēht*, *leort* and *reord* coexisted in Old English with *hēt*, *lēt* and *rēd*. This view is probably the most widely accepted as an explanation of the origin of the preterites of class VII in Old English.

Similarly, Durrell (1975: 50) claims that the formation of the preterite of the strong VII verbs in North-West Germanic has no clear counterpart in Indo-European and that it consists of the alternation of the present vowels with *-ē²-* and *-eu-* vocalisms in the preterite. In fact, he claims that two or three new *ablaut* classes would be taking place within the class VII of strong verbs. He observes that verbs with roots in *-ai-* and *-ē-* plus a consonant have preterites in *-ē²-*, that verbs whose roots are in *-au-* and *-ō-* plus a consonant form their preterites in *-eu-*, and that verbs with root vowel *-a-* plus a liquid or nasal usually form the preterite in *-e-* (Durrell 1975: 51). However, he cannot find a satisfactory theory that explains the connection between the North-West Germanic preterites and the Gothic preterites, which are formed by means of reduplication directly inherited from Indo-European. In any case, Durrell supports the fact that the ablauting preterites in North-West Germanic depict a simplification of the verbal system compared to Gothic, by adopting the principle of vocalic alternation and extending it to cover all strong verbs.

Despite of the obscurity of the origin, Durrell (1975: 58) assures that “the rag-bag of inherited verbs, with their various root-structures, will not have possessed an inherited uniform exponent of the preterite, but will have had the typical IE mix of *ablaut*, reduplication or, occasionally, no formal marker”. For this reason, he supports the idea that the systematisation of the formation of the strong VII preterites happened

at a later stage and being done differently by the two major branches of Indo-European. Whereas Gothic generalised reduplication, North-West Germanic shifted towards vowel alternation and was adjusted into the general pattern through the creation of a new type of gradation.

On the other hand, Vennemann (1997: 310) has a different approach to the $-\bar{e}^2$ -problem of the strong VII preterites of Old English. In his view, the problem would be solved by considering $*z$ as the ‘middle consonant’ just as he exemplifies through the examples in Figure 9. In this way, the consonant $-z-$ would be introduced in the middle of the root vocalism. As appreciated below, the $-\bar{e}^2$ -vocalism appeared in Old English as a result of the rhoticism of $*z$ which turns into an $-r-$, and subsequent weakening and syncope of the second syllables.

<i>*haitan</i>	→	<i>*hegit-</i> ‘was named’
<i>*haitan</i>	→	<i>*hezit-</i>
<i>*haitan</i>	→	<i>*heRit-</i>
<i>*haitan</i>	→	<i>*heRt-</i>
<i>*haitan</i>	→	<i>*hē₂t-</i>

Figure 9. Vennemann’s approach to the $-\bar{e}^2$ -problem (Vennemann 1997: 310).

The approach of the $*z$ ‘middle consonant’ also helps Vennemann (1997: 311) to address the problem of the $-eo-$ preterites. His theory states that the diphthongal phoneme $-eo-$ is distinct from the $-eu-$ diphthong and that it is the result of breaking, by which the short $*e$ breaks into $*eo$ before the consonant $*R$ that arose from the rhotacized $*z$. He illustrates this process with the example of Old English *hēold* in Figure 10.

<i>*haldan</i>	→	<i>*hezald-</i> ‘was named’
<i>*haldan</i>	→	<i>*heRald-</i>
<i>*hēaldan</i>	→	<i>*hēoRald-</i>
<i>*hēaldan</i>	→	<i>*hēoRld-</i>
<i>hēaldan</i>	→	<i>hēold-</i>

Figure 10. Vennemann’s approach to the $-eo-$ problem (Vennemann 1997: 311).

When addressing the problem of the Anglian forms, which coexisted with the regular West Saxon forms, Vennemann (1997: 325) argues that they must have originated from an early syncope of the root vowel, so early that the

systematization of the *z ‘middle consonant’ had not yet happened. However, only *hēht*, *leolc*, *beoft*, *speoft* and *reord* can be explained by these means, while the rest need additional assumptions such as *leort* and *dreord*. In these two cases the middle consonants *-l-* and *-d-* respectively seem to be dissimilated both into *-r-* (Vennemann 1997: 325), as shown in Figure 11.

<i>*dreded-</i> >	<i>*drered-</i> >	<i>*drerd-</i> >	<i>-dreord</i>
<i>*lelet-</i> >	<i>*lelt-</i> >	<i>*lert-</i> >	<i>leort</i>

Figure 11. The origin of the Anglian forms *dreord* and *leort* (Vennemann 1997: 325).

When having to reconstruct the events that led to the differences between Gothic and North-West Germanic in the formation of the strong VII preterites, Vennemann (1997: 328) assumes that the initial accent was a property of the Proto-Germanic and not of the daughter languages just as other theories support. From his point of view, Verner’s alternations happened in Germanic when the perfect forms of the strong verbs were formed and marked by *ablaut*. At this time, reduplication only persisted in the class VII verbs and the same happened with Verner’s alternations. Although the accent shift came afterwards, it did not affect the reduplicated forms. It is so because they were understood as verbal prefixes and would be then exempted from the effect of accent rule. Therefore, the accent stayed frequently on the root syllable in the singular and plural of the preterite forms of strong VII verbs. Nonetheless, with the arrival of the consonantal shift (Grimm’s Law) the alternations were not transparent any more, leaving the reduplication system in danger.

Against this situation, Gothic experienced numerous regularisations according to Vennemann (1997: 329). The most interesting one is the levelling-out of all the Verner alternations in the verbal system and so the system was saved. Nevertheless, it would never be as transparent as prior to the Germanic changes. On the other hand, North-West Germanic languages did not encounter such regularisations in their grammar systems. After all, the main differences between Gothic and North-West Germanic do not rely on how they rescued the reduplicating system, but rather, the changes that occurred to keeping on developing the language.

1.7. Contracted Verbs

This section will present the unique characteristics of the weak and strong contracted verbs of Old English. Although this class has not been as largely studied as the strong or the preterite-present verbs, for instance, they also deserve attention.

Contracted verbs in Old English surge as the result of the process of lenition of *-x-, into Old English -h-, between voiced sounds. According to Traugott (2005: 271), it would have happened at an early stage in the history of Old English, probably paralleling the earlier Germanic lenition of *-x- into -h- in initial position, found in **xana > hana* ‘cock’. Traugott (2005: 271) distinguishes three different kinds of lenition: one is lenition between vowels, as seen in **sexan > *seoxan > *seohan > *sēo-an > sēon* ‘see’; lenition between a vowel and a resonant is noticed in **flēaxm > flēam* ‘flight’; and the third type is the lenition between a resonant and a vowel, exemplified in **swerxa > *sweorxa > *sweorha > sweora* ‘neck’. When the loss is between voiced sounds in Old English, it normally causes the lengthening of the preceding short vowel. The contraction happens then when -h- is lost between two vowel sounds so that they stay in hiatus.

Contracted verbs are considered special cases within the verbal system of Old English, affecting both strong and weak classes. In the sevenfold taxonomy of strong verbs, they show specific regularities in the alternations of their stems. As a result of prehistoric sound changes, the seven classes of strong verbs of Old English are considerably diverse. Therefore, contracted verbs are a group of those that suffered changes in their stem alternations. Similarly, contraction also affects weak verbs causing irregularities, although not as significantly as in the strong system.

More concretely, contracted strong verbs of Old English are those that have lost the -h- between voiced sounds, and therefore, suffer verbal contraction, by which the hiatus has been reduced to a single vowel. The Old English stems in -h- derive from Proto-Germanic stems in -x- due to Verner’s Law that affected voiceless fricatives consonants at that period of the language. However, this class of verbs do not show the contraction throughout the entire paradigm. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 231) suggest that probably -x- only occurred in the first and second person of the present stems and so that there is contraction in *flēon < *flēohan* ‘flee’, but not in other forms such as *fēah, flugon, flogen*. Figure 12 shows the present paradigm of the representative contracted verb *sēon* ‘see’ form class V together with the Germanic paradigm from which it would have derived according to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 232).

		OLD ENGLISH	GERMANIC
Present indicative	1 sg.	<i>seo</i>	* <i>sexwō</i>
	2 sg.	<i>sehst</i>	* <i>sixwis</i>
	3 sg.	<i>siehð</i>	* <i>sixwiþ</i>
	Plural	<i>sēoð</i>	* <i>sexwanþ</i>
Present Subjunctive	Singular	<i>sēo</i>	* <i>sexwē</i>
	Plural	<i>sēon</i>	* <i>sexwēn</i>
Imperative	Singular	<i>seoh</i>	* <i>sex</i>
	Plural	<i>sēoð</i>	* <i>sexwanþ</i>
Infinitive		<i>sēon</i>	* <i>sexwan</i>
Present participle		<i>sēonde</i>	* <i>sexwandī</i>

Figure 12. The present paradigm of *sēon* ‘see’ in Old English and Germanic (Hogg and Fulc 2011: 232).

It is appreciated from Figure 12 that there is no contraction in the second and third person of the present tense, but instead the *-h-* is preserved, as well as in the imperative. This is a repeated feature found in contracted verbs. However, it is different in the Anglian dialect, where these forms display loss of *-h-* and vowel contraction, as in the case of *gesīst* and *gesīð* ‘see(s)’. In addition, Hogg and Fulc (2011: 233) also observe that, eventually, these forms retain the hiatus upon the loss of *-h-*, as in *flīið* ‘flees’, or either reconstruct the vocalic ending as a separate syllable, just like *gesieð* ‘sees’. Moreover, they appreciate that Anglian also exhibit forms in the first person singular with the ending in *-m*, like *flēom* ‘I flee’ or *sēom* ‘I see’, apparently due to contamination of the anomalous forms *bēom* ‘I shall be’ or *dōm* ‘I do’.

Although the process is originally phonological, it can be noticed that morphological changes also occur, and usually due to analogy with other paradigms or forms. These changes are not uniform throughout the different dialects and they show a high degree of variation in very concrete formations. These variations are thoroughly collected by Hogg and Fulc (2011) and Campbell (1989), and some of them will be reproduced below with the classification of the contracted verbs into the seven classes. There are contracted verbs belonging to classes I, II, III, V, VI and VII, but not to class IV.

Contracted verbs of class I include *wrēon* ‘cover’, *lēon* ‘grant’, *ðēon* ‘thrive’, *sēon* ‘strain’ and *tēon* ‘accuse’, following the type: *wrēon-wrāh-wrigon-wrigen*. These verbs present two types of consonantal change due to Verner’s Law. Whereas *sēon* shows forms in its paradigm with *-h-* (*sāh*) and with *-w-* (*a-siwen*), the rest of them

show the alternation *h-g*. However, all of the verbs in this group retain *-h-* in some present forms and in the imperative mood, as in *wriehst* or *sēoh*. According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 235) and Campbell (1959: 308), contracted verbs of classes I and II have the same vocalism in the present and consequently, there is sometimes a mixture of the two classes. For this reason, certain West-Saxon contracted verbs from class I formed analogical stems because of the similarity to the class II, having for instance *wrēah* and *wrugon* ‘covered’ as alternatives to *wrāh* and *wrigon*. Similarly, *tēah* and *tugon* ‘accused’ would be commoner in West-Saxon than *tāh* or *tigon*.

Contracted verbs of class II are *flēon* ‘flee’ with the paradigm *flēah*, *flugon*, *flogen* and *tēon* ‘draw’ with similar principal parts, including *tēah*, *tugon*, *togen*. Usually, *flēon* keeps the *-eo-* vocalism when the root vowel is contracted with a back vowel, but it turns into *-ea-* sometimes when the ending has *-a-*, for instance in *flēap* besides *flēop* (Campbell 1959: 310). Similarly, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 238) note that the Mercian dialect generalises *-ēo-* where *-ēa-* is expected in the paradigm of *flēon* and has, for instance, forms such as *flēonde* instead of *flēande*. On the contrary, Northumbrian tends to use *-ēa-* when *-ēo-* should be expected, as in *flēon* or *tēon*. Furthermore, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 238) point out that since the principal parts of their paradigms coincide, certain forms of *flēon* are used for *flēogan* ‘fly’, which is a strong verb from class II. As remarked above, certain forms of the paradigm of *tēon* ‘draw’ are used for *tēon* ‘accuse’ due to the similarities between contracted verbs of classes I and II.

There is only one contracted verb belonging to class III, *ðēon* ‘prosper’, and the original parts of its paradigm are *ðāh*, *ðungon* and *ðungen*. Although this verb has been sometimes said to belong to class I, with the new forms *ðigon* and *ðigen*, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 241) have observed that *ðigon* is unattested in the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus*, and that *ðigen* is only attested once, whereas the usual forms are *ðungon* and *ðungen*. However, more common are the forms *ðugon* and *ðogen* formed by analogy to class II. Additionally, the preterite singular form *ðeah* is sometimes used besides *ðāh*, also presumably created by similarity to *ðēon* ‘thrive’ from class I.

Contracted verbs of class V are *sēon* ‘see’, *fēon* ‘rejoice’, *plēon* ‘risk’ and *scēon* ‘happen’, following the principal paradigm of *sēon* (*seah*, *sāwon*, *sewen*). Particularly, the verb *sēon* shows great variation depending on the dialect. Although the most common forms for the preterite and past participle are *sāwon* and *sewen*, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 247) point out that *sēgun* and *gesegen* also occur, both belonging to the

Anglian dialect. In addition, the West-Saxon form *sægon* is also attested beside the usual *sēgun*, substituting the Anglian *-e-* for *-æ-*. Even the infinitives show variation in this case. Contraction with a front vowel in Anglian usually gives *-ēa-* (*sēan*), although in West-Saxon it turns into *-ēo-* (*sēon*). Northumbrian, on the other hand, displays for the present first person singular the forms *gisīom* and *gesēom*, copying the paradigm of the athematic verbs.

Contracted verbs of class VI follow the type of *slēan* ‘strike’ and its main part of the paradigm: *slog*, *slōh*, *slōgon*, *slāgen*. Other verbs, such as *flēan* ‘flay’, *lēan* ‘blame’ and *ðwēan* ‘wash’ also belong to this class. Although the present vocalism is normally *-ea-*, they occasionally show *-e-*, as in *slēs* or *slēð*. Campbell (1959: 317) even suggests that the vocalism is eventually attested as *-æ-* in the Anglian dialect, producing then alternative forms like *slæs* and *slæð*. Certain dialects present attestations with the vocalism *-a-*, as in the case of Northumbrian imperatives *slāg* and *ðwāh*. According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 249), the past participle of the contracted class VI verbs also occurs in *-e-* and *-æ-* (*slegen*, *slægen*). These authors also suggest that the form *slōg* would have been earlier and afterwards replaced by *slōh*.

Only two contracted verbs correspond to class VII, which are *fōn* ‘take’ and *hōn* ‘heng’. The principal parts of their paradigms are: *fēng*, *fēngon* and *fangen*; and *hēng*, *hēngon* and *hangen*. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 255) claim that in Northumbrian, the endings of the present system are added to the stem *fō-* forming disyllabic forms like *onfōeð* for the third person or *fōa* in the infinitive, although it is done differently for the imperative, which is formed *fōh*. However, they claim that these formations are taken as monosyllabic in other dialects, having for instance *-fæð*, but no plural forms like **fōað* or **fōan*.

Having described the contraction of strong verbs, the remain part of this section will focus on the contracted weak verbs. Contraction within the weak paradigm has to do with the loss of intervocalic *-h-* and contraction of the root vowel with the following vocalic suffix, usually *-i-*, to form a monophthong (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 272). Thus, it appears *pyð* ‘posses’ from **pūhiþ*, but, if the *-j-* remains, it turns into a *-g-* after contraction: **pūhijan* > **py-ijan* > *pygan*. This explanation, proposed by Hogg and Fulk (2011: 272), would explain the attestations of other forms such as *pygde* or *ðurhðygdon*. Yet, the usual infinitive for this verb is *pywan*, apart from *pyñ*. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 272) point out that probably, the *-w-* is introduced between the hiatus left

after the loss of *-h-*, similarly to what happens in certain strong verbs, such as *blāwan* or *sāwan*.

Contracted weak verbs of class 1 are *þȳn* ‘press’, *tȳn* ‘instruct’, *scȳn* ‘urge’ and *rȳn* ‘roar’. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 272) explain that the case with *hēgan* is similar to that of *þȳgan*, which has extended *-g-* (*gehīgde*), although other forms show the expected development (*gehēð*, *gehēde*). There are several contracted verbs belonging to the weak class 2 and they commonly follow the paradigm of *smēagan* ‘consider’. The rest of the contracted verbs corresponding to this class include *twīogan* ‘doubt’, *hēan* ‘exalt’, *frēogan* ‘set free, love’, *fēogan* ‘hate’, *tēogan* ‘arrange’, *fēagan* ‘rejoice’, *bōian* ‘boast’, *gōian* ‘lament’, *scōian* ‘don shoes’ and *ðrēagan* ‘afflict’. There are no contracted verbs belonging to weak class 3. Figure 13 below displays the paradigm of the verb *smēagan* ‘consider’, which has been reconstructed from the attested forms of the verbs *smēagan* ‘consider’ and *ðrēagan* ‘afflict’.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	
Present	1 sg.	<i>smēage</i>	<i>smēage</i>
	2 sg.	<i>smēast</i>	<i>smēage</i>
	3 sg.	<i>smēaþ</i>	<i>smēage</i>
	Plural	<i>smēagaþ</i>	<i>smēagen</i>
Past	1 sg.	<i>smēade</i>	<i>smēade</i>
	2 sg.	<i>smēadest</i>	<i>smēade</i>
	3 sg.	<i>smēade</i>	<i>smēade</i>
	Plural	<i>smēadon</i>	<i>smēaden</i>
Imperative	Singular	<i>smēa</i>	
	Plural	<i>smēagaþ</i>	
Infinitive	<i>smēagan, to smēagenne</i>		
Present participle	<i>smēagende</i>		
Past participle	<i>smēad</i>		

Figure 13. Paradigm of the contracted weak verb *smēagan* ‘consider, think’ (Campbell 1989: 334).

According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 286), two stems coexist within the Old English paradigm of *smēagan* ‘consider’, which are *smēag-* and *smēa-* that have developed respectively from **smauxō-jan* and **smauxō-þ*. However, Hogg and Fulk appreciate that in almost all dialects *smēa-* is often used instead of *smēag-*, creating then innovative forms such as *smēan*, *smēas* or *smēande*. Similar to *smēagan* is *ðrēagan* (or *ðrēan*) ‘afflict’, both simultaneously attested as *smēagian* and *ðrēagian*. *Hēan* ‘exalt’ also corresponds to this group, although no stem **hēagan* is attested. Hogg and Fulk

(2011: 286) suggest that probably **hēagan* developed into Anglian *hēgan* and therefore, some of the forms could have been mixed between class 1 and 2. There is also the contracted weak 2 verb, *fēagan* ‘rejoice’, which according to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 286) presents the stems *fēag-* and *fēog-*, but also *fēa-* and *fēo-* creating forms like *gefēagaþ* or *gefēað*. The contracted verb *twēogan* ‘doubt’ has *-ēo-* where *smēagan* has *-ēa-* and derives from **twioxō-jan*, so that the stem *twīo-* is also possible, attested in Anglian as *twig-*. Eventually, the stem of this verb can appear as *twīa-*, found in *twīade*. Similar to *twēogan* is *tēogan* ‘arrange’, although only fragmentarily attested (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 286).

Another verb which suffers contraction after the loss of *-h-* is *scōian* (also *sc(e)ōg(e)an*) ‘don shoes’ which has attested forms with *-g-*. The presence of *-g-* in its paradigm seems to have the function of hiatus-filling (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 287) as in *sceōgian* or *sceōgiað*. These forms would then parallel the paradigm of *smēagian* ‘consider’ and *þrēagian* ‘afflict’. Similar to the previous contracted verb are *bogian* (also *bog(e)an*) ‘boast’ and *goian* (or *gog(e)an*) ‘lament’, of uncertain etymology.

The case of *frēogan* ‘set free, love’ is slightly different. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 287) explain that this verb experiences contraction after the loss of *-j-* before *-o-*, so that the stems **frij-ō-* develops into **frī-ō* and later into West Saxon *frīo-* and *frēo-*. The attested forms can appear with stems in *-ea-* (*gefrēade*), *-eo-* (*gefrēode*) and *-io-* (*gefrīode*). The stem *frīg-* is also possible, developing from the alternative stem in Proto-Germanic with *-j-* after *-o-* **frij-ōj-*, which produced **frī-ōj* > **frī-ej* > **frī-ig* and finally *frīg-*. Similar to *frēogan* ‘set free, love’ is *fēogan* ‘hate’ that develops from **fijōjan*, and whose variants are very similar to those of *frēogan*.

1.8. Preterite-Present Verbs

The irregular group of verbs in Old English is subdivided into two categories, the preterite-present and the anomalous verbs. This section concentrates in the preterite-present verbs, which are described in detail, and provides the most important theories accounting for their origin.

As Hogg and Fulk (2011: 299) explain, preterite-present verbs “were originally strong throughout the paradigm, but which for semantic reasons developed in such a way that their preterites came to be used in present contexts and thus came to be regarded as present forms”. Consequently, this process led to the loss of the preterite system used to indicate the past tense and eventually, a new preterite came up for these

‘new’ verbs. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 299) illustrate this process by means of the example of the Old English preterite-present verb *wāt*. This form is a first person singular present form that is translated as ‘I know’ and represents the Proto Indo-European root **wid-*, which at the same time reflects Latin *video* ‘I see’. Through this example, the authors show how the sense ‘I know’ developed from the preterite sense ‘I have seen’.

Hogg and Fulk (2011: 299) argue that this group of verbs is larger in Germanic than in any other Indo-European family. A new set of preterites was created similar to the preterites from the weak model by adding a dental suffix. In Old English, some of these verbs served as modal auxiliaries while others expressed basic concepts. Indeed, some of them have developed into the present-day modal auxiliaries. There are twelve preterite-present verbs of Old English including *mæg* ‘can’, *sceal* ‘shall, ought’, *wāt* ‘know’, *āh* ‘possess’, *þearf* ‘need’, *mōt* ‘be allowed’, *geman* ‘remember’, *cann* ‘know how’, *dēag* ‘avail’, *ann* ‘grant’, *dearr* ‘dare’ and *be-/ge-neah* ‘suffice’. Some authors would refer to them by using their first and third person present singular forms, whereas others would prefer to cite them by their reconstructed infinitives. These are the agreed reconstructed infinitive forms for the verbs cited above: *magan*, *sculan*, *witan*, *āgan*, *þurfan*, *mōtan*, *gemunan*, *cunnan*, *dugan*, *unnan*, *durran* and *be-/ge-nugan*.

Auxiliaries in Modern English are described as verbs that accompany a lexical verb and supply information on mood, tense and aspect. On a general basis, they appear with a main lexical verb in its infinitive form, a present participle or a past participle (Kaita 2015: 1). Concretely, modal auxiliaries are used to express modality, or in other words, the speaker’s attitude towards the content of the clause. Usually, modals in Modern English are characterised because they are used followed by an infinitive form, they have no infinite form, and they do not have third person singular *-s* form. For instance, *shall* does not conjugate **he shalls*, it lacks the ending *-s* in *he shall* since it derives from Old English *he sceal*, which reflect an older preterite form (Kaita 2015: 5). Some of the preterite-present verbs of Old English have developed into modal auxiliaries in Modern English while others have been lost. The Old English verb *willan*, one of the anomalous group of verbs, has also joined the modal auxiliaries group although in origin it belonged to a different category.

Preterite-present verbs are subdivided into seven classes, since they were originally strong verbal forms that developed in a very particular way. Their paradigm is

somehow predictable because many of their forms are not attested in the Anglo-Saxon language, specially the infinitives. For this reason, it is commonly accepted to cite them by their first and third person present singular forms. For instance, it is used *wāt* rather than the reconstructed infinitive *wītan*. Arranged by class, they correspond as follows: *wāt* belongs to class I; *dēag* to class II; *ann*, *cann*, *þearf* and *dear* to class III; *beneah*, *geneah*, *geman* and *sceal* to class IV; *mæg* to class V; *mōt* to class VII; and finally, *āh* to class VII. Consider as an illustration the paradigm of *wāt* ‘know’, shown in Figure 14.

Present Indicative	1 sg.	<i>wāt</i>
	2 sg.	<i>wāst</i>
	3 sg.	<i>wāt</i>
	Plural	<i>witon</i>
Preterite Indicative	3 sg.	<i>wiste, wisse</i>
	Plural	<i>wiston, wisson</i>
Present Subjunctive	Singular	<i>wite</i>
Preterite Subjunctive	Singular	<i>wiste, wisse</i>
Imperative	Singular	<i>wite</i>
	Plural	<i>witað</i>
Infinitive		<i>witan</i>
Inflected infinitive		<i>to witanne</i>
Present participle		<i>witende</i>
Preterite participle		<i>witen</i>

Figure 14. Paradigm of the preterite-present verb *wat* ‘know’ (Hogg and Fulc 2011: 300).

Observing the paradigm, Hogg and Fulc (2011: 307) argue that the preterite-present are ancient verbs. The first signal would be the use of *-t-* instead of *-ð-*, which is a feature proper to preterites belonging to the weak class. The *-t-* in Proto Indo-European developed in *-ð-* during the Proto Germanic stage of the language, so that according to Hogg and Fulc (2011: 307), this feature suggests that preterite-present verbs were formed before weak preterites.

Additionally, Hogg and Fulc show that there is more than one reason to defend the antiquity of this verbal class. Apart from the formation of the preterites in *-ð-*, preterite-present verbs show the same stem vocalism in the second person singular as well as first and third person singular, whereas in strong verbs the stem of the second person singular coincides with that of the plural. Therefore, considering this fact as a

Germanic innovation, preterite-present verbs are thought to be prior to this event. Another reason that leads the authors to their conclusion is the second person singular ending in *-st* in the preterite. While in many other verbs this ending has been substituted or has developed in various ways, Old English preterite-present verbs have retained the original perfect form in *-t-*, as in *scealt* or *miht*. Moreover, preterite-present verbs of class IV have the stem vocalism *-u-* in the plural (*sculon*) instead of *-æ-*, which would be expected from the paradigm of strong verbs from class IV. Thus, their suggestion is that probably preterite-present verbs are evidencing the vocalism of the original perfects before the aorist had begun to modify it.

In his study, Tanaka (2011) provides details on the morphological characteristics of the Germanic preterite-present verbs. He finds out five features that define this group of verbs (Tanaka 2011: 13-14). Firstly, the present singular show the original *o*-grade that derived into Proto-Germanic **-a-*, as in Old English *wāt* or *cann*. Secondly, present plurals represent the original zero-grade that develops into **-u-* before a liquid or nasal in Proto-Germanic, as seen in *mōton* or *sculon*. Thirdly, preterites show zero-grade in the stem (*āhte*, *mōste*), except those of classes V and VI. Fourthly, the formation of the weak preterite is in *-t-*, and derives from the original *-ð-* or *-þ-*. And finally, the fifth feature that defines preterite-present verbs according to Tanaka (2011: 14) is the formation of the non-finite forms, past participles and infinitives. In his view, past participles and infinitive forms like *āgen* or *geunnen* do not represent the inherited construction from Proto Indo-European, but instead some characteristic proper to strong verbs.

Nevertheless, and after all the peculiarities that have been mentioned, it can be noticed that there is a clear correspondence between vocalisms of strong verbs and vocalisms of preterite-present verbs. Particularly, preterite and past participle stem vocalisms in strong verbs correspond to present and past participles in preterite-present verbs (Tanaka 2011: 19).

From a syntactic point of view, preterite-present verbs can be gathered into two different groups. Following Tanaka's (2011) terminology, they are main-type verbs and auxiliary-type verbs. Those verbs that are exclusively used as a main verb in a clause are main-type verbs, as for instance *dēag* 'avail, be use of' or *geman* 'remember', given in examples (1) and (2), whereas auxiliary-type verbs refer to verbs that precede an infinitive, such as *dear* 'dare to' or *mæg* 'can, may', shown in examples (3) and (4).

(1) *Hi willað eow to gafole garas syllan, ættryne ord ealde swurd, þa heregeatu þe eow æt hilde ne deah.*

‘They will give you spears as tribute, a deadly point and old swords, those war-gears that will be of no use to you in battle’

(2) *Ic þæt gyta geman.*

‘I still remember it’

(3) *Ne dear ic ham faran butan þam cnapan, þe læs þe ic geseo mines fæder sarnysse.*

‘I dare not return home without the boy lest I should witness my father’s grief’

(4) *& þa sona eft Gode fultomiendum he meahte geseon & spreca.*

‘and then soon afterwards with God’s help he could see and speak’

However, this distinction is not as evident as it may seem. Tanaka (2011: 24) highlights that some of the verbs within the auxiliary-type group are attested also as main verbs in the Old English period. This is the case with *cann* and *þearf*, for instance. They show uses as an auxiliary but also as the main verb in the following examples (taken from Tanaka 2011: 24-25).

(5) *cann* ‘know how to, can’

Ne con ic noht singan.

‘I do not know how to sing anything’

(6) *cann* ‘know, understand’

Binnan þrym nihtum cunne ic his mihta.

‘Within three nights I would know his powers’

(7) *þearf* ‘need to’

Þæt þu him ondrædan ne þearft.

‘That you need not fear them’

(8) *þearf* ‘need’

Forþæm nis nan mon swa welig þæt he maran ne þyrfe.

‘Therefore no man is so wealthy that he needs no more’

For this reason, Tanaka (2011: 36) argues that preterite-present verbs started to develop into modal auxiliary verbs already in the Old English period, although the process was not yet completed at that time. Throughout the Middle English period,

some preterite-present verbs are lost, such as *geneah*, *dēah*, *ann* and *geman*, while the rest have resisted until Present-Day English in the form of the modal auxiliaries ‘can’, ‘dare’, ‘shall’, ‘may’, and ‘must’.

By contrast, Kaita (2015: 9) uses a very different classification and arranges preterite-present verbs into two groups. The first group includes those which have fallen into disuse in the history of Old English (*witan*, *dugan*, *(ge)unnan*, *(ge)munan* and *be-/ge-nugan*), and the other contains the ancestors of the Modern English modal auxiliaries (*āgan*, *cunnan*, *þurfan*, *durran*, *sculan*, *mōtan* and *magan*). In his view, the prefixation of *ge-*, is what differentiates one group from the other arguing that it blocks the auxiliatio of preterite-present verbs of the first group.

In the case of the preterite-present verbs, Kaita (2015: 10) claims that although obscure, the prefix *ge-* was functionally valid for distinguishing both groups, and even more, that prepared the way for the second group to undergo auxiliatio and become modals. The prefix *ge-* in this case is understood to be a Pre-Old English time feature that the preterite-present verbs retain as an archaic characteristic, since they are inherited from the Germanic languages. In order to support his theory, the author adopts one of the views of Bosworth-Toller (1898) on the prefix *ge-* of Old English, who notices that it seems to be a mere augment often meaningless.

Being the predominant feature of preterite-present verbs the discrepancy between tense and meaning, Kaita (2015: 15) studies thoroughly in which way the process happened diachronically, noticing that modals of obligation (*āgan*, *sculan* and *mōtan*) underwent this change twice. He divides the events into three clearly defined scenarios. The first one coincides with Proto Indo-European, the oldest stage of preterite-present verbs, when the present form agrees with the present tense and the reduplicated perfect forms agree with the perfect function. The second stage refers to the Proto-Germanic times when the first significant change takes place. It is the time when the preterite form of Proto Indo-European starts to convey present meaning. This explains why Old English preterite-present verbs have present meaning but lack the ending of the third person singular, as in *mæg* ‘he can’ compared to *bindeþ* ‘he binds’. Finally, the third and last scenario only occurs for three verbs, *āgan*, *sculan* and *mōtan*, by which the newly created preterite form in the previous stage come to be used again with a present meaning, denoting obligation in Modern English (*ought to*, *should* and *must*). Therefore, these verbs undergo the process two times. The perfect forms of these verbs

are expressed by alternatives as *had to* or modal plus past participle, as in *you should have come*.

The process described above is illustrated with the example of *sculan* (Kaita 2015: 15). Firstly, Old English *sceal*, which derives from the Proto Indo-European perfect form **skal*, is used to convey present meaning, and simultaneously, a new preterite form is created for the perfect meaning, *sceolde*. Again, this process is repeated and the Germanic perfect form *sceolde* develops into Modern English *should* carrying a present sense. The perfect tense is therefore created by adding a past participle form after the modal auxiliary, as in *you should have listened to me*.

Particularly, the cases of *āgan*, *sculan* and *mōtan* deserve special attention. These preterite-present verbs developed from being used as a main verb in Old English to become modal auxiliaries of obligation and permission in Modern English (Kaita 2015: 42). The author claims that these verbs originated with the sense of possession, *āgan* ‘to have’ and *sculan* ‘to owe’. Although the use of *mōtan* as a main verb is not attested, it could have been similar to ‘to have room’.

The Old English verb *āgan* is attested with two usages, one as a main verb of possession and another ambiguous between a main verb and a part of auxiliary, followed by an object and an infinitive. The second usage is then thought to have developed into the Modern English *ought to*. Examples (9) and (10) illustrate the usages of *āgan* ‘to possess’ and *āgan* ‘ought to’ (taken from Kaita 2015: 45-50).

(9) *Ne sculon ge agan gold ne sylfur ne feoh in gyrdels eowrum.*

‘You must not possess gold nor silver nor copper in your belts’

(10) *Þonne agan weofodðenas to smeagenne symble, þæt...*

‘Then priests always ought to consider that...’

The verb *sculan* appears in Old English either as the main verb of the clause or as a modal of obligation. Kaita (2015: 54) observes that in certain contexts *sculan* appears to be used with the sense of future, as that of *shall* in Modern English. The usages of *sculan* ‘to owe’ and *sculan* ‘must’ are shown in examples (11), (12) and (13) (taken from Kaita 2015: 54-55-61).

(11) *Twegen gefolgyldon wæron sumum lænende, an sceolde fif hund penega & oðer fiftig.*

‘Two debtors were lenders from a certain one: one owed five hundred pennies, and the other, fifty’

(12) *Hwæt he þonne sceal mid his saule anre Gode ælmihtigum riht agyldan, ealles þæs þe he her on worlde to wommum gefremede.*

‘What, he then must atone to God Almighty rightly with his soul only, for all that he made here in the world in wickedness’

(13) *& to whæs tocuman alle menn sculen arisan mid heore lichoman & geouan antsware off heore ahgen wecan mid sceadwisnesse.*

‘And at his arrival all men shall arise with their flesh and give answer from their own deeds with discretion’

With respect to *mōtan*, the case is slightly different from the other two verbs, since as remarked above, its usage as a main verb is not attested in Old English. In this case, the preterite-present verb *mōtan* is used to express modality of permission and obligation. The usage of the verb *mōtan* ‘can’ and *mōtan* ‘must’ is exemplified in (14) and (15).

(14) *Ne þearf þæs nan man wenan þæt his lichama mote oþþe mæge þa synbyrþenna on eorþscrafe gebetan [...] ne mæg ðæs unrihtes beon awiht bedigled.*

‘No one should think about it, that his body may or can amend the burden of sin in the sepulchre [...] nothing wicked can be concealed’

(15) *Eala, eala, soð is þæt ic ow secge, swær is seo byrðen þe Godes bydel beran mot.*

‘Oh, oh, it is true what I tell you; heavy is the burden that God’s messenger must bear’

Much has been written on the unique class of preterite-present verbs and more especially on its origin. The following pages will gather the most relevant ones. Randall and Jones (2015) thoroughly review the main theories on the development of the preterite-present verbs, which inevitably refer to the categories of the Proto Indo-European perfect, the middle and the stative perfect. Randal and Jones (2015: 149) define the perfect as “a stative-resultative, denoting an ‘achieved state’ of the subject, a state brought about by a previous event”. It is also characterised by a reduplicative prefix and *-o-/zero-grade *ablaut*. On the other hand, the middle voice expresses a situation affecting or benefiting the subject. As pointed out by Ringe (2006: 26), these middle forms come to be used as passives in the daughter languages. Finally, the Proto Indo-European stative derived from the middle forms, it was first only used

impersonally but afterwards, it spread to verbs with personal meanings (Randall and Jones 2015: 150). In the end, there were a few verbs in Proto Indo-European that allowed the formation of the three voices: active, middle and stative. Although the existence of the stative verbs is widely accepted, there are some scholars who do not acknowledge this category. Since the endings of the middle and the perfect bear an evident resemblance, some scholars believe that they may have a common source of origin, and others propose that the perfect is derived from the stative by adding a reduplicative prefix (Randall and Jones 2015: 151).

Jacob Grimm was the first to use the term ‘praeteritopraesentia’ in 1848. In his study (Grimm 1848), he offers a detailed analysis of this verbal class and also displays the difficulties that arise when trying to reconstruct and give meaning to them. Grimm’s claim is that preterite-present originally develop from the Germanic strong verb system although there are some vowel patterns of the preterite-present verbs that differ from the rest of the strong verbs. For instance, the *-a/-u- vowel alternation of singular and plural (**skal* and **man*, *sculon* and *munon*) does not match the -a/-ē- pattern of the class IV strong verbs (*nam*, *nēmum*). Moreover, some preterite-present verbs do not show any vowel alternation between singular and plural forms, as in the case of Old English *āgon* (*āh*) and *mægon* (*mæg*). Grimm does not address these problems successfully but only concludes that the peculiarities of these verbs are due to the variation within the *ablaut* system (Randall and Jones, 2015: 139).

Grimm’s theory would be rejected by Tanaka (2011) and Birkmann (1987) later on. Tanaka points out at the difference between preterite-present and strong verbs past participles, arguing that it is not compatible with the idea that the ones developed from the others. Birkmann (1987) on the other hand suggests that preterite-present verbs show archaic features suggesting then that they must be more ancient than strong verbs.

After the first attempt made by Grimm, a new theory, the Perfect Origin theory traces back the origin of the preterite-present verbs to the Proto Indo-European preterites. Although more convincing than the Grimm’s theory, it still leaves some problems unsolved. Figure 15 shows in a diagram the differences between the Grimm’s theory and the Perfect Origin theory.

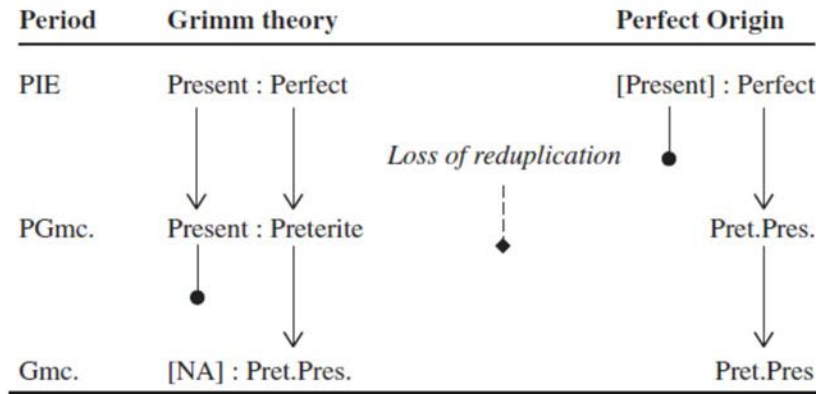


Figure 15. Comparison of Grimm’s theory and the Perfect Origin theory (Randall and Jones 2015: 140).

Ringe (2006: 153), following the Perfect Origin theory proposes that “two very different classes of stems are descended from the PIE perfect”, so strong verbs and preterite-present verbs were created from parallel developments of the Proto Indo-European perfect. Still, this theory does not give an answer on how the reduplicated perfects developed into the preterite-present and nor does it solve the issue of the lack of reduplication. Ringe basically agrees with the Perfect Origin theory except in the assumption that Proto Indo-European was a stative-resultative perfect. Randall and Jones (2015: 141) introduce this concept that describes the semantics of the Proto Indo-European perfect, just as the state of an action turns into a resultative action (**wait* ‘he knows as a result of seeing’ > ‘he knows’). On the other hand, Ringe’s view maintains that they are of a stative nature.

Meid (1971) also takes as a starting point the Perfect Origin theory but observes that the Proto Indo-European perfect cannot merely be analysed as a stative-resultative perfect. Meid believes that it can have a second function as an ‘intensive medial present’, by which the action of the root is intensified (Randall and Jones 2015: 143). Having described this second feature of the Proto Indo-European perfect, Meid (1971) concludes that some of the preterite-present verbs represent this medio-perfect earlier origin rather than the classical.

Similarly, Birkmann follows the Perfect Origin theory considering that the preterite-present verbs reflect the reduplication inherited from the Proto Indo-European perfect. Yet he argues that some of them, like **man*, could have lost it

because, originally, reduplication was used to show opposition and now there was no opposition to mark in Proto Germanic (Birkmann 1987: 67).

Using a completely different theoretical framework approach, Tanaka (2011) proposes that preterite-present verbs are not inherited from Proto Indo-European perfects but are rather a more recent Germanic innovation. Tanaka links the class of preterite-presents to two Proto Indo-European categories that are the perfect and the middle. This approach is possible due to their common stative semantics and the similar inflectional endings. Nevertheless, Tanaka argues that preterite-present verbs were created in a phase of Pre-Germanic, when the perfect and middle combined into a single category as the result of a process of ‘morphological conflation’ (Randall and Jones 2015: 147). Tanaka (2011: 109) claims that some verbs in Proto Indo-European had reduplicated perfects and medio perfects but also unreduplicated statives. Tanaka’s assumption argues that, in Proto-Germanic, these forms merge into a single paradigm, creating then the preterite-present verbs and inheriting the *-o-/zero-grade *ablaut* and the stative semantics form the Proto Indo-European perfect and the third plural inflection of the middle. Tanaka (2011: 110) argues that the reduplication is lost because of the influence of the unreduplicated middle forms. He believes morphological conflation of the middle and the perfect helps to clarify unresolved issues of the Grimm’s theory and the Perfect Origin theory. However, it involves complex analogical steps and semantic shifts. Figure 16 shows how the preterite-present verb *man* would have developed according to Tanaka’s theory.

	The perfect active		The present middle	→	The preterite- present
3 singular	* <i>me-món-e</i> > * <i>me-man</i>		* <i>mn-(t)ói</i> > * <i>mun-</i> <i>(ð)a</i>		* <i>món-e</i> > * <i>man</i>
3 plural	* <i>me-mn-rs</i> > * <i>me-mun-ur</i>		* <i>mn-nt(ói)</i> > * <i>mun-un</i>		* <i>mn-nt</i> > * <i>mun-un</i>
		Participle	* <i>mn-onó-</i> > * <i>mun-an</i>	Infinitive	* <i>mn-onó-</i> > * <i>mun-an</i>

Figure 16. Development of the preterite-present verb *man* following Tanaka’s theory (Tanaka 2011: 195)

Randall and Jones (2015) also propose their own approach to the origin to the preterite-present verbs in Germanic. Alternatively to the Grimm's theory, they avoid the shifting of the meaning from perfect to present by deriving the preterite-present verbs from the stative stem in Proto Indo-European. Similarly, by associating the preterite-present verbs with the purely stative stem, they stay away of one of the main problems of the Perfect Origin theory that fails to explain the semantic development from the stative-resultatives to the statives. Additionally, they do not need to account for the loss of reduplication in the preterite-present verbs, since their approach leaves apart the connections between the reduplicating stative-resultative perfect of Proto Indo-European and the unreduplicated statives. They claim the unreduplicated stative is the ancestor of the Proto Indo-European perfect, and therefore, the origin of the unreduplicated stative preterite-present verbs.

1.9. Anomalous Verbs

After the description of the preterite-present verbs, the remaining section will deal with the other group of irregular verbs, anomalous verbs. These constitute the smallest group of verbs in Old English but are of an exceptional high frequency in the Old English language. This section describes each of the four anomalous verbs.

Anomalous verbs are also known as *athematic* verbs because they derive from the Indo-European group of athematic verbs, but which were radically reorganised in Germanic (Hogg 2005). Hogg and Fulk (2011: 308) explain that athematic verbs add the inflectional endings denoting the tense of the verbs directly to the root, instead of using any thematic vowel to do this function. The thematic vowels in Proto Indo-European were *-e or *-o and were attached to the end of the stem as a way of link between the root of the verb and the inflectional suffix. Athematic verbs are also referred to as *mi*-verbs by analogy with the same kind of verbs in Greek, although no indication of *-mi remains in West Saxon anomalous verbs (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 308). They are so called due to the fact that Proto Indo-European athematic verbs displayed the *-mi ending in the first person singular of indicative. On the other hand, thematic verbs had *-o-. Nevertheless, this feature cannot be appreciated in Old English anomalous verbs.

Originally, the conjugation of the anomalous verbs presented alternative forms for the same paradigm that were created from roots of different verbs. Eventually, the various paradigms combined to produce a single one which has been maintained

historically. The resulting paradigm consists of unrelated forms coming from roots of different verbs. The athematic verbs, which preserve their irregularities and appeared in a high frequency in Old English, are *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’, *dōn* ‘to do’, *gān* ‘to go’ and *willan* ‘to wish’. Hogg (2005: 163) states that, in general lines, the verbs *dōn* ‘to do’ and *gān* ‘to go’ were simple in the present system, with *ablaut* in the second and third person and the rest adding the inflection directly to the stem. The preterite of *dōn* was *dyde*, from where Present-day English *did* develop. Old English *gān* had a suppletive preterite, *ēode*, which was lost in Middle English to be replaced by nowadays *went*. The case of *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’ is a bit more special since it had no preterite forms and they had to be taken from the strong class V verb *wesan*. This verb had also present forms which could have been used as the same time as the present paradigm of *bēon*. However, they were dropped in favour of *bēon*. Consequently, the paradigm of the verb *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’ is created out of two Germanic stems. They are presented below in Figure 17.

Present system		Preterite system	Consuetudinal and future
Indicative			
1 singular	<i>eom</i>	<i>wæs</i>	<i>bēo</i>
2 singular	<i>eart</i>	<i>wāere</i>	<i>bist</i>
3 singular	<i>is</i>	<i>wæs</i>	<i>bið</i>
plural	<i>sint/sindon</i>	<i>wāeron</i>	<i>bēoð</i>
Subjunctive			
Singular	<i>sȳ/bēo</i>	<i>wāere</i>	
Plural	<i>sȳn/bēon</i>	<i>wāeren</i>	
Imperative			
Singular	<i>bēo/wes</i>		
Plural	<i>bēoð/wesað</i>		
Infinitive			
Simple	<i>bēon/wesan</i>		
Inflected	<i>to bēonne</i>		
Present participle <i>bēonde/wesende</i>		Past participle <i>gebēon</i>	

Figure 17. Paradigm of the anomalous verb *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’ (Hogg and Fulck 2011: 309).

Hogg and Fulck (2011: 309) claim that the verb *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’ is the athematic verb with the most complicated history in Old English, and that despise its

irregularities, it is also the most common of the verbs in the Anglo-Saxon language. They also point out that *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’ is the only verb with synthetic future forms. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 309) remark that four different Proto Indo-European roots contribute to the paradigm of this verb. Firstly, they claim that the forms in the paradigm beginning with a vowel or *s-* reflect the root **Hes-*, which develops into **Hs-* reflecting the zero-grade. This means that the present indicative paradigm of *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’ (*is, sindon*) would be formed from the Proto Indo-European **Hes-* or **Hs-* root. The second root is **bhew(H)-*, from where probably forms such as *bēoð* and *bist* develop. The third root is **wes-*, from which the preterite forms *wāron* and *wāre* are created, as well as the infinitive *wesan* and the present participle *wesende*. According to Hogg and Fulk (2011: 310), these formations resemble those of a strong verb of class V with the alternation of *-r-* and *-s-* as a consequence of Verner’s Law. The fourth root is appreciated in the form *earþ*, which Hogg and Fulk (2011: 310) claim reflects the *o*-grade from the Proto Indo-European root **er-*. Ringe and Taylor (2014: 372) argue that the forms *earð*, *arð*, *earun* and *aron* correspond to the preterite-present verb *aru*, only attested in Old Swedish.

Hogg and Fulk (2011: 310) explain the reasons why the paradigm of *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’ is formed out of four different roots. They point out that the root **Hes-* in Proto Indo-European formed an athematic present but no perfect, so that Germanic had to form the preterite system by other means (root **wes-*). Although Germanic *wesan* must have had present-tense forms, Hogg and Fulk believe they dropped out as they were not needed. The authors state that when the preterite forms of *wesan* came to be used as part of the paradigm of **Hes-*, the meaning of the verb was altered to fit the sense ‘to be’. Therefore, the present forms of *wesan* were duplicating the function of **Hes-*.

Concerning the roots **bhew(H)-* and **Hes-*, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 310) claim that those sometimes overlapped in function. However, they preserve the full paradigm for the present indicative in all dialects of Old English. It is so because the forms *bið* and *is* remain syntactically distinct, with *bið* referring to future conditions. On the other hand, Hogg and Fulk find this distinction not as evident in the imperative and the non-finite forms. In fact, they appreciate that the **bhew(H)-* forms have supplanted the **Hes-* forms in these categories.

Hogg and Fulk (2011: 310) also examine the cases in the paradigm of *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’ where the stems contribute to the formation of hiatus. Firstly, they believe the *-ie-* vocalism in the subjunctive does not represent a diphthong but a disyllabic

sequence. The subjunctive system, which is formed by zero-grade, derives from the Proto Indo-European optative that showed the root **s-(i)j-* in the singular and **sī-* in the plural. Hogg and Fulk argue that the latter stem was generalised in West Germanic and the inflections were directly added to the root, creating formations like **sī-ai* that would develop in Old English *sie*. Consequently, the *-ai-* turns into Old English *-e-* and the long vowel would have been shortened before another vowel. Secondly, the forms *bēon* and *bēoð* are special cases. They are normally used in verse where a heavy initial syllable is needed, then contributing to the hiatus. However, there is not hiatus in similar formations of the paradigm like *bist* or *bið*. These forms develop from the Proto Germanic forms **bijis* and **bijip* after losing the **-j-* and resolving the hiatus. Therefore, Hogg and Fulk (2011: 311) argue that the hiatus in *bēoð* could be an analogy with the use of *frēoð* ‘loves’ and *fēoð* ‘hates’, which in poetry are often treated as disyllabic formations.

The anomalous verb *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’ displays a complicated paradigm and also a great variety of alternative forms in the diverse dialects. For instance, while West Saxon shows *wesað*, Anglian would have *wosað*. Similarly, Mercian *earð* and Northumbrian *arð* are variants to the West Saxon form *eart*. Even more, this verb shows contracted negated forms of the stems in an initial vowel or *w-*. The canonical forms are included in Figure 18, although others such as *narð*, *naro* or *naron* are expected in the Anglian dialect.

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive
1 singular	<i>neom</i>	
2 singular	<i>neart</i>	
3 singular	<i>nis</i>	
Preterite		
1 singular	<i>næs</i>	<i>nære</i>
2 singular	<i>nære</i>	<i>nære</i>
3 singular	<i>næs</i>	<i>nære</i>
Plural	<i>næron</i>	<i>næren</i>

Figure 18. Synthetic negated forms of *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’ in West Saxon (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 313).

Another of the verbs in the anomalous group is *dōn* ‘put, do’, which normally shows the inflection presented in Figure 19. This verb, similarly to *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’, displays a great number of variants in the different dialects. This verb very clearly represents the fact that West Germanic verbs show the *ō*-grade of the Proto Indo-

European root against other Indo-European languages that usually had \bar{e} -grade (Lat. *fē-ci* ‘I did’).

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative
1 singular	<i>dō</i>	<i>dō</i>	
2 singular	<i>dēst</i>	<i>dō</i>	<i>dō</i>
3 singular	<i>dēð</i>	<i>dō</i>	
Plural	<i>dōð</i>	<i>dōn</i>	<i>dōð</i>
Preterite			
1 singular	<i>dyde</i>	<i>dyde</i>	
2 singular	<i>dydest</i>	<i>dyde</i>	
3 singular	<i>dyde</i>	<i>dyde</i>	
Plural	<i>dydon</i>	<i>dyden</i>	
Infinitive	<i>dōn</i>		
Inflected Infinitive	<i>to dōnne</i>		
Present participle	<i>dōnde</i>		
Past participle	<i>gedōn</i>		

Figure 19. Inflectional forms of the anomalous verb *dōn* ‘put, do’ (Hogg and Fulc 2011: 314).

According to Hogg and Fulc (2011: 314), the present system of this verb reflects the canonical formation from a Proto-Germanic verb, with loss of hiatus and umlaut in forms like *dēð* or *dēst*. However, umlaut is an exception in athematic verbs. Hogg and Fulc (2011: 314) believe it appeared because of the introduction of thematic inflexions (*-iþ and *-is) with analogy from strong verbs. The preterite system, on the other hand, shows more complication, essentially because of “a completely unexpected vowel in the stem syllable” (Ringe and Taylor 2014: 369). Hogg and Fulc reconstruct the formation of the preterite system of *dōn* ‘put, do’ by following the weak preterites’ model. They claim the original stem **du-* was added the endings of preterites of weak class 1 just as **du-i-dæ*. Then, **du-i* would lose hiatus after umlaut resulting in a short vowel *dy-* (Hogg and Fulc 2011: 315). Similarly, Ringe and Taylor (2014: 369) argue that Old English *dyde* must reflect the past subjunctive form in pre-Old English **dudī*. They assume there could be two explanations for the *-u-* stem. The first one is that probably the **-u-* was introduced in the subjunctive by analogy to preterite-present verbs, and then expanded throughout the rest of the paradigm. This **-u-* would turn into *-y-* as the effect of *i*-mutation. The other explanation for the *-u-* stem is that the Proto-Germanic stem **ded-u-* was replaced by **du-du* as a reinterpretation when the verb was still viewed as reduplicative, and then spread to the

subjunctive (Ringe and Taylor 2014: 370). However, they believe the levelling of this new stem throughout the paradigm was not fast and had to compete with other formations such as *dedon*.

Many diverse variants of the inflected forms in the paradigm of *dōn* ‘put, do’ appear in the various dialects. Anglian, for instance, shows lots of uncontracted forms such as *doan*, *doest* or *doen* for *dōn*, *dēs* and *dōn* (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 315). According to Hogg and Fulk, it is difficult to determine if forms like those represent original uncontracted forms from where derived the paradigm of *dōn*, or rather forms that were formed by analogy. They tend to regard them as original uncontracted forms since the analogy formation would not explain the entirely extinction of them in West Saxon. Furthermore, since uncontracted forms such as **foan* for the contracted verb *fōn* cannot be found in the Anglo-Saxon language, the analogy formation loses credibility (Hogg and Full 2011: 315).

The Anglian dialect deserves some more attention in the paradigm of the anomalous verb *dōn* ‘put, do’ due to the fact that it evidences certain morphologically distinct forms from the West-Saxon ones (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 316). To begin with, there is *dōm* for the first-person singular which maybe reflecting the origin of the Proto Indo-European athematic verb. Moreover, an unusual past participle is attested in poetry, *-dēn*, with *-ē-* instead of *-ō-*. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 316) argue that the *-ē-* would be reflecting the umlaut of *-ō-*. Finally, in certain manuscripts there occur preterite plural forms with *-e-* in the root, for instance *dedun* or *dede*, beside the usual forms *dydon* or *dyde*. There is a debate on the length of the vowel *-e-* in this case, since substituting the root vowel *-ō-*, a long vowel would be expected. However, there is not enough evidence to support it firmly. Campbell (1979: 348) believes it would be the result of an orthographic issue. Assuming that scribes were copying Anglian poetry, they substituted West Saxon *-æ-* for Anglian *-e-*, not taking any consideration on the vowel length (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 316).

The third anomalous verb is *gān* ‘go’, which is inflected as shown in Figure 20. The paradigm of this verb shows a number of variants just as seen with other verbs. There are different views on the origin of the present stem (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 318). Sometimes, it is directly related to the strong verb *gangan*, while other authors believe it derived from the reduplicative verb **ghi-ghē-mi*. On the other hand, the preterite *ēode* is said to originate from Gothic *iddja*, the preterite form of *gaggan* ‘go’.

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative
1 singular	<i>gā</i>	<i>gā</i>	
2 singular	<i>gāest</i>	<i>gā</i>	<i>gā</i>
3 singular	<i>gāð</i>	<i>gā</i>	
Plural	<i>gāð</i>	<i>gān</i>	<i>gāð</i>
Preterite			
1 singular	<i>ēode</i>	<i>ēode</i>	
2 singular	<i>ēodest</i>	<i>ēode</i>	
3 singular	<i>ēode</i>	<i>ēode</i>	
Plural	<i>ēodon</i>	<i>ēoden</i>	
Infinitive			
Inflected Infinitive	<i>to gānne</i>		
Present participle			
Present participle	<i>gānde</i>		
Past participle			
Past participle	<i>gegān</i>		

Figure 20. Inflectional forms of the anomalous verb *gān* ‘go’ (Hogg and Fulc 2011: 317-318).

Hogg and Fulc (2011: 318) argue that the verb *gān* ‘go’ derives from Proto-Germanic **gāen*, and that it displays certain parallelisms with the anomalous verb *dōn* ‘put, do’. Similarly, the stem preterite conjugation differs from the present system stem. Another connection with *dōn* ‘put, do’ is that certain forms of the paradigm can be interpreted as disyllabic in verse. Also, athematic endings in some cases are replaced by thematic ones then causing unlauded forms such as *gāest* and *gāð*. By contrast, Ringe and Taylor (2014: 370-371) propose a different approach in the development and creation of the paradigm of this verb. They argue *gān* ‘go’ derives from Proto-Germanic **gā/*gai-* after suffering much remodelling. In their view, “at some time after the monophthongisation **ai > *a* but before *i*-umlaut, a stem **gā* [...] was levelled through the paradigm” (Ringe and Taylor 2014: 371). This would have happened without affecting the present indicative second and third person.

The stem of the preterite is suppletive in all dialects and inflected as a weak past, according to Ringe and Taylor (2014: 371). The preterite form *ēode* is usually taken as a cognate with the Gothic *iddja*, third person singular preterite to *gangan* ‘to go’, and both of them would develop from the Proto Indo-European root **(H)ey-*. However, this assumption is not valid for Hogg and Fulc (2011: 319), who do not believe this derivation is possible for *ēode*. Their explanation assumes that preterites like **īode* or **īade* should be expected, whereas they never occur and there is always *ēade* and *ēode*. They argue the most satisfactory explanation is that of Cowgill (1960), who

reconstructs from the Proto Indo-European root **ey-* the reduplicative preterite **e-óy-e*. Then, due to the accent shift, Proto Germanic **-j-* (developing from Proto Indo-European **-y-*) would have been lost after the unstressed vowel, converting the root into Old English *eo-*. Afterwards, Old English would add a dental preterite suffix in analogy with weak classes 2 and 3 (*-de*), then creating the preterite form *ēode*.

Cowgill (1960) writes a whole paper devoted to the development of the unique preterite *ēode* in Old English. His assumption (1960: 500) is that Gothic *iddja* and Old English *ēode* can be traced back to the Proto-Germanic preterite **eō-* in the singular and **ijjun* in the plural. At the same time, these forms would be the reasonable outcome from pre-Germanic perfect singular **eóye* and plural **eiynt*, which would correspond to the Proto Indo-European present **éyti* ‘goes’. This author claims that “*iddja* and *eode* represent a pre-Germanic active perfect to the Proto-Indo-European root **ey* ‘go’” (Cowgill 1960: 486). However, his hypothesis begins by assuming that **ey* did not form a perfect from which *iddja* and *ēode* would be inherited.

The verb *gān* ‘go’ displays variants in other dialects apart from West-Saxon as a result of phonological development similarly to those the verb *dōn* ‘put, do’ experiences (Hogg and Fulk 2011: 320). For instance, certain uncontracted forms may occur, such as *gaes* and *gegaas*. Furthermore, the umlaut (*ǣ*) of the second and third person of the present indicative (*gǣst* and *gǣð*) may be extended to other forms like the first person singular *gǣ*, the infinitive form *gǣn*, or the present plural form *gǣð*.

Finally, there is one more verb in this group of anomalous verbs, and that is *willan* ‘wish, will’. Similarly to the rest of verbs of the group, it will show a wide variation apart from the canonical inflection presented in Figure 21. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 320) affirm that certain forms are not attested in the paradigm of this verb. There is not inflected infinitive nor past participle or imperative forms. However, negated imperative forms are attested, such as *nyl*, or sometimes the negative subjunctive is used for this purpose (*nelle*, *nylle*).

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive
1 singular	<i>wille</i>	<i>wille</i>
2 singular	<i>wilt</i>	<i>wille</i>
3 singular	<i>wile</i>	<i>wille</i>
Plural	<i>willað</i>	<i>willen</i>
Preterite		
1 singular	<i>wolde</i>	<i>wolde</i>
2 singular	<i>woldest</i>	<i>wolde</i>
3 singular	<i>wolde</i>	<i>wolde</i>
Plural	<i>woldon</i>	<i>wolden</i>
Infinitive	<i>willan</i>	
Present participle	<i>willende</i>	

Figure 21. Inflectional forms of the anomalous verb *willan* ‘wish, will’ (Hogg and Fulc 2011: 320)

When discussing the present system, Hogg and Fulc (2011: 321) claim that because of the extended use of the subjunctive to express politeness, certain subjunctive forms replaced the indicative forms. They argue the first person singular and plural forms of the present system derived from Proto Indo-European formations of the subjunctive and therefore, new subjunctives were formed based on this stem, *will-*. These authors believe the second person singular of the present *wilt* is formed by analogy to preterite-present verbs. It could have been possible given that *willan* functions as an auxiliary verb just as preterite-present verbs do. Turning to the preterite system, Hogg and Fulc (2011: 321) spot another similarity to the preterite-present verbs, which is the formation of the third person singular form *wolde*. Here, the dental marker is directly added to the root without any intervening suffix. Moreover, they argue the preterite system of *willan* ‘wish, will’ could have replaced the original vocalism **wel-* by analogy to the Old English form *scolde* (West Germanic **skuldæ*).

The vocalism of the stem varies depending on the dialect, and it could appear sometimes in *-y-* or *-æ-* (*wyllan*, *wælle*), according to Hogg and Fulc (2011: 321). Anglian shows certain forms of the present paradigm of *willan* ‘wish, will’ with root in *-e-*, such as *wellende*, *wellaþ* or *welle*. Additionally, the stem in *-a-* can also be found in certain dialects for plural forms, like in *wallað* or *wallas*. There is much variety with regard to the first person singular in the present system since Hogg and Fulc noticed that, apart from the *-e* ending, it also adopts *-o*, *-u* or even null endings, as found in *willo*, *willu* or *will*. The third person singular can appear sometimes like *wile* rather than *wille*, but even *will* or *wil* are attested. A great degree of variation can also be

perceived when looking at the synthetic negated forms, which appear with several different stems and endings. Hogg and Fulk (2011: 322) gather some of them, being the most creative ones *nuillic*, *nællað* and *nuilt*.

1.10. Concluding remarks

This chapter has dealt with some aspects of the Old English morphology, which have been explained in relation with the Germanic languages. After providing an overview on the Old English dialects, the Old English verbal system and the main word-formation patterns, this chapter has commented on the most relevant features concerning the four classes of Old English verbs that conform the scope of this analysis, preterite-present, anomalous, contracted and strong VII verbs. Emphasis has been given to the different theories that try to trace the origins of those verbal classes from Germanic and Indo-European.

Chapter 2. Research Methodology

2.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the research methodology and provides its background. Indeed, this research belongs in the field of Old English studies, but is also related to two linguistic areas, namely Lexicography and Corpus Linguistics. For this reason, this chapter deals with the main goals of Lexicography as well as the importance of Corpus Linguistics for the task of lemmatisation.

This chapter is divided into five sections. The first section in this chapter provides an overview of the lexicographical tradition and stresses the relevance of corpora within the field. The influence of Corpus Linguistics is analysed along the history of Lexicography and future perspectives are also given with respect to how these linguistic areas will correlate. Since lemmatisation is directly related to dictionary making, section 2.2 includes a description of the main steps and methods that have to be taken when compiling a dictionary. Section 2.3 is based on Ellis (1993) and concentrates on one of the major problems for Old English lexicographers, headword spelling.

After giving an overview on lexicographical work, this chapter focuses on the lemmatisation task. The lemmatisation methods that are being currently developed by the *Nerthus* Project with respect to the Old English verbal lexicon are given in section 2.4. This section offers the main steps taken in those processes and highlights the differences among them. In the following section (2.5), the sources required by this study are described, which sometimes coincide with the ones used by similar lemmatisation methodologies. The methodological process that has been designed for this research and followed to get an exhaustive list of lemmas and inflectional forms is described in section 2.6. Finally, some concluding remarks will be offered in the last section of this chapter.

2.2. Electronic Lexicography, corpora and lemmatisation

Lexicography is the science of dictionary making and analysis. Hanks (2012) differentiates three traditions in the history of Lexicography, including dictionaries on historical principles, bilingual dictionaries and dictionaries for foreign learners. According to this author, the task of Lexicography was seen, traditionally, as the science in charge of compiling “an inventory of all the words in a given language and

to trace their origins and their semantic development” (Hanks 2012: 2). Along history, it has been assumed that origin determines meaning. In other words, Hanks suggests that if the meaning of a word changes over time, it was normally accepted that the older meaning was more correct than the more recent development. This assumption, according to Hanks, influenced the foundation, in 1850, of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED).

Dictionaries on historical principles, one of the three traditions in the history of Lexicography, explain the changes of meaning the words in modern languages have suffered. Hanks (2012: 3) states that this kind of dictionaries play a relevant role in society since they explore the roots of the language, which are culturally important. Indeed, many monolingual English dictionaries arrange the senses of a word in historical order. However, knowing about roots is not equal to knowing about meaning, so that a dictionary of this kind may not be useful for a practical user who seeks to discover the meaning of a word. Hanks (2012: 3) points out that “recognition that people might want to use a dictionary to find out what words mean, rather than where they come from, was slow to establish”. The first dictionary to reject the historical principle and account for the current meaning of words was Funk and Wagnall’s *Standard Dictionary of the English Language* (1894-97). Nevertheless, the lexicographers working on these dictionaries faced a great difficulty. It is hard to define the commonest meaning of a polysemous word without large bodies of textual evidence.

Another tradition, equally important, is the one attributable to bilingual dictionaries such as Colin Smith’s *Collins Spanish-English Dictionary*, published in 1971. Bilingual lexicographers attempted to prove that the literal word-to-word translation between languages leads to errors (Hanks 2012: 3). They rather paid increasing attention to phraseology, aiming at discovering idiomatic expressions that cannot be translated literally from the source language into the target language. Hanks explains that lexicographers compiling bilingual dictionaries worked in pairs, a native of each language, in order to establish idiomatic and paradigmatic equivalents for phrases in the target language.

The third tradition in Lexicography, dictionaries for foreign learners, began in 1942 in Japan, with the publication of A. S. Hornby’s pioneering *Idiomatic and Syntactic English Dictionary* that was republished in 1978 as *The Oxford Advanced Learners’ Dictionary of current English*. Hanks (2012: 4) states that the original aim of the author

of the dictionary “was to create a work that would help learners to use the syntactic patterns and idiomatic phraseology of English with reasonable accuracy when writing and speaking”. The dictionary was created to help learners of English in the language production rather than in the deciphering of certain foreign words. According to Hanks (2012), the dictionary was built on the basis of Hornby and his colleagues’ introspection. Nevertheless, in subsequent editions of the dictionary the productive aim was confronted by the criticism that a learner dictionary should explain words that learners would encounter through the learning process. Therefore, many words were added in subsequent editions of the dictionary even though they were words showing no difficulty in their idiomatic and syntagmatic behaviour.

In the tradition of Lexicography, major dictionaries sometimes consulted corpora in order to find evidence for examples. Nevertheless, electronic corpora had little effect on Lexicography at the beginning (Hanks 2012: 4). These corpora could not exert an impact due to their small size, only one million words, so that it was difficult to spot the significant occurrences of words. In order to work on words’ meanings, textual evidence is essential. This idea was first developed by John Sinclair as explained in his *Defining the Definiendum* in 2010. His work is devoted to the development of a theory of language and meaning based on the collocational preferences of words (Hanks 2012: 5).

Hanks (2012: 5) points out at dictionaries for foreign learners as the first to adopt the corpus-driven approach, especially the *Cobuild* (first published in 1987) dictionary, but other newly editions of learners’ dictionaries were also corpus-based. Currently, the only corpus-based monolingual dictionary of English is the *Oxford Dictionary of English*. However, the impact of corpus data on synchronic Lexicography has been remarkable since 1987 (Hanks 2012: 6). Corpus Lexicography allows lexicographers to make statements with confidence relying on the sufficient evidence they have access to. Thanks to corpora, lexicographers can now appropriately select the uses and meanings of words. Moreover, “corpus evidence contributes to the never-ending task of improving the accuracy of explanations and provides evidence for the pragmatic uses of words, phrases, which had been largely neglected in traditional dictionaries” (Hanks 2012: 6). Besides valency, which is the syntagmatic structure in which each word is regularly used, large corpora also provide evidence for collocations, in other words, the preferences that words have to appear accompanied by certain other words.

Concerning bilingual Lexicography, Hanks (2012: 6) affirms that the influence of corpus evidence started around the 1990s. One example is the *Oxford-Hachette French Dictionary* and its selection of phraseology, since by means of corpus evidence, lexicographers could select the most frequently used phraseology. According to Hanks, the emphasis shifted from aiming at covering all phraseological possibilities to covering the most relevant ones. Turning to Lexicography on historical principles, Hanks (2012: 7) claims that corpus evidence has not yet made a great impact due to the lack of large historical corpora that enable lexicographers to discover the phraseology that seems unusual today.

Hanks (2012) explores the ways in which Electronic Lexicography will be different from traditional models in the future. Hanks (2012: 7) points out that unlike current dictionaries, contextualization and phraseology will be central to dictionary making. Moreover, these will be electronic dictionaries with hypertext structures and links, according to him. As remarked above, context is essential for a word meaning to be described accurately. However, context is a two-fold concept here, meaning the real context in which an utterance is said, or the textual context in which the structure takes place. Therefore, two kinds of contexts must be taken into consideration, the context of utterance, and the linguistic context.

One of the major scholars in the study of semantics based on context of utterance is Charles Fillmore, who made three contributions to linguistic theory including the semantic component: case grammar, frame semantics, and construction grammar. In Hanks' (2012) view, Fillmore's theories represent a link between syntax and lexical semantics. Fillmore, who was interested in semantics and in the analysis of the lexicon, worked in the development of the *FrameNet* project. Hanks (2012: 8) explains that frame semantics originated in case grammar, consisting on building the 'case frame' of every verb, which identifies the basic cases that the verb selects. For instance, the verb *break* selects three cases: Agent, Patient (the thing that gets broken), and Instrument (the object used to do the breaking, for example a hammer) (Hanks 2012: 8).

The frames are supported by lexical units and by evidence from annotated corpus. In more detail, Hanks (2012: 8) indicates that lexical units are combinations of a word with a meaning whilst frame elements are constituent parts of the frame. Thus, polysemous words belong to different frames. For a lexical unit, a concordance is

created from a corpus, at the same time that labels are created for each of the frame elements.

However, Hanks (2012: 10) indicates that *FrameNet* is a work in progress and presents many gaps. Although *FrameNet* takes many examples from the *British National Corpus*, it is not corpus-driven, since the frame and the elements are gathered from introspection and then the examples are imported. *FrameNet* works frame by frame rather than word by word, so that there is not a systematised analysis of the target lexicon. Regardless of the weaknesses, Hanks (2012: 10) remarks the “profound lexical and semantic insights that will repay careful study by anyone interesting in meaning in language”.

Turning to the study of semantics from the textual context point of view, lexicographers need authentic evidence, but also have to be able to identify illustrative and idiomatic citations. Hanks (2012: 11) believes lexicographers of the future will take different approaches to the study of words depending on the function that they display in the language. While nouns may need definitions of the traditional kind, showing concrete reference to objects, abstract nouns, verbs and adjectives will have to be explained by means of their context in normal phraseology. And this, according to Hanks (2012: 11), will be the main difficulty for lexicographers, the range and complexity of phraseology. Although the task of a lexicographer is to report all the conventions of a language, Hanks (2012: 13) acknowledges the impossibility of displaying all the conventions of a language, even more when the language is continually developing. The best thing to do, according to Hanks, is to report all the common conventions and discover the principles that govern the diverse combinations of conventional phraseology and meaning.

Hanks (2012: 16) states that the Lexicography of the future should accurately report corpus evidence. Particularly, dictionaries must put emphasis on reporting conventional patterns, whereas lexical analysts need to work on a reliable corpus and to be able to classify the citations, deciding what to leave out and what to include. Aiming at reporting the conventional usages of words, lexicographers need to analyse corpora and map meanings, and to do so, Hanks (2012: 16) suggests that they will need three kinds of tools in order to process corpus data, including a part-of-speech analyser, a sentence parser and a system for organising lexical items in the co-text around a target word into lexical sets, in most, if not all cases, according to some unifying semantic type or other semantic feature.

The analysis of corpus evidence is essential to report word senses and to avoid the ambiguous semantic overlappings that occurred in pre-corpus dictionaries. Hanks (2012: 17) illustrates the lack of indication of sense usage in traditional dictionaries with the example of the verb *pour* as it appears in *The Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English*. These are two of the senses that the dictionary reports for *pour*:

- [VN, usually + adv/prep] to make a liquid or other substance flow from a container in a continuous stream, especially by holding the container at an angle.
- ~ (sth) (out) to serve a drink by letting it flow from a container into a cup or glass.

Hanks (2012: 17) makes it clear that this is not an isolated case, but that many other entries in various dictionaries show similar ambiguities, which can lead to misinterpretations. However, corpus evidence would make disambiguation possible, which is done phrase by phrase rather than word by word. Hanks (2012: 17) believes that dictionaries are not able to cover all the possible uses of each word, which are sometimes extremely rare or improbable. In his view, the realistic aim of lexicographers should be to cover all probable uses of each word, that is, conventional uses. *Cobuild* (1987), which was the first dictionary in English to examine phraseology and collocations, also made a distinction between *pour a liquid out* and *pour a drink* in the *pour* entry (Hanks 2012: 18):

- If you pour a liquid or other substance, you cause it to flow out of a container by holding the container at a particular angle.
- If you pour someone a drink, you fill a cup or glass with the drink so that they can drink it.

With this example, Hanks shows that corpora offer rich opportunities for future Lexicography with regard to word senses and pattern senses. According to him, e-Lexicography should aim at systematically define the associations between meaning and phraseological patterns. In other words, Hanks (2012: 18) argues that Lexicography is in a position to provide new approaches to the theoretical understanding of meaning in language.

The product of Lexicography of the future will be, according to Hanks (2012), large-scale electronic dictionaries. Although printed books will still be published, they will remain very conservative and with little innovation. Hanks (2012: 19) questions

the success of the *Wiktionary*, which is a project created after the popularity of *Wikipedia*. The *Wiktionary* is a project with the objective of creating a free lexical database in every language, containing meanings, etymologies and pronunciations, so that it reports the definitions and all the information needed to the understanding of every word. Nonetheless, Hanks (2012: 19) suggests that the aim has not yet been achieved and that most of the entries are built on the information retrieved from the older dictionaries, thus leaving aside recent research in Corpus Linguistics. From Hanks' point of view, the entries in the *Wiktionary* are lacking the research that supports the conventional meaning as well as the research proving the metaphorical uses of words. In order to prove his words, Hanks (2012: 21) gives the example of the verb *admit* as it appears in the English *Wiktionary*:

To allow to enter; to grant entrance, whether into a place, or into the mind, or consideration; to receive; to take.

A ticket admits one into a playhouse.

They were admitted into his house.

to admit a serious thought into the mind

to admit evidence in the trial of a cause

Generally, Hanks (2012: 21) points to the archaic use of vocabulary in the definition of the verb, and especially to these examples, which do not portrait normal phraseology but rather unusual possibilities of usage. Moreover, the examples are not corpus-based but invented by a lexicographer, so that they sound quite unnatural. Nevertheless, Hanks (2012: 23) finds many other positive aspects to be praised from the *Wiktionary*. Firstly, the connections it makes to related multimedia links, such as audio links to the diverse pronunciations, pictures, and links to related terms. Since Lexicography is in the process of changing and adapting into the new technologies available, it is hard to predict the kind of innovative dictionary that the future will take. Only one thing remains certain, according to Hanks (2012: 24), “all serious future Lexicography will be corpus-driven, not merely a matter of guesswork based on speculation”.

Faass (2017) also believes in the relevance of corpus analysis when examining a language. Faass (2017) examines the influence of Corpus Linguistics in the history of Lexicography, when it started and how it has developed until the present. By assuming that “a group of expert researchers cannot be expected to know every use of every word or [...] of every linguistic phenomenon produced by all speakers of a language” (Faass 2017: 123), the author believes that Corpus Linguistics is essential in order to

analyse the language, because words and expressions are studied in their natural context. Faass (2017: 123) argues that samples of language have been used for centuries, which turned into electronic bigger collections of texts with the arrival of computers. The rise of the corpora for lexicographical purposes took place in the 1960s, but the methods of compilation have changed over time.

Faass (2017: 124) understands a corpus as a collection of written and spoken utterances in one or more languages, which is normally digitalised and consists of the texts, the data itself, and sometimes of metadata, which is information describing the data, such as linguistic annotation. Firstly, corpora are characterised according to the kind of texts they contain. Parallel corpora are those with the same texts translated into several languages, whereas comparable corpora are formed by texts in different languages describing similar issues. Secondly, an indispensable feature of a corpus is to be machine readable, so that the computers programmes analysing corpora are able to identify the characters. Furthermore, the compiler of a corpus has to describe its contents as precisely as possible so that the corpus can be used in the future. Modern natural language processing tools help the identification of text types by finding extra metadata automatically, and therefore, corpus can be classified according to typological features such as functionality, language or languages, medium, size, annotation, persistence, variety of language and availability (Faass 2017: 125). Metadata has also to be made machine-readable, and in order to do so, the *European Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure* (CLARIN) has developed the “Component MetaData Infrastructure” (CMI). Thus, the files describing the resources are sent to CLARIN, and from there they are integrated into the search engine, making the resource known and accessible for researchers.

Depending on the purpose of the corpus, the lexicographer needs to consider the kind of texts and utterances that it is going to contain. It is relevant for a corpus to have samples for each of the senses of a word, but frequency is also a key element, so that linguistic phenomenon can be measured in terms of language use before deciding to be describe or not in a dictionary (Faass 2017: 125). However, it can be difficult to determine when the number of samples is representative of a linguistic phenomenon. When digital corpora started, corpus of few million words were considered big and compilers were able to select samples carefully. The first widely known corpus was the BROWN corpus of American English which contained only written sources. However, a corpus needs samples from a wide range of material in order to be

representative. The Cobuild corpus, on the other hand, contains a broad variety of texts, like fiction and non-fiction texts, surveys, procedural texts, newspapers, spoken informal conversation, interviews, etc. Faass (2017: 126) stresses that nowadays “language samples for corpus compilation are usually crawled from the Internet and often immediately extracted automatically from the body of html files they are contained in”. Sometimes, corpus compilers believe that collecting huge amount of texts from the internet will make their corpus representative, while others link the necessary size of the corpus with the purposes (Faass 2017: 126).

Once the resources of the corpora are described (metadata), the compilers of corpora have to describe corpus’ contents. This process is known as linguistic annotation, which is the information assigned to the words in the corpus related to the part-of-speech categories and lemmas. In this sense, linguistic units in the corpus are assigned linguistic annotations or labels, and the type of the annotation will depend on the purposes of the corpus. The first step before the annotation process is to identify the tokens, which are the smallest units, and part of this process includes the identification of sentences borders.

After the tokens have been determined, the linguistic annotations can be added to each of them. This process can be carried out by a labelling software, called *tagger*, which has to be trained on similar textual material before being used. “Taggers usually make use of heuristics based on their training data, some with a rule-based component included” (Faass 2017: 127). Annotation in morphological rich languages like Old English or German, has to be completed with the assignment of lemmas to each word. Even though there are taggers which can assign the lemma and the part of speech all at the same time, those need a knowledge base, a lexicon, and cannot merely work on the basis of heuristics (Faass 2017: 128).

The following step after annotation is parsing, which consists on the identification of syntactic structures of sentences. Faass (2017: 127) presents two methods to do so, identifying a hierarchy of constituents, or determining dependencies of the words in a sentence, starting with the verb. Parsers, also based on heuristics, are available for both methods. For instance, the Stanford Parser, which offers both methods of parsing, generates the constituent tree in Figure 22 for the sentence *He said that this new measure would save jobs* (Faass 2017: 128):

```

(ROOT
  (S
    (NP (PRP He))
    (VP (VBD said)
      (SBAR (IN that)
        (S
          (NP (DT this) (JJ new) (NN measure))
          (VP (MD would)
            (VP (VB save)
              (NP (NNS jobs))))))
          (.. )))
  )
)

```

Figure 22. Stanford Parser: sample of a constituent tree (Faass 2017: 128).

The Stanford Parser identifies for the same example the dependencies shown in Figure 23 (Faass 2017: 129):

```

nsubj(said-2, He-1)
root(ROOT-0, said-2)
mark(save-7, that-3)
det(measure-5, this-4)
nsubj(save-7, measure-5)
aux(save-7, would-6)
ccomp(said-2, save-7)
dobj(save-7, jobs-8)

```

Figure 23. Stanford Parser: sample of dependencies (Faass 2017: 129).

Corpus query tools are very important for lexicographers, since they will enable researchers to get a better overview of the word in its environment as well as to find good examples sentences for their dictionaries. One of the most recent and well-known is the Sketch Engine as presented by Faass (2017: 133). This tool offers a simple concorder and provides a number of processing utilities in order to save time when formulating corpus queries. Faass (2017: 133) highlights one of the features of this tool, which is the “word sketches”. As shown in Figure 24, “word sketches” summarises co-occurrences arranged by grammatical functions with respect to a specific word of a specific part-of-speech.

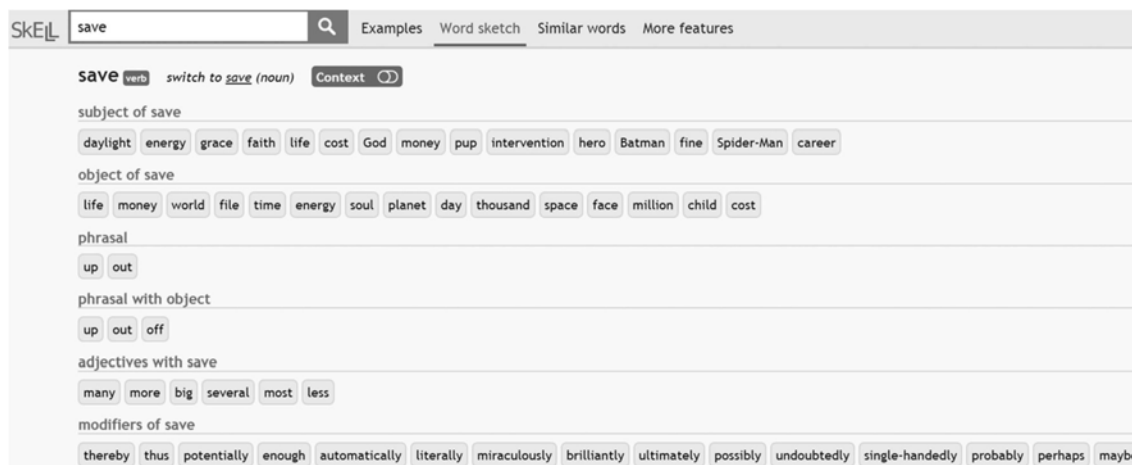


Figure 24. ‘Word sketch’ of the verb *save* (Faass 2017: 133).

Faass (2017: 134) suggests that, in the future, research tools like the one presented above should be integrated and assigned to corpus data, so “they can describe lexical units in a much finer granulated way than grammatical functions”.

Lemmatisation is a task directly related to Lexicography and more concretely with the dictionary making process, as Schierholz (2015) explains. Schierholz gives an overview of the lexicographical methods in historical dictionaries, which include the use of historical corpora, specific procedures of lemma selection, the peculiarities of writing, the special conditions of citation and the characteristics in historical morphology and word formation. Moreover, the methods of investigation of language change should also be considered. Accordingly, Schierholz believes that Lexicography is driven by the action theory and the linguistic theory. Schierholz (2015: 325) explains that dictionaries are created with the purpose of being used, so that the actions of a dictionary user are considered central. On the other hand, linguistic theory plays also a decisive role, since linguistic expressions are described by means of linguistic terms. Schierholz (2015: 328) distinguishes six phases in dictionary-making, including (i) the phase of preparation; (ii) the acquisition of material and data; (iii) the treatment of material and data; (iv) the evaluation of material and data; (v) the preparation of the final product; and (vi) further development. Each of these phases requires different methods and tasks.

In the first phase of practical Lexicography, the dictionary makers prepare and plan the process and the analysis, accounting for the costs, the time period and work flow, as well as the size and the structure of the dictionary. When the dictionary is made by an editorial staff, Schierholz (2015: 329) purposes two ways of distributing and

arranging the lexicographer tasks. Each article can be written by only one person, or a lexicographer will be in charge of an item set or a set of items in every article. According to Schierholz, the former approach has been practised in many dictionary projects in the last centuries and sees as the main drawback that the A list of lemmas is commonly longer and more carefully built than the lemma list under Z. The ideal approach consists of having each lexicographer working on the item types they are experts in, because specific items are addressed by specialists in the field knowledge. The methods adopted for the analysis will depend on the procedures selected for the work organisation and are often based on experience and knowledge. This phase of preparation is also devoted to the development of the dictionary type and the dictionary functions, which will influence the decisions on methods too.

In the second phase, lexicographers determine the sources for data collection in order to build up the dictionary basis. Schierholz (2015: 331) points out that “the collection of these data must be done systematically in order to make the data stock of the dictionary basis reliable”. The methods when compiling a corpus have to be applied in a critical manner, according to Schierholz (2015: 331), and after that, methods of natural language processing will be applied to annotate or tag the corpus.

After designing the dictionary type and gathering the data, the third step focuses on the analysis of the data. In the case of a big corpus, Schierholz (2015: 331) suggests analysing data automatically by random principles, but if the corpus is of a manageable size, he recommends analysing data individually. The process of corpus analysis should be oriented to the extraction of lemmas, word frequencies and collocation candidates. The method of lemma selection is the central part of this phase of dictionary-making. Before starting to write the dictionary articles, Schierholz (2015: 331) recommends to compile a lemma candidate list that should be open and thus, new lemmas can enter the list during the process of dictionary production.

Consequently, the criteria for lemma selection will vary depending on the dictionary type that is being compiled. Schierholz (2015: 332) mentions six different kinds of dictionaries and determines how the lemma selection should be done in each case. To begin with, dictionaries working on general vocabulary should incorporate to the corpora the standard language, including the oral language, but also texts containing specific vocabulary which plays a relevant role in the language community. Learner’s dictionaries have to contain the basic vocabulary that must be checked with frequency investigations of corpora. When compiling a dictionary of neologisms, the

lexicographer has to validate the source in order to differentiate the neologism from the occasionalism. Lemmas in dialect dictionaries should be distinguished from the vocabulary in standard language and the regional language. In a variety dictionary, the selection of lemmas has to be made from enough and reliable material, which is not always for lexicographers when working in this kind of dictionaries. Finally, specialised dictionaries will do the lemma selection from specialised texts and expert knowledge.

The following phase in dictionary production consists on the material evaluation and the formulation of the lexicographical items. In the creation of the dictionary articles, lexicographers apply a philological method, which is usually based on the knowledge that he or she has from experience, but also on the data found out for the lexicographical work (Schierholz 2015: 333). Certain methods are borrowed from linguistics, especially those applied to linguistic items. There are approximately as many different methods as lexicographical units, although some of them may be used repeatedly. Schierholz (2015: 333) remarks that the methods are sometimes not precise and are not described in the metaLexicography. For instance, it may be a method of introspection, a method of copying from other reference works, or a “method of systematic corpus query where variant forms of a lemma are collected in order to decide afterwards depending on the citation situation which item giving the form should be taken into the dictionary” (Schierholz 2015: 334). However, methods have to be discussed among lexicographers in order to select the best one with respect to the functions and users of the dictionary.

The fifth phase has to do with the preparation of the publication, in which the lexicographer proofreads all written articles. Regarding electronic dictionaries, these tasks will aim at verifying that links and multimedia elements have been implemented properly in the electronic system (Schierholz 2015: 334). Although many years ago the printed version was the only significant publication, currently, a dictionary can be published in one or different formats. Thus, the publication methods are more relevant than in the past, because in online Lexicography, it is the lexicographer who does the publication, whereas the printing business are responsible for this task in printed publications. Therefore, Schierholz (2015: 335) explains that the methods for publication will vary depending on the kind of dictionary, for instance, if it is going to be a closed version dictionary, a dynamic one or rather an extension dictionary. Before the publication, a closed version dictionary will need to have all dictionary articles

finished, whereas an extension dictionary can publish first the articles or parts that are written, and the rest can follow later. However, if only parts of dictionary articles are published, the frequent and unproblematic readings of a lemma will be written and published first, and afterwards the lemma is worked out more exhaustively. This method also allows to publish first articles containing automatically produced items, and then the rest would be added by the lexicographer.

The last step in the making of the dictionary concerns the data maintenance and the post-production. Even though maintenance does not play a relevant role in closed version dictionaries, it is important if new editions or upgrades are planned (Schierholz 2015: 335). On the other hand, in online dictionaries, upgrades are relatively simple and should be foreseen, whereas certain aspects regarding the methods have to be considered, such as the update criteria of the dictionary, if the corpus is also being updated, or even if the dictionary users have the chance to give feedback (Schierholz 2015: 335).

As has been described above, the method selection is conditioned by the purposes of each phase of the dictionary production. Nevertheless, “the choice of methods which can be used also depends on the superordinate facts and decisions which have an effect to the work in all phases” (Schierholz 2015: 336), such as the use of the computer, the dictionary type and the dictionary function.

The use of the computer is extended in the lexicographical work, and normally databases are preferred over catalogues in the dictionary planning. However, Schierholz (2015: 336) highlights that even today certain projects chose to work with a handwritten catalogue, which afterwards will be transferred into an electronic database. Among dictionary projects based on computer support, their applied methods usually vary, and the first reason according to Schierholz is the software used. Consequently, the funding of the project as well as the technical knowledge of the lexicographers will determine the kind of software selected for the research.

In dictionary projects with good funding and with an extensive technical know-how of the employees, the software solutions could fit perfectly and could be adapted to project specific needs so that the software can support the methodic procedures very well. In projects with less funding or staff with less training in the technical area one may have to fall back upon simple software products

which can support the lexicographical and methodological work in a limited way (Schierholz 2015: 336).

Similarly, the dictionary type influences the lexicographical procedures and methods throughout the entire process. Lexicographers will determine the structure of the dictionary articles once the analysis, the group of users, and the size of the dictionary have been discussed (Schierholz 2015: 336). The dictionary type will influence the microstructure of the articles, for instance, the number and sequence of items with respect to the elements of the whole system. In this sense, the macrostructure will also be influenced, and the lemma selection as well as the principles of lexicographical orders will be defined according to the dictionary type.

Dictionary function is the third of the superordinate elements described by Schierholz (2015: 337), which plays a role in the selection of methods in all phases. The dictionary functions, such as the support of text production and the text reception, are oriented towards the needs of the user group, and will affect the structure of the dictionary, the lemma selection and the formulation of items.

2.3. Old English lemmatisation and the question of headword spelling

One of the main problems that lexicographers have to face when compiling a dictionary of Old English is headword spelling. Due to the wide range of orthographic variants that the language displays, determining the overall treatment of spelling variation is a decisive task. With less spelling variation in the Old English texts, it would be easier to choose the lemma between two similar spellings. Moreover, lemmatisation could be in a higher degree automatized and would obviously be less necessary.

According to Ellis (1993: 3), the system that lexicographers adopt will not only affect the usefulness of the dictionary but will also influence the basic assumptions about the language. Ellis (1993: 3) points out that Old English Lexicography, for the last hundred years, has been strongly affected by the Early West Saxon model followed by Henry Sweet. This model is characterised by the preference for the spellings found in manuscripts from the reign of King Alfred the Great. As a consequence, dictionaries whose headwords are normalised to the Sweet's model present limitations when trying to find spellings corresponding to the Late West Saxon period. In Ellis' view (1993),

Sweet's model idealises and distances the language of the dictionary from the language of the Old English texts.

As Ellis (1993) stresses, despite the special debt owed to Sweet, Wrenn (1933) had warned of the tendency towards the acceptance of Sweet's Early West Saxon as the Standard Old English. Wrenn was demanding for a critical revision of the model and the recognition of the predominance of Late West Saxon orthography over Early West Saxon spelling. According to Wrenn, the Standard Old English should be based on spellings as they appear in most of the manuscripts.

This is the approach that Joseph Bosworth followed when building his *Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary* in the mid nineteenth century. According to Ellis (1993: 3), although Bosworth respects the author, the texts and the written word, his approach experienced practical limitations. Ellis (1993) remarks that Bosworth did not have the resources to determine which was the most frequent orthography among the various ways a word may be spelled. Moreover, words with variant spellings in Bosworth's dictionary frequently appear as separate headwords and sometimes without the reference to the alternative spelling. In this case, the predominant form has to be deduced by comparing the length of the separate entries or by noting the reference to an alternate form.

Bosworth's method was inherited by T. Northcote Toller, as found in the *Oxford Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*, published at the end of the nineteenth century. Since Bosworth's dictionary, major contributions were made to the Old English philology and many editions from the Old English texts became available that Toller benefited from. Therefore, the Bosworth-Toller dictionary together with Toller's (1921) *Supplement* is the most comprehensible Old English dictionary currently available. However, Bosworth-Toller's dictionary suffers from the inconsistencies in spelling and headword arrangement that the *Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary* had, specially the cross-referencing method. In general, Bosworth-Toller's dictionary aims at giving the headword spelling that most repeatedly appears in the Old English texts.

On the other hand, Sweet compiles his own *Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* with a completely different approach. According to him, the only logical and practical approach to the headword spelling problem is to rely on an idealised standard that is represented by Sweet's own Early West Saxon model (Ellis 1993: 5). According to Ellis (1993: 5), this model of normalisation that Sweet used was in origin "intended as

a pedagogical tool which he believed would make it easier for students to learn Old English”. However, towards the end of the century, the Early West Saxon model had become the norm, even for the standard grammars of Old English, such as Campbell or Sievers, and for other Old English dictionaries like Hall-Meritt (Ellis 1993: 5). Still today, the Early West Saxon model is the norm for most Old English grammars.

According to Ellis (1993), to adopt Sweet’s Early West Saxon as the Standard English is problematic since Early West Saxon is based on spellings used in only three Alfredian manuscripts from the ninth and tenth centuries. Nevertheless, the vast majority of Old English manuscripts date from the late tenth and eleventh centuries, therefore written in Late West Saxon. Sweet argued that Alfredian manuscripts represented the purest language as a result of their lack of dialectal influence. By contrast, Wrenn (1933) criticised the inconsistency of the spellings in those three manuscripts, and moreover, later comparisons showed that the model itself was unsystematic (Ellis 1993: 6). Indeed, Sweet uses a system for headword spelling in his dictionary different from the Early West Saxon spelling that he describes in the introduction to the *Pastoral Care* years before, as displayed in Figure 25.

Introduction to Pastoral Care (1871)	Dictionary (1896)	Late West Saxon
<i>all</i> <i>haldan</i>	<i>eall</i> <i>healdan</i>	<i>eall</i> <i>healdan</i>
<i>bion</i> <i>biorht</i>	<i>beon</i> <i>beorht</i>	<i>beon</i> <i>beorht</i>
<i>monig</i> <i>monn</i>	<i>manig</i> <i>mann</i>	<i>manig</i> <i>mann</i>
<i>biscep</i> <i>hefon</i>	<i>biscep</i> <i>heofon</i>	<i>bisceop</i> <i>heofon</i>
<i>burg</i> <i>sorg</i>	<i>burg</i> <i>sorg</i>	<i>burh</i> <i>sorh</i>
<i>fierd</i> <i>hiene</i>	<i>fierd</i> <i>hiene</i>	<i>fyrð</i> <i>hine</i>

Figure 25. Sweet’s headword spellings in comparison with Late West Saxon (Ellis 1993: 6).

When examining the headwords that Sweet had used in the composition of his dictionary, Ellis discovered that in fact, the Early West Saxon model that he was using was very close to Late West Saxon. Some of the exceptions have to do with orthographic characteristics proper to the Early West Saxon dialect. Ellis (1993: 7) highlights that only the unpalatalized *-g* and the diphthong *-ie-* are the early spellings retained by Old English dictionaries, following the Early West Saxon model. Of these two features, Ellis believes the early *-ie-* (late *-y-* or *-i-*) is the most problematic when looking up words in a dictionary. However, Sweet identified the diphthong *-ie-* as purely West Saxon since it is not found in any of the other dialects, and therefore wanted to maintain it as part of the Early West Saxon model (Ellis 1993: 7). The lack of consistency of the Early West Saxon model contrasts with the originality of the language of King Alfred leading some authors to argue that the preference for this system might be influenced by the popularity of Alfred the Great as a historical figure.

Generally, Sweet's dictionary does not list spelling variants, and only occasionally does it use cross-references, although he usually includes Old English 'cognates' at the end of the entry. As a consequence, some words appear double-listed, such as *deop* 'deep' and *diep* 'deep', as if they were separate words rather than variants of the same Old English word (Ellis 1993: 7). Moreover, Ellis (1993: 7) points out that the preference for *-ie-* spellings leads to the insertion of headwords with unattested spellings. According to him, the idealisation of certain spellings following the Early West Saxon model brings artificiality to the system and disconnects the dictionary from the language it is describing. As a consequence of the lack of evidence of the model, there are inconsistencies among the dictionaries that adopt it as a standard. For instance, Hall-Meritt *Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* follows the Early West Saxon spelling although does not usually include headwords that are unattested or very uncommon (Ellis 1993: 8).

Ellis (1993: 8) suggests that at about 1970 there is a shift in the Anglo-Saxon studies and appears to be consensus in favour of the Late West Saxon norm. In fact, the Toronto *Dictionary of Old English* (DOE) resumes the proposal made by Wrenn and adopts, if attested, the Late West Saxon spellings, in some cases normalising the diverse variants. The digital format of the Old English entire corpus allows the editors to determine the various spellings as well as their distribution and frequency. In this way, the editors could choose the Old English headwords depending on the most

commonly used spelling. Figure 26 shows the comparison among the spellings used by the DOE and the ones used by the previous four dictionaries.

Bosworth-Toller	Sweet	Hall-Meritt	DOE	Meaning
<i>beorhtu</i>	<i>bierhto</i>	<i>bierhtu</i>	<i>beorhtu</i>	‘brightness’
<i>beornan</i>	<i>biernan</i>	<i>beirnan</i>	<i>byrnan</i>	‘to burn’
<i>cyle</i>	<i>ciele</i>	<i>ciele</i>	<i>cyle</i>	‘cold’
<i>cyrran</i>	<i>cierran</i>	<i>cierran</i>	<i>cyrran</i>	‘to turn’
<i>digol</i>	<i>diegle</i>	<i>diegol</i>	<i>digol/digle</i>	‘hidden’
<i>dyrnan</i>	<i>diernan</i>	<i>diernan</i>	<i>dyrnan</i>	‘to conceal’

Figure 26. The diverse headwords used by the dictionaries of Old English (adapted from Ellis 1993: 9).

The comparison of headword spellings displayed in Figure 26 shows that the attempt Bosworth did at the end of the nineteenth century for choosing the most frequent variants was right or very close, if compared to the DOE headwords. The DOE approach to the spelling problem symbolises a break with the previous tradition, which consists of choosing the Late West Saxon spelling for the headword and listing the Early West Saxon spellings together with other relevant variants after the headword. As pointed out by Ellis (1993: 10), still some idealisation is needed in headword spelling, for instance when dealing with verbs whose infinitives are rare or unattested in the Old English texts. However, the DOE provides the number of occurrences of the attested spellings so that the relation between the idealised headword and the original spellings is completely transparent.

Turning to the present work, the headword spellings basically follow the reference list from *Nerthus*, which uses the earlier spellings adopted by Hall-Meritt. However, there are a few exceptions. With respect to preterite-present verbs, these can be addressed by their reconstructed infinitives or by using their first and third person present singular form. Preterite-present verbs will be cited in this work by their first and third person forms, coinciding with Campbell (1987) and Hogg and Fulk (2011), so that the headword spelling will be *mæg* ‘may’ rather than *magan*, or *sceal* ‘should’ rather than *sculan*.

Contracted weak verbs are cited by their uncontracted infinitive forms such as *tȳwan* ‘instruct’ rather than *tȳn* or *fēogan* ‘hate’ rather than *fēon*. By using the uncontracted lemmas, the contracted weak lemmas can be easily differentiated from

the contracted strong verbs, even more when there are two other homonyms in the contracted strong group of verbs. Take as an illustration the contracted verb *tēon*, which has three homonyms in Old English: the contracted weak verb *tēon* (*tēogan*) ‘arrange’; the contracted strong verb *tēon* ‘accuse’ from class I; and the contracted strong verb *tēon* ‘draw’ from class II.

Regarding derived verbs, the spelling of the prefixes will rely on the normalisations presented in Figure 43. Therefore, the inflectional forms attested with the prefixes *ofor-* and *ofyr-* are under the entry *ofer-*, as well as *emb-* forms are found for *ymb-* lemmas. Moreover, the letter *þ* is preferred over *ð* for the headword spelling in this work.

2.4. Lemmatisation methods: Old English verbs

The task of lemmatisation is therefore directly linked to Lexicography, since as explained before, the selection of lemmas is a central duty in dictionary making. Lemmatisation is relevant because a full inventory of inflected forms and lemmas based on a corpus of Old English is not available yet, which makes lemmatisation a pending task of English Historical Linguistics. The *Nerthus* Project is working on the lemmatisation of the Old English verbs by means of the lemmatiser *Norna*. Three different methods have been adopted for different verbal classes. These three methodologies are semi-automatic, which means that firstly, automatic searches are launched on the database, and secondly, the hits from the searches are revised manually and compared with the available lexicographical sources. Depending on the method adopted, the inflectional forms are searched by the inflectional endings, by the main form of verbs, or by the attested basic forms.

The Dictionary of Old English, which provides all the attestations by headword entry, has only published the letters A-H; similar information is not available for the rest of the alphabet (I-Y). Similarly, the dictionaries of Old English, including Bosworth and Toller’s *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, Hall-Meritt’s *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, and Sweet’s *The Student’s Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*, do not give all the attested inflectional forms of verbs, neither do they offer the citations on a systematic basis. This is a direct consequence of their lexicographical practice. Unlike the DOE, they are not based on a corpus, which may be the cause of the shortcomings just mentioned. Moreover, the available corpora of Old English – *The Dictionary of Old English Web Corpus* (DOEC), *The Helsinki Corpus of English Texts*, *The York-*

Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry and *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose* (hereafter YCOE) – are unlemmatised.

Furthermore, no previous work has dealt with the lemmatisation of anomalous, preterite-present, contracted or strong VII verbs of Old English and, especially, with their less frequent forms. This is a pending task in the field that this research aims to cover. This work also raises the issue of the automatisisation of the process of lemmatisation of Old English verbs, on which no previous literature has been found, except Metola Rodríguez (2015, 2017, 2018) and Tío Sáenz (2015, 2018). These two authors apply semiautomatic methods to lemmatise Old English strong and weak verbs and validate their results by comparing them with the available lexicographical sources, a step of the lemmatisation procedure that is also taken in this work. Metola Rodríguez designs a search algorithm that targets the verbal prefix, the stem and the inflectional endings of strong verbs. Tío Sáenz, on the other hand, launches searches on the database based on the inflectional endings of the weak verbs of Old English.

Metola Rodríguez applies a lemmatisation method on the basis of the main forms of verbs, which has been carried out with a specific group of verbs. Particularly, the seven classes of strong verbs of Old English are being lemmatised by means of search strings aiming at the main forms of the verbal paradigm (Metola Rodríguez 2018). First, the inflectional forms in the texts are assigned a lemma on the lemmatiser, and second, the results are compared with the morphological tagging of the *York Corpus of Old English* (YCOE). The comparison with the YCOE allows for the refinement of the search strings, which results in the reduction of the manual revision. When doing the assignment of lemmas to the inflectional forms, Metola Rodríguez (2018) works with a reference list of lemmas for each strong class, which have been retrieved from the lexical database *Nerthus* mainly.

In the first step of Metola Rodríguez's (2018) methodology, the query strings are defined and launched into the database. Once the query strings have been inputted to the lemmatiser, the assignments of lemmas to the attestations are filed and compared with the lexicographical and philological sources. The feedback of this comparison is used to improve subsequent query strings. When creating the search algorithm, Metola Rodríguez (2018) focuses first on the simplex word taking into account the inflections of the basic strong verbs: infinitive, inflected infinitive, present participle and past participle; present indicative singular and plural, present subjunctive singular and plural, preterite indicative singular and plural, preterite subjunctive singular and plural,

imperative singular and plural. The second step in the creation of the algorithm is focused on the complex word, so that elements that may be attached to the simplex strong verbs to form derived or compound verbs are compiled in a list. Therefore, an inventory of preverbal items is gathered, such as *āweg-*, *betwux-*, *forð-*, *fore-*, *fram-*, *geond-*, *in-*, *niðer-* and *oð-*.

Having the roots of the strong verbs of Old English, the set of inflections and the preverbal items, Metola Rodríguez (2018) designs four query strings. The first query string is aimed at the stems and inflections of the seven classes of strong verbs. For instance, the searches aiming at the inflections of *beodan* are of the type *==beodan*, *==bead*, *==budon*, *==beode*, *==bead*, *==biedest*, *==biedst*, etc. Similarly, the second query string concentrates on the inflectional forms of strong verbs, but this time the target are the forms with the prefix *ge-*, such as *==gecimb*, *==gecimbaþ*, *==gecimbað*, *==gecimbanne*, *==gecimbenne*, *==gecimbende*, etc. To continue, the third search string is designed to account for the lemmatisation of complex strong verbs formed from preverbal affixes other than *ge-*. Search strings of this kind (*==*beodan*,³ *==*bead*, *==*budon*, *==*beode*) aim at base verb inflections presenting any preverbal item attached to them. Finally, the last query string targets the stems of the strong verbs of Old English that are attested in the corpus with any preverbal element and/or any inflectional ending attached to them, thus *==*beod**, *==*bead**, *==*bud**, etc.

However, due to the wide scope of the research (Metola Rodríguez 2018), the application of the query strings into the database turns out a remarkable high number of results. Therefore, the last step in the creation of the algorithm involves the creation of filters in order to discard the undesired results, especially when launching the last query string, which is the least specific of the four. Metola Rodríguez (2018) creates four filters with various purposes. The first one is intended to isolate verbal forms and cuts down the hits to the inflectional forms with verbal endings such as *-odon*, *-est*, *-iaþ*, etc. Similarly, the second filter applied in this methodology deletes the non-verbal forms as well as the weak verbal forms by targeting forms ending in *-us*, *-nes*, *-ur*, *-ing*, etc.

³ As remarked in note 2, Proto Indo-European and Germanic letters and forms are marked with an asterisk indicating their reconstructed nature in Chapter 1. The asterisk in Chapter 2 represents one of the search operators available on the lemmatiser. In Chapters 3 to 6 the use of the asterisk indicates that the unit was initially considered a potential lemma, which has not been found attested in the corpus.

After the automatic assignment of lemmas on the lemmatiser *Norna*, the results of the research are compared with lexicographical and textual sources. First, the lemmas and inflectional forms are checked against the DOE, and then a comparison with the YCOE and the lemmatiser *Norna* is carried out. The results of these comparisons suggest that there are some adjustments to be done to the search algorithm in order to attain exhaustivity and reduce manual revision (Metola Rodríguez 2018). However, the lemmatisation procedure applied to the strong verbs of Old English by Metola Rodríguez (2018) has an accuracy of 80% before manual revision.

A slightly different lemmatisation procedure is applied to the weak verbs of Old English (Tío Sáenz 2018). In contradistinction to strong verbs, the inflection of weak verbs does not cause changes in the stem, so that the lemmatisation methodology is designed on the basis of the inflectional endings that they take. Thus, the automatic searches are designed according to the endings of finite forms (indicative, subjunctive and imperative) and non-finite forms (infinitive, inflected infinitive, present participle, past participle and past participle forms inflected as the adjective).

By comparing the Old English verbal paradigms of the three subclasses of weak verbs in the Old English grammars, Tío Sáenz (2018) comes up with an inventory of the canonical verbal endings arranged by class. As an illustration, the inflectional endings corresponding to the class 1 weak verbs are given in Figure 27. However, Old English weak verbs can also appear with adjectival endings functioning as verbal forms. Therefore, to the list of canonical verbal endings mentioned before, this method also includes the inflections usually taken by the participles, such as *-eda*, *-edan*, *-ede*, *-edena*, *odne*, *-odra*, *-odre*, *-odum*, etc.

Indicative Present: *-að*, *-aþ*, *-e*, *-est*, *-eð*, *-eþ*, *-ie*
 Indicative Past: *-de*, *-dest*, *-don*, *-ede*, *-edest*, *-edon*
 Subjunctive Present: *-e*, *-en*
 Subjunctive Past: *-de*, *-dest*, *-den*, *-ede*, *-eden*, *-edest*
 Imperative: *-að*, *-aþ*, *-e*
 Infinitive: *-an*, *-ian*
 Inflected Infinitive: *-enne*, *-ienne*
 Present Participle: *-ende*, *-iende*
 Past Participle: *-ed*

Figure 27. Canonical endings of class 1 weak verbs in Old English (Tío Sáenz 2018).

Once the list with the canonical endings is retrieved, the lemmatisation procedure turns to the assignment of lemma. This is done by means of the lemmatiser *Norna*, which allows successive searches that refine the results. The query strings, of the type *==*ianne*, aim at any word in the corpus with this particular ending. The hits from the searches are assigned a weak class verb lemma, and such a reference list is retrieved from *Nerthus*. In order to be as accurate as possible, Tío Sáenz (2018) gives a lemma only to transparent cases, that is, inflectional forms formed by the root of a weak verb (from the reference list) and a canonical ending listed by the Old English grammars. As an illustration, given the inflectional form *lufianne*, it is assigned the lemma *lufian* ‘to love’ since it is formed by the ending *-ianne* and the stem *luf-*. The complete list of the forms assigned to *lufian* ‘to love’ by means of the lemmatiser *Norna* are presented in Figure 28. Tío Sáenz (2018) lemmatises more than 10,000 weak inflectional forms through this process.

Finite forms: *lufað, lufiað, lufode, lufige, lufast, lufie, lufaþ, lufodon, lufodest, lufiað, lufien, lufigen, gelufiað, gelufode, gelufie.*

Non-Finite forms: *lufian, gelufod, lufianne, lufiende, lufienne, lufodes, lufiendum, lufodan, gelufoda, lufod, gelufian, gelufodes, gelufodne, lufoden.*

Figure 28. Inventory of forms assigned to the lemma *lufian* ‘to love’ (Tío Sáenz 2018).

After the automatic searches, Tío Sáenz (2018) validates the lemmatisation of the Old English weak verbs with the help of the online *Dictionary of Old English*. This process is carried out for the A-H lemmas, which are the letters available from the dictionary. The comparison turns out many extra attested spellings that were not found by means of the automatic lemmatisation. Most of the extra forms display spelling variations in their preverbal elements, roots or ending inflections. Take the case of *bædan(ge)* ‘to force’, to which the automatic searches attribute the inflectional forms *bædað, baedde, bædde, bæddon, bæde, bædeð* and *bæden*. However, the DOE attributes eight more attested forms including *bæddan, baedendrae, baedendre, bædendre, bædendum, bædt, beadætþ* and *bedændræ*.

Tío Sáenz (2018) suggests that from the examination of the extra forms retrieved from the DOE, the research will come up with a list of normalisation patterns of weak verbs to be applied to the I-Y group in order to identify, predict and automatise the lemmatisation of these lemmas. For instance, by observing *aflemede (āflyman (1))* ‘to

put to fly'), the normalisation $\langle e \rangle \approx \langle y \rangle$ will be taken into consideration when lemmatising the I-Y forms. Similarly, the preverbal alternation $\langle gi \rangle \approx \langle ge \rangle$ is inferred from *gifered* (*ferian(ge)* 'to carry'). By including these and other normalisation with respect to stems, preverbal elements and inflectional endings, the lemmatisation of the I-Y weak verbs will be much more accurate.

Although it is proved to be an effective procedure, Tío Sáenz (2018) points out at some of its limitations. Above all, the limits of the automatic lemmatisation have to do with the unexpected spellings as well as the unpredictable abbreviations. Another phenomenon to deal with is the overlapping of a given inflectional form with different lemmas or even different categories, since the ending of verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs sometimes coincide in Old English. Tío Sáenz (2018) remarks that even though searches can be refined with the feedback of the research, certain attestations will remain unpredictable, such as for instance *auandod* (*āfandian* 'to test').

After Metola Rodríguez's (2015, 2017, 2018) works on the lemmatisation of strong verbs of Old English and Tío Sáenz's (2015, 2018) analysis on weak verbs, the remaining verbal classes are covered by this research to complete then the lemmatisation of the verbal lexicon of Old English carried out by the *Nerthus* Project. Unlike irregular verbs, strong verbs have relatively predictable *ablaut* patterns that allow for a degree of automatisisation that is not available for other verbal classes. Therefore, anomalous, preterite-present and contracted verbs call for a specific lemmatisation procedure. The methodology applied in this research to these three verbal classes targets the derived verbs and takes as a starting point the attested forms of the basic verbs. This is feasible because this group of verbs are short in number compared to strong or weak classes. The class VII of strong verbs does not follow the same procedure as the other three classes. The results from the automatic lemmatisation of the strong VII verbs are taken from Metola Rodríguez (2015), so that the search algorithm that this author develops is applied to his study. Once adopted to this research, the results are revised according to the same process applied to the rest of verbal classes. As a result, the list of lemmas of the class VII of strong verb will include the basic verbs, whereas the other classes of this research exclusively concentrate on derivatives.

2.5. The textual and lexicographical sources of lemmatisation

This research shares with the two other lemmatisation methods a number of sources that will be described in the following pages. This kind of analysis requires two different types of sources, textual and lexicographical. The corpus of texts selected for this research is the 2004 version of the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus* (DOEC). The data have been analysed with the tools provided by the latest version of the lexical database of Old English *The Grid*, presented by Martín Arista (2013b) in a lecture delivered at the University of Sheffield, as said before. *The Grid* is the *Nerthus* Project relational database containing approximately three million files. This database comprises five blocks of related information including and index and concordances to the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus*, a lemmatiser (*Norna*), a database of morphology (*Nerthus*) and a database of indexation of secondary sources (*Freya*).

The lemmatiser *Norna* has been implemented on Filemaker database software (version 14) and is based on a concordance and an index to the DOEC. *Norna* is intended to search, store and refine data. As shown in Figure 29, the lemmatiser displays, in the leftmost column, the inflectional forms and to the right, the column ‘Headword’ provides the lemma that has been assigned to each inflectional form. The remaining three columns on the right yield the pre-field and the post-field of the concordated term.

InflectionalForm	Headword	Contr_Strong_Verb	DOEC_Conc_by_Word::Prefield	::Conc Term	DOEC_Conc_by_Word::PostField
forslagen	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	num lichaman, and his swura was gehalod þe ar wæs	forslagen	, and wæs swylce an scolen þrad embe his swuran r
forslagene	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	ran, and mid þes apostoles Petres reþnyssc wurdon	forslagene	, forþam þe hy ascyrið hy sylfe fram mynsterlicum
forslea	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	, gif se mon cwic sie. Gif mon oðrum ða hond utan	forslea	, geselle him XX scillinga to bote, gif hine mon g
forslean	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	ða ricu þe him under bioð oððe awer on neaweste,	forslean	& forhergian, swz swa fyres leg deð drigne hæðfe
forslog	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	& þa nihtes on ungearwe hi on bestel, & hic swiþe	forslog	& fordyde; & hwæðere ne mehte hic þæs londes benæ
forslaegen	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	arpe. gefeged. ðære gifran. to upwarum. nehgebur.	forslaegen	. hearpen. festennes. from hylderum. upp arehte. g
forslaegen	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	arpe. gefeged. ðære gifran. to upwarum. nehgebur.	forslaegen	. hearpen. festennes. from hylderum. upp arehte. g
færslæginiun	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	dorhgifcilaæ. hecæli. hrad. dorh ludgaet. tylg.	færslæginiun	. caebis. leccas. stægilaæ. ferth. treodun. gimæng
forslaegen	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	sor. fina higrae. styria. for. fierh. luss. floe.	forslaegen	. spoed. ridusendi. buturfligo. sadulfelgaæ. sinf
forslagan	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	þæt he hæfde ænne wingearð. & se þa sume dæge wæs	forslagan	& forhergod mid onhreoendum hægle, swa þæt on þa
forslegen	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	an. Se þæt orlegweorc þam Ebriscan eorle gecyðde,	forslegen	swiþe Sodoma folc, leoda duguþe and Lothes sið. þ
forslegene	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	sigð. Ða hehstan duna gelocium ligeræscum beoð	forslegene	. On ricne man hræðlice fealþ anda. Se wulderfulla
forsloh	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	swurd and sloh to his hneccan and mid twam slegum	forsloh	him þone swuran and bewand þæt bodig mid ðam bedd
forslaegenun	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	stadaelas. gidde. eastfoicum. on galgan geworhte.	forslaegenun	. wæs fystslegenu. up on þæm rodore þara steorscea
forsleginiun	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	ect. ferred. haecilaæ. þorh ludgaet. hraed. tylg.	forsleginiun	. cebis. leccas. stægilaæ. ferth. treodun. gim
forslæhð	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	if ðirel weorþ, VI scillinga gebete. Se þe cinban	forslæhð	, mid XX scillingum forgelde. .Et þam fceower toþum
forslihð	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	tux bið XV scillinga weorð. Gif monnes ceacan mon	forslihð	, þæt he beoð forode, gebete mid XV scillingum. M
forlegenum	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	acnum wife ofslegenum. Be twelfhyndes monnes wife	forlegenum	. Be cirlicre fimnan onfenge. Be wudubernette. Be
forslagene	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	him betweonum winnende wæron; & hic to ðon swiðe	forslagene	wurdon on æghere hand, þæt hiera feawa to lafe wu
forslegene	forslēan (contr. VI)	forslēan (contr. VI)	gehrew. gorstas. þornas. bion gesægde. hwæthwugu.	forslegene	. æder. þurhwunian. .æfisthafullnesse-. twion. gemef

Figure 29. The lemmatiser *Norna*.

The *Dictionary of Old English Corpus* (DOEC) has been implemented in a Filemaker software (version 14) and has been concorded by word and by fragment. The concordance by word consists of three million entries, which correspond to each of the words in the corpus. The concordance by word, displayed in Figure 30, contains more than three million words, one per word in the corpus.

Prefield	Conc Term	PostField
his þegnum, þæt he gesawe on þam ofne godes sunu	gangan	mid þam þrym cnihtum. Nu is heora witegung and he
æs faruðe, priste on geþance, ond his þegnas mid,	gangan	on greote. Garsecg hlyneðe, beoton brimstreamas.
ngen. Gewat him þa Andreas inn on ceastre glædmod	gangan	, to þæs ðe he gramra gemot, fara folcmægen, gefræ
s woman, weald, hu ðe sæle æt þam gegnslege. Utan	gangan	eft, þæt we bysyrigen bendum fæstne, oðwitan him
a weahte heo ealle þa sweostor, & heht to cirican	gangan	; & in gebedum & on sealmsonge for heora modor saw
s beon, þonne ymbe lytel þæs þe æfen gesungen sy,	gangan	hy eft and gehyran þa bufan cwedenan rædinge. Sam
digra torht getæhte, þæt hie him to mihton gegnum	gangan	; guðbeorna sum wicg gewende, word æfter cwæð: Mæl
arwum, þa hie to sele furðum in hyra gryregeatwum	gangan	cwomon. Setton sæmeþe side scyldas, rondas regne
æwylmas heardhiggende hider wilcuman. Nu ge moton	gangan	in eowrum guðgeatawum under heregriman Hroðgar ge
scurheard scēþðan, þonne scyldfreca ongean gramum	gangan	scolde. Heht ða eorla hleo eahta mearas fætedhleo
s on þæt Gerard þæt syo hid & oðer hid æt Dregtune	gangan	into ðam mynistre swa gewered swa hy beon ofer hy
e & is wif cwædan on heora gewitnesse þæt is æhta	gangan	on his freonda hand ofer his deg se ðel þe he cwe
onða tidum ne gange heo on cyrcēan ne to husle ne	gangan	naðer ne nunnon ne leawede, gif hig þonne geþryst
drihtne gecoren, snotor and soðfæst, in þæt seld	gangan	. Se <wæs> ordfurma earmre lafe þære þe þam hæðena
g þonne þu þurfe. Het þa se cyning to him cnihtas	gangan	. Hyssas hearde hyrdon lare, cyrdon cynegode swa h
drihtne gecoren, snotor and soðfæst, in þæt seld	gangan	. Ðam wæs on gaste godes cræft micel, to þam ic ge
g ða duru heoldon. Ðam gewat him wund hæleð on wæg	gangan	, sæde þæt his byrne abrocen wære, heresceorpum hr
feoh on þam mynstre hæfde. þa ongunnon þa Francan	gangan	in to cyrican, & reðgiende hi Libertinum sohton,
acsode se abbud hine þus cweþende: hwider wilt þu	gangan	? Him þa Libertinus andswarode: min fæder, ic hæfd
e dorste nan þæra munuca on hyra ealdres framsipe	gangan	inn to þæra fæmnena gesomnunge, & micela læs se þ
rofre ne undernam, þa bæd he hig, þæt heo sceolde	gangan	ut of þam berne, on þam wæs funden hwæthwega lytt
de, þæt þu ne gesawe þæs sweltendan broðres sawle	gangan	of þam lichaman. Ac þæt ilce wæs eallinga sumre s
orworhte <þam> he ær wille sealde. Gewitan him þa	gangan	geomermode under beamsceade biæde bereafod, hyddo
gesceafta, het him recene to rice þeoden his sunu	gangan	. Him þa sylfa oncwæð, hean hleoðrade hrægles þear
rum ryman wille. Gewit þu nu mid hiwum on þæt hof	gangan	, gasta werode. Ic þe godne wat, fæsthydgigne; þu e
de, lagosiða rest fæger on foldan. Gewit on freoð	gangan	ut of earce, and on eorðan bearm of þam hean hofe
æd mid bearnum, oðþæt breosta hord, gast ellorfus	gangan	sceolde to godes dome. Geomor siððan fæder flettg
geworhte wuldres aldor. Him þa Abraham gewat ana	gangan	mid ærdæge þæt he <eft> gestod þær wordum ær wið
stenne leng eardigean, ac him Loth gewat of byrig	gangan	and his bearn somed wælstowe fyrr wlc sceawlan, o
þan halgestan and to þan hehstan <tidum> to husle	gangan	, and ealle we sceolon anum gode þeowian þam þe on
m fyrmest gehagle. And þonne mid miclum godes ege	gangan	to heora mete and þær don, swa se hælend on þam g

Figure 30. Concordance by word to the DOEC.

The concordance by fragment contains around two hundred thousand fragments of texts identified with the short title with which they appear in the DOEC, as in *Ne meahthe þa seo mænigeo on þam meðelstede þurh witigdom wihte apencean ne ahicgan, þa hit forhæfed gewearð þætte hie sædon swefn cyninge, wyrda gerynu, oðþæt witga cwom, Daniel to dome, se wæs drihtne gecoren, snotor and soðfæst, in þæt seld gangan* [Dan 004100 (145)]. The concordance by fragment in *The Grid* is presented in Figure 31.

Fragment	Title_and_number
Gewat him þa on uhtan mid ærdæge ofer sandhleouu to sæs faruðe, briste on geþance, ond his þegnas mid, gangan on greote.	[And 007100 (235)]
Gewat him þa Andreas inn on ceastre glædmōd gangan, to þæs ðe he gramra gemot, fara folcmægen, gefrægen hæfde, oððæt he gemette be mearcpæde	[And 032900 (1058)]
Utan gangan eft, þæt we bysmrigen bendum fæstne, oðwitan him his wræcsið.	[And 044200 (1356)]
On Calphas witegung we synd gemynegode, þæt purh yfele men eac swilce was hwilon seo witegung gefremmed, swa swa was purh hyne and purh þone	[Æ HomM 4 (Ass 5) 003600 (127)]
Da heo þa þæt <gehyrde>, þa weahte heo ealle þa sweostor, & heht to cirican gangan; & in gebedum & on sealmsonge for heora modor sawle georne þingodon.	[Bede 4 054200 (24.340.22)]
Ræde hy mon þeah oprum tidum on cirican, þonne hit togebyrige; gif hit þonne fæstendagas beon, þonne ymbe lytel þæs þe æfen gesungen sy, gangan hy eft	[BenR 046500 (42.67.1)]
Him þa hildeðeor <ho> modlgra toht getahte, þæt hie him to milton gegnum gangan; guðbeorna sum wicg gewende, word æfter cwæð: Mæl is me to feran;	[Beo 008100 (312)]
Guðbyrne scan heard hroddocn, hringiren scir song in searwum, þa hie to sele furðum in hyra gryregeatwum gangan cwomon.	[Beo 008400 (321)]
Nu ge moton gangan in eowrum guðgeatwum under heregriman Hroðgar geseon; lætað hildebord her onbidan, wudu, walsceaftas, worda geþinges.	[Beo 010600 (395)]
Ymb þæs helmes hrof heafodberge wirum bewunden <w> utan heold, þæt him fela laf frene ne meahon scurheard sceþðan, þonne scyldfrea ongean	[Beo 028600 (1030)]
Her swytelað on þisum gewryte hu Ælfsige abbod & se hired on niwan mynstre alendan Wifmære an hide landes æt Bertune his dag & his wifes on þæt gerad	[Ch 1420 (Rob 70) 000200 (1)]
þis is seo gewitnes ðe Ordnoð, wile habban Godæs & his hiredes on ealdan mynstre, þæt is þæt he & is wif cwædan on heora gewitnesse þæt is æhta gangan	[Ch 1524 (Whitelock 5) 000400 (11)]
Wif on gebyrdum monða tidum ne gange heo on cyrcan ne to husle ne gangan naðer ne nunnon ne leawede, gif hig þonne geþryst læcan, III wucan fæste,	[Conf 5 (Mone) 011500 (194)]
Ne meahte þa seo manigeo on þam meolstede purh witigdom wihte apencean ne ahigan, þa hit forhæfed gewearð þætte hie sædon swefn cyninge, wyrda	[Dan 004100 (145)]
Het þa se cyning to him cnihhtas gangan.	[Dan 012900 (430)]
Ne milton arædan runcræftige men engles ærendbec, æðelings cyn, oððæt Daniel com, drihtne gecoren, snotor and soðfæst, in þæt seid gangan.	[Dan 021400 (733)]
Da gewat him wund hæleð on wæg gangan, sæde þæt his byrne abrocen wære, hereseorþum hror, and eac was his helm <ðyre>.	[Finn 001700 (43)]
þa ongunnon þa Francan gangan in to cyrican, & reoglene hi Libertinum sohton, & hi cleopodon & acsodon, hwær he wære.	[GD 1 (C) 005200 (2.16.14)]
þa acsode se abbud hine þus cwepende: hwider wilt þu gangan?	[GD 1 (C) 008800 (2.21.14)]
þa ne dorste nan þæra munuca on hyra ealdres framsipe gangan inn to þæra fæmnena gesomnunge, & micela læs se þe þa niwan com, & was his lif þa gyt	[GD 1 (H) 011500 (4.28.33)]
Ac þa þa heo naht þære frofe ne undernam, þa bæd he hig, þæt heo sceolde gangan ut of þam berne, on þam was funden hwæthwega lyttles læfed of eallum	[GD 1 (H) 036700 (9.69.2)]
Gregorius him andswarode þa gyt: her hwen wifufan þu wære seofende, þæt þu ne gesawe þæs sweletendan broðres sawle gangan of þam lichaman.	[GDPref and 4 (C) 010800 (7.271.23)]
Gewitan him þa gangan geomerode under beamsceade blaede bereafod, hyddon hie on heolstre, þa hie halig word drihtnes gehyrdon, and ondredon him.	[GenA_B 029300 (858)]
þa sona ongan swegles aldor ward ahlsan woruldgesceafta, het him recene to rice þeoden his sunu gangan.	[GenA_B 029400 (862)]
Gewit þu nu mid hlwum on þæt hof gangan, gasta werode.	[GenA_B 043600 (1345)]
Gewit on freðo gangan ut of earce, and on eorðan bearm of þam hean hofe hiwan læd þu and ealle þa wocre þe ic wægbrea on <liðe> nerede þenden lago hæfde	[GenA_B 047800 (1487)]
He was selfa til, heold a rice, eðeldreamas, blaed mid bearnum, oððæt breosta hord, gast ellorfus gangan sceolde to godes dome.	[GenA_B 050800 (1606)]
Him þa Abraham gewat ana gangan mid ærdæge þæt he <eft> gestod þær wordum ar wif his walend sprac frod frumgara.	[GenA_B 080100 (2576)]
Ne dorste þa dædrof hæle for frean egean on þam fæstenne leng eardigean, ac him Loth gewat of byrig gangan and his bearn somed wælstowe fyrr wic	[GenA_B 080700 (2591)]
And gif hie mid rihte gestrenede beoð, hu mæg se cristena man beon soþfæst and clæne and gode gecoren gif he nyle godes cyrcian secean halchum dagum	[HomM 5 (Willard) 000500 (24)]
And þonne mid miclum godes ege gangan to heora mete and þær don, swa se hælend on þam godspelle beot and þus cwæð: ðæt is on Englisc: Warniað, þæt	[HomS 13 (Ass 11) 003000 (75)]

Figure 31. Concordance by fragment to the DOEC.

To finish with the layouts of the lexical database *The Grid*, the remaining two are *Nerthus* and *Freya*. *Nerthus* is an online database which consists on morphological and lexical analysis of the Old English lexicon. It contains more than 30,000 entries for which the citation form, alternative spellings, category, translation, inflectional morphology and inflectional forms are provided, as can be seen in Figure 32.



NerthusV3. Online Lexical Database of Old English.
Nerthus Project.
www.nerthusproject.com

predicate	gangan
alternative_spellings	gongan, gancgan, geongan
category	verb
translation	to go; to go on foot, walk; to turn out;
inflectional_morphology	strong VII (d)
inflectional_forms	gang, gēong, glong, gieng, gēng, gungon, gēongon, glongon, giengon, gēngon, gangen, gongen

Figure 32. *Nerthus* online lexical database of Old English.

The *Nerthus* database primarily draws on Hall-Meritt's *A Concise Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* (including *Supplement*) and, secondarily, on Bosworth-Toller's *An*

Anglo-Saxon Dictionary (including the *Supplement* by Toller and the *Addenda* by Campbell), Sweet's *The Student Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* and *The Dictionary of Old English*. The default spelling of citation forms and alternative spellings corresponds to Hall-Meritt's *A Concise Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*. Otherwise, the source is acknowledged, as in *ābernan*, *ābyrnan* (DOE), *ādrīgan*, *ādrygan* (BT), *antecrīst* (Sweet), etc. Some translations follow *The Dictionary of Old English* (A-H) as in *forðhebban* 'to further; to advance, carry something forwards (DOE)'.

The information displayed in the translation field synthesises the definitions available from Bosworth-Toller's *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* and Hall-Meritt's *A Concise Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* unifying them according to the principles of polysemy and increasing specificity. When defining the meaning, distinct senses are distinguished by means of the use of semicolons, as seen in Figure 32 *gangan* 'to go; to go on foot, walk; to turn out'.

The database *Freya*, on the other hand, is not available online yet. *Freya* is a database created to compile and systematise lexical information from the indexing of secondary sources of Old English. The vast majority of the secondary sources correspond to glossaries to the Old English texts, although grammars, manuals and journal articles on specific aspects of the Old English lexicon have also been indexed. *Freya* is an organised tool where all the information and contexts with respect to a single word in Old English can be found. In fact, the database displays a reference section where the reader finds the list of sources from where the information to compile the entry has been retrieved. Figure 33 presents the entry in *Freya* for the Old English verb *gangan* 'go'.

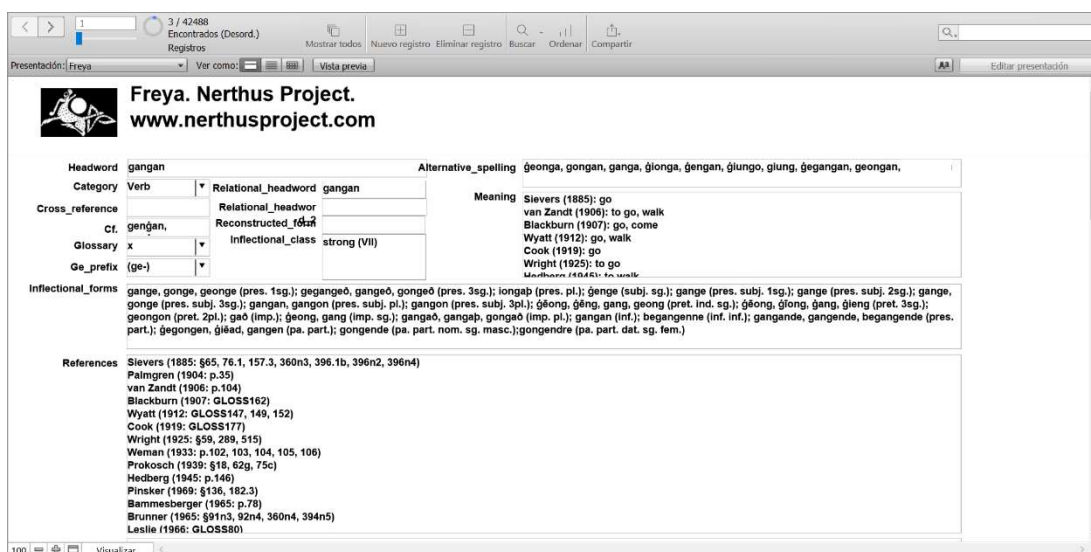


Figure 33. Entry for *gangan* in *Freya* database.

As appreciated from Figure 33, the database *Freya* offers as much information as possible on a given headword in Old English. The information is organised into various fields designed for several purposes. First of all, the alternative spellings with which the headword appears in the secondary sources are all gathered. The field ‘Meaning’ collects the various meanings and translations that the authors of the sources have given to them, as in *gangan* ‘to go’ or ‘go, come’. All the inflectional forms attributed to a lemma appear in the ‘Inflectional Forms’ field and are displayed in a logical order according to tense, person, number and mood. The morphological analysis that the secondary sources provide for a specific inflectional form is arranged between brackets immediately after the word. Forms sharing identical morphological analysis are separated by commas preceding the brackets.

The remaining fields give information on the headword’s category and the inflectional class, among others. The reference section in *Freya* gathers, in chronological order, the secondary sources that contributed to the creation of the entry, specifying the section number or page where the exact headword information is found. To indicate that a source is a glossary, it is used GLOSS in the reference.

A second corpus is used when revising the results from the automatic searches. This is the *York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus or York Corpus of Old English* (YCOE) which is subdivided into 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 part of the English parsed corpora series and follows the same kind of annotation scheme as the other corpora in the series, such as *The Penn-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Early Modern English* and *The York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry*. The YCOE is a 1.5-million-word corpus which has been syntactically-annotated. The annotation system represents syntactic trees by means of labelled bracketing, as illustrated in Figure 34.

```
( (IP-MAT-SPE (NP-NOM (PRO^N he)
                    (ADJP-NOM (ADJ^N sylf)))
  (VBPI forgif+d)
  (NP (N mihte) (CONJ and) (N streng+de))
  (NP-DAT (PRO$ his) (N^D folce))
  (. ;)) (ID copreflives,+ALS_[Pref]:19.11))
```

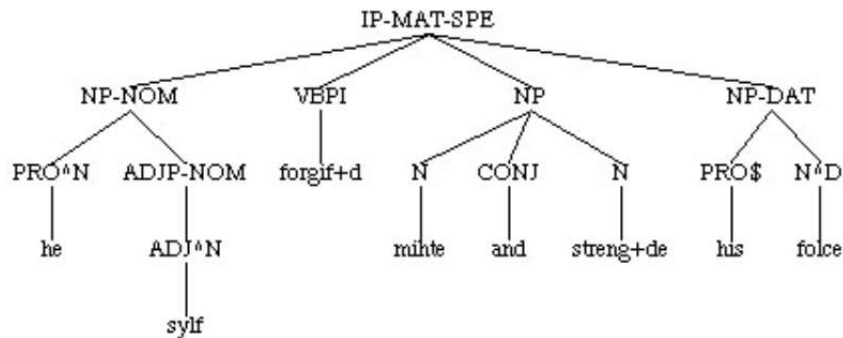


Figure 34. YCOE: a parsed example translated into a syntactic tree.

The York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry is a selection of poetic texts from the *Old English Section of the Helsinki Corpus of English Texts*. The *York Poetry Corpus* contains more than 71,000 words of Old English, and the samples from the longer texts are 4,000 to 17,000 words in length. The texts included in the corpus represent a range of dates of composition and authors. The texts are syntactically and morphologically annotated.

The Old English lexical items from the YCOE tagged as verbal elements have been incorporated in the *Nerthus* database, so that searches can be carried out more easily. Diverse layouts have been created to show the prose and poetry verbal forms separately either by type or by token. Figure 35 shows some of the verbal forms tagged as auxiliaries.

YCOE_verb_form	YCOE_tag
faran	AX
gan	AX
onginnan	AX
eode	AXD
eode	AXD
eode	AXD
eode	AXD
eode	AXD
eode	AXD
eode	AXD
eode	AXD
eode	AXD
eode	AXD
eowde	AXD
ferde	AXD
ferde	AXD
ferde	AXD
ongunne	AXD
willnade	AXD
agan	AXDI
agan	AXDI
agan	AXDI
agan	AXDI
agann	AXDI
agann	AXDI
agunnan	AXDI
agunnan	AXDI
agunnan	AXDI
agunnon	AXDI
agunnon	AXDI
agunnon	AXDI

Figure 35. YCOE prose-by-token layout in *The Grid*.

The Grid combines the prose and poetry verbal forms tagged by the YCOE in a new layout, which turns out more than 39,000 types. In this case, a new column has been added to the ‘YCOE verb forms’ and the ‘YCOE tag’ columns from the previous layout. The new field displays the headword that the lemmatiser *Norna* has attributed to the verbal form in question, as appreciated in Figure 36. The field ‘Norna Headword’ is left empty if no lemma has been attributed to it yet.

YCOE_tag	YCOE_verbal_form	NORNA_headword
VB	oðmrgan	
VB	oðfæstan	
VB	oðfeallan	oðfeallan (VIIc)
VB	oðfeon	oðflēon (contr. II)
VB	oðflitan	oðflitan (I)
VB	oðgripan	oðgrīpan (I)
VB	oðhrinan	oðhrīnan (I)
VB	oðhydan	
VB	oðsacan	
VB	oðswerian	oðswerian (VI; st. with wk. pres.)
VB	oðswymman	
VB	oðwitan	oðwītan (pret. pres. I)
VB	ofacsian	ofācsian (2)
VB	ofaōwean	
VB	ofahsian	
VB	ofaslean	ofāslēan (contr. VI)
VB	ofaxian	ofācsian 2
VB	ofbeatan	ofbēatan (VIIb; st. with wk. pret./p.p.)
VB	ofcuman	ofcuman (IV)

Figure 36. Some of the YCOE prose and poetry types in *The Grid*.

Apart from the textual sources described above, this research requires lexicographical sources that enable the validation of the results from the automatic searches as well as the gathering of data. These are the standard dictionaries of Old English including Bosworth and Toller's *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, Hall-Meritt's *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, and Sweet's *The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*. Similarly, the Old English grammars by Brunner (1965), Campbell (1987), Hogg and Fulck (2011), Sievers and Cook (1903) and Wright and Mary Wright (1925) have been used to gather the anomalous, preterite-present, contracted and strong VII basic verbs and their attested inflectional forms.

The most important of the lexicographical sources consulted in this research is *The Dictionary of Old English* (DOE), which is an online dictionary that defines the vocabulary of the first six centuries of the history of the English language (600-1150). The dictionary displays letters A to H and more than 15,000 entries. While the standard dictionaries of Old English tend to rely on what has been published by their predecessors, the DOE is based on a corpus of texts which determines the headwords, the definitions and the quotations. The dictionary provides lists with every spelling

attested for a word in the corpus, the frequency for each word and the citations for all words of twelve or fewer occurrences. A sample entry can be seen in Figure 37.

geond-blāwan

Vb., st. 7

Att. sp.: geondblawað || gindbleaw || geondblawen; gendblawen || geondblawenum (dat.sg.) || geondblawene

7 occ. (in glosses and medical texts)

1. medical, of flatus: to inflate, bloat (someone, his gut, etc.)

Lch II (2) 28.1.1: wiþ þon þe mannes þæt uferre hrif sie gefylled mid yfelre wætan horhehtre, þæt þam mannum gelimpð þe on miclum gedrince wel fedende mettas þicgeað, ... beoð **geondblawene** & bið sio wamb aþened & hræctað gelome.

Lch II (2) 39.1.1: wiþ windigre aþundenesse þæs miltes for æppla & hnuta & pysena æte, rop & smælþearme, wambe & inneforan & magan þa **geondblawað** (Lch II [2 Head] 39 þone rop ... þa geondblawað).

2. glossing *afflare* in sense ‘to inspire’

2.a. literal: to breathe upon / into

AldV 1 147: *afflatus gendblawen* (AldV 13.1 49 *geondblawen*; from **ALDH. Pros.virg.** 3, 231.3 *ita interioris [hominis] qualitatem, qui caelesti afflatus spiraculo ... creditur, a vestra prudentia ... investigatam reor*).

Figure 37. DOE sample entry.

As a general rule, headwords display the late West-Saxon spelling if they are attested in this dialect. Moreover, certain headword spellings have been normalised if there are many realisations of the same attested in the language. For instance, the spellings *hefon-*, *heofon-*, *hiofon-*, *hyofon-*, etc. have been normalised to *heofon-*. Entries are defined by means of their etymology and semantic field. For this reason and due to their unshared etymology, *hæf* ‘leaven’ and *hæf* ‘sea’ are two different entries. In the same way, words belonging to distinct grammatical categories are separated, such as the adjective *hrēow* ‘sorrowful, mournful’ from the noun *hrēow* ‘sorrow, grief’.

Below the headword, the dictionary displays the grammatical information with respect to it. This section includes part of speech, gender and grammatical class. In

certain occasions, etymological information is added if considered helpful. Immediately after that, the dictionary shows the list with the attested spellings for a word in Old English. Additionally, the DOE indicates the number of occurrences of a headword in the corpus, sometimes adding appropriate comments on frequency or usage. As seen in Figure 37, the editors highlight if the headword in question is attested in glosses and medical texts.

Definitions aim to present a clear overview of the concept, providing translation for the Old English terms, framing their meanings, and indicating their uses and habitual collocations. When possible, the senses of a word are arranged following the chronological changes in meaning. However, senses are normally organised in a logical order. Sometimes the most common sense is given first, followed by more technical ones, or in some cases the most general sense first, succeeded by specific developments of meaning.

The entries are completed by including citations from the texts, where the attested forms appear, to illustrate the meaning for the defined headword. Several kinds of information, appearing in parenthesis, are added following the citations. These are usually citations from Latin sources or readings from variant manuscripts. As appreciated in Figure 38, citation references are indicated by the short title of the texts, which can also be searched in the DOE.

AldV 1 147: *afflatus gendblawen* (AldV 13.1 49 *geondblawen*; from **ALDH. Pros.virg.** 3, 231.3 *ita interioris [hominis] qualitatem, qui caelesti afflatus spiraculo ... creditur, a vestra prudentia ... investigatam reor*).

2.b. figurative, of an influence / feeling: to inspire, animate (the heart)

HyGl 2 80.2: *impleta gaudent viscera afflata sancto lumine* gefellede blissodon innoþas **geondblawenum** halgum leohte (dat.sg. form in error for nom.pl.; HyGl 3 80.2 *ablawene*).

PrudGl 1 666: *afflarat gindbleaw* (from **PRUD. Peristeph.** 2.493 *repens medullas indoles adflarat et coegerat amore sublimis dei odisse nugas pristinas*).

Lat. equiv. in MS: *afflare*

See also: [geond](#), [blāwan](#).




Figure 38. Final part of a DOE entry.

For instance, the reference HyGl 2 in Figure 38 corresponds with the short version of the title *The Hymns of the Anglo-Saxon Church: A study and Edition of the Durham Hymnal* by Milfull in 1996. The numbers following the short title indicate the hymn and the verse number so that the citation can be located within the text. Therefore, the citation *blissodon innopas geondblawenum halgum leohte* appears in the second verse of hymn number eighty. The final part of a DOE entry consists of the Latin equivalent to the headword and the Old English references. In the last section of an entry, the DOE editors refer the reader to other relevant entries in the Dictionary directly related to the word family of the headword.

The DOE is based on an electronic corpus which consists of at least one copy of each surviving text in Old English. The body of the surviving Old English texts comprises a wide variety of documents categorised as prose, poetry, glosses to Latin texts and inscriptions. With respect to the prose, there is a rich variety of texts ranging from laws, charters and wills to chronicles and saints' lives. The *Dictionary of Old English Corpus* can be searched online in various ways. Figure 39 shows an extract of the hits for a simple search in the corpus. As the DOE entries, the citations are identified by the short title of the text to which they belong followed by the Cameron number.

Simple search of Old English Corpus

16 matches.

Sat A1.4

1. [0205.600] Hateð behenglas hluddre stefne beman **blawan** ofer burga geseotu geond foldan sceatas.

ÆCHom I, 32 B1.1.34

1. [0072.456.153] Sume gedwolmen cwædon þæt ðæt heafod sceolde **ablawan** þæs cyninges wif herodiaden þe he fore acweald wæs. swa þæt heo ferde mid windum geond ealle woruld: ac hi dweledon mid þære sægne: for þan þe heo leofode hire lif oð ende æfter iohannes slege.

ÆHex B1.5.13

1. [0038.132] And ure fæst atearað gif we ateon ne magon mid urum orde into us þæt lyft and eft ut **ablawan** þa hwile þe we beoð cuce.

HomS 26 (BIHom 7) B3.2.26

1. [0090.218] Þonne æfter þeossum þingum biþ neh þæm seofþan dæge; & þonne hateþ Sanctus Michael se heahengl **blawan** þa feower beman æt þissum feower endum middangeardes, & aweceap ealle þa lichoman of deaþe, þeah þe hie ær eorþe bewrigen hæfde, oþþe on wætere adrunca, oþþe wildeor abiton, oþþe fuglas toberon, oþþe fixas toslitan, oþþe on ænige wisan of þisse worlde gewiton.

HomU 15.1 (Scragg) B3.4.15.1

1. [0048.140] Þa cwæþ þæt deoful to þæm ancra: þeah mon þone garsecg mid iserum weallum utan betyne, & hine þonne fyres afylle up oþ heofnes hrof, & hine þonne utan besette mid smiþbylium & heora æghwylc oðrum ætrine, & sy to ælcum þara man togeset & ælc þara manna hæbbe Samsones strenges (& se Samson ealle <Fillestina> þeode gererde & heora dugupe afylde, & he hæfde twelf ioccas & on ælcum locce he hæfde twelf manna mægen) & man þonne sette iserne þele ofer þæs fyres hrof & þæt sy eall mid mannum afylled & heora æghwylc hæbbe hamor on honda, & hit þonne aginne eal samod brastlian & þa bylias **blawan** & þæt fyr dynian & þa hamoras beatan, hweþere for eallum þyssum gedyne ne mæg seo sawl awacian seo þe wæs ær ane niht on helle.

Exod B8.1.4.2

1. [0384.19.13] & ne ofslea hine nan man mid his handa, ac si he mid stanum oftorfod oððe mid flamm ofscotod, sy hit man sy hit niten, ne mot hit libban; þonne ge gehyran mid þam byman **blawan** þonne fare ge on ðone muot.

Figure 39. Simple search of Old English Corpus.

All the previous explained sources, including the corpora, the dictionaries and the database, enable the research to attain an exhaustive lemmatisation list for the anomalous, preterite-present, contracted and strong class VII verbs of Old English. The available sources have conditioned the lemmatisation methodology and precise steps as will be described in section 1.4.

2.6. Methodology: steps and tasks of lemmatisation

After discussing some of the main problems that concern lemmatisation in Old English and presenting some of the solutions adopted by several authors, this section describes the methodology designed for the lemmatisation of the anomalous, preterite-present, contracted and strong VII verbs of Old English. Two different methods have been used: one for the anomalous, preterite-present and contracted verbs, and a slightly different one for the class VII strong verbs. These two methodologies include two basic steps: (i) searching the database for the derived forms that correspond to the simplex forms listed by the DOEC; and (ii) revising the results manually with the help of dictionaries and glossaries. As illustration, consider the basic verb *gān* and the inflectional forms attributable to the infinitive *gebegān* that include *gebigeð*, *gebegeð*, *gebegeð*, *gebege*, *gebiggan*, *gebegað*, *gebega* and *gebegane*, although the only attestation in the texts that corresponds to the infinitive *gebegān* is *gebegane*. The two methodologies share exactly the same process of the manual revision of the hits, whilst they differentiate in the automatic part of the analysis.

As shown in Figure 40, the leftmost column of the lemmatiser *Norna* lists the inflectional forms, and the column ‘Headword’ displays the lemma that has been assigned to each inflectional form. The other three columns on the right yield the pre-field and the post-field of the concordated term. As can be seen in Figure 40, the lemma *ætbeon* is attributed to the forms *ætwaes*, *ætbeo*, *ætwesan*, *ætis*, *ætbeon*, *ætwaeron*, *ætsy*, *ætware*, *aetweosendre*, *etwes*, *ætweise*, *ætwesendre*, *ætbe*, *ætsyn*, *ætbio* and *ætys*.

InflectionalForm	Headword	DOEC_Conc_by_Words::Prefield	::Conc Term	DOEC_Conc_by_Words::PostField
Ætwæs	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	ð Norþanhymbra biscop þurh his agenne ærendwrecan	ætwas	Eac swylce ætwæron ure broðor & sacerdas
Ætbeo	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	warran þisum lichoman þa ðe cart bewerigend sawle	ætbeo	þu us drihten gode fieder sy wuldor. leohtes
Ætwesan	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	æmas gecyddon; and ic hopige þæt Cherubin se mæra	ætwasan	wylle and of þam upplican weofode mid his
Ætis	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	e he him beforan onsende, & ic wat þæt sio tid nu	ætis	þæt he us wille on þas world gesecan. For
Ætbeon	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	um bedde we arisað us cala, o, ðu fieder singendum	ætbeon	þe we biddað. þe tunge ærest hleoðrige þe
Ætwæron	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	ifes word ætgædere mid callum his geferum, þe þær	ætwæron	bodedon & lærdon. þa ondswarede se cyning
Ætsy	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	þurh þe bearn sib ancenned & gast leoht ancenned	ættsy	us on worulda. þæt hi mago
Ætwære	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	& drenc sellan on þa ilcan tid þe hire sio gecynd	ætwære	Ahsa þæs æt þam wife. Gif wifo to swiþe of
ætweosendre	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	rycc. feringa. unliopuwacnis. uueorðmynd.	ætweosendre	gemenged. ondoen. eolone. þearm.
ætwes	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	s wes geacnad. and hearran. ða he gegearwade. ic	ætwes	emhferde. ða he gestrangade. roderas. wci. þet
Ætwese	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	rgeweor ælc & cysgerunn losað eow buton ic hyrde	ætwese	eow, þe ne furþon þæt an wyrtrum eowrum
Ætweosendre	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	e. feringa, hrædlice. unleoþowacnes. forheriunge.	ætweosendre	ondoen. ungetæse. eolone. sweþelas.
Ætbe	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	þe ut anydde forspænninge gifernysse þanon hider.	Ætbe	þu gelaðunge nu ða ætbeo ðu dædbote seo
Ætsyn	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	e on his eagum beon hine eadmodne gesæb. æghwylce	ættsyn	weorcun nane synd butan of eadmodnysse
Ætbio	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	etend ic bio þines ofergetend me swidre me. & ic	ætbio	tunge min gomum minum gif ic ne bio
ætys	ætwasan, ætbeon (anom.)	sþu cyle winterlicne feohstrangra ne gefelað? ac <	ætys	> hwanon hungor hi gefyllen -chw> þurst and

Figure 40. The lemmatiser *Norna* and the concordance by word.

When working on the lemmatiser *Norna*, inflectional forms are assigned to a lemma in a reference list retrieved from the lexical database *Nerthus*. The reference list is updated with the feedback of the research. The list for preterite-present verbs is shown in Figure 41. The assignment of lemmas in *Norna* can be done either automatically or manually. However, when working with a language that displays a remarkable degree of spelling variation like Old English, a fully automatic procedure seems hard to attain and, conversely, a certain amount of manual revision is predictable.

<i>ābeāgan</i>	<i>āmunan</i>	<i>beðurfan</i>	<i>forcunnan</i>
<i>ācunnan</i>	<i>andāgan</i>	<i>bewītan</i>	<i>forecunnan</i>
<i>æftergewītan</i>	<i>andāwītan</i>	<i>cunnan(ge)</i>	<i>forewītan</i>
<i>ærmōtan</i>	<i>anwītan</i>	<i>dēag</i>	<i>forgeman</i>
<i>ætwītan</i>	<i>ātōāgan</i>	<i>dearr(ge)</i>	<i>forgewītan</i>
<i>āgan(ge)</i>	<i>āwītan</i>	<i>eallmagan</i>	<i>forðcunnan</i>
<i>āmunan</i>	<i>āweggewītan</i>	<i>edāgan</i>	<i>forðgewītan</i>
<i>andāgan</i>	<i>beāgan(ge)</i>	<i>edwītan</i>	<i>forðinwītan</i>
<i>ābeāgan</i>	<i>becunnan</i>	<i>efenwītan</i>	<i>forðunnan</i>
<i>ācunnan</i>	<i>benugan</i>	<i>forbeāgan</i>	<i>framfullwītan</i>

<i>framgewītan</i>	<i>nydwītan</i>	<i>rihtwītan</i>	<i>unforcunnan</i>
<i>fulāgan</i>	<i>nydðurfan</i>	<i>sculan(ge)</i>	<i>ungewītan</i>
<i>fulcunnan</i>	<i>ofermagan</i>	<i>tōāgan(ge)</i>	<i>unmagan</i>
<i>fulmagan</i>	<i>oferðurfan</i>	<i>tōbeāgan</i>	<i>unnan(ge)</i>
<i>fulwītan</i>	<i>oferwītan</i>	<i>tōcunnan</i>	<i>unrihtwītan</i>
<i>ināgan</i>	<i>ofgewītan</i>	<i>tōwītan</i>	<i>unsculan</i>
<i>incunnan</i>	<i>ofmunan</i>	<i>ðurfan</i>	<i>unwītan</i>
<i>ingeman</i>	<i>ofunnan</i>	<i>ðurhtōāgan</i>	<i>ūtāgan</i>
<i>inwītan</i>	<i>onbeāgan</i>	<i>uncunnan</i>	<i>wītan(ge)</i>
<i>magan(ge)</i>	<i>ondear(r)</i>	<i>unāgan</i>	<i>wiðtōāgan</i>
<i>mōtan(ge)</i>	<i>onmunan</i>	<i>unbeðurfan</i>	
<i>munan(ge)</i>	<i>onwītan</i>	<i>uncunnan</i>	
<i>niðergewītan</i>	<i>oðwītan</i>	<i>undear(r)</i>	

Figure 41. Reference list for preterite-present verbs.

In comparison with the strong and weak verbs, the anomalous, preterite-present and contracted verbal classes are smaller in number but, conversely, they show a higher number of occurrences. Presumably, their high textual frequency will result in displaying many different alternative spellings for the same verbal form. As a consequence, these three verbal classes require a specific lemmatisation procedure that maximises accuracy and exhaustivity in order to retrieve the various spellings for each lemma and inflectional form.

The lemmatisation method adopted in this case is based on morphological relatedness, whereby affixed lexemes can be traced back to simplex lexemes, as in *undo* with respect to *do*. Morphological relatedness, as noted by Kastovsky (1992), is one of the defining characteristics of the lexicon of Old English, found in large word families of derivatives that share a base of derivation. Given that derived verbs display the same stem and inflectional endings as their simplex counterparts, it is possible to search for derivatives on the grounds of simplex verbs. For example, *onādōn* is a derivative of *ādōn*, which, in turn, results from the prefixation of *ā-* to *dōn* ‘to do’. Therefore, the morphological relationship holding between *dyde* and *dōn* is the same

as the one that links *onadyde* to *onādōn*. The lemma *onādōn* is assigned to the inflectional form *onadyde*.

The first task in the methodology is to compile a list of prefixes by means of which the simplex or basic verbs can be related to their corresponding prefixal derivatives. Such a list, which is based on Kastovsky (1992), is presented in Figure 42.

ā-, āgēn-, āweg-, adūn-, æfter-, æt-, and-, be-, beforan-, betwux-, dyrn-, ed-, efen-, eft-, for-, fore-, forð-, fram-, ful-, ge-, geond-, hearm-, in-, mān-, mæg-, mis-, niðer-, nyd-, of-, ofer-, oft-, on-, onweg-, oð-, riht-, tō-, twi-, ðri-, ðurh-, ūp-, ūt-, un-, under-, wið-, wiðer-, wyrge-, ymb-

Figure 42. Old English prefixes.

However, it is necessary to find the alternative spellings with which these prefixes appear in the texts. The previous list of prefixes is modified by including the non-canonical variants, so that the searches aim at all the potential realisations of the same form in the diverse dialects of Old English. In this sense, the prefixes *giond-*, *gind-*, *gio-*, *gion-*, *gin-*, *geon-*, *gon-* and *geo-* are grouped under the prefix *geond-*. These canonical and non-canonical correspondences of the prefixes, as displayed in Figure 43, draw on Metola Rodríguez (2015) and on the list of cross-references in Hall-Meritt, which provides vocalic and consonantal spelling variants.

	ō-	Ā-
	adun-	ADUNE-
		Æ-
	æft-, æftyr-, efter-, eftyr-, after-	ÆFTER-
	ar-, ear-	ÆR-
	at-, et-, ot-	ÆT-
	agen-	AGEAN-
	iand-, ond-, ont-, ant-, unt-	AND-
	bea-, beo-, bi-, big-, bio-, bæ-, by-	BE-
		BEFORAN-
		BETWUX-
		DYRN-

æġ-, æġe-, al-, all-, eal-, el-	EALL-
ad-, æd-, ead-	ED-
æfen-, efn-, emn-, efe-	EFEN-
æft-, oft-	EFT-
	EL-
f-, fr-, fær-, far-, feor-, fer-, fier-	FOR-
	FORE-
fort-, ferþ-, ferð-, furð-	FORÐ-
frum-, from-, frun-, frym-, frem-, freom-	FRAM-
	FRĒA-
full-, fol-	FUL-
g-, ga-, gæ-, gi-, gy-, i-, ig-	GE-
	GĒAN-
giond-, gind-, gio-, gion-, gin-, geon-, gon-, geo-	GEOND-
heal-	HEALF-
harm-, hærm-	HEARM-
ine-, inn-, yn-, ynn-	IN-
me-, met-, mi-, mod-	MID-
miss-, mus-	MIS-
nyðer-, nyþer-	NIDER-
	NYD-
æf-, af-, off-	OF-
eofer-, eofor-, ofær-, ofor-, of-, ofyr-, ouer-, ouyr-	OFER-
an-, æn-, ann-, amb-, omb-	ON-
aweg-	ONWEG-
	OR-
æð-, eð-, eað-, oeð-, oep-, uð-, up-	OÐ-
	RIHT-
	SĀM-
	SIN-
te-	TŌ-
twig-, twy-, tui-, tuig-, twe-, tweo-, twie-	TWI-
þry-, þrie-, ðry-, ðrie-, ðreo-	ÐRI-

þorh-, ðorh-	ÐURH-
	UN-
u-, und-, ynder-	UNDER-
upp-, uppe-	ŪP-
utt-, vt-	ŪT-
	WAN-
wyð-, wyþ-	WIÐ-
wiðere-, wiðyr-, wiþere-, wiþyr-, wiþir-, wiðir-, wyder-	WIÐER-
ym-, ymbe-, emb-, embe-, eme-, imb-	YMB-

Figure 43. Regularisation of the spelling variants of prefixes.

Once the list of prefixes is compiled, the research methodology requires further tasks, which will be described in turn. To begin with, an inventory of the basic verbs and the attested inflectional forms is gathered with the help of the Old English grammars and dictionaries. This first step in the methodology, as has been said above, involves the automatic queries which will be launched on the lexical database in subsequent steps. As an illustration, the list of the basic contracted verbs include the strong contracted *wrēon* ‘cover’, *lēon* ‘grant’, *þēon* ‘thrive’, *sēon* ‘sieve, strain’, *tēon* ‘accuse, censure’, *flēon* ‘flee’, *tēon* ‘draw’, *þēon* ‘prosper’, *sēon* ‘see’, *fēon* ‘rejoice’, *plēon* ‘risk, adventure’, *scēon* ‘happen, pass’, *flēan* ‘flay’, *lēan* ‘blame’, *slēan* ‘slay, strike’, *þwēan* ‘wash’, *fōn* ‘grasp, seize’ and *hōn* ‘hang’ The list of the basic contracted weak verbs includes *þýwan* ‘press’, *týwan* ‘instruct’, *scywan* ‘urge’, *rýwan* ‘roar’, *smēagan* ‘think, consider’, *twēogan* ‘doubt’, *hēgan* ‘exalt’, *frēogan* ‘set free, love’, *fēogan* ‘hate’, *tēogan* ‘arrange’, *fēagan* ‘rejoice’, *bōgan* ‘boast’, *gōgan* ‘lament’, *scōgan* ‘don shoes’ and *prēagan* ‘afflict’.

When the list with the basic verbs is gathered, the next task is to retrieve the attested forms for each of the basic lemmas. For the letters not available from the DOE, the Old English grammars by Brunner (1965), Campbell (1987), Hogg and Fulk (2011), Sievers and Cook (1903) and Wright and Mary Wright (1925) have been used. For instance, the attested forms for the lemma *fōn* ‘grasp, seize’ are taken from the DOE and include *fæhp*, *fæng*, *fængon*, *fahan*, *fangande*, *fangen*, *fangon*, *fehð*, *fehst*, *feh*, *fehþ*, *feig*, *fenc*, *fencg*, *fencge*, *fencgon*, *feng*, *fengan*, *fengc*, *fenge*, *fengen*, *fengon*, *fent*, *feo*, *feonde*, *feong*, *fiengon*, *fing*, *fo*, *foan*, *foð*, *foe*, *foen*, *foende*, *foh*, *fon*, *fonde*, *fongen*,

foo, *fop* and *fonne*. The list with the inflectional forms attested for *smēagan* ‘think, consider’ are retrieved from the grammars including *smēa*, *smēad*, *smēade*, *smēaden*, *smēadest*, *smēadon*, *smēagað*, *smēagaþ*, *smēage*, *smēagen*, *smēagende*, *smēagenne*, *smēagian*, *smēan*, *smēande*, *smēas*, *smēast*, *smēaþ*, *smēgan*, *smēgeanne*, *smēogan*, *smēogas*, *smēoge* and *smȳagenne*.

Occasionally, inflectional forms of derived verbs are also included in the list of the attested basic forms in order to gain exhaustivity when launching the automatic searches into the lemmatiser. Consider, for instance, the verb *geman* ‘to remember’ and its inflectional forms including *-man*, *-manst*, *-manþ*, *-mona*, *-monas*, *-monst*, *-monþ*, *-mun*, *-munan*, *-munap*, *-mund*, *-munde*, *-mundes*, *-mundon*, *-mune*, *-munen*, *-munende*, *-munnen*, *-munon*, *-munst*, *-munu*, *-myna*, *-mynas*, *-myne*, *-mynen*, *-mynes*, *-mynest*, *-mynste*, *-myste* and *to -munanne*. Including these forms into the searches allows the lemmatisation procedure to come up with derived verbs of *man* other than *geman*, such as *onman* ‘consider’ or *ofman* ‘remember’.

To continue, queries are launched into the database that target the forms of derived verbs. The combination of the prefixes and the inflectional forms of the simplex gives rise to search queries aimed at potential attestations, such as *ā-flaeh*, *be-flæhð*, *for-flea*, *æfter-fleas*, *fram-fleað*, *ful-fleag*, *geond-fleah*, *in-flean*, *in-ge-flegan*, *mid-fleh*, *ofer-flehð*, *nyd-fleoð*, *to-fleog*, *twi-fleoh*, *ðri-fleom*, *ðurh-fleon*, *under-fleonde*, *up-fleondu*, *wið-fleondum*, *ut-fleop*, *ymb-fles*, etc. Since *-ð-* and *-þ-* are usually interchangeable in Old English, queries are duplicated, e.g. *nyd-fleoð* and *nyd-fleop*.

The queries aiming at the prefixed verbal forms of *eode*, which is a preterite form of the anomalous verb *gān* ‘to go’, are presented in Figure 44. The ‘Inflectional Form’ column displays the hits from the search and in the column to the right, the potential derived forms of *eode* are assigned a lemma. In the left-hand column, the prefix or prefix normalisation for each form is selected from the prefix list, already presented above. As an example, consider the form *ymb-eode*, to which the lemma *ymbgān* is assigned by means of the automatic searches.

Occurrences	Preverb_Normalisation	InflectionalForm	Anom_Verb
9		deode	
9		gesceode	
9		leode	
8	FORD-	forðeode	forðgān (anom.)
8		getweode	
8	OF-	ofeode	ofgān (anom.)
7		londleode	
7		teode	
6		Angelpeode	
6	an- >>> ON-	aneode	ongān (anom.)
6	FORE-	foreeode	foregān (anom.)
6		hreode	
6		Ongelpeode	
6		seode	
6	YMB-	Ymbeode	ymbgān (anom.)
5		Angelðeode	
5	g- >>> GE-	geode	gān(ge) (anom.)
5	ŪP-	upeode	ūpgān (anom.)
5		Ðerheode	
4	bi- >>> BE-	bieode	begān(ge) (anom.)
4	FOR-	foreode	forgān (anom.)
4	gi- >>> GE-	gieode	gān(ge) (anom.)
4		nigonteoðe	
4	TŌ-	toeode	tōgān (anom.)
3		elpeode	
3		eoðe	
3		fifteoðe	
3		fellereode	
3	GEOND-	geondeode	geondgān (anom.)

Figure 44. Assignment of a headword to potential derivatives.

As remarked above, the strong VII verbs of Old English are searched by means of a different methodology. Metola Rodríguez (2015) designed a search algorithm and searched the corpus for the attestations corresponding to the seven classes of strong verbs. This work then takes the results from Metola Rodríguez (2015) for the strong VII verbs and applies the manual revision process to them in order to get a precise list of lemmas and inflectional forms for the I-Y letters. As explained in section 2.4, the search algorithm targets the verbal prefix, the stem and the inflectional endings of the verbs. Therefore, it turns out not only the simplex forms but also the derived ones. Consequently, the lemmatisation of the strong VII verbs presented in this work will not only deal with the derived forms but also with the basic forms of the verbs, unlike the other verbal classes included in this research. The algorithm is effective with the strong VII verbs since they represent a large group in terms of attestations. In fact, those attestations are somehow predictable, which can be targeted by the search algorithm. The search algorithm is composed by four query strings, which aim at the roots, the set of inflections and the preverbal items concerning the strong VII verbs. The accuracy of the algorithm is refined by the application of four different filters to discard the undesired results.

From this point of the procedure onwards, both methodologies coincide and the hits from the automatic searches are manually revised in the same way. The hits resulting from the automatic lemmatisation for the anomalous, preterite-present, contracted and strong VII verbs are checked against the available dictionaries of Old English, including the DOE (A-H) and the traditional dictionaries of Hall-Meritt, Sweet and Bosworth-Toller. The resulting hits are revised manually to verify that the potential infinitives are attested in the language; that the inflectional forms assigned to them are in fact verbal forms; and that the inflectional forms correspond to the lemma in question. In this way, the derived lemmas A-H are looked up in the DOE and besides, the list of lemmas of this analysis is searched for the inflectional forms provided by the DOE. Figure 45 illustrates the comparison of the derived strong VII verb *bewēpan*.

BEWĒPAN

Hits from automatic searches

becwist, bewepað, bewepæð, bewepan, bewepaþ, bewepð, bewepe, bewepedð, bewepen, bewepende, bewepenne, bewopenan, bewopene, biwepð, biwepende, biwist

Forms found in DOE

bewepað, bewepæð, bewepan, bewepaþ, bewepð, bewepe, bewepedð, bewepen, bewepende, bewepenne, bewopene, biwepð

Forms not found in DOE

becwist, bewopenan, biwepende, biwist

Other forms found in DOE

bewæpæð, bewæpð, beweop, beweope, beweopon, bewepenan, bewopenæ, bewyppe, biweop, biwepæ

Figure 45. Comparing A-H lemmas with the DOE.

The same process is carried out with the I-Y lemmas, which are compared with standard dictionaries of Old English, as shown in Figure 46. The comparison with the Old English dictionaries is the first step in the manual revision and helps to discard lemmas and inflectional forms that correspond to different categories. Moreover, missed inflectional forms by the automatic lemmatisation are recovered. Taking the information provided by the DOE for granted, the revision of the A-H group of lemmas is over after the comparison, while the I-Y lemmas are thoroughly studied to provide a precise list of lemmatisation.

TŌCNĀWAN

Hits from automatic searches

tocnæwð, tocnawad, tocnawað, tocnawæn, tocnawan, tocnawaþ, tocnawe, tocnaweð, tocnawen, tocnawene, tocneow, tocneowon

Forms found in Dictionaries

tocnawan, tocnawaþ, tocnawe, tocnawen, tocneow, tocneowon

Forms not found in Dictionaries

tocnæwð, tocnawad, tocnawað, tocnawæn, tocnaweð, tocnawene

Other forms found in Dictionaries

tocnaweþ

Figure 46. Comparing I-Y lemmas with the dictionaries.

Nevertheless, after the comparison with the dictionaries, still a great number of forms need further research. At this stage, the use of other databases, annotated corpora and glossaries is decisive. To begin with, the inflectional forms that could not be validated by means of the dictionaries are searched in the YCOE. Given that the YCOE is parsed syntactically, it provides information on the category and the attestation itself. New variants of the inflectional forms are retrieved from the YCOE besides those that were found in the DOEC. The new forms are searched by similarity with the ones already in the analysis. For instance, the YCOE provides twelve new forms to the lemmatisation of the preterite-present verb *geman*, including *gemanð, gemonð, gemunað, gemundð, gemundan, gemunden, gemundest, gemundum, gemunedð, gemvnde, gemyneð* and *gemyneþ*.

When examining doubtful cases, this research consults the database *Freya* in the first place. *Freya* is another of the layouts of the *Nerthus* Project database, where secondary sources are indexed. Like *Norna*, *Freya* is implemented on Filemaker software, and gives access to the information of many of the Old English glossaries. For instance, if the form *ondrēdað* is searched, it comes up as the present third person plural of the derived strong VII verb *ondrēadan*, as noticed in Figure 47.

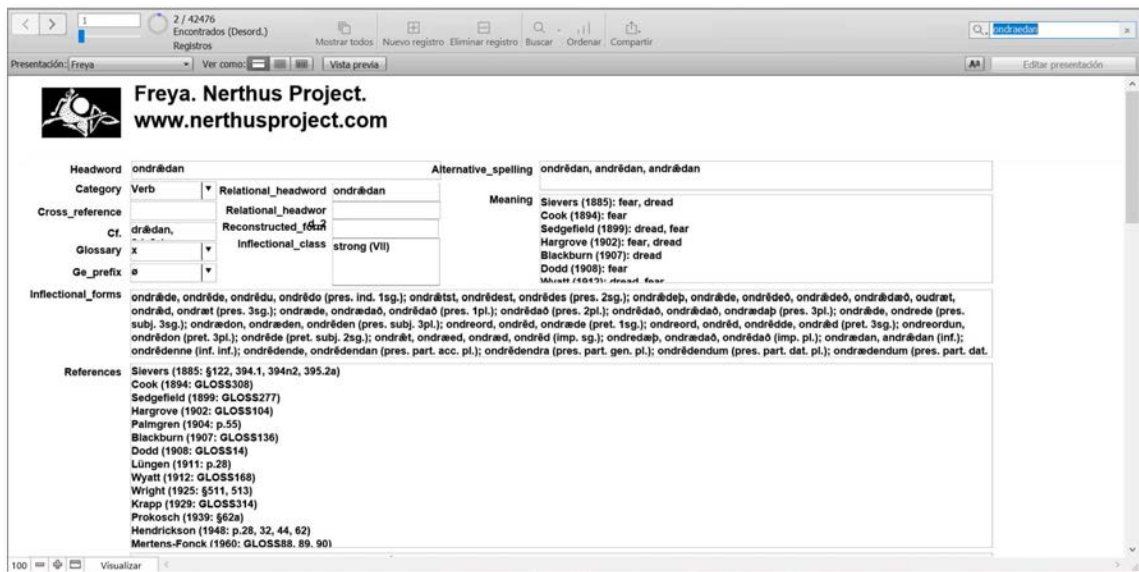


Figure 47. The layout of *Freya*: database of secondary sources.

After all the previous tasks, still ambiguous cases need further research, so that the last stage in the revision of the inflectional forms is checking the context. The citations correspond to the DOEC and are accessed through the concordances in *Norna*, as presented in Figure 40. Take as an example *nyddon*, which has to be disambiguated between the derived anomalous verb *nyd-dōn* and the strong verb I *nȳdan* ‘compel, urge’. It can be seen in the citations in (16) and their translations that the inflectional form *nyddon* belongs to the paradigm of *nȳdan* ‘compel, urge’.

(16)

- a. [Mart 2.1 (Herzfeld-Kotzor) 008600 (No 15, A.9)]

Þær twegen arlease gebroðro hyne nyddon þæt he weorðode sunnan deofulgyld.

‘There two impious brothers urged him to worship the idol of the sun.’

(Herzfeld 1973: 207)

- b. [LS 17.1 (MartinMor) 001200 (21)]

Ða he wæs fiftewintre, þa nyddon hine hys yldran to ðæm þæt he sceolde woroldlicum wæpnum onfon, & on cininges ðegna geferrædenne beon.

‘When he was fifteen years old, his parents compelled him to take to arms and to be associated with the King’s thanes.’ (Morris 1967: 212)

2.7. Concluding remarks

To sum up, this chapter has considered the lemmatisation task against its context. Emphasis has been put on the relation with Lexicography and the production of

dictionaries. The first section has also stressed the importance of Corpus Linguistics, which is directly related to this research. Additionally, a section has been devoted to the problem of headword spelling, which Old English lexicographers have to face, as a result of the wide range of orthographic variation found in Old English texts. After that, the main lemmatisation methods have been described that have been applied to the weak and strong verbs of Old English. The last two sections in this chapter concentrated on the sources and the methodology that has been designed for the lemmatisation of the anomalous, preterite-present, contracted and strong VII verbs of Old English, by taking their specific characteristics into account. In a nutshell, the lemmatisation method chosen for these verbal classes is based on morphological relatedness and combines searches launched on the lemmatiser with comparison with the available lexicographical and textual sources.

Chapter 3. The lemmatisation of preterite-present verbs

3.1. Introduction

This chapter applies the lemmatisation methodology described in the previous chapter to the group of preterite-present verbs of Old English. Due to their irregularities, derived preterite-present verbs are searched on the basis of their simplexes. While the origins of formation and main features of this group of verbs were explained in chapter one, the following pages follow the lemmatisation procedure and present the results for preterite-present verbs.

The chapter is divided into several sections that deal with the tasks of the lemmatisation methodology in turn. First of all, the preterite-present lemmas and inflectional forms are listed as indexed on the database *Freya*. Once the context of what is available from the secondary sources has been provided, section 3.3 concentrates on the first tasks of the procedure, as well as on the automatic queries launched on the lemmatiser. Afterwards, the hits from the searches are revised. Section 3.4 focuses on the comparison of the first half of the alphabet with the DOE, that is, the A-H lemmas. Similarly, the hits corresponding to the I-Y letters are compared with the standard dictionaries of Old English in section 3.5.

The manual revision is carried out by examining the doubtful cases that remained after applying the filter of the dictionaries. This is presented in section 3.6. After the lemmatisation procedure has been completed, section 3.7 provides the list of lemmas and inflectional forms corresponding to the derived preterite-present verbs. Finally, the concluding remarks close the chapter.

3.2. Retrieving information from secondary sources

This section offers the information available with respect to the preterite-present verbs of Old English as it appears on the database of indexation of secondary sources from the *Nerthus* Project, *Freya*. The table below displays the data arranged by headword and shows alternative spellings, meaning and inflectional forms. The references are also provided to the secondary sources from which the information on each headword is retrieved.

Headword: āgan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): own Cook (1894): own, possess, have Sedgefield (1899): possess Hargrove (1902): own, possess Cook (1905): have, possess Blackburn (1907): possess, own, hold Whitman (1907): to possess Dodd (1908): have Wyatt (1912): possess Cook (1919): have, possess Wright (1925): to possess Krapp (1929): to own, possess, keep, have Campbell (1959): possess, have Malone (1962): own, possess Whitelock (1963): own Sweet (1967a): possess, own Sweet (1967b): have, possess; be responsible for, must, carry out; (as auxiliary of tense) have Dunning and Bliss (1969): possess Fry (1974): own, have Finnegan (1977): have, possess, own, get possession of, obtain Gordon (1979): own, have Scragg (1984): own, have, be allowed Yerkes (1984): possess Lehmann (1986): possess Campbell (1987): possess Irvine (1987): to own, have Kastovsky (1992): own Irvine (1993): to have, owe	āh, āg (pres. 1sg.); nāh, nāgan (pres. 1sg. neg.); āht, āht, ohtest (pres. 2sg.); āh, āg, ageþ (pres. 3sg.); agan, agon (pres. 1pl.); āgen, āgon, agan (pres. 3pl.); nāgon (pres. 3pl. neg.); nāh (pres. 3sg. neg.); āge (pres. subj. 3sg.); nāge (pres. subj. 3sg. neg.); āgen (pres. subj. 1pl.); āgen, āge (pres. subj. 3pl.); āhte (pret. ind. 1sg.); nāhte (pret. ind. 1sg. neg.); āgon, ahtest (pret. 2sg.); āhte, æhte (pret. ind. 3sg.); nahte (pret. 3sg. neg.); āhton (pret. pl.); āgon, ahton (pret. 2pl.); āhton, āhtan (pret. ind. 3pl.); nāhton (pret. 3pl. neg.); āhte, age (pret. subj. 3sg.); ahton (pret. subj. 2pl.); agan, ahtan (pret. subj. 3pl.); āgan (inf.); nagan (inf. neg.); āgen (part.); āga, āgun, āhtes, āgeð, ægon, ægende, āgton, āgæð, āgæþ, āgean, nagon, hahton (infl.)	(von Bahder 1880: 57) (Sievers 1885: §232b, 4120.2, 420n2) (Cook 1894: 275) (Sedgefield 1899: 211) (Hargrove 1902: 76) (Cook 1905: 55, 62) (Blackburn 1907: 134, 195) (Whitman 1907: 650) (Dodd 1908: 9) (Weick 1911: 46) (Wyatt 1912: 129, 166) (Cook 1919: 153, 177, 205) (Wright 1925: §133, 320, 546) (Krapp 1929: 218, 219, 308) (Prokosch 1939: §20d, 65b) (Hendrickson 1948: 24) (Campbell 1959: 111) (Malone 1962: 119) (Whitelock 1963: 73) (Brunner 1965: §232, 420.2, 420n2, 420n3) (Sweet 1967a: 107) (Sweet 1967b: 298, 299) (Kastovsky 1968: 486) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 129) (Pinsker 1969: §142) (Pilch 1970: 112, 139, 147) (Seebold 1970: 69) (Fowler 1972: 47, 52) (Fry 1974: 58) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 98, 100, 135, 158, 217) (Finnegan 1977: 124) (von Schon 1977: §5) (Gordon 1979: 56) (Nielsen 1981: 132) (Scragg 1984: 90) (Yerkes 1984: 113) (Kastovsky 1985: 231, 232, 238, 245, 251) (Mitchell 1985: §743, 868, 932-3, 950, 951, 955, 971, 990-1024)

<p>Wilcox (1994): have, own Mitchell (1995): to have, possess Mitchell and Robinson (1985): possess, own, have Marsden (2004): have, possess, own, rule, control Liuzza (2009): have, possess Haselow (2011): to own Liuzza (2011): possess, have</p>		<p>(Lehmann 1986: A63) (Campbell 1987: §354, 767, 767n2) (Irvine 1987: 445, 446, 447) (Moffat 1987: 110, 119) (Ogura 1989: 72) (Ono 1989: 251) (Bammesberger 1990: 143, 173) (Hogg 1992: 162) (Kastovsky 1992: 359) (Irvine 1993: 207, 208) (Ono 1993: 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 287) (Wilcox 1994: 164, 185) (Mitchell 1995: 367, 396) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130; GLOSS302, 340) (Marsden 2004: 399) (Boutkan and Siebingan 2005: 10) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 248) (Liuzza 2009: 139, 147) (Liuzza 2011: 254) (Haselow 2011: 38, 110) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.152) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §4.44b, 4.47n4, 6.140b, 6.143) (Kroonen 2013: 8)</p>
<p>Headword: beneah Alternative Spelling:</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): suffice Sedgefield (1899): enjoy Leslie (1966): possess Sweet (1967b): enjoy, possess Scragg (1992): possess</p>	<p>benugon (pl.); beneah (pres. 3sg.); benigen (pres. subj. pl.); benohte (pret. 3sg.); benohte (pret.); benugon (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §424.11) (Sedgefield 1899: 217) (Brunner 1965: §423.10, 423n3) (Leslie 1966: 77) (Sweet 1967b: 305) (Pilch 1970: 146) (Campbell 1987: §767) (Bammesberger 1990: 142) (Scragg 1992: 416) (Heidermanns 1993: 639)</p>
<p>Headword: benugan Alternative Spelling:</p>		

Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): to have at disposal Krapp (1929): to need, want	beneah (pres. 3sg.); benohte (part.)	(Cook 1919: 158, 207) (Krapp 1929: 229) (Mitchell 1985: §991n) (Goh 1999: 153)
Headword: bewitan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): heed, administer to Dodd (1908): direct Wyatt (1912): have care of, watch over Sweet (1967a): watch over, have charge of Sweet (1967b): be in charge of Krapp (1929): to watch over, preside over Scragg (1992): care for Mitchell and Robinson (1985): guard Magennis (2002): be in charge of, keep, watch over	bewāt (pres. 3sg.); bewiste (pret.); bewiste (pret. 3sg.)	(Hargrove 1902: 79) (Dodd 1908: 29) (Lenze 1909: 140) (Wyatt 1912: 133) (Krapp 1929: 231) (Hendrickson 1948: 28, 48, 53) (Sweet 1967a: 109) (Sweet 1967b: 307) (Scragg 1992: 417) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 308) (Magennis 2002: 216) (Sauer 2013: 264)
Headword: beþurfan Alternative Spelling: beðurfan, beðearf		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): need Hargrove (1902): need Dodd (1908): need, have reason to Cook (1919): need Mertens-Fonck (1960): to need, stand in need of Garmonsway (1978): need Scragg (1992): need Wilcox (1994): need, have need of Mitchell and Robinson (1985): need Magennis (2002): need, want	beðearf (pres. ind. sg.); beþurfon, beþearf (pres. 1sg.); biðearft (pres. ind. 2sg.); beþearf, beðearf (pres. 3sg.); beðurfon, beðurfan (pres. ind. pl.); beðurfe (pres. subj. 3sg.); beðurfen (subj. pl.); beþorfte (pret. 1sg.); beþorftest (pret. 2sg.); beðorfte, beþorfte (pret. 3sg.); beðorftan (pret. 1pl.); beþorfton, beþorftan, beðorfton (pret. 3pl.); beðorfte (pret. subj. 2sg.); beðorfte (pret. subj. 3sg.); beþorften (pret. subj. 3pl.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 219) (Hargrove 1902: 79) (Dodd 1908: 29) (Lenze 1909: 123, 137) (Cook 1919: 159, 228) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 329) (Garmonsway 1978: 53) (Ogura 1986: 305) (Scragg 1992: 417) (Wilcox 1994: 168) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 308) (Magennis 2002: 216)
Headword: can Alternative Spelling: cann, con, conn, cān		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References

<p>Sievers (1885): can Sedgefield (1899): know how, be able Wright (1925): can Campbell (1987): can, know</p>	<p>canst (pres. ind. 2sg.); can, con (pres. ind. 3sg.); cunnað, cunneþ (pl.); cunnon (pres. ind. 3pl.); cunne (pres. subj. sg.); cunnen (pres. subj. pl.); cūþe (pret. sg.); cuðest (pret. 2sg.); cuðe (pret. 3sg.); cuðon (pret. pl.); cuðe (pret. subj. sg.); cuðen (pret. subj. pl.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §122, 186.1b) (Sedgefield 1899: 222) (Wright 1925: §59) (Prokosch 1939: §65d) (Sweet 1967b: 311) (Pinsker 1969) (Campbell 1987: §767) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 311, 312) (Nielsen 1998: 126) (Orel 2003: 210) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.2n4, 6.135, 6.136b, 6.138n1, 6.142, 6.144)</p>
<p>Headword: cunnan Alternative Spelling: cunna, gecunna</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): know Cook (1894): know, know how, can Hargrove (1902): know, be able, can Blackburn (1907): know, know how, be able, can Dodd (1908): know, know how to, be able, can Wyatt (1912): know, to be able Cook (1919): know Wright (1925): can Krapp (1929): can, be able; to know, understand Campbell (1959): know Mertens-Fonck (1960): to know how to, can, Malone (1962): know Whitelock (1963): know how to, be able to Bammesberger (1965): know, get to know, know how to, can Leslie (1966): to know Sweet (1967a): know; know how, be able Sweet (1967b): know; be able, know how to Dunning and Bliss (1969): know, know how to, have experience</p>	<p>cann, conn (pres.); cann, can, con, conn, can (pres. 1sg.); canst, const (pres. 2sg.); can, con, conn, cann (pres. 3sg.); cunnan, cunnen, cunnun, cunnon (pres. pl.); cunnon (pres. ind. 1pl.); cunnon (pres. 2pl.); cunnon, cunnun (pres. 3pl.); cunne (pers. subj. 1sg.); cucūþe (subj. 1sg.); cunne (pres. subj. 2sg.); cunne (pres. subj. 3sg.); cunnen (pres. subj. 3pl.); cūðe, cūþe, cūðon (pret. ind.); cūðe, cūþe, cuþe (pret. 1sg.); cuðes (pret. 2sg.); cūþe, cūðe (pret. 3sg.); cuþæn (pret. pl.); cūðon, cūþon (pret. 1pl.); cuðon (pret. 2pl.); cūðon, cūþon, cūþan, cuðun (pret. 3pl.); cyðen (pret. subj. pl.); cūðen (pret. subj. 3pl.); cunnan (Inf.); cunne (Inf. Inf.); cuðe (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §186.1b, 186.2a, 360n3, 422.5, 422n2) (Cook 1894: 282) (Hargrove 1902: 81) (Palmgren 1904: 61) (Blackburn 1907: 146) (Dodd 1908: 40) (Wyatt 1912: 136, 137) (Cook 1919: 163) (Wright 1925: §113, 542, 553) (Krapp 1929: 240, 241) (Campbell 1959: 114) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 72) (Malone 1962: 119) (Whitelock 1963: 76) (Leslie 1966: 78) (Pinsker 1969) (Bammesberger 1965: 40) (Brunner 1965: §186.1, 186.2, 360n4, 422.5, 422n2) (Sweet 1967a: 110) (Sweet 1967b: 313) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 130) (Pilch 1970: 71, 129, 133, 139, 140, 146, 147, 195, 204) (Fowler 1972: 48, 49) (Finnegan 1977: 127)</p>

<p>Fowler (1972): know Finnegan (1977): know, understand, can Garmonsway (1978): can, know how to, know, be conversant with Yerkes (1984): know Lehmann (1986): know, be able to Bodden (1987): to understand Campbell (1987): know, can Irvine (1987): to be acquainted with, know (how to), understand Scragg (1992): know, be acquainted, be able Irvine (1993): to be acquainted with, know (how to), understand Wilcox (1994): know, understand Mitchell (1995): to know (how) Mitchell and Robinson (1985): know, know how to, can O'Neill (2001): know Magennis (2002): know, be aware of Marsden (2004): know, know how to, be able, have the power to Blake (2009): know, recognise Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): know (how)</p>		<p>(Garmonsway 1978: 54) (Bammesberger 1984: 131) (Yerkes 1984: 119, 120) (Mitchell 1985: §990-1024, 2018, 2824) (Lehmann 1986: K38) (Bodden 1987: 115) (Campbell 1987: §121, 735en1, 767) (Irvine 1987: 454) (Kastovsky 1989b: 120) (Ogura 1989: 83) (Ono 1989: 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200) (Kastovsky 1992: 406) (Voyles 1992: 21, 140, 264) (Scragg 1992: 421) (Irvine 1993: 213) (Wilcox 1994: 169, 170) (Mitchell 1995: 373, 374) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130, 206, 207, 209; GLOSS313) (O'Neill 2001: 284, 286) (Magennis 2002: 218) (Marsden 2004: 419) (Elenbaas 2007: 191, 192, 193, 194, 195) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 249) (Blake 2009: 154) (Anlezark 2009: 141) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 89) (Kroonen 2013: 311)</p>
<p>Headword: dēag Alternative Spelling: dēah, dēg</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sedgefield (1899): be of use, be good, avail Scragg (1984): be of use Campbell (1987): avail</p>	<p>dēah (pres. ind. 3sg.); dyġe (pres. subj. sg.); dugun (pres. pl.); dyge (pres. subj. sg.); dohte (pret. 3sg.); dohton (pret. 3pl.)</p>	<p>(Sedgefield 1899: 226) (Prokosch 1939: §65c) (Pinsker 1969) (Seebold 1970: 149) (Nielsen 1981: 156, 157, 187) (Scragg 1984: 92) (Campbell 1987: §767) (Ringe 2006: 154)</p>

		(Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.133, 6.133n1, 6.134b, 6.144, 6.153) (Kroonen 2013: 107)
Headword: dearr		
Alternative Spelling: dear, darr		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): dare Sedgefield (1899): dare, venture Leslie (1966): dare Sweet (1967a): dare Fowler (1972): dare Campbell (1987): dare Scragg (1992): dare	dear (pres. 1sg.); dearest (pres. ind. 2sg.); darr, dear (pres. ind. 3sg.); dyrre, durre (pres. subj. sg.); durre (pres. subj. 3sg.); darste, durste, dyrste, dyste, dorstæ, dorste (pret. ind. 3sg.); durron (pres. pl.); dorston (pret. pl.); dyrre (subj. sg.); dorste (pret. sg.); dorsten (pret. subj. pl.); dorste (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §178.2b, 234a, 422.7, 422n4) (Sedgefield 1899: 226) (Wyatt 1912: 138) (Loewe 1913: 165) (Wright 1925: §66, 542) (Prokosch 1939: §65d) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §84n1, 178.2, 234, 422.7, 422n4) (Leslie 1966: 78) (Sweet 1967a: 111) (Pilch 1970: 63, 139, 146, 147) (Fowler 1972: 49) (Nielsen 1981: 187) (Bammesberger 1984: 131) (Campbell 1987: §144n1, 156n5, 752n1, 767) (Bammesberger 1990: 140) (Scragg 1992: 422) (Voyles 1992: 69) (Nielsen 1998: 126) (Ringe 2006: 153) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.135, 6.136d, 6.142, 6.144)
Headword: dugan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): avail Cook (1894): avail Jordan (1902): be able, be of use Dodd (1908): prosper Wyatt (1912): avail Krapp (1929): to avail, be worth, be of use, be strong or vigorous Campbell (1959): to avail, to be of value	dēah (pres.); dēag, dēag, duguþ, dēah, deah (pres. ind. 3sg.); dohte (pret.); dohte (pret. sg.); dohte, dēah (pret. 3sg.); dohten (pret. subj. 3pl.); dugende (pres. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §421.3) (Cook 1894: 283) (Jordan 1902: 53) (Dodd 1908: 49) (Wyatt 1912: 139) (Wright 1925: §482, 541) (Krapp 1929: 243, 244, 246) (Campbell 1959: 115) (Malone 1962: 120) (Whitelock 1963: 76)

<p>Malone (1962): be of worth Whitelock (1963): avail Bammesberger (1965): avail, be of use, to be good for, thrive, be strong Sweet (1967a): avail, be useful Sweet (1967b): avail Finnegan (1977): be good, virtuous Lehmann (1986): be useful Campbell (1987): avail Mitchell (1995): to avail, be of use Mitchell and Robinson (1985): be of use Marsden (2004): be of use, avail, thrive, be good Liuzza (2011): avail, be effective Haselow (2011): valere</p>		<p>(Pinsker 1969: §142, 167) (Bammesberger 1965: 67) (Brunner 1965: §363n4, 421) (Sweet 1967a: 111) (Sweet 1967b: 316) (Pilch 1970: 134, 146, 147) (Finnegan 1977: 128) (Mitchell 1985: §991 fn.) (Lehmann 1986: D39, J14) (Campbell 1987: §767) (Ogura 1989: 84) (Mitchell 1995: 375) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130; GLOSS315) (Goh 1999: 153) (Marsden 2004: 423) (Liuzza 2011: 258, 259) (Haselow 2011: 92) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.99n4) (Kroonen 2013: 106)</p>
<p>Headword: durran Alternative Spelling:</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): dare Hargrove (1902): dare, presume Cook (1905): dare Dodd (1908): dare Wright (1925): to dare Krapp (1929): to dare Whitelock (1963): dare Sweet (1967b): dare Dunning and Bliss (1969): dare Garmonsway (1978): dare Lehmann (1986): dare Irvine (1987): to dare, presume Irvine (1993): to dare, presume Wilcox (1994): dare Mitchell (1995): to dare Mitchell and Robinson (1985): dare Marsden (2004): dear Blake (2009): dare,</p>	<p>dearr, dear, dæar, der (pres. 1sg.); dearr, dear (pres. ind. 3sg.); durron (pres. 1pl.); durran (pres. 3pl.); durre (pres. subj. sg.); dyrre, durre (subj. 1sg.); dyrre (subj. 2sg.); dyrre (pres. subj. 3sg.); dorsten (subj. 3pl.); dorste, dorston (pret. ind.); dorste, darste, durste (pret. ind. sg.); dorste (pret. 1sg.); dorste (pret. 3sg.); dorston (pret. 3pl.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §178.2b, 234a, 422.7, 422n4) (Hargrove 1902: 82) (Cook 1905: 57) (Dodd 1908: 49) (Wright 1925: §36, 66, 279) (Krapp 1929: 243, 244,246) (Whitelock 1963: 76) (Pinsker 1969) (Sweet 1967b: 317) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 131) (Garmonsway 1978: 54) (Mitchell 1985: §185, 751, 955, 990, 991 fn., 996, 2832) (Lehmann 1986: G9) (Irvine 1987: 455, 456) (Hogg 1992: 162) (Irvine 1993: 214, 215) (Wilcox 1994: 171, 172) (Mitchell 1995: 375, 376)</p>

<p>venture Anlezark (2009): dare</p>		<p>(Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130, 205.1; GLOSS315) (Marsden 2004: 423) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 191) (Blake 2009: 155) (Anlezark 2009: 142) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.20, 5.20n5, 5.34) (Kroonen 2013: 111)</p>
<p>Headword: ġemunan Alternative Spelling:</p>		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Cook (1894): remember, be mindful Sedgefield (1899): remember Hargrove (1902): remember Cook (1905): remember, recall Blackburn (1907): be mindful of, give heed to, remember Krapp (1929): to remember, call to mind Mertens-Fonck (1960): to remember Sweet (1967a): remember Dunning and Bliss (1969): remember Fry (1974): remember, be mindful of, think about, consider, mention Finnegan (1977): remember, be mindful of, muse, ponder Scragg (1984): remember Bodden (1987): to recall, remember Campbell (1987): remember Karp (1989): remember Scragg (1992): remember Mitchell (1995): to remember Mitchell and Robinson (1985): remember O'Neill (2001): remember,</p>	<p>ġeman, ġemune, ġemunu, ġemon, ġemun (pres. 1sg.); ġeman (pres. ind. 1sg.); ġemanst, ġemunst, ġemynes, ġemynst (pres. 2sg.); ġemon, mon, ġemanð, ġemynes, ġemonð, ġemynð (pres. 3sg.); munon, ġemunon, ġemunað (pres. pl.); ġemunan, ġemunon (pres. 3pl.); ġemyne, ġemune (pres. subj. sg.); ġemynen, ġemunen (pres. subj. pl.); ġemunan (pres. subj. 3pl.); ġemunde (pret. 1sg.); ġemunde, ġemyndest (pret. 2sg.); ġemundes, ġemundest (pret. ind. 2sg.); ġemunde (pret. 3sg.); ġemȳste, ġemunde (pret. ind. 3sg.); ġemundon (pret. 3pl.); ġemundon (subj. 3pl.); ġemunde (pret. subj. 3sg.); ġemun, ġemune, ġemyne, ġemona (imp. sg.); ġemunað, ġemunen, ġemunas (imp. pl.); ġemunan (inf.); ġemunen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Cook 1894: 293) (Sedgefield 1899: 265) (Hargrove 1902: 91) (Cook 1905: 59) (Blackburn 1907: 166) (Wyatt 1912: 149) (Krapp 1929: 272) (Meroney 1943: 50) (Hendrickson 1948: 40, 46, 58) (Hofmann 1955: 198) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 221, 222) (Pinsker 1969: §142, 167, 179.1, 186.1) (Sweet 1967a: 119) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 136) (Fry 1974: 65, 71) (Voyles 1974: 111, 112) (Finnegan 1977: 132) (Scragg 1984: 100) (Mitchell 1985: §991n, 1953, 3736, 3743) (Bodden 1987: 121) (Campbell 1987: §767) (Karp 1989: §2, 6, 72) (Scragg 1992: 448) (Mitchell 1995: 384) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130; GLOSS337, 340) (Ogura 1995: 83) (O'Neill 2001: 313) (Magennis 2002: 229) (Marsden 2004: 468)</p>

be mindful of Magennis (2002): remember Marsden (2004): think about, be mindful of, remember, consider Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2): 'remember'		(Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.34n3, 6.137, 6.138a, 6.141n1, 6.142, 6.143, 6.144) (Sauer 2013: 265)
Headword: ġeneah Alternative Spelling: ġenugan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): suffice Palmgren (1904): suffice Krapp (1929): to suffice Lehmann (1986): adequate Campbell (1987): be enough	ġenugon (pres. pl.); ġenugen (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §424.11) (Palmgren 1904: 63) (Loewe 1913: 60) (Krapp 1929: 273) (Prokosch 1939: §65f) (Brunner 1965: §423.10, 423n3) (Nielsen 1981: 186), 187 (Lehmann 1986: B61) (Ogura 1986: 305) (Campbell 1987: §767) (Goh 1999: 153) (Ringe 2006: 153) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.34n3, 6.137, 6.138b, 6.142, 6.144) (Kroonen 2013: 392)
Headword: ġeunnan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to grant Whitelock (1963): grant, allow Scragg (1984): grant Irvine (1987): to grant Karp (1989): grant Irvine (1993): to grant Wilcox (1994): grant someone something Mitchell and Robinson (1985): grant Anlezark (2009): rgant, allow Liuzza (2011): wish, desire Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): grant	geunne (pres. subj. 2sg.); geuþe (pret. 3sg.); geunnendum (pres. part. dat. pl.)	(Krapp 1929: 277) (Whitelock 1963: 87) (Scragg 1984: 105) (Irvine 1987: 487, 488) (Karp 1989: §30) (Irvine 1993: 238, 239) (Wilcox 1994: 196) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 358) (Anlezark 2009: 151) (Liuzza 2011: 274) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 100)
Headword: ġewitan Alternative Spelling:		

Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): find out, learn Wyatt (1912): know Karp (1989): ascertain Mitchell (1995): to get to know, find out Mitchell and Robinson (1985): know, ascertain Magennis (2002): get to know, learn	gewiste (pret. 3sg.); gewit (imper.); gewite (imp. sg.)	(Cook 1894: 296) (Wyatt 1912: 151) (Hendrickson 1948: 40) (Campbell 1987: §767) (Karp 1989: §6, 8, 18) (Ogura 1989: 111) (Mitchell 1995: 386) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 363) (Magennis 2002: 232) (Ogura 2002: 1, 2, 7, 13, 15, 26, 27, 28, 30, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 58, 76, 77, 86, 88, 89, 91, 111)
Headword: mæg Alternative Spelling: mæig		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): can, be able Sedgefield (1899): be able, avail Sweet (1967a): can, am/ is able Lehmann (1986): have power, be strong, be allowed, be pleased to do Campbell (1987): may, posses	mæg, mag (pres. ins. 1sg.); meht, meaht, miht, meht (pres. ind. 2sg.); meaht, miht, mæht, meht (pres. 2sg.); meġ, mæg, mag (3sg.); magun, mægon, mago, magon, magan, mahon (pres. ind. pl.); mægon, magon (pl.); meige (pres. subj.); meige (subj. sg.); mæge, mægge, mage (pres. subj. sg.); mægen, magen, mægon, mahan (pres. subj. pl.); mehte (pret. ind. sg.); meahte, mihte (pret. 1sg.); meahtest, meahtes, mihtest (pret. 2sg.); mihte, meahte, mehte (pret. ind. 3sg.); mæhton (pret. ind. pl.); meahton, mihtan, mihte (pret. 2pl.); meahte (pret. subj. sg.); meahten (pret. subj. pl.); megende, magende (pres. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §82, 162.1, 162n2, 214.2, 214.3, 232b, 360n3, 377n, 424.10, 424n4) (Sedgefield 1899: 264) (Wright 1925: §324) (Prokosch 1939: §65g) (Hendrickson 1948: 26) (Pinsker 1969) (Sweet 1967a: 118) (Lehmann 1986: M1) (Campbell 1987: §164, 223, 224, 259n1, 269, 312, 314, 735(e)n1, 767) (Bammesberger 1990: 145, 157) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §2.69, 6.2n4, 6.137, 6.138d, 6.141n1, 6.142, 6.144)
Headword: magan Alternative Spelling: mahan, maegan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): can, might, be able Hargrove (1902): be able, avail	mæg, meg (pres. 1sg.); miht, meaht, mehat, myht, myhte (pres. 2sg.); meht (pres. ind. 2sg.); mæg,	(Sievers 1885: §82, 162.1, 162n2, 214.2, 214.3, 232b, 360n3, 377n, 424.10, 424n)

<p>Cook (1905): can, have the power to, may Blackburn (1907): be able, can Wyatt (1912): can Cook (1919): can, be able Wright (1925): may, could, can Krapp (1929): may, to be able Campbell (1959): be able, may Mertens-Fonck (1960): to be strong, powerful, to be able, can, to prevail over Malone (1962): can Dunning and Bliss (1969): may, can Fowler (1972): be able Fry (1974): may, might, can, could, be strong, prevail Garmonsway (1978): may, be able Gordon (1979): be able Cross and Hill (1982): to be able Scragg (1984): be able, have cause to Yerkes (1984): may Bodden (1987): may Irvine (1987): to be able, may Moffat (1987): to be able or capable of doing something Irvine (1993): to be able, may Wilcox (1994): may, be able to, can Mitchell (1995): to be able Mitchell and Robinson (1985): be able, can, be competent O'Neill (2001): be able to Magennis (2002): be able, can Marsden (2004): be able, can, be competent, have power to, avail</p>	<p>mage, mæig, mæi, mæga, meġ (pres. 3sg.); mæg, meġ (pres. ind. 3sg.); māgon, mægon, magen, magun, maegon, magan (pres. ind. pl.); magon, magan, mægon (pres. 1pl.); magon (pres. 2pl.); magan, magon, mawen, mægun (pres. 3pl.); meaht (subj.); mage, magæ, mæge (pres. subj. sg.); mæge, mage, magæ, mege (pres. subj. 1sg.); mæge, meaht, mage, mægæ, magæ (pres. subj. 2sg.); meahte, mihte, mæge, mage, mæge, mege (pres. subj. 3sg.); mæge, mæg, mage (pres. subj. 3sg.); mægen, magon (pres. subj. pl.); mægen, mihton, magon, magen (pres. subj. 1pl.); magan, mægen, mihton, magen, mægon, magon (pres. subj. 3pl.); mihten, muhton (subj. 3pl.); mægen (pres. subj. 3pl.); meahte, meaht, mehte, meht, mihte, myhte (pret. sg.); mehte, meahte (pret. ind. sg.); meahte, mihte, mehte, mæhte, mæg, meihte, mahte (pret. 1sg.); miht, meht, mihte, mihtest, myhtst, myhtast, myhtas (pret. 2sg.); meahte, mehte, mihte, mihtst, mæg, meuhtest (pret. 3sg.); mihton, mihten (pret. pl.); mihton, meohton (pret. 1pl.); mihton, mehton, maehtun, meahton, mihten (pret. 3pl.); meahte, myhte, myhtte, mihte (pret. subj. 1sg.); myhte, mæht, mahte (pret. subj. 2sg.); mæge, meahte, mihte, mæhte, mahte, matte (pret. subj.</p>	<p>(Hargrove 1902: 100) (Cook 1905: 61) (Blackburn 1907: 190) (Weick 1911: 46, 80, 132, 142) (Wyatt 1912: 163) (Cook 1919: 202) (Wright 1925: §68, 78, 240, 481, 544, 563) (Krapp 1929: 302, 304) (Hofmann 1955: 258) (Campbell 1959: 127) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 213, 214) (Malone 1962: 123) (Whitelock 1963: 81) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §86.1, 122.3, 126.2, 214.2, 214n4, 232, 360n4, 425, 425n1, 425n2) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 135) (Harrison 1970: 20, 28) (Pilch 1970: 45, 56, 89, 92, 112, 139, 146, 147) (Seebold 1970: 342) (Fowler 1972: 52) (Fry 1974: 70, 71) (von Schon 1977: §5, 7) (Garmonsway 1978: 58) (Gordon 1979: 63, 64) (Wenisch 1979: 238) (Cross and Hill 1982: 172) (Bammesberger 1984: 79, 131, 142) (Scragg 1984: 99) (Yerkes 1984: 139, 141) (Mitchell 1985: §370, 374, 990-1024, 1037, 1928, 1995, 1996, 2011, 2015, 2036, 2081, 2535, 2627n, 2804, 2818, 2824, 2857, 2866, 2867, 2972.5a, 2983, 2987, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3331, 33523, 3533, 3557, 3558, 3564, 3574, 3594, 3604, 3619, 3622, 3623)</p>
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<p>Blake (2009): be able, be capable of Anlezark (2009): be able, can Liuzza (2011): be able to, have permission to Haselow (2011): to be strong Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): be able Karasawa (2015): can, be able to</p>	<p>3sg.); meahnten (pret. subj. 1pl.); mehten, meahnton, muhton, mihton (pret. subj. 3pl.)</p>	<p>(Bodden 1987: 120) (Campbell 1987: 767) (Irvine 1987: 470, 471) (Moffat 1987: 118) (Hogg 1992: 162) (Voyles 1992: 147) (Irvine 1993: 225, 226) (Wilcox 1994: 182, 183, 184) (Mitchell 1995: 394, 395) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130, 206, 207; GLOSS337) (Ogura 1995: 88) (Nielsen 1998: 126, 209) (Goh 1999: 153) (O’Neill 2001: 311) (Magennis 2002: 240) (Marsden 2004: 462) (Elenbaas 2007: 140, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 249) (Blake 2009: 159) (Anlezark 2009: 147) (Liuzza 2011: 265, 266) (Haselow 2011: 92) (Fulk 2012: 70) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 94) (Kroonen 2013: 373) (Karasawa 2015: 206)</p>
<p>Headword: mōt Alternative Spelling: mot</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sedgefield (1899): be allowed, may Wyatt (1912): may Whitelock (1963): may, must Leslie (1966): may Sweet (1967a): may Fowler (1972): be allowed Lehmann (1986): tax, toll Campbell (1987): must Moffat (1987): to be allowed or permitted, may Scragg (1992): be allowed</p>	<p>mot, mōt (pres. 1sg.); mōst (pres. 2sg.); mot, mōt (pres. 3sg.); mōto, moton (pres. pl.); mōtan, mōton (pres. 3pl.); mote (pres. subj. sg.); mōte (pres. subj. 1sg.); mōte (pres. subj. 3sg.); moten (pres. subj. pl.); mōtan (pres. subj. 3pl.); moste, mōste (pret. 1sg.); mōste (pret. 3sg.); moston, mōstan (pret. pl.); mōton (pret. 2pl.); moste, mōste (pret. sg.); mōstun, mōston (pret. pl.); mōste</p>	<p>(Sedgefield 1899: 270) (Wyatt 1912: 165) (Prokosch 1939: §65g) (Hendrickson 1948: 46) (Whitelock 1963: 82) (Leslie 1966: 83) (Jordan 1967: 85) (Sweet 1967a: 119) (Seebold 1970: 354) (Fowler 1972: 52) (Voyles 1974: 112) (Nielsen 1981: 187) (Lehmann 1986: M76) (Campbell 1987: §767) (Moffat 1987: 118)</p>

	(pret. subj. sg.); mōsten (pret. subj. pl.); mōsta (pa. part.)	(Scragg 1992: 447) (Ogura 1995: 88) (Nielsen 1998: 126) (Ringe 2006: 154) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 248) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.139, 6.140a, 6.144)
Headword: mōtan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): may Cook (1894): may Hargrove (1902): be able, bo allowed Cook (1905): may Blackburn (1907): be allowed, may, can Cook (1919): may Krapp (1929): may, be allowed Campbell (1959): may, be able, must Fry (1974): may, must, be allowed to, have an opportunity to Gordon (1979): may, be allowed Scragg (1984): be allowed to Lehmann (1986): have cause to, must Bodden (1987): may, can, must Irvine (1987): to be permitted, may, must, can Irvine (1993): to be permitted, may, must, can Wilcox (1994): be permitted, may Mitchell (1995): to be allowed, may Mitchell and Robinson (1985): may, be allowed to O'Neill (2001): be allowed to, may Magennis (2002): be permitted, may Marsden (2004): be able, may, be allowed to, must	mōt, mōte (pres. 1sg.); mōst (pres. ind. 2sg.); mōt (pres. 3sg.); mōton, mōten (pres. ind. pl.); mōton, mōtan, mōtun (pres. 1pl.); mōton, mōtan (pres. ind. 3pl.); mōte (subj. 1sg.); mōtæ, mōte (pres. subj. 1sg.); mōte (pres. subj. 2sg.); mōste (subj. 3sg.); mōte (pres. subj. 3sg.); mōten, mōte, mōton (pres. subj. 1pl.); mōton (subj. 3pl.); mōstan, mōsten, mōten, mōston (pres. subj. 3pl.); moste (pret. 1sg.); mōst (pret. 2sg.); mōste (pret. 3sg.); mōsten (pret. pl.); mōston (pret. 1pl.); mōston, mōstan (pret. 3pl.); mōston (pret. 2/3pl.); mōste (pret. subj. 1sg.); mōste, mōsten (pret. subj. 3sg.); mōsten, mōston (pret. subj. 3pl.)	(Sievers 1885: §425.12, 425n) (Cook 1894: 306) (Hargrove 1902: 102) (Cook 1905: 62) (Blackburn 1907: 195) (Cook 1919: 205) (Wright 1925: §240, 545) (Meroney 1943: 51) (Campbell 1959: 128) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §424, 424n) (Pilch 1970: 140) (Fry 1974: 71) (Gordon 1979: 64) (Bammesberger 1984: 138) (Scragg 1984: 100) (Mitchell 1985: §990- 1024, 1995, 1996, 1998, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2081, 2535, 2627n, 2688, 2820, 2821, 2824, 2972, 2973, 2975a, 2978, 2983, 2987) (Lehmann 1986: G45) (Bodden 1987: 121) (Irvine 1987: 472) (Hogg 1992: 162) (Irvine 1993: 227) (Wilcox 1994: 184) (Mitchell 1995: 396) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130, 206, 208; GLOSS340) (Schwyter 1996: 79, 80) (O'Neill 2001: 313) (Magennis 2002: 242)

Blake (2009): be allowed to Anlezark (2009): be permitted to, must Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): be allowed, be obliged Karasawa (2015): to be able		(Marsden 2004: 468) (Blake 2009: 160) (Anlezark 2009: 147) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 95) (Karasawa 2015: 207)
Headword: munan Alternative Spelling: mynan, monan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): intend Palmgren (1904): remember Wright (1925): think Krapp (1929): to remember, be mindful of Hedberg (1945): to remember, consider Bammesberger (1965): remember Irvine (1987): to remember, remind Irvine (1993): to remember, remind	munæð (pres. 3sg.); munon (pres. ind. pl.); man, munede (pret. sg.); munan, mynan, gemunan, gemynan, munegiæn (inf.)	(Sievers 1885: §186.2a, 423.9, 423n2) (Palmgren 1904: 75) (Loewe 1913: 152) (Wright 1925: §224, 543) (Krapp 1929: 307) (Hedberg 1945: 251) (Hendrickson 1948: 46) (Bammesberger 1965: 5) (Brunner 1965: §186.2, 423.9, 423n2) (Pilch 1970: 58, 110, 146, 147) (Campbell 1987: §736(g)) (Irvine 1987: 472) (Irvine 1993: 227) (Kroonen 2013: 375)
Headword: nellan Alternative Spelling: nyllan, nillan, ne willan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to be unwilling Garmonsway (1978): be unwilling Irvine (1987): to be unwilling, will not Irvine (1993): to be unwilling, will not Wilcox (1994): be unwilling, will not, refuse Magennis (2002): will not, not wish to	nelle (pres. 1sg.); nelt (pres. 2sg.); nele, nelle, næle, nyle (pres. 3sg.); nellað, nelle (pres. ind. 1pl.); nellað (pres. ind. 3pl.); nolde (pret. sg.); noldest, naldes (pret. 2sg.); nellan (pres. subj. 3pl.); nalde, nolde (pret. 3sg.); naldun (pret. ind. 3pl.); nyl (imp. sg.); nyllað (imp. pl.); nellað (pres. part.); nolden, noldon (pret. pl.)	(Sievers 1885: §110n4, 404n1a, 406, 406n4, 406n6) (Krapp 1929: 310, 311) (Hendrickson 1948: 28, 39) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 349, 350) (Mitchell 1985: §917, 2306) (Irvine 1987: 472, 473) (Irvine 1993: 227, 228) (Wilcox 1994: 185, 186) (Wilcox 1994: 185) (Magennis 2002: 243)
Headword: nytan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References

Cook (1894): know not Irvine (1987): not to know Irvine (1993): not to know Wilcox (1994): not know Magennis (2002): not know	nāt, ne wāt (pres. 1sg.); nāt, ne wāt (pres. 3sg.); nyten, nyton (pres. pl.); nyte (pres. subj. sg.); nyten (pres. subj. pl.); nyste, nuste (pret. 3sg.); nysse, nyste (pret. sg.); nyston (pret. ind. 3pl.)	(Sievers 1885: §110n4, 172n, 360n3, 420.1, 420n1) (Cook 1894: 307) (Krapp 1929: 308, 312) (Mitchell 1985: §2059, 2862, 3416, 3500) (Irvine 1987: 472, 473) (Irvine 1993: 227, 228) (Wilcox 1994: 185, 186) (Schwyter 1996: 114) (Magennis 2002: 243)
Headword: onmunan Alternative Spelling: amunan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to consider worthy Mitchell and Robinson (1985): pay attention to O'Neill (2001): be mindful of Marsden (2004): pay attention to, care for	amanst (pres. 2sg.); onmunden (pret. subj. 3pl.)	(Lüngen 1911: 60) (Krapp 1929: 315) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 343) (Ogura 1995: 83) (O'Neill 2001: 277) (Marsden 2004: 475)
Headword: sċeal Alternative Spelling: scyl, sċal, sċeall		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): shall Sedgefield (1899): shall, must, ought, is to Wright (1925): shall Leslie (1966): must Sweet (1967a): ought to, have to, must; shall Campbell (1987): shall Scragg (1992): must Miller (2012): shall	sċeal (pres. 1sg.); sċalt, sċealt, sċeald (pres. 2sg.); sċeal, sċeall, scyl, scel (pres. 3sg.); sculon, sċealon (pres. pl.); sċulon, sċeolon, sċylon, sċilon, sċiolun (pres. pl.); sċulon, sċiulun, sċylun, sċilun, sċiolun, sċiolo, sċule (pres. ind. pl.); sculon, sceolon (pres. 3pl.); sċeolde, sċiolde, sċealde, sċalde (pret. ind.); sceolde, scolde (pret. 1sg.); sceoldest, sceoldes (pret. 2sg.); sċealde, sceolde, sċalde, sċolde (pret. ind. 3sg.); sceoldon, scoldon (pret. pl.); scoldon, sceoldon, sceoldan, scioldon (pret. 2pl.); sċyle, scile (pres. subj.); sċyle, scile, sceole, scele (subj. sg.); scylen, scylon, scylan (pres. subj.	(Sievers 1885: §202) (Sedgefield 1899: 285) (Wright 1925: §50, 72, 72, 168) (Prokosch 1939: §65e) (Pinsker 1969) (Leslie 1966: 83) (Sweet 1967a: 122) (Seebold 1970: 405) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 279) (Bammesberger 1984: 44, 131) (Campbell 1987: §156, 170, 176, 179, 180, 182n3, 185, 186, 187, 283, 331.5, 726, 730, 735(e)n1, 736(g), 736(m), 767) (Bammesberger 1990: 141) (Scragg 1992: 456) (Voyles 1992: 150) (Nielsen 1998: 126) (Orel 2003: 332)

	pl.); sceolde (pret. subj. sg.); sceolden, scolden, sceoldon (pret. subj. pl.)	(Ringe 2006: 154) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 249) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.34n3, 6.137, 6.138c, 6.141n1, 6.142, 6.144, 6.153, 6.161) (Miller 2012: 61)
Headword: sculan		
Alternative Spelling: s̄ceolan, s̄cilon, s̄ciolon, s̄cylon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): shall Cook (1894): ought, must; shall Hargrove (1902) be obliged, must, ought, shall Cook (1905): must, must needs, be to Blackburn (1907): shall, ought, must, have to Wyatt (1912): be obliged Cook (1919): should, ought, shall, will, be necessary Wright (1925): should, shall Krapp (1929): shall, must, be necessary; in a second-hand statement, is reported, is said Campbell (1959): must, ought, shall Malone (1962): shall, ought to, have to, must Whitelock (1963): shall Dunning and Bliss (1969): shall Fowler (1972): be obliged to Fry (1974): shall, must, ought to, be obliged to Garmonsway (1978): shall, have to, must Gordon (1979): shall, must, have to Cross and Hill (1982): shall, must Scragg (1984): must, must be, shall Yerkes (1984): shall	s̄ceal, s̄cal, s̄cel, s̄cæl (pres.); s̄ceal, s̄cæl, s̄cel (pres. ind. sg.); sceal, sceall, scel, scal, sceol, scall (pres. 1sg.); scealt, scalt, sceolt (pres. 2sg.); sceal, sceall, scel, scal, schal, sceol (pres. 3sg.); sculon, sceolon, sceolan, sceolen, sceal (pres. ind. pl.); sculon, sceolon, scelon, scylon, sceolun, sculan, sculen (pres. 1pl.); sceole (pres. 2pl.); sceolon, sculon, scoldan, sculen, sceole, sceoldon, sceoldan (pres. 3pl.); scyle, sceule, scule, sceole (pres. subj. sg.); scyle, scile (pres. subj. 1sg.); scyle (pres. subj. 2sg.); scyle, scile, sceolde, scule, sceole, sceal (pres. subj. 3sg.); scylon, scylan (pres. subj. pl.); scylan (pres. subj. 1pl.); scule (pres. subj. 2pl.); scolden, sceoldon, sceoldan, sceoldon (subj. 3pl.); scolon, sculan, scylen, scolen (pres. subj. 3pl.); scolde (pret. sg.); scolde, sceolde, scealde, sciolde (pret. ind. sg.); sceolde, scolde, scyle (pret. 1sg.); sceoldest, scoldest (pret. 2sg.); sceolde, scolde (pret. 3sg.); scoldon, scioldon, sceoldon,	(Sievers 1885: §36.3,75.1, 76n2, 157.3, 202, 350, 360n3, 423.8, 423n1) (Cook 1894: 310, 311) (Hargrove 1902: 107) (Cook 1905: 63) (Blackburn 1907: 205) (Weick 1911: 46, 80, 132, 142) (Wyatt 1912: 172) (Loewe 1913: 165) (Cook 1919: 213) (Royster 1922: 332) (Wright 1925: §7, 51, 72, 110, 116, 168, 179, 183, 215, 224, 276, 312, 474, 476, 481, 482, 543) (Krapp 1929: 322, 323, 324, 325) (Hofmann 1955: 47, 48) (Campbell 1959: 130) (Malone 1962: 124) (Whitelock 1963: 84) (Brunner 1965: §31n4, 36, 59n1, 91a, 91n1, 92.2a, 92n6, 92n7, 111n8, 123, 137.3, 202, 350.2, 360n4, 423.8, 423n1) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 137) (Pinsker 1969) (Pilch 1970: 63, 64, 112, 139, 146, 147, 160, 199) (Fowler 1972: 53) (Fry 1974: 73) (von Schon 1977: §5) (Garmonsway 1978: 60) (Gordon 1979: 65, 66) (Nielsen 1981: 172)

<p>Lehmann (1986): should Bodden (1987): shall be, about to Irvine (1987): shall, must, ought Moffat (1987): to be obliged to, to have to Irvine (1993): shall, must, ought Wilcox (1994): have to, must, be obliged, ought to Mitchell (1995): to be obliged to Mitchell and Robinson (1985): must, have to, ought to O'Neill (2001): must, ought to, be obliged to Magennis (2002): shall, must, ought to Marsden (2004): have to, ought to, must, must needs, shall Blake (2009): be obliged to, be required to Anlezark (2009): shall, must Liuzza (2011): be obliged, have to Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): be obliged Karasawa (2015): to be obliged, have to, must</p>	<p>sceoldan, sceolden (pret. pl.); sceoldon, scoldan, sceoldan (pret. 1pl.); sceoldon (pret. 2pl.); scoldon, sceoldon, sceoldan, scoldan, scolden (pret. 3pl.); sçulon, sçiulun, sçiolon, sçiolutun, sçylon, sçilon (pl.); sceolde (pret. subj. 1sg.); sceolde (pret. subj. 2sg.); sceolde, scolde (pret. subj. 3sg.); sceolde (pret. subj. 1pl.); sceoldan, sceolden, sceoldon, scolden, scoldon, sceolde (pret. subj. 3pl.); sçeolde, sçealde (pa.)</p>	<p>(Cross and Hill 1982: 176) (Bammesberger 1984: 131) (Scragg 1984: 101, 102) (Yerkes 1984: 148) (Mitchell 1985: 918, 933, 947, 990-1024, 1997, 1998, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2037, 2038, 2081, 2096, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2508, 2509, 2535, 2556, 2611, 2612, 2613, 1614, 1615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2649, 2650, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2738, 2765, 2766, 2769, 2817, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2824, 2972, 2973, 2975a, 2978, 2983, 3050, 3068, 3174, 3311, 3560, 3569, 3570, 3581, 3706, 3982) (Lehmann 1986: S96) (Bodden 1987: 122) (Irvine 1987: 477) (Moffat 1987: 120) (Hogg 1992: 162) (Irvine 1993: 230, 231) (Wilcox 1994: 188) (Mitchell 1995: 400) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130, 206, 210; GLOSS346, 347) (Ogura 1995: 88, 90) (Schwyster 1996: 80) (Nielsen 1998: 126) (O'Neill 2001: 321, 322) (Magennis 2002: 247) (Marsden 2004: 481, 482) (Elenbaas 2007: 155, 195, 196, 204) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 6) (Pons-Sanz 2007: 214) (Blake 2009: 161, 162) (Anlezark 2009: 149) (Liuzza 2011: 269) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §2.68, 5.14, 5.34, 5.44n2,</p>
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		5.46, 5.50n2, 5.51, 5.52, 5.66, 5.67, 5.67n1, 5.68, 5.68n5, 5.69n1, 5.69n2, 5.72n2, 5.85.6, 5.120, 5.121, 6.56, 7.17.4, 7.38) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 97) (Karasawa 2015: 208)
Headword: unnan(ge)		
Alternative Spelling: an, on		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): grant Cook (1894): grant, allow Hargrove (1902): grant Palmgren (1904): grant Blackburn (1907): give, grant Krapp (1929): to grant, favor Kastovsky (1968): grant, allowance, permission, what is given Lehmann (1986): permit Campbell (1987): grant Karp (1989): not begrudge, grant Mitchell (1995): to grant, give Mitchell and Robinson (1985): grant, allow Marsden (2004): grant, bestow, intercede	an, ann, on, onn (pres.1.sg.); an, ann (pres. 3sg.); unnon (pres. 3pl.); ġeunne (pres. subj. 3sg.); ūþe (pret.); unnen, ūðe (pret. 1sg.); geūþe, ūðe, ġeūðe (pret. 3sg.); onda, onsta (pret. 2pl.); ūðe (pret. subj. 3sg.); geūðen, ūþon (pret. subj. 3pl.); ġeunne, unne (imp. sg.); anunnen, ġeunn, ġionn, ġeonn (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §6n2, 422.4, 422n1) (Cook 1894: 319) (Hargrove 1902: 115) (Palmgren 1904: 79) (Blackburn 1907: 222) (Weick 1911: 73, 122) (Wright 1925: §542) (Krapp 1929: 346, 347) (Prokosch 1939: §65d) (Hendrickson 1948: 27) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §6n2, 422.4, 422n1) (Kastovsky 1968: 162) (Pilch 1970: 146, 147) (Seebold 1970: 79) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 8) (Nielsen 1981: 217) (Kastovsky 1985: 249, 250) (Mitchell 1985: 991n, 1951, 3743) (Lehmann 1986: A184) (Campbell 1987: §121, 469, 767) (Karp 1989: §8, 9, 24, 31a) (Bammesberger 1990: 144) (Hogg 1992: 162) (Voyles 1992: 140) (Mitchell 1995: 368, 386, 407) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130; GLOSS358, 359) (O’Neill 2001: 336) (Orel 2003: 435)

		(Marsden 2004: 502) (Ringe 2006: 154) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.135, 6.136a, 6.143, 6.144) (Kroonen 2013: 560)
Headword: wāt		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Lehmann (1986): know Campbell (1987): know	wāst (pres. 2sg.); weotun, wieton, wutas, wutað, witteð (pres. pl.); wiste (pret. 3sg.); witon, wuton (pret. 2pl.); wit, wite, witte (imp. sg.); weotað (imp. pl.); gewiten, witen, gewietene (pa. part.); wisse; nāt, nyton, nyste (neg.); witan, wietan (infl.); witenne (infl. inf.)	(Prokosch 1939: §65b) (Pinsker 1969) (Seebold 1970: 533) (Voyles 1974: 111) (Nielsen 1981: 130) (Lehmann 1986: W78) (Campbell 1987: §767) (Bammesberger 1990: 56) (Nielsen 1998: 74) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.131, 6.132, 6.133, 6.134, 6.134a, 6.140a, 6.140b, 6.141, 6.143, 6.144)
Headword: witan		
Alternative Spelling: wuta, wietan, wutan, wiotan, weotan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): know Wright (1925): to know Hedberg (1945): to go away, die Dunning and Bliss (1969): know Scragg (1984): know Bodden (1987): to know Lehmann (1986): take heed, impute Wilcox (1994): know Magennis (2002): know, learn Karasawa (2015): to know	wāt (pres. ind. 1sg.); wāst (pres. ind. 2sg.); wāt, wæt (pres. ind. 3sg.); nāt (pres. 1sg. neg.); witan (pres. 1pl.); witan (pres. 2pl.); witon, wioton, weoton, weotun, wuton (pres. ind. pl.); nyton, nytan (pres. ind. pl. neg.); wite (pres. subj. 1sg.); witen (pres. subj. 3pl.); wisse, wiste (pret. ind. sg.); nāt (pret. ind. sg. neg.); wisse (pret. subj. 3sg.); wysten (pret. subj. 3pl.); nyste (pret. 3sg. neg.); wite (imp. sg.); weotað (imp. pl.); witenne, witanne (infl. inf.); weotendum (pres. part. dat. pl.)	(Sievers 1903: §54a, 62, 105n1, 107.3, 107n3, 131, 172, 195, 196.1, 226, 232c, 232d, 378n4, 420.1, 420n1) (Loewe 1913: 48, 153) (Wright 1925: §1, 19, 30, 48, 96, 102, 133, 212, 213, 225, 232, 240, 263, 267, 298, 476, 540) (Prokosch 1939: §29a) (Hedberg 1945: 68) (Pinsker 1969) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 344, 345) (Brunner 1965: §56, 73, 111n6, 114c, 116, 127n4, 143, 144, 172, 172n, 195, 196.1, 232, 360n4, 376n, 378n5, 420.1, 420n1) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 140) (Pilch 1970: 21, 22, 65, 110, 112, 127, 128, 140,

		146, 172, 181, 216, 229) (Scragg 1984: 105, 106) (Mitchell 1985: §883, 919, 991n, 1011, 1018, 1441, 1952, 1985, 1986, 1987n, 2018, 2056, 2097, 2179, 3087, 3743) (Lehmann 1986: F90) (Bodden 1987: 121, 125) (Voyles 1992: 71) (Wilcox 1994: 197, 198) (Magennis 2002: 258) (Ogura 2002: 41, 42, 86, 87, 88, 111) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §2.71, 3.28, 4.2, 5.109a, 5.109b, 5.109c, 5.109n12, 5.152) (Karasawa 2015: 210)
Headword: witan		
Alternative Spelling: wuta		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): know Sedgefield (1899): know Hargrove (1902): know, understand Blackburn (1907): know, notice, consider, regard Wyatt (1912): know Cook (1919): know Krapp (1929): to know, perceive, recognize Campbell (1959): know Malone (1962): know Whitelock (1963): know Sweet (1967a): know Fowler (1972): know Garmonsway (1978): know Gordon (1979): know, realise Cross and Hill (1982): to know Yerkes (1984): know Lehmann (1986): know Campbell (1987): know Irvine (1987): to know Moffat (1987): to know, to observe Karp (1989): know	wāt, wāet, wōt (pres. ind. 1sg.); nāt (pres. 1sg. neg.); wāst, wāest, wōst (pres. 2sg.); nāst (pres. 2sg. neg.); wāt, wot (pres. 3sg.); nat (pres. 3sg. neg.); witon, wioton, weoton, wuton, wuto, witen, witæn, witan (pres. ind. pl.); nyton, nuton, nyten (pres. ind. pl. neg.); witan, witun, witon, wytan (pres. 1pl.); nyton (pres. 1pl. neg.); witon (pres. 2pl.); witon, witað, witun, witan (pres. 3pl.); niton, nyton, nytan (pres. ind. 3pl. neg.); wite (pres. subj. 1sg.); wite (pres. subj. 2sg.); wisse, wite (pres. subj. 3sg.); nyte (pres. subj. 3sg. neg.); witen (pres. subj. pl.); witan (pres. subj. 1pl.); witen, witon (pres. subj. 3pl.); nyte (pres. subj. 2sg. neg.); witen (pres. subj. pl.); wisse, wisste, wiste (pret. sg.); nyste (pret.	(Cook 1894: 323) (Sedgefield 1899: 313) (Hargrove 1902: 118) (Blackburn 1907: 229) (Weick 1911: 57, 89, 123, 140) (Wyatt 1912: 185, 189) (Loewe 1913: 152, 153) (Cook 1919: 205, 207, 235) (Krapp 1929: 348, 355) (Hendrickson 1948: 27, 40, 48) (Levin 1958: 493, 496) (Campbell 1959: 136) (Malone 1962: 126) (Whitelock 1963: 88) (Sweet 1967a: 128) (Fowler 1972: 55) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 74, 123) (von Schon 1977: §6) (Garmonsway 1978: 64) (Gordon 1979: 68, 69) (Cross and Hill 1982: 181) (Yerkes 1984: 144, 160, 163) (Lehmann 1986: "78)

<p>Irvine (1993): to know Mitchell (1995): to know Mitchell and Robinson (1985): know O'Neill (2001): know Marsden (2004): know, understand, be aware of, be conscious of, feel, show Blake (2009): know, understand Anlezark (2009): know Liuzza (2011): know Haselow (2011): to know Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): know, perceive</p>	<p>neg.); wiste, wisse, wysse (pret. 1sg.); nysse, nysste, nyste, nesse (pret. 1sg. neg.); wistest (pret. 2sg.); nystes, nestes (pret. 2sg. neg.); wiste, wisse, wyste (pret. 3sg.); nyste, nysse, nysste, nesse (pret. 3sg. neg.); wisson, wiston, wisston (pret. pl.); nyston, nystan (pret. pl. neg.); wiston, wistan, wisson (pret. 3pl.); wisse (pret. subj. sg.); nysse, nesse (pret. subj. sg. neg.); nyste (pret. subj. 1sg. neg.); wisse (pret. subj. 2sg.); wiste (pret. subj. 3sg.); wisten, wissen (pret. subj. pl.); wite (imp. sg.); wietað, wite (imp. pl.); witan (inf.); (tō) witanne, (tō) wiotonne, witanne, witenne, wittanne, witande (inf. inf.); witende (pres. part. nom. pl.)</p>	<p>(Campbell 1987: §218, 219, 265, 265n1, 299b, 331.1, 354, 398.1, 735en1, 767) (Irvine 1987: 488, 490) (Moffat 1987: 124) (Karp 1989: §8, 9, 18) (Ogura 1989: 111) (Ono 1989: 190, 191, 197, 198, 200) (Bammesberger 1992: 42) (Hogg 1992: 162) (Kastovsky 1992: 406) (Irvine 1993: 239, 240) (Mitchell 1995: 396, 397, 407, 409, 410) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130; GLOSS363) (Schwyter 1996: 126, 156) (Nielsen 1998: 126) (Möhlig 2001: 200, 222) (O'Neill 2001: 315, 316, 339, 341) (Marsden 2004: 511) (Lenker 2008: 259) (Blake 2009: 165, 166) (Anlezark 2009: 152) (Liuzza 2011: 276) (Haselow 2011: 170, 290) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 96, 101) (Kroonen 2013: 589)</p>
<p>Headword: þearf Alternative Spelling: þarf, þærþ</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Lehmann (1986): need, lack</p>	<p>þearft (pres. 2sg.); ðorfæð, ðofeð, ðorfeð, -ðorfeð (pres. 3sg.); ðurfu, -ðorfeð, ðorfeð (pres. pl.); þyrfe (subj. sg.); þurfrenda, -þurfrenda, þurfrende, -þurfrende, -þyrfend-, þyrfend-, ðorfende, þearfende, þorfende (pres. part.)</p>	<p>(Wright 1925: §367) (Prokosch 1939: §20d, 65d) (Pinsker 1969: §139A, 142, 167) (Pilch 1970: 171) (Voyles 1974: 111, 112) (Lehmann 1986: þ13, þ20) (Bammesberger 1990: 107, 141) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.29, 5.21n1) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.135, 6.136c, 6.142, 6.144)</p>

Headword: þurfan		
Alternative Spelling: ðurfan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): be allowed, need Cook (1894): need Sedgefield (1899): require, need Hargrove (1902): need, be required, must Cook (1905): need, have reason to Blackburn (1907): need Wyatt (1912): need Cook (1919): need Krapp (1929): to need, be required; have need of Campbell (1959): need, have reason to Fowler (1972): need Fry (1974): need, be required, must, have occasion to, want, owe, have reason to Scragg (1984): need Lehmann (1986): need, lack Campbell (1987): need Irvine (1987): to need Moffat (1987): to need, to have occasion to Irvine (1993): to need Wilcox (1994): need Mitchell (1995): to need, have occasion to Mitchell and Robinson (1985): need O'Neill (2001): need Marsden (2004): need, have occasion to, must	þurge, þearf, ðearfe, ðerf (pres. 1sg.); þearft, ðearft, þurfe (pres. 2sg.); þearf, þarf, ðearf, ðearft, þearft, þærf (pres. ind. 3sg.); ðurfon, þurfon (pres. pl.); þurfe, þurfon (pres. 1pl.); þurfon, ðurfon, ðurfan, ðurfe (pres. 3pl.); ðyrfe, ðurfe (pres. subj. 1sg.); ðurfe, þurfe (pres. subj. 3sg.); ðyrfen (pres. subj. pl.); ðorfte (pret.); þurfan (pret. sg.); þorfe, þorfte, ðorfte, ðorte (pret. 1sg.); ðorfte (pret. 2sg.); þorfte, þurfte, ðorfte (pret. 3sg.); þorfton, þorftun (pret. 3pl.); ðearfende, ðorfende, ðyrfende (pres. pa.), ðorfte (pa. part.); þurfe (pres. subj. 2sg.); þyrfen (pres. subj. 2pl.); ðorfte (pret. subj. pl.)	(Sievers 1885: §232a, 360n3, 422.6, 422n3) (Cook 1894: 318) (Sedgefield 1899: 302) (Hargrove 1902: 113) (Palmgren 1904: 59) (Cook 1905: 65) (Blackburn 1907: 221) (Wyatt 1912: 183) (Loewe 1913: 165) (Cook 1919: 228) (Wright 1925: §476, 481, 482, 542) (Krapp 1929: 340, 342,343) (Prokosch 1939: §20c, 20d) (Campbell 1959: 134) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §84n1, 232, 360n4, 422.6, 422n3) (Pilch 1970: 139, 146, 147) (Seebold 1970: 509) (Fowler 1972: 54) (Fry 1974: 76) (Scragg 1984: 104) (Mitchell 1985: §751n185, 918, 990, 991n, 996, 2975a) (Lehmann 1986: þ20) (Ogura 1986: 305) (Campbell 1987: §730, 735en1, 767) (Irvine 1987: 484, 486) (Moffat 1987: 122) (Bammesberger 1992: 59) (Hogg 1992: 162) (Irvine 1993: 236, 238) (Wilcox 1994: 194, 195) (Mitchell 1995: 406) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §130, 205.1; GLOSS357) (O'Neill 2001: 333, 335) (Marsden 2004: 500) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007:

		185) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.20n5, 6.7, 7.44, 7.44n3, 7.67) (Kroonen 2013: 552)
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Figure 48. Preterite-present verbs from secondary sources.

3.3. Launching automatic searches

There are twelve preterite-present verbs of Old English, including *mæg* ‘can’, *sceal* ‘shall, ought’, *wāt* ‘know’, *āh* ‘possess’, *þearf* ‘need’, *mōt* ‘be allowed’, *geman* ‘remember’, *cann* ‘know how’, *dēag* ‘avail’, *ann* ‘grant’, *dearr* ‘dare’ and *be-/ge-neaħ* ‘suffice’. These are the basic verbs as retrieved from the Old English grammars, whose attested forms will set the automatic searches that will be launched on the lemmatiser. The first task consists of gathering the inflectional forms corresponding to the basic verbs from the DOE (A-H) and, for the rest of the alphabet, from the Old English grammars. A full inventory of the simplex forms for each verb is offered below, arranged by class. Derived forms are included in this list preceded by a hyphen (e.g. *-wietene*), aiming at maximising the effectiveness of the automatic searches.

Class I

wāt: *nast, nastu, nat, neoton, niton, nuti, nutto, nutton, nuttun, nutu, nuutu, nysse, nyste, nyta, nytan, nyte, nyton, nytun, to witanne, to wuttane, uitende, uutanne, uutto, uutu, wast, wastu, wat, weotað, weotan, weotende, weotendum, weoton, weotun, wietan, wieton, wietun, wiotan, wioton, wiotun, wisse, wisson, wiste, wiston, witað, witan, wite, witen, witende, witenne, wito, witon, witta, wittas, witte, witted, wittende, witto, wuta, wutað, wutan, wutas, wuted, wuti, wuto, wuton, wutta, wuttanne, wuttun, -wietene, -wiss, -wit, -witan.*

Class II

dēag: *dæg, deag, deah, deahg, deg, dege, dohte, dohten, dohtest, dohton, duge, dugende, dugon, dugunde, duhte, dyge.*

Class III

an(n): *ann, uðe, uðon, unnan, unne, unnen, unnende, unnon, -huðe, -onn, -unn, -wunna, -unna, -vvunne, -wunne.*

can(n): *cæn, cænn, can, cann, cans, canst, ceæn, coðon, con, conn, const, cuð, cuða, cuðæ, cuðan, cuðas, cuðast, cuðe, cuðe, cuðen, cuðes, cuðest, cuðesta, cuðestan, cuðne, cuðo, cuðon, cuðost, cudoste, cuðoste, cuðra, cuðran, cuðre, cuðu,*

cuðum, cuðun, cunan, cune, cunna, cunnað, cunnæ, cunnan, cunne, cunnen, cunnendum, cunneþ, cunni, cunno, cunnon, cunnun, cunun, cura, cuþ, cuþa, cuþæn, cuþan, cuþe, cuthe, cuþen, cuþes, cuþest, cuþesta, cuþestan, cuþne, cuþon, cuþost, cuþra, cuþran, cuþre, cuþum, cuþun, cyð, cyðen, cynnon, cyþ, kuð, kuþe, to cunenne, to cunnanne.

dear(r): *dæar, dærst, darr, darste, darston, darstun, dear, dearr, dearst, deor, der, derr, derstu, dorstæ, dorstan, dorste, dorsten, dorstes, dorstest, dorston, durran, durre, durren, durron, durste, dyrre, dyrren, dyrrun, dyste.*

þearf: *ðearf, ðearfende, ðearft, ðorfeð, ðorfað, ðorfæð, ðorfte, ðorfton, ðurfan, ðurfe, ðurfon, ðurfu, ðyrfe, þearf, þearfende, þearft, þorfende, þorfonde, þorfte, þorfton, þurfan, þurfe, þurfende, þurfon, þurfu, þurfun, þyrfe.*

Class IV

-man: *-man, -manst, -manþ, -mona, -monas, -monst, -monþ, -mun, -munan, -munap, -mund, -munde, -mundes, -mundon, -mune, -munen, -munende, -munnen, -munon, -munst, -munu, -myna, -mynas, -myne, -mynen, -mynes, -mynest, -mynste, -myste, to -munanne.*

-neah: *-neah, -nohte, -nohton, -nuge, -nugon.*

sceal: *sciolo, scal, scalde, scalt, sceal, scealde, scealdun, sceall, scealt, sceolan, sceolde, sceole, sceolon, sciele, scile, scilo, scilon, scilun, sciolun, sciulun, scolde, scoldon, sculan, sculdon, scule, sculon, scyl, scylde, scyle, scylon, scylun.*

Class V

mæg: *mæg, mægæ, mæge, mægen, mægi, mægo, mægon, mægun, mæht, mæhte, mæhton, mag, maga, magan, mage, magende, mago, magon, magum, magun, mahta, meaht, meahte, meg, mege, megende, meht, mehte, meige, miht, mihte, mihton, muge.*

Class VI

mōt: *most, moste, mosten, moston, mostun, mot, mote, moten, moto, moton.*

Class VII

āh: *achte, ægende, ægon, æhta, æhte, ag, aga, agað, agæð, agæþ, agan, age, age, agean, ageð, agen, agende, agon, agte, agum, agun, ah, ahan, ahð, ahe, ahen, ahge, ahst, aht, ahtan, ahte, ahten, ahtes, ahtest, ahton, ahtun, aichte, aihte, eahton, hage, hah, hahst, hahte, nagan, nage, nagon, nah, nahtan, nahte, nahtest, nahton, owen, owgie, to ægenne, to aganne, to agenne.*

Next, queries are launched into the database that target the forms of derived verbs. The combination of the list of prefixes as presented in Figure 43, together with the inflectional forms of the basic preterite-present verbs give rise to search queries aimed at potential attestations such as *ge-witan*, *uð-witan*, *ed-witan*, *forð-ge-witan*, etc. as shown in Figure 49. Although preterite-present verbs will be cited in this work by their first and third person singular form, they appear on the lemmatiser by their reconstructed infinitive form.

Occurrences	Preverb_Normalisation	InflectionalForm	Pret_Pres_Verb
695		witan	witan(ge) (pret. pres. I)
155	GE-	gewitan	witan(ge) (pret. pres. I)
91		hwitan	
24	uð- >>>	uðwitan	oðwitan (pret. pres. I)
12	BE-	bewitan	bewitan (pret. pres. I)
8		bilwitan	
7		bilewitan	
5		þeodwitan	
5	UN-	unwitan	unwitan (pret. pres. I)
4	OD-	oðwitan	oðwitan (pret. pres. I)
3		heahwitan	
3	ÆT-	ætwitan	ætwitan (pret. pres. I)
3	uþ- >>>	upwitan	oðwitan (pret. pres. I)
3		worldwitan	
2		bylewitan	
2		bylehwatan	
2	ED-	edwitan	edwitan (pret. pres. I; st. with wk. pret./p.
2		fyrnwitan	
2	FORD-	forðgewitan	forðgewitan (pret. pres. I)

Figure 49. Searching the database for the derivatives of preterite-present verbs.

When launching the automatic searches into the lemmatiser *Norna*, potential derivatives are given a headword and a preverb or preverb normalisation. For instance, *ætwitan* is assigned the lemma *ætwitan* and the preverb *æt-*. The reference list for the preterite-present verbs is retrieved from the lexical database *Nerthus* and is updated with the feedback of the research. The list for preterite-present verbs has been presented above in Figure 41.

The methodology described above returned 377 inflectional forms of derived preterite-present verbs by means of automatic searches. Of these, 167 are assigned to lemmas from the A-H group, while the remaining 210 are assigned to lemmas starting with the letters I-Y. A total of eighty-seven derived preterite-present lemmas have been listed, forty-one corresponding to the A-H verbs and forty-six to I-Y. The results from the automatic searches, which have been launched on the lemmatiser *Norna*, are presented with the corresponding lemmas in bold (capitalisation as in the DOEC).

ābeāh: abeag, abeah; **ācan(n):** acon, Acunna, acunnað, acunnan, Acunne; **āman:** amanst, amundon; **andāh:** andagum; **andāwāt:** andagie; **atōāh:** ateah; **āwāt:** awat, awiste, awit; **æftergewāt:** Æftergewat; **ǣrmōt:** earmost, earmoste; **æt wāt:** Ætwat, Ætwiste, Ætwit, Ætwitað, Ætwitan, Ætwite, Ætwiten, Ætwiton; **beāh:** beag, beaga, beage, beagum, beah; **becan(n):** becan, becon, bican; **beneah:** beneah, benohte, benohton, benuge, benugon; **beþearf:** beðearf, beðearfende, beðearft, beðorfeð, beðorfte, beðorfton, beðurfan, beðurfe, beðurfon, beðyrfe, beþearf, beþearft, beþorfte, beþorfton, beþurfan, beþurfe, beþurfon, biðorfeð, biþearf, biþurfe; **bewāt:** bewat, bewiste, bewiston, bewitað, bewitan, bewitanne, bewite, bewitenne, bigwiste, biwiste; **eallmæg:** allmaeht, eallmihte; **edāh:** eadage; **edwāt:** Ædwiste, eadnysse, ednysse, edwiste, edwit, edwitan, edwite, edwiton, eðwiton, edwite; **efenwāt:** efennysse; **forbeāh:** forbeag, forbeah; **forcan(n):** forcuð, forcuða, forcuðan, forcuðe, forcuðestan, forcuðost, forcuðra, forcuðran, forcuðre, forcuþ, forcuþesta, forcuþestan, forcuþost, forcuþra, forcuþran, forcuþre; **forecan(n):** forecyðen; **forewāt:** forewat, forewiste, forewite, forewiton; **forgeman:** forgeman; **for gewāt:** forgewat; **forþan(n):** forþonn; **forþcan(n):** forðcyð; **forþgewāt:** ferðgewit, forðgæwit, forðgewat, forðgewit, forðgewitað, forðgewitan, forðgewite, forðgewiten, forðgewitende, forðgewiton, forðiwiten, forþgewat, forþgewit, forþgewite, forþgewitende; **forþinwāt:** forþingie; **forwāt:** forwite; **framfullwāt:** fremfulnysse; **framgewāt:** framgewat, framgewitan, framgewitende; **fulāh:** fulnah; **fulcan(n):** folcan, fulcuð, fulcuðe, fulcuðne, fulcuðum, fulcuþan, fulcuþe, fullcuð; **fulmæg:** fulmægen; **fulwāt:** folgie, fullnysse, fullwite, fulnysse, fulwastu, fulwite; **geāh:** gaga, geagenne, geaht, geahton, gnagan; **gean(n):** geann, geonn, geuðe, geuðon, geunn, geunna, geunnan, geunne, geunnen, geunnon, gewunna, gionn, guðe, gunnan, gunnon, iunnen; **gebeāh:** gebeag, gebeagað, gebeah; **gecan(n):** gecuð, gecuðe, gecuðne, Gecunna, gecunnan, Gecyð, gecyðen, Gecyþ, ican; **gedēag:** gedige; **gedear(r):** gedarste, gidarste; **gemæg:** gemage, gemagum, Gemanst, gemanþ, gemona, gemun, gemuna, gemunan, gemunanne, gemunaþ, gemund, gemunda, gemunde, gemundes, gemundon, gemune, gemunen, gemunende, gemunnen, gemunon, Gemunst, gemunu, gemynas, gemyne, gemynen, gemynes, gemynest, gemyste, gimynas, gimyne, gymyne; **gemōt:** gemot, gemote; **gesceal:** gescylde, iscalde; **getōāh:** geteah; **gewāt:** gewat, Geweotan, geweotende, geweoton, geweotun, gewietan, gewietene, gewiss, gewisse, gewisson, gewiste, gewit, gewitað, gewitan, gewitanne, gewite, gewiten, gewitende, gewitenne, gewito, gewiton, gewitta, gewitte, gewuta, gewutan, gewutta, ginat, giwite,

giwuta, iwiss, iwit, iwitan, iwiten; **ināh**: innagan; **incan(n)**: incan, incubra, incuþum, inncan; **ingeman**: Ingemunde; **inwāt**: innwit, inwit, inwite, inwite; **niþergewāt**: niðergewitað; **nyðþearf**: nyðþearf; **nydwāt**: nydnysse; **oþwāt**: eðwit, oðwat, oðwit, oðwitan, oðwite, oðwiton, oþwat, oþwit, oþwitað, oþwiton, uðweotan, uðwiotan, uðwitan, Uðwiten, uðwiton, uðwuta, uðwuto, uþwiotan, uþwitan; **ofan(n)**: ofonn, ofunnon; **ofermæg**: ofermæg, ofermihte; **oferþearf**: oferþearf; **oferwāt**: oferwiste; **ofgewāt**: ofgewite; **ofman**: ofman, ofmunde; **onbeāh**: onbeah; **oncan(n)**: oncann, onconn, oncuðan, oncuðe, oncuðon, oncunnan, oncunnanne, oncunne, oncunnen, oncunnon, oncuþe, oncuþum, oncyð; **ondear(r)**: onder; **onman**: onmunan, onmunde; **onwāt**: annysse, onwite; **onweggewāt**: aweggewit, aweggewitan; **rihtwāt**: rihtnysse, rihtwisse; **tōāh**: teag, teage, teagum, teah; **tōbeāh**: tobeah; **tōcan(n)**: tecan, tocan; **tōdēag**: todæg, todeg, todege; **tōwāt**: towiston; **þurhtōāh**: Þurhteah; **unāh**: unagen; **unbeþearf**: unbiþyrfe; **uncan(n)**: uncuð, uncuða, uncuðan, uncuðe, uncuðes, uncuðne, uncuðo, uncuðra, uncuðre, Uncuðum, uncuþ, uncuþa, uncuþan, uncuþe, uncuþen, uncuþes, uncuþne, uncuþre, uncuþum; **undear(r)**: under; **unforcan(n)**: unforcuð, unforcuðe, unforcuþ; **ungewāt**: ungewiss, ungewisse, ungewisson, ungewit, ungewitte; **unmæg**: unmæge, unmaeht, unmæht, unmaga, unmagan, unmagon, unmeahte, unmeht, unmiht, unmihte; **unrihtwāt**: unrihtwisse; **unsceal**: unscylde; **unwāt**: unnyte, unwisse, unwitan, unwitende, unwittende; **ūtāh**: utagan; **wiþtōāh**: wiðteah.

The hits resulting from automatic lemmatisation are checked against the available dictionaries of Old English, including the DOE (A-H) and the standard dictionaries of Old English (Hall-Meritt, Sweet and Bosworth-Toller). The resulting hits are revised manually to verify that the potential infinitives are attested in the language; that the inflectional forms assigned to them are in fact verbal forms; and that the inflectional forms correspond to the lemma in question.

3.4. Comparing the results with lexicographical sources: A-H

The hits from the automatic searches are manually revised with the help of the Old English dictionaries, glossaries and an annotated corpus (YCOE). Thus, the derived preterite-present lemmas A-H are looked up in the DOE to compare and verify the results. The feedback obtained from the comparison with the DOE is essential in order

to refine the lemmatisation method. Figure 50 illustrates the comparison with the DOE of the derived preterite-present verb *bewāt* ‘to watch’.

BEWĀT

Hits from automatic searches

bewat, bewiste, bewiston, bewitað, bewitan, bewitanne, bewite, bewitenne, bigwiste, biwiste

Forms found in DOE

bewat, bewiste, bewiston, bewitan, bewitanne, bewite, bewitenne, biwiste

Forms not found in DOE

bewitað, bigwiste

Other forms found in DOE

bewisten, bewiten, bewitena, bewiton, bewyste, bewytan

Figure 50. Comparison of *bewāt* ‘to watch’ with the DOE.

As shown in Figure 50, the comparison of the hits from the automatic searches for the verb *bewāt* with the same DOE entry confirms the assignment of *bewat, bewiste, bewiston, bewitan, bewitanne, bewite, bewitenne* and *biwiste* as inflectional forms corresponding to this lemma. By contrast, the forms *bewitað* and *bigwiste* are not provided by the DOE for *bewāt*. These two forms are discarded given that they belong to the paradigm of different lemmas. Particularly, *bigwiste* is an attested form of the noun *bigwist* ‘subsistence’, whereas *bewitað* belongs to a different verbal lemma, precisely *bewitian* ‘watch, observe’ from the weak class 2. Besides the verified forms, the DOE assigns six extra inflectional forms to the lemma *bewāt*, including *bewisten, bewiten, bewitena, bewiton, bewyste* and *bewytan*.

Concerning the A-H group, only ten lemmas resulting from automatic lemmatisation are valid, while the rest have been discarded. The proposed derived preterite-present lemmas which have been discarded include **ābeāh*,⁴ **andāh*, **andāwāt*, **atōāh*, **āwāt*, **æftergewāt*, **ærmōt*, **æt wāt*, **beāh*, **becan(n)*, **eallmæg*, **edāh*, **edwāt*, **efenwāt*, **forbeāh*, **forcan(n)*, **forecan(n)*, **forgeman*, **forgewāt*, **forþan(n)*, **forþcan(n)*, **forþgewāt*, **forþinwāt*, **forwāt*, **framfullwāt*, **framgewāt*, **fulāh*, **fulcan(n)*, **fulmæg*, **fulwāt* and **gebeāh*. The comparison with the DOE has

⁴ As remarked in notes 2 and 3, Proto Indo-European and Germanic letters and forms are marked with an asterisk indicating their reconstructed nature in Chapter 1. The asterisk in Chapter 2 represents one of the search operators available on the lemmatiser. In Chapters 3 to 6 the use of the asterisk indicates that the unit was initially considered a potential lemma, which has not been found attested in the corpus.

shown that those could not represent derived preterite-present verbs. In fact, the inflectional forms assigned to them correspond to other verbal lemmas, nouns or adjectives. Take as an example the case of *forþgewāt* ‘to go forth, depart’ and its inflectional forms *forðgæwit, forðgewat, forðgewit, forðgewitað, forðgewitan, forðgewite, forðgewiten, forðgewitende, forðgewiton, forðiwiten, forþgewat, forþgewit, forþgewite* and *forþgewitende*, which is a derived verb from the strong I verb *wītan* ‘to go’. The same applies to *āwāt* ‘to go, depart’ (*awat, awiste* and *awit*) and *framgewāt* ‘to go away, depart from’ (*framgewat, framgewitan* and *framgewitende*). Similarly, the derivatives *æt wāt* ‘to blame, reproach’ (*æt wat, ætwiste, ætwit, ætwitað, ætwitan, ætwite, ætwiten* and *ætwiton*) and *ed wāt* ‘to blame, reproach’ (*ed witan, ed witon, eð witon* and *ed wite*) do not correspond to the preterite-present class. Indeed, these two verbs derive from the strong I verb *wītan* ‘to blame’. The case of **forcan(n)* is also illustrative, because the inflectional forms assigned to this lemma, which include *forcuð, forcuða, forcuðan, forcuðe, forcuðestan, forcuðost, forcuðra, forcuðran, forcuðre, forcuþ, forcuþesta, forcuþestan, forcuþost, forcuþra, forcuþran* and *forcuþre*, belong to the adjective *forcūþ* ‘bad, wicked’.

Most of the lemmas mentioned above have been discarded after the comparison with the DOE because the inflectional forms that turned out from the automatic searches correspond to different verb lemmas. To cite more examples, the inflectional forms *beag* and *beah*, taken as derivative forms of *āh*, in fact form the paradigm of the basic verb *būgan* ‘to bow or bend’, which is a strong verb from class II. Therefore, prefixed derivatives of *beag* and *beah* in this analysis belong to the corresponding derivative verb of *būgan*. In this way, *abeah* and *abeag*, initially attributed to **ābeāh*, belong to the strong verb *ābūgan* ‘to bow down’ from class II. Likewise, *gebeag* and *gebeah*, originally assigned to **gebeāh*, correspond to the paradigm of *gebūgan* ‘to bow or bend’. Moreover, *forbeag* and *forbeah* correspond to **forbūgan* ‘to avoid physical contact, turn aside’.

Similar issues arise with other verb lemmas. The automatic queries turned out only one inflectional form for the lemma **andāwāt, andagie*. These have been discarded since *andagie* corresponds to the weak 2 verb *āndagian* ‘to appoint a day’. Furthermore, the only form assigned to **forecan(n)*, that is, *forecyðen*, belongs to *forecȳpan* ‘foretell, predict’, which is a weak verb from class 1. The lemma **forþcan(n)* is also discarded from the lemmatisation list of preterite-present verbs since the only form that first was assigned to it (*forðcyð*) corresponds to a different

verb, which is the weak class 1 *forþcȳþan* ‘to announce, make known’. Finally, **forgeman* corresponds to the paradigm of the weak 1 verb *forgȳman* ‘to neglect, ignore’.

Some other lemmas have been related to inflectional forms that correspond to nouns, as it is the case with **beāh* and the forms *beaga*, *beage* and *beagum*, which belong to the paradigm of the noun *bēag* ‘circular ornament’. Similarly, the forms assigned to **becan(n)* by the automatic searches correspond to various nouns. For instance, *becan* is a form of the noun *bēce* ‘beech tree’, whereas *becon* belongs to *bēacen* ‘sign, portent’. Additionally, the inflectional forms that resulted for **fulwāt* including *fullnysse*, *fullwite*, *fulnysse* and *fulwite*, correspond to two different nouns. To begin with, the negative form *nysse*, from the preterite-present verb *wāt*, does not give rise to a derivative with the preverbal item *full-*. The forms *fullnysse* and *fulnysse* are nominal forms belonging to *fullnes* ‘fullness, fulfilment’. Finally, *fullwite* and *fulwite* belong to the paradigm of the noun *fullwīte* ‘full penalty, full fine’.

As remarked above, some of the discarded lemmas had been attributed to adjectival forms, as in the case of **forcan(n)*. Another illustrative example is that of **fulcan(n)* and the inflectional forms *fulcuð*, *fulcuðe*, *fulcuðne*, *fulcuðum*, *fulcuþan*, *fulcuþe* and *fullcuð*, which correspond to the paradigm of *fullcūþ* ‘well known’. Furthermore, the lemma **ærmōt* was attributed to the forms *earmost* and *earmoste*, which correspond to the superlative forms of the adjective *earm* ‘miserable’. However, it is not only verbs, noun and adjectives, but sometimes the lemmas are discarded because they were attributed to adverbial forms, such as *forþonn* and *fulnah*.

After the exclusion of the lemmas and their forms mentioned above, automatic lemmatisation assigns to the validated A-H group of lemmas a total of sixty-three inflectional forms. Of those, forty-eight have been assigned to the same lemmas that the DOE attributes to them, while fifteen do not coincide. The inflectional forms belonging to this category are the following (capitalisation as in the DOEC): *acon*, *Acunna*, *acunnað*, *Acunne*, *bewitað*, *bigwiste*, *forewite*, *gaga*, *geaht*, *gnagan*, *Gecunna*, *Gecyð*, *gecyðen*, *Gecyþ* and *ican*. These will also be discarded from the lemmatisation given that most of them are inflectional forms belonging to different verb lemmas, such as *acunna*, *acunnað* and *acunne*, which correspond to the paradigm of the weak 2 verb *acunnian* ‘to test, try’. Moreover, the forms *gecyð*, *gecyðen* and *gecyþ*, originally assigned to the lemma *gecan(n)* ‘to know’, are in fact attestations for the weak 1 verb *gecȳdan* ‘say, tell’. Another of the forms initially assigned to

gecan(n), that is, *gecunna*, turns out to belong to a different verb lemma, which is the weak class 2 verb *gecunnian* ‘to try’. Some of the instances display nominal endings, like the example commented above, *bigwiste*. Likewise, the inflectional form *forewite* does not correspond to the proposed lemma, *forewāt* ‘to know before hand’, but rather to the noun *forewītegun* ‘prophecy’.

Once the lemmas and the inflectional forms have been validated, the analysis focuses on the inflectional forms that automatic lemmatisation could not find. They represent a total of fifty attestations for the derived preterite-present verbs of the A-H group. This is due to two reasons. Firstly, some inflectional forms do not appear in the 2004 release of the DOEC, on which the lemmatiser *Norna* is based. This is the case with *amundan* (*āman*); *bedurfen*, *beþeafriþ*, *beþorþ*, *beþortest*, *beþunfen*, *beþurfun*, *bewrfe* (*beþearf*); *bewiten*, *bewiton* (*bewāt*); *forewitan*, *forewiten* (*forewāt*); and *gecupra* (*gecan(n)*).

Secondly, certain forms are unpredictable for the automatic searches, such as *beþreafodne* or *beþuruon*, which qualify as inflectional forms of *beþreaf* ‘to have a need’. The inventory of inflectional forms that have not been found through the searches includes ***ācan(n)***: *acuman*, *acunnenne*; ***beþearf***: *beðærft*, *beðearfeþ*, *beðerfeþ*, *beðirfe*, *beðorftan*, *beðurfen*, *beðurfon*, *beðyrfon*, *beðyrfynde*, *beþærfeþ*, *beþearð*, *beþearfað*, *beþearfeþ*, *beþearfst*, *beþerfeð*, *beþorftan*, *beþorften*, *beþorftest*, *beþorftun*, *beþreafodne*, *beþurfen*, *beþurfendra*, *beþuruon*, *beþyrfan*, *beþyrfend*, *beþyrfendne*, *beþyrfendra*, *biðearft*; ***bewāt***: *bewisten*, *bewitena*, *bewyste*, *bewytan*; ***forewāt***: *forewitene*, *forwite*; and ***gecan(n)***: *gecunnas*.

Just as occurs with the A-H group, these forms are missed by automatic lemmatisation since their simplexes were not part of the list of attestations on which the automatic searches is based. To illustrate this point, the forms *beðyrfynde*, *beþærfeþ*, *beþurfendra*, *beþuruon* and *beþyrfendra* are missed for *beþreaf* because *-ðyrfynde*, *-þærfeþ*, *-þurfendra*, *-þuruon* and *-þyrfendra* are not listed as part of the paradigm of the preterite-present verb *beþreaf*. This is a consequence of the retrieval of the inflectional forms corresponding to the basic preterite-present verbs beginning with the letters I-Y from the grammars, not the DOE, so that with the poorer input, the output of searches has comprised fewer hits. This is clearly seen in the case of *þearf*, which displays a high number of missed forms.

The feedback resulting from the comparison of the results obtained from the automatic searches is the most relevant source in order to refine the methodology so

that it is more precise and exhaustive. Therefore, after examining the inflectional forms corresponding to the derived preterite-present verbs that were missed by automatic lemmatisation, the following list of simplexes should be added to the original one. In this sense, new inflectional forms would be encountered by enlarging the simplexes list: *-cuman*, *-cunnas*, *-cunnenne*, *-ðærft*, *-ðearfeþ*, *-ðearft*, *-ðerfeþ*, *-ðirfe*, *-ðorftan*, *-ðurfen*, *-durfon*, *-ðyrfon*, *-ðyrfynde*, *-þærfeþ*, *-þearð*, *-þearfað*, *-þearfeþ*, *-þearfst*, *-þerfeð*, *-þorftan*, *-þorften*, *-þorftest*, *-þorftun*, *-þreasodne*, *-þurfen*, *-þurfendra*, *-þuruon*, *-þyrfan*, *-þyrfend*, *-þyrfendne*, *-þyrfendra*, *-wisten*, *-witena*, *-witene*, *-wyste* and *-wytan*. This suggests that for the lemmatisation of the derivatives of *can(n)*, the forms ending in *-as* and *-ne* should be considered, as well as the stem *cum-* besides *cun-* and *cunn-*. In the case of *þearf*, the stem *ðærf-/þærft-* should be included in addition to *ðearf-/þearft-*, *ðorf-/þorft-*, *ðurf-/þurft-* and *ðyrf-/þyrf-*, which were originally in the list. Apart from that, new endings should be incorporated, such as *-ynde*, *-est-*, *-un*, *-en*, *-endra*, *-odne*, *-endne*, *-eþ/-eð*, *-aþ/-að*, etc. Finally, a new root could be considered in the case of *wāt*, which is *wyt-*, as suggested by the missed forms *bewyste* and *bewytan*. Moreover, new endings could be adopted when lemmatising derived forms of *wāt*, like *-ene* and *-ena*.

3.5. Comparing the results with lexicographical sources: I-Y

Turning to the I-Y group, a very similar checking process has been applied to this group, so that the results from the automatic searches have been compared with what is available from the standard dictionaries of Old English (Bosworth and Toller's *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, Hall-Meritt's *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, and Sweet's *The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*). Although Old English dictionaries are not consistent in providing the attested inflectional forms, this is the starting point in the lemmatisation of this group of verbs. This comparison helps to validate certain lemmas and inflectional forms but also to gather some others that were missed by automatic lemmatisation. This is illustrated in Figure 51 with respect to the lemma *oncan(n)* 'to accuse, blame'.

ONCAN(N)

Hits from automatic searches

oncann, *onconn*, *oncuðan*, *oncuðe*, *oncuðon*, *oncunnan*, *oncunanne*,
oncunne, *oncunnen*, *oncunnon*, *oncuþe*, *oncuþum*, *oncyð*

Forms found in Dictionaries

oncann, oncuðan, oncuðe, oncuðon, oncunnan, oncunne, oncunnen

Forms not found in Dictionaries

onconn, oncunnanne, oncunnon, oncuþe, oncuþum, oncyð

Other forms found in Dictionaries

oncunnyne

Figure 51. Comparison of *oncan(n)* ‘to accuse, blame’ with the dictionaries.

As presented in Figure 51, the manual revision with dictionaries verifies the assignment of *oncann, oncuðan, oncuðe, oncuðon, oncunnan, oncunne* and *oncunnen* as to the lemma *oncan(n)*. Even though many other attestations such as *onconn, oncunnanne, oncunnon, oncuþe, oncuþum* and *oncyð* are not provided by the dictionaries as inflectional forms of this verb, they should be examined in more detail to definitively discard or verify them. As a matter of fact, dictionaries attribute one extra form, *oncunnyne*, to the same lemma.

Automatic lemmatisation turned out a total of forty-six verb lemmas corresponding to the I-Y group, of which only ten could be verified by means of the dictionaries of Old English. The rest thirty-six lemmas do not appear in the dictionaries, including *gemæg, gesceal, getōāh, ināh, incan(n), ingeman, inwāt, niþergewāt, nyðþearf, nydwāt, oferþearf, oferwāt, ofgewāt, onbeāh, ondear(r), onwāt, onweggewāt, rihtwāt, tōāh, tōbeāh, tōcan(n), tōdēag, tōwāt, þurhtōāh, unāh, unbeþearf, uncan(n), undear(r), unforcan(n), ungewāt, unmæg, unrihtwāt, unsceal, unwāt, ūtāh* and *wiþtōāh*.

This first manual revision with the help of dictionaries is also useful to verify the inflectional forms resulting from the automatic searches. From a total of 210 inflectional forms assigned to the I-Y group of lemmas, thirty-four could be confirmed: *geann, geonn, geuðe, geuðon, geunn, geunnan, geunne, geunnen, geunnon, gionn, gemun, gemunan, gemunaþ, gemunde, gemundon, gemune, gemunen, gemunon, gewiste, gewitan, gewite, ofonn, ofunnon, ofman, ofmunde, oncann, oncuðan, oncuðe, oncuðon, oncunnan, oncunne, oncunnen, onmunan* and *onmunde*.

The lemmas and inflectional forms that cannot be verified because they do not appear in the dictionaries are not discarded, as in the case of those that did not appear in the DOE. The DOE is an exhaustive dictionary that this research takes for granted, however, this is not the case with the standard dictionaries of Old English (Hall-Meritt, Sweet and Bosworth-Toller). The standard dictionaries of Old English do not provide the inflectional forms of verbs in a systematic way so that the absence of a certain form does not mean it does not correspond to the lemma in question. As a consequence, the

lemmas and inflectional forms that could not be verified with the dictionaries will require closer inspection.

To continue, nineteen inflectional forms have been recovered as missing from the searches. As mentioned above, some of the inflectional forms are missed by the searches because they do not appear in the version of the DOEC used, as is the case with *gionsta*, *giunnan*, *gunnen* (*gean(n)*) and *gemonþ* (*geman*). On the other hand, the second reason has to do with the unattested basic forms for the simplex verb. As an example, *geuðan* was not found for *gean(n)* because *-uðan* is not an attestation of the basic verb *an(n)*. Similarly, *oncunnyne* was missed for *oncan(n)* since *-cunnenyne* is not attested as an inflectional form of the simplex verb *can(n)*. The complete list of the missed inflectional forms by these means includes ***gean(n)***: *gean*, *geuðan*, *geuðen*, *geuðest*; ***geman***: *gemon*; ***gewāt***: *gewitane*, *gewitten*, *giwutun*, *giwistun*; ***ofan(n)***: *ofan*; ***oncan(n)***: *oncunnyne*; and ***onman***: *onmun*, *onmunden*.

Nevertheless, after the comparison with the dictionaries, still a great number of forms call for attention. At this stage, the use of other databases, annotated corpora and glossaries is decisive. To begin with, the inflectional forms that could not be validated by means of the dictionaries are searched for in the YCOE. Given that the YCOE is parsed syntactically, it provides information on the category and the attestation itself. As a result, thirty-one forms were found in the corpus attested as verbal forms including (capitalisation as in the DOEC) *gunnon*, *iunnen*, *Gemanst*, *gemunanne*, *gemund*, *gemunda*, *gemundes*, *gemunende*, *gemunnen*, *Gemunst*, *gemunu*, *gemyne*, *gemynen*, *gemynest*, *gescylde*, *geteah*, *Geweotan*, *geweoton*, *gewietene*, *gewiste*, *gewitanne*, *gewitenne*, *niðergewitað*, *oncunnon*, *teah*, *tobeah*, *tecan*, *towiston*, *Burhteah*, *unwitende* and *wiðteah*. Although these are confirmed as verbal forms, the YCOE does not indicate the lemma to which they belong, and so they still need to be checked for their proposed lemmatisation. Some of them are readily apparent while others require closer inspection. For instance, the forms *gemanst* and *gemynen* can be clearly verified as part of the paradigm of *geman*, taking into consideration that this is a lemma appearing in the dictionaries. On the contrary, some raise additional issues and need to be studied in detail. An illustrative example is *gescylde*, which is proposed by automatic lemmatisation for *gesceal*, but which could also be part of the paradigm of the verb *gescyldan*.

New variants of the inflectional forms are retrieved from the YCOE besides those that were found in the DOEC. The new forms are searched by similarity with the ones

previously found in the analysis. The extra inflectional forms retrieved from the YCOE are: *geunnæn*, *geunnennen*, *gemanð*, *gemonð*, *gemunað*, *gemunð*, *gemundan*, *gemunden*, *gemundest*, *gemundum*, *gemunedð*, *gemvnde*, *gemyneð*, *gemyneþ*, *gescyld*, *gescyldan*, *gewista*, *gewiteð*, *gewitenum*, *gewitone*, *gewitt*, *oðwieten* and *oðwitað*.

When examining doubtful cases, this research consults the database *Freya* which is another of the layouts of the *Nerthus* Project database, where secondary sources are indexed. Like *Norna*, *Freya* is implemented on Filemaker software, and gives access to the information of many of the Old English glossaries. The information from the Old English glossaries is helpful to validate doubtful cases. The forms validated with *Freya* include *gemanð*, *gemanst*, *gemonð*, *gemunað*, *gemundes*, *gemundest*, *gemunst*, *gemunu*, *gemyne*, *gemynen*, *gemynes*, *gemyste* and *gewietene*.

3.6. Dealing with doubtful cases

After the manual revision of the inflectional forms, some ambiguous cases still require closer inspection, so that the last stage of the methodology concentrates on the citations. Citations are essential in this last step of the lemmatisation procedure since they allow us to examine the meaning and the syntax within the actual context in the corpus. The citations correspond to the DOEC and are accessed through the concordances in the database *Norna*, as presented above in Figure 31.

- Derivatives of *an(n)* ‘grant’

Two of the inflectional forms assigned to *gean(n)* ‘to grant, allow’ show ambiguity with respect to other lemmas corresponding to different verbal categories. The attested form *gewunna*, for instance, could also be taken as part of the paradigm of the strong verb *gewinnan* ‘win, conquer’. However, the only attestation of this inflectional form in the corpus shows that the meaning is closer to that of *gean(n)*.

(17)[MtGl (Li) 096300 (26.53)] *ða ðu talas ð woenæs ðu þæt ic ne mæge gebidda fader min & gewunna ð sella me nu reht forðor ð mæ ðon tuelf hergas engla.*

‘Thinkest thou that I cannot ask my Father and he will give me presently more than twelve legions of angels?’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 37)

Similarly, *gunnan* shows overlapping with a different verbal category of Old English, in this case with the strong verb *ginnan* ‘to begin’. The only attestation of this

form in the corpus coincides with a glossa for the Latin term *initia* meaning ‘beginning’, where the DOE interprets “as if a form of *initiare* ‘to begin’”.

(18)[OccGl 51.4.1 (Meritt) 002500 (25)] gunnan.

- Derivatives of *-man*

The inflectional forms *gemynas* and *gimynas* lemmatised for *geman* ‘remember’ do not apparently show overlapping with other categories. However, they need to be examined in context. The two attestations in examples (19) and (20) confirm the lemmatisation of these forms, which are in fact variants of each other, alternating the prefixes *ge-* and *gi-*.

(19)[JnGl (Li) 067400 (15.20)] gemynas *gie uordes mines ðone l þæt ic cuoeð iuh nis ðræl mara hlaferde his gif mec geoehton l oehtendo ueron ȝc iuih hia geoehtas <l> <geoehtað> gif uord min gehealdon ȝc hia gehaldas iuer.*

‘Remember my word that I said to you: The servant is not greater than his master. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you. If they have kept my word, they will keep yours also’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 125)

(20) [JnGl (Ru) 067300 (15.20)] gimynas *ge word min ðone ic cweðo iow ne is ðræl mara ðonne hlafard his gif mec oehtende werun & iowih hia oehtadun gif word min giheoldun & iower hia gihaldað.*

‘Remember my word that I said to you: The servant is not greater than his master. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you: if they have kept my word, they will keep yours also’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 125)

- Derivatives of *wāt* ‘know’

The derived forms of *wāt* ‘know’ cause in general difficulties when trying to distinguish the lemma of a given attestation from the other two homonyms in Old English, which are the strong verbs *wītan* ‘to go’ and *wītan* ‘to blame, reproach’. In this respect, the inflectional forms attributed to *gewāt* ‘know’ have to be disambiguated from the other two lemmas. Three examples are given below for *gewito*, *gewitone* and *iwitan*, where they display meanings closer to those of *wītan* strong I, such as ‘retired’, ‘withdrawn’ and ‘gone’, respectively.

(21)[PsGlE (Harsley) 010500 (9.22)] *To hwæn drihten gewito þu fyor þu forsyhst ob hiræ gehyþnesse l on gerecvm on eærfoðnesse.*

‘Why, O Lord, hast thou retired afar of? Why dost thou slight us in our wants, in the time of trouble?’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 585)

(22)[Bede 4 069400 (29.366.12)] & þa mid þy ðe ða feond onweg gewitone wæron, þa gesohte he him nearo wic & wununesse, ond þa mid dice & mid eorðwealle utan ymbsealde & gefæstnode; & in ðæm ða nedþearflican hus mid þara broðera honda & fultome, ðæt is cyrican & gemæne eardunghus getimbrede.

‘And when the foe had withdrawn, he sought out for himself a small and confined dwelling, and surrounded it and strengthened it with a ditch and mound; and within he erected the necessary buildings, with the aid of the brethien's hands, that is, oratory and a common dwelling’ (Miller 1890: 367)

(23)[HomU 5.3 (Buch C) 001800 (36)] Þus is iwitan þin weole, wendest þet hit þin were.

Thus is gone your prosperity...

Similarly, the only form that this analysis assigns to the lemma **niðergewāt* has to be examined. The inflectional form, *niðergewitað*, is attested only once in the corpus, and as appreciated in example (24), it corresponds to the derivative of *gewītan* ‘to go’.

(24)[LS 25 (MichaelMor) 009900 (237)] Swa Sanctus Paulus wæs geseonde on norðanweardne þisne middangeard, þær ealle wætero niðergewitað, & he þær geseah ofer ðæm wætere sumne harne stan.

‘As St. Paul was looking towards the northern region of the earth, from whence all waters pass down, he saw above the water a hoary Stone; and north of the stones had grown Woods very rimy’ (Morris 1967: 208)

As pointed out above, ambiguity can affect two or more lemmas within the same category, but also across categories. When analysing the attestations assigned to **oðwāt*, to see if they derive from *wītan* ‘to know’ or *wītan* ‘to blame’, it turns out that some of them correspond to nominal paradigms. As an illustration, *eðwit* in examples (25) and (26) belongs to the noun *edwit*, which the DOE translates as “source or cause of disgrace or shame; in / on edwit ‘as a cause of shame (freq. to someone)’”. On the other hand, the attestations of *uðwiten*, *uðwiton* and *uðwuto* in the corpus, given in (27), (28) and (29), correspond to the noun *uðwita* ‘scholar, scribe’.

(25)[PsGlA (Kuhn) 124400 (78.13)] Agefnehgehusum urum seofenfallice in sceat heara eðwit heara ðæt edwitun ðe.

‘But we thy people, and the sheep of thy pasture, will give thanks to thee for ever. We will shew forth thy praise, unto generation and generation.’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 623)

(26)[PsGIB (Brenner) 140200 (88.42)] *Gereafodon hine ealle þa leorendan on weg geworden is on eðwit nehgehusum his.*

‘All that pass by the way have robbed him: he is become a reproach to his neighbours’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 628)

(27)[Æ HomM 1 (Bel 9) 008000 (159)] *Uðwiten, þæt beoð wisæ lareowæs, secgæð þæt ðare sawle gecunde is þreofeald: an dæl on hire is wilnigendlic, <oðer> <yrsigendlic>, <ðriddæ> sceadwislic.*

‘Philosophers, that is, wise teachers, say that the nature of the soul is threefold; one part of it is characterised by desire, the second (by anger, the third) by reason.’ (Belfour 1962: 87)

(28)[PsGIC (Wildhagen) 168300 (104.22)] *Þæt he gelærde ealdormenn his swa swa hyne sylfne & uðwiton his gleawnyss lærde.*

‘That he might instruct his princes as himself, and teach his ancients wisdom’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 636)

(29)[LkG1 (Ru) 078700 (23.10)] *stodon ęc soðlice aldormen sacerda & uðwuto fæstlice geherdun hine.*

‘and the chief priests and the scribes stood by, earnestly accusing them’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 100)

Likewise, the single attestation of *ofgewite* in the corpus (example (30)) suggests that it may be a derivative from *wītan* ‘to go’ rather than from the preterite-present verb *wāt* ‘to know’.

(30)[PPs (prose) 057900 (38.16)] *Forlæt me nu, Drihten, to sumre rothwile on þisse weorulde, ær ic hire swa ofgewite, þæt ic eft <on> ne sy.*

‘Lord, grant me now some period of ease in this world, before I take my leave of it with no prospect of my return’ (O’Neill 2016: 137)

Example (31) offers the only attestation of *towiston* in the corpus. The automatic searches turned out this form as to the potential derived lemma **towāt*. However, the citation shows, according to the meaning, that this form corresponds to the lemma *wisian* ‘to show’.

(31)[LS 32 (Peter&Paul) 011700 (250)] *Fæderas ic lærde þæt hie heora bearnum þone þeodscipe lærdon Drihtnes egsan; & suna ic lærde þæt hie hyrdon heora yl drum & heora magum; & landagende men ic lærde þæt hie heora gafol mid gehygdum aguldon; & wif ic lærde þæt hie heora weras lufedan & him ege towiston; & ic lærde weras þæt hie be him anum getreowlice hie heoldan, swa hie willan þæt him man do, & forþon þe God gewreþ on þæm were gif he unrihtcæmed fremþ wif oþer wif, & swa se wer hit wreceþ gif his wif hie forhealdeþ.*

‘I taught the fathers that they should teach their sons the law of the Lord’s fear; and I taught the sons to be obedient to their elders and parents. And I taught landowners to pay their taxes carefully. I taught wives to love their husbands, and regard them with fear. And I taught husbands that they should remain faithful to them alone, as they would that one should do to them; because God taketh vengeance on the husband if he commiteth adultery with other women, and just so the husband taketh vengeance if his wife defiles herself.’ (Morris 1967: 371)

- Derivatives of *āh* ‘possess’

The inflectional form *innagan* was taken by automatic lemmatisation as an inflectional form corresponding to the derivative of *āh* prefixed by *inn-*. However, the examination of the citation given in (32) suggests that the form in question corresponds the anomalous verb *gān* ‘to go’.

(32)[LibSc 134600 (38.32)] *hwæt framað þæt ongean feonda searwa eal ceaster byþ gehealden gif an þyrl open byþ forlæten þanon fram feondum beo innagan.*

What is the point that the whole city is protected against the tricks of the enemy if a hole is open and thence by the enemy is entered?

- Derivatives of *can(n)* ‘know how’

Two of the forms assigned to **incan(n)*, to wit, *incubra* and *incupum*, are exclusively attested in the corpus as adjectives. Examples (33) and (34) provide the citations where these two forms appear. They belong to the paradigm of *incūþ* ‘strange, extraordinary’.

(33)[RevMon (Whitelock) 003700 (245)] *He wolde eac swylce þurh þone regul oncnawan þa wislican gefadunge þe snotorlice geset is be incubra <ðinga> endebyrdnesse.*

‘He wished also to know from the rule the wise disposition which is prudently appointed concerning the ordering of unfamiliar matters’ (Whitelock 1981: 151)

(34)[RevMon (Whitelock) 001400 (85)] *Næs lang to þy þæt his broþor þyses lænan lifes timan geendode, se þurh his cildhades nytenesse þis rice tostencte & his annesse todælde, & eac swa halegra cyricena land incubum reaferum todælde.*

‘It was not long before his brother ended the time of this transitory life, who had through the ignorance of childhood dispersed this kingdom and divided its unity, and also distributed the lands of holy churches to rapacious strangers.’ (Whitelock 1981: 148)

The citations corresponding to three inflectional forms initially assigned to *oncan(n)* ‘to know, reproach, blame, accuse’ have been examined. Whereas *onconn* (example (35)) could be confirmed as an inflection of the lemma *oncan(n)*, the remaining two, *oncupum* and *oncyð*, had to be discarded since the attestations correspond to different categories. Example (36) shows the only attestation in the corpus of *oncupum*, which corresponds to a gloss for the latin word *inexperto* (Goossens 1974: 306), suggesting then that the Old English word functioned as an adjective. The third doubtful word assigned to the lemma *oncan(n)* is *oncyð*, which in this case had to be discarded as belonging to the noun *oncyðð* ‘pain, distress of mind’. This is noticed in example (37), where the attestation of *oncyð* plays the role of a noun.

(35)[Rim 002300 (70)] *Me þæt wyrd gewæf, ond <gewyrht> forgeaf, þæt ic grofe græf, ond þæt grimme græf flean flæsce ne mæg, þonne flanhred dæg nydgrapum nimeþ, þonne seo <neht> becymeð seo me eðles <ofonn> ond mec her <eardes> onconn.*

‘Fate wove for me and the cycle of time apportioned that I dug a grave, and that grim grave flesh cannot flee when the arrow-swift day with inevitable grips will seize, when the night will come that will deprive me of native land and attack me here in my homeland.’ (Bjork 2014: 95)

(36)[AldV 1 (Goossens) 243200 (2438)] *ungemettum oncupum.*

(37)[Beo 040500 (1417)] *Denum eallum wæs, winum Scyldinga, weorce on mode to gepolianne, ðegne monegum, oncyð eorla gehwæm, syðþan Æsches on þam holmclife hafelan metton.*

‘For all the Danes, friends of Scyldings, it was painful to endure in their hearts, for many a thane, a distress to each of the men, when on the water-cliff they encountered Æschere’s head.’ (Fulk 2010: 179)

▪ Derivatives of *maeg* ‘can’

Automatic searches turn out two inflectional forms associated to the lemma *ofermaeg* ‘to have greater power’, which are *ofermaeg* and *ofermihte*. The attestations of these two forms in the corpus are given in examples (38) and (39). The citations justify the assignment of these two forms to the lemma in question.

(38)[LibSc 092700 (24.49)] *stuntne mid witum on bodunge na geferlæc þu þæt na þurh hyne se þe gefyllan þincg na mæg þam þe ofermæg wiðstande.*

You do not associate the foolish one with the wise in preaching [...] lest you resist/oppose the one who has more power.

(39)[ChronC (O’Brien O’Keeffe) 084620 (1065.14)] *& wæs Harold eorl þar & wolde heora seht wyrcean gif he mihte, ac he na mihte, ac eall hys eorldom hyne anrædlice forsoc & geutlagode & ealle þa mid hym þe unlage rærdon, forþam þe <he> ryppte God ærost & ealle þa bestrypte þe he ofermihte æt life & æt lande.*

‘And Earl Harold was there and wanted to bring about an agreement between them if he could. But he could not. But all Tostig’s earldom unanimously deserted him, and outlawed him, and all those with him who had committed lawless deeds; because the first he robbed God, and all those who were less powerful than himself he deprived of life and land’ (Whitelock 1961: 138)

The manual revision brings about the deletion of several lemmas that do not correspond to this category, including **gemæg*, **gesceal*, **getōāh*, **ināh*, **incan(n)*, **ingeman*, **inwāt*, **niþergewāt*, **nyðþearf*, **nydwāt*, **oferþearf*, **oferwāt*, **ofgewāt*, **onbeāh*, **ondear(r)*, **onwāt*, **onweggewāt*, **opwāt*, **rihtwāt*, **tōāh*, **tōbeāh*, **tōcan(n)*, **tōdēag*, **tōwāt*, **þurhtōāh*, **unāh*, **unbeþearf*, **uncan(n)*, **undear(r)*, **unforcan(n)*, **ungewāt*, **unmæg*, **unrihtwāt*, **unsceal*, **unwāt*, **ūtāh* and **wiþtōāh*. One of the most illustrative examples is **uncan(n)*. The forms attributed to the lemma

**uncan(n)* by automatic lemmatisation, including *uncuð*, *uncuða*, *uncuðan*, *uncuðe*, *uncuðes*, *uncuðne*, *uncuðo*, *uncuðra*, *uncuðre*, *uncuðum*, *uncuþ*, *uncuþa*, *uncuþan*, *uncuþe*, *uncuþen*, *uncuþes*, *uncuþne*, *uncuþre* and *uncuþum*, turn out to be inflectional forms belonging to the adjective *uncūð* ‘unknown, unusual, strange’. Another example is that of **unmæg*, with ten attested forms that turn out from the automatic searches launched on the database. These inflectional forms, including *unmæge*, *unmaeht*, *unmæht*, *unmaga*, *unmagan*, *unmagon*, *unmeahte*, *unmeht*, *unmiht* and *unmihte*, correspond to the nouns *unmāga* ‘needy person, dependent’ and *unmiht* ‘weakness, without strength’.

3.7. Compiling the list of inflections and lemmas

The inventory of lemmas for the derived preterite-present verbs of Old English consists of ten A-H lemmas and eight lemmas beginning with the letters I-Y. Concerning the I-Y group of lemmas, all of them appear in the standard dictionaries of Old English. A total of a hundred inflectional forms have been assigned to these lemmas. Of those, up to thirty-four could be validated by means of the dictionaries. The Old English dictionaries also helped to retrieve seventeen missed forms from the automatic searches, as well as the YCOE, which allowed us to complete the list with the addition of sixteen extra forms. Finally, the remaining thirty-three forms were validated by means of the YCOE, glossaries and citations. The inventory of lemmas of derived preterite-present verbs includes:

gean(n) (III) ‘to grant, allow’: *gean*, *geann*, *geonn*, *geuðan*, *geuðe*, *geuðen*, *geuðest*, *geuðon*, *geunn*, *geunna*, *geunnæn*, *geunnan*, *geunne*, *geunnen*, *geunnennen*, *geunnon*, *gewunna*, *gionn*, *gionsta*, *giunnan*, *gunnen*

geman (IV) ‘to remember’: *gemanð*, *gemanst*, *gemanþ*, *gemon*, *gemonð*, *gemonþ*, *gemun*, *gemuna*, *gemunað*, *gemunan*, *gemunanne*, *gemunaþ*, *gemund*, *gemundð*, *gemunda*, *gemundan*, *gemunde*, *gemunden*, *gemundes*, *gemundest*, *gemundon*, *gemundum*, *gemune*, *gemunedð*, *gemunen*, *gemunende*, *gemunnen*, *gemunon*, *gemunst*, *gemunu*, *gemvnde*, *gemynas*, *gemyne*, *gemyneð*, *gemynen*, *gemynes*, *gemynest*, *gemyneþ*, *gemyste*, *gimynas*, *gimyne*, *gymyne*

gewāt (I) ‘to know, learn, ascertain’: *gewietene*, *gewista*, *gewiste*, *gewitan*, *gewitane*, *gewitanne*, *gewite*, *gewiten*, *gewitenne*, *gewitenum*, *gewitten*, *giwistun*, *giwutun*

ofan(n) (III) ‘to deny, envy’: *ofan*, *ofonn*, *ofunnon*

ofermæg (V) ‘to have a great power’: *ofermæg, ofermihte*

ofman (IV) ‘to remember’: *ofman, ofmunde*

oncan(n) (III) ‘to know, reproach, blame’: *oncann, onconn, oncuðan, oncuðe, oncuðon, oncunnan, oncunnanne, oncunne, oncunnen, oncunnon, oncunnyne, oncuþe*

onman (IV) ‘to consider, pay attention, care’: *onmun, onmunan, onmunde, onmunden*

3.8. Concluding remarks

This chapter has applied the lemmatisation methodology to the preterite-present verbs of Old English. It has commented on the main outcomes and difficulties encountered. Special emphasis has been put on the use of lexicographical and textual sources to assess the quality of the results of automatic lemmatisation. The following chapters deal with the remaining verbal classes, including contracted, anomalous and strong VII.

Chapter 4. The lemmatisation of contracted verbs

4.1. Introduction

This chapter lemmatises the contracted weak and strong verbs of Old English on the grounds of the method that this work designed for the preterite-present, contracted and anomalous verbs. Therefore, the derived contracted verbs are searched on the corpus by launching automatic searches that are based on the simplex forms of the verbs. With the main features of the contracted verbs presented in chapter one, this chapter is divided into various sections corresponding to the steps and tasks of the lemmatisation methodology, which are presented in turn. First of all, the contracted lemmas and inflectional forms are listed as indexed on the database *Freya*. After providing the available material from the secondary sources with respect to the contracted verbs, section 4.3 focuses on the first tasks in the procedure, as well as on the automatic queries launched on the lemmatiser. Afterwards, the hits resulting from the searches are revised in subsequent sections. Section 4.4 focuses on the comparison with the DOE of the first half of the alphabet, that is, the A-H lemmas. Similarly, the hits corresponding to the I-Y letters are compared with the standard dictionaries of Old English in section 4.5. The final task, as in the previous chapter, is to examine the doubtful cases that remain after applying the filter of the dictionaries, which is presented in section 4.6. At that point, the lemmatisation procedure has been completed, with which it is possible to provide, in section 4.7, the list of lemmas and inflectional forms corresponding to the derived contracted verbs. The chapter closes with some concluding remarks.

4.2. Retrieving information from secondary sources

This section offers the information on the contracted verbs of Old English as it appears on the database of indexation of secondary sources of the *Nerthus* Project, *Freya*. The table below presents the data by headword, including the alternative spellings, meaning and inflectional forms. The references to the secondary sources that provide the information on the lexical item in question is also given, along with the meanings selected by the various authors.

Headword: āðwēan		
Alternative Spelling: āþwēan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): wash away, cleanse Mertens-Fonck (1960): to cleanse Sweet (1967b): wash Irvine (1987): to wash Scragg (1992): wash Irvine (1993): to wash O'Neill (2001): wash	āþwōh (pret. 3sg.); aðwoġe (pret. subj. 1sg.); āþweah, aðweah (imp. sg.); āðwēan (inf.)	(Dodd 1908: 19) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 330) (Sweet 1967b: 302) (Irvine 1987: 449) (Ogura 1989: 75) (Scragg 1992: 412) (Irvine 1993: 209) (O'Neill 2001: 279)
Headword: āflēon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): flee from	aflīhð, āflīyhð (pres. ind. 3sg.)	(Cook 1919: 153, 173) (Hendrickson 1948: 44, 51) (Campbell 1987: §740) (Krygier 1997: 262) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.115n1)
Headword: āfōn		
Alternative spelling: onfōn		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): receive Dodd (1908): receive Campbell (1987): receive	afēcð (pres. ind. 3sg.)	(Sievers 1885: §188n3, 198n2) (Dodd 1908: 8) (Campbell 1987: §483) (Ogura 1995: 83) (Krygier 1997: 262)
Headword: āhōn		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): crucify Cook (1919): crucify Krapp (1929): to hang Sweet (1967b): hang Yerkes (1984): hang Bodden (1987): to hang Irvine (1987): to hang Scragg (1992): hang, crucify Irvine (1993): to hang Marsden (2004): hang, crucify Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): hang, crucify	āhōn (pres. subj. pl.); āhēng (pret.); aheng (pret. 3sg.); āhēngon, āhēngon, ahengan (pret. 3pl.); ahenge (pret. subj. 3sg.); āhēngon (pret. subj. 3pl.); āhōð (imp. pl.); āhōn (inf.); āhōnne (infl. inf.); āhangen, āhongen (part.); āhongen, āhangen (pa. part.); āhangnan (pa. part. wk. acc. sg. masc.)	(Dodd 1908: 11) (Cook 1919: 154, 194) (Krapp 1929: 219) (Meroney 1943: 47) (Hendrickson 1948: 41, 45, 51) (Leslie 1966: 113) (Sweet 1967b: 299) (Yerkes 1984: 113) (Bodden 1987: 113) (Irvine 1987: 447) (Ogura 1989: 73) (Scragg 1992: 410) (Irvine 1993: 208) (Krygier 1997: 262) (Marsden 2004: 399)

		(Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 86)
Headword: āseōn		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Campbell (1987): sift Marsden (2004): strain Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1): sift Hogg and Fulk (2011 V2): sift	āsēownness (gen. sg. neut.); āsēownness, aseowen, asiwen (pa. part.)	(Hiltunen 1983: 95) (Campbell 1987: §148) (Marsden 2004: 402) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.24) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.45)
Headword: āslēan		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): cut off (head) Krapp (1929): to strike, cut off	āslōg (pret. ind. sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 214) (Krapp 1929: 222) (von Schon 1977: §4) (Hiltunen 1983: 182) (Krygier 1997: 262)
Headword: āsmēagan		
Alternative spelling: asmeagean, āsmēan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): examine, investigate Hargrove (1902): consider, examine Dodd (1908): consider, judge Whitelock (1963): investigate, devise Sweet (1967a): consider, think of; conceive; interpret Sweet (1967b): investigate Fowler (1972): consider Irvine (1987): to consider, contemplate, judge Scragg (1992): consider, review Irvine (1993): to consider, contemplate, judge Wilcox (1994): consider, explicate Mitchell and Robinson (1985): imagine, understand Liuzza (2011): manage, contrive, deal with	asmeade (pret. ind. 1sg.); āsmēað (pres. 3sg.); āsmēade (pret.); āsmēagan, āsmēg- (inf.); āsmēaganne, asmeagenne (infl. inf.); āsmēad (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 215) (Hargrove 1902: 78) (Dodd 1908: 18) (Whitelock 1963: 74) (Sweet 1967a: 108) (Sweet 1967b: 301) (Fowler 1972: 47) (Hiltunen 1983: 95) (Irvine 1987: 448) (Scragg 1992: 412) (Irvine 1993: 209) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 303) (Ogura 1995: 91) (Liuzza 2011: 254)
Headword: ātēon		

Alternative spelling: ation		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): draw, inhale Sedgefield (1899): pluck away, remove, ation Blackburn (1907): draw, move, draw out, make Dodd (1908): deal with Wyatt (1912): take out, draw out Krapp (1929): to draw, draw out; to take or go on (a journey) Mertens-Fonck (1960): to draw out or away Whitelock (1963): deal with, dispose of Sweet (1967a): draw, take out Sweet (1967b): draw, entice, deal with Yerkes (1984): pull out Bodden (1987): draw Scragg (1992): remove, draw away, dispose of Mitchell (1995): to carry away, climb Mitchell and Robinson (1985): draw, unsheathe O'Neill (2001): bring out Marsden (2004): draw off, remove Blake (2009): draw out, draw up, breathe	ātȳhsð (pres. ind. 2sg.); ātihð (pres. 3sg.); ātȳht (pres. ind. 3sg.); ātēo, ātīo (pres. subj. sg.); ateh (pret. ind. 1sg.); atuge (pret. 2sg.); ātēah (pret. 3sg.); ataeh (pret. ind. sg.); ātuge (pret. subj. 3sg.); atēoh, atēh (imp. sg.); ātēon (inf.)	(Cook 1894: 277) (Sedgefield 1899: 215) (Blackburn 1907: 137) (Dodd 1908: 19) (Wyatt 1912: 130) (Krapp 1929: 222) (Meroney 1943: 47, 48) (Hendrickson 1948: 41, 47, 51) (Hofmann 1955: 248) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 315) (Whitelock 1963: 74) (Sweet 1967a: 108) (Sweet 1967b: 302) (Pilch 1970: 48) (Yerkes 1984: 115, 154) (Bodden 1987: 114) (Campbell 1987: §225, 227n2, 740) (Scragg 1992: 412) (Mitchell 1995: 369) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 304) (O'Neill 2001: 279) (Marsden 2004: 402) (Blake 2009: 153) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.97)
Headword: āwrēon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): clothe Liuzza (2011): uncover	āwrēon (inf.)	(Cook 1894: 277) (Liuzza 2011: 254)
Headword: befōn		
Alternative spelling: bifōn, befon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): surround, encompass Hargrove (1902): include Blackburn (1907): seize Dodd (1908): envelope, surround, embrace Cook (1919): seize Krapp (1929): to seize,	befehð (pres. ind. 3sg.); bifō, bifōo, befōo, befōu (pret. ind. 1sg.); bifōēst, befenge (pret. 2sg.); befēng, befeng, bifōēð, bifōēht (pret. 3sg.); bifengun (pret. ind. 1pl.); bifōð (pret. ind. 2pl.);	(Sedgefield 1899: 217) (Hargrove 1902: 79) (Blackburn 1907: 139) (Dodd 1908: 23) (Lenze 1909: 56, 67, 85) (Cook 1919: 157, 174) (Krapp 1929: 228) (Meroney 1943: 51)

encircle, envelop Campbell (1959): receive Mertens-Fonck (1960): to take prisoner Leslie (1966): to enclose Sweet (1967b): seize, encompass; provide, furnish Mitchell (1995): to take hold of, receive Mitchell (1995): to surround Mitchell and Robinson (1985): enclose Magennis (2002): surround, embrace	bifōð, bifengun, bifengon (pret. ind. 3pl.); bifōe (pret. subj. 3sg.); bifōen (pret. subj. 3sg.); befōh (imp. sg.); bifōð (imp. pl.); bifon (inf.); befongen, bifongen, befangen, bifangen (part.); bifongen, befangen (pa. part.); bifonde, bifongen (pa. part. nom. sg.); bifongne (pa. part. nom. pl.); befangene (pa. part. acc. pl. fem.)	(Hendrickson 1948: 25, 34, 44, 52) (Campbell 1959: 112) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 121, 122, 123, 124) (Leslie 1966: 77) (Sweet 1967b: 304) (von Schon 1977: §4) (Mitchell 1995: 371, 372) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 307) (Schwyter 1996: 89, 120, 124, 157) (Magennis 2002: 215) (Pons-Sanz 2007: 166)
Headword: besēon Alternative spelling: besīon, bisēon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): look (often almost turn) Sedgefield (1899): look, gaze Hargrove (1902): reflex, look Blackburn (1907): look to Dodd (1908): look, see, look at, have regard to Cook (1919): look Krapp (1929): to see, look Sweet (1967a): see, look Sweet (1967b): deprive, separate Fowler (1972): look de Vriend (1984): look, look around Bodden (1987): to look, look upon or about Irvine (1987): to look Moffat (1987): to look to, pay attention to Scragg (1992): see, look Irvine (1993): to look Mitchell (1995): to see, look, behold Mitchell and Robinson (1985): look O'Neill (2001): look on (with solitude) Magennis (2002): look	besihþ, bisihð, bisihþ (pres. 3sg.); besioð (pres. ind. pl.); besio (pres. subj. sg.); beseah (pret.); beseah, besēah (pret. 3sg.); besēagon (pret. 3pl.); besēoh, beseoh (imp.); besēoh (imp. sg.); besēo (pres. subj. 3sg.); besāwe (pret. subj. sg.); besēon (inf.)	(Cook 1894: 278) (Sedgefield 1899: 218) (Hargrove 1902: 79) (Blackburn 1907: 141) (Dodd 1908: 27) (Cook 1919: 158, 215) (Krapp 1929: 231) (Meroney 1943: 47) (Sweet 1967a: 109) (Sweet 1967b: 306) (Fowler 1972: 48) (de Vriend 1984: 351) (Bodden 1987: 114) (Campbell 1987: §227n2) (Irvine 1987: 451) (Moffat 1987: 112) (Scragg 1992: 417) (Irvine 1993: 211) (Mitchell 1995: 371) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 308) (Krygier 1997: 263) (O'Neill 2001: 282) (Magennis 2002: 216) (Marsden 2004: 410)

Marsden (2004): look, have regard, look to, attend to		
Headword: besmeagan		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Goh (1999): to consider about Magennis (2002): consider about	besmēaga (pres. subj. 3sg.)	(Lenze 1909: 135) (Ogura 1989: 78) (Goh 1999: 167) (Magennis 2002: 216)
Headword: bewrēon		
Alternative spelling: biwrēon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): wrap up, conceal Cook (1905): clothe, cover Blackburn (1907): enwrap, enclose, defend Dodd (1908): clothe, cover Wyatt (1912): cover up, conceal Krapp (1929): to cover up, conceal Mertens-Fonck (1960): to cover, hide, conceal Sweet (1967b): cover Dunning and Bliss (1969): cover Scragg (1992): cover, clothe Mitchell (1995): to cover Mitchell and Robinson (1985): cover O'Neill (2001): cover over Marsden (2004): cover (over), hide Anlezark (2009): cover, veil	bewrygð (pres. 3sg.); bewrāh, biwrāh (pret.); biwrāh (pret. 3sg.); bewrigen (subj. pl.); bewriġen, bewriġene, bewrogen (pa. part.); bewriġene (pa. part. pl.); bewriġene (pa. part. nom. pl. fem.); bewriġene (pa. part. acc. sg. fem.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 219) (Cook 1905: 56) (Blackburn 1907: 141) (Dodd 1908: 29) (Wyatt 1912: 133) (Krapp 1929: 232) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 356, 357) (Sweet 1967b: 307) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 130) (Scragg 1992: 417) (Mitchell 1995: 372) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 308) (Krygier 1997: 264) (O'Neill 2001: 282) (Marsden 2004: 411) (Anlezark 2009: 140)
Headword: bihōn		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): hang Sweet (1967b): hang round Gordon (1979): hang around (with) Mitchell and Robinson (1985): hang around (with) Marsden (2004): hang round	bihongen (part.); bihongen, bihongen (pa. part.); bihongen (pa. part. with instr. object)	(Wyatt 1912: 133) (Sweet 1967b: 307) (Gordon 1979: 57) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 309) (Marsden 2004: 411)

Headword: bōgan		
Alternative spelling: bōian, bogan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): boast		(Sievers 1885: §414n5a) (Schuldt 1905: §195) (Brunner 1965: §415a) (Seebold 1970: 94) (Campbell 1987: §761.7) (Ogura 1989: 80) (Orel 2003: 51)
Headword: ḍrēan		
Alternative spelling: ḍrēagan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): threaten, oppress, afflict Cook (1919): torment	ḍrēað, ḍrēat (pres. ind. 3sg.); ḍrēage (pres. subj. sg.); geḍrēade (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 305) (Cook 1919: 185, 227)
Headword: ḍŷn		
Alternative spelling: ḍēon, ḍīa		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): oppress, press		(Sievers 1885: §222.1, 408n18) (Brunner 1965: §133.1, 133.2, 133n, 222n, 408n17)
Headword: embhon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Irvine (1987): to drape, clothe, deck Irvine (1993): to drape, clothe, deck	embhangene (pa. part.)	(Irvine 1987: 457) (Irvine 1993: 216)
Headword: embwreon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Irvine (1987): to enwrap Irvine (1993): to enwrap	embwreah (pret. 3sg.)	(Irvine 1987: 457) (Irvine 1993: 216)
Headword: fēoġan		
Alternative spelling: fīogan, fēoġean, fīoġean, fīġan, fīġa, feogan, fiegan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): hate Cook (1919): hate Mertens-Fonck (1960): to hate Lehmann (1986): hate Campbell (1987): hate Scragg (1992): hate	fēoḍ, fiaḍ, fīeḍ, -fīeḍ (pres. ind. 3sg.); fīġaḍ, fiaḍ, fīeġaḍ (pres. ind. pl.); fēogaḍ (pres. 3pl.); fīeġæ (pres. subj.); fēode, fīde, fīede, fīode (pret. ind. sg.); fīode (pret. ind. 1sg.); fīodes, fēodes, fēdest (pret. ind. 2sg.); fīede, fīode (pret. 3sg.); fīġaḍ, fiaḍ	(Sievers 1885: §114.2, 166n7, 416.1, 416n7) (Schuldt 1905: §149) (Cook 1919: 172) (Wright 1925: §270, 537) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 116, 117) (Pinsker 1969: §137, 178.2, 182.3) (Brunner 1965: §130.1,

	(pret. ind. pl.); fīoden (pret. subj. 3pl.); fīodun, fīedon, fīodon, fēodon (pret. 3pl.); fiað (imp. pl.); fēogan (inf.); figende, figendan (pres. part. acc. pl.); figendra (pres. part. gen. pl.); figendum (pres. part. dat. pl.)	417.1, 417n5) (Jordan 1967: 88) (Krahe 1967: 249) (Wenisch 1979: 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 143, 144, 325) (Lehmann 1986: F48) (Campbell 1987: §46, 237.3, 238.1, 761.5, 765) (Bammesberger 1990: 119) (Kastovsky 1992: 344) (Scragg 1992: 428) (Nielsen 1998: 112) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.136, 5.137, 5.146, 5.146n4, 5.169) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.119, 6.130, 6.148) (Ogura 2013: 16, 39, 89, 127)
Headword: fēon Alternative spelling: feon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Wright (1925): to rejoice Mitchell (1995): to rejoice	gefeah (pret. 3sg.)	(Wright 1925: §68, 87, 506) (Pinsker 1969: §140) (Krahe 1967: 105) (Kastovsky 1992: 344, 346) (Mitchell 1995: 383) (Goh 1999: 153) (Kroonen 2013: 140) (Ogura 2013: 15, 17, 37, 40, 76)
Headword: flēan Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): flay Wright (1925): to flay Krapp (1929): to flay Brunner (1965): flay Campbell (1987): flay	flōg, flōh (pret. 1sg.); flagen, flægen (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §111.2, 373, 392.2) (van Zandt 1906: 69) (Wright 1925: §70, 239, 329, 509) (Krapp 1929: 257) (Pinsker 1969: §140, 165A) (Brunner 1965: §128.2, 373, 392.2) (Seebold 1970: 198) (Lass and Anderson 1975:

		93, 94, 95, 96, 101) (Campbell 1987: §238.2, 730, 744) (Hogg 1992: 156) (Krygier 1997: 265) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.32.2, 5.144n3) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.66) (Kroonen 2013: 143)
Headword: flēon		
Alternative spelling: flēogan, flīon, flēan, flēa, fleon, fleōn		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): flee, fly Cook (1894): flee Sedgefield (1899): fly from, avoid Hargrove (1902): fly from Blackburn (1907): flee Dodd (1908): fly; flee Wyatt (1912): flee Cook (1919): flee Wright (1925): to flee Krapp (1929): to flee, escape Hedberg (1945): to flee Mertens-Fonck (1960): to flee Bammesberger (1965): flee, escape, avoid Sweet (1967a): flee Scragg (1984): flee Yerkes (1984): flee Lehmann (1986): flee from Moffat (1987): to go away from, flee Campbell (1987): flee Karp (1989): flee Scragg (1992): flee Mitchell (1995): to flee (from), escape Mitchell and Robinson (1985): flee O'Neill (2001): flee Magennis (2002): flee Marsden (2004): flee, run, avoid Blake (2009): fly Anlezark (2009): flee	flēom (pres. ind. 1sg.); flīhst (pres. ind. 2sg.); flīð, flīð -flið, flīgð, flīð, flīehþ, flīhþ, flīyhð, flēhð, flāhð, flihð, flīgð (pres. ind. 3sg.); flēoð, flīoð, flēaþ (pres. ind. pl.); flēoð, flēoþ (pres. 3pl.); fleo (pres. subj. 1sg.); flēo, flīo, flē, -flii (pres. subj.); flīi (subj. sg.); flēn (subj. pl.); flēah (pret. 1sg.); fluge (pret. 2sg.); flēah, flēh, flēg, flach, flēah, fluge (pret. ind. 3sg.); flugon (pret. pl.); flugon (pret. 2pl.); flugon, flugan, flugun (pret. 3pl.); flugen (pret. subj. 3pl.); flēoh (imp. sg.); fleoð (imp. pl.); flēon (inf.); to flionne (infl. inf.); flēonde, flēende, flionde (pres. part.); fleondu, fleonde (pres. part. nom. pl. neut.); flogen (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §119, 165.1, 165n1, 165.2, 166.3, 166n3, 222.2, 359n9, 371n4, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 374n6, 384.2, 384n2, 385n3) (Cook 1894: 287) (Sedgefield 1899: 237) (Hargrove 1902: 85) (van Zandt 1906: 75) (Blackburn 1907: 157) (Dodd 1908: 63) (Weick 1911: 27) (Wyatt 1912: 144) (Cook 1919: 173) (Wright 1925: §225, 239, 276, 329, 495) (Krapp 1929: 257) (Prokosch 1939: §29d, 58b) (Meroney 1943: 50) (Hedberg 1945: 51) (Hendrickson 1948: 25, 30, 39, 40, 42, 44) (Pinsker 1969) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 119) (Bammesberger 1965: 67) (Brunner 1965: §106n2, 119n5, 129n4, 135, 192n3, 359n9, 371n4, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 374n6, 384.2, 384n2, 384n6) (Krahe 1967: 86) (Sweet 1967a: 113)

<p>Liuzza (2011): flee, run away Haselow (2011):to flee</p>		<p>(Pilch 1970: 111, 130, 133, 140, 150) (Voyles 1974: 103) (Nielsen 1981: 120, 121, 151) (Scragg 1984: 94) (Bammesberger 1984: 73) (Yerkes 1984: 127) (Kastovsky 1985: 230) (Mitchell 1985: §3145) (Lehmann 1986: p48) (Campbell 1987: §225, 227n2, 237.2, 238.2, 310, 413, 462, 730, 740, 743n3) (Moffat 1987: 114) (Karp 1989: §64) (Ogura 1989: 86) (Bammesberger 1990: 130, 140, 174) (Hogg 1992: 156) (Scragg 1992: 429) (Voyles 1992: 75) (Mitchell 1995: 379) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 321) (O’Neill 2001: 294) (Magennis 2002: 222) (Ogura 2002: 74, 79) (Orel 2003: 107) (Marsden 2004: 432) (Ringe 2006: 218) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 246) (Blake 2009: 156) (Anlezark 2009: 143) (Liuzza 2011: 260) (Haselow 2011: 134, 220) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §4.19, 5.32.2, 5.133, 5.134, 5.139, 5.145, 7.49) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.38, 6.40, 6.47, 6.49) (Kroonen 2013: 544)</p>
<p>Headword: fōn Alternative spelling: -fōn, fōa, -foo, fon</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): seize, catch Sedgefield (1899): seize, take, receive</p>	<p>fō (pres. 1sg.); -fō, fōu (pres. ind. 1sg.); -fōēst, fōēst, fēhst (pres. ind. 2sg.); fēhþ, fēhð, fēht,</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §27n, 67, 94c, 115, 222.1, 358n7, 359n6, 359.9, 367, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 378n2,</p>

<p>Hargrove (1902): seize, take up, grasp Dodd (1908): commence, enter upon, receive Wyatt (1912): take, seize, catch Cook (1919): seize, take Wright (1925): to catch, seize, grasp Hedberg (1945): to seize Hofmann (1955): to seize, to capture Sweet (1967b): seize, take; capture, take prisoner Finnegan (1977): receive Scragg (1984): seize, take Yerkes (1984): take, accept Lehmann (1986): capture Campbell (1987): take, receive Irvine (1987): to take, succeed to Moffat (1987): to succeed to, inherit Irvine (1993): to take, succeed to Scragg (1992): take Mitchell (1995): to capture O'Neill (2001): seize, catch Marsden (2004): catch, seize, clutch, grasp, take, encounter Anlezark (2009): take, seize Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): take</p>	<p>gefēhð (pres. 3sg.); -fōēht, fōēht, -fēcð, fōeð, fēhð, fēhþ, fōēþ, gefehð (pres. ind. 3sg.); fō (pl.); fōþ, fōð (pres. pl.); fo, gefōð (pres. ind. 3pl.); fēo (pres. opt.); fō, fōe (pres. subj.); ġefēō, fō (pres. subj. 3sg.); fēngen (pres. subj. 1pl.); gefōn (pres. subj. 3pl.); fēng (pret.); feng, gefēng (pret. 1sg.); fēnge, gefenge (pret. 2sg.); fēng, ġefēng, feng (pret. 3sg.); fengon, fēngun, fēngon (pret. ind. pl.); gefēngum, fēngon, gefengon, gefengan (pret. 3pl.); fencge (pret. subj. 3sg.); fōe, fō, fōen, fōn (subj.); fōh, gefoh (imp. sg.); fōn, gefān (inf.); to fonne (infl. inf.); gefangen (part.); -fēn, fongen, fangen, -fōen, fōen, gefangen (pa. part.); gefangene (pa. part. pl.); fanggene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)</p>	<p>394.2, 395.1, 397, 397n) (Sedgefield 1899: 237) (Hargrove 1902: 85, 89) (Palmgren 1904: 35, 81) (Dodd 1908: 63) (Wyatt 1912: 144) (Cook 1919: 174, 180) (Wright 1925: §40, 47, 117, 118, 125, 139, 163, 165, 194, 239, 245, 326, 329, 475, 514) (Prokosch 1939: §20d, 29c, 47b, 54j, 62g, 63) (Hedberg 1945: 47) (Hendrickson 1948: 23, 24, 35, 37, 44) (Hofmann 1955: 232) (Pinsker 1969: §28, 136, 140, 164) (Brunner 1965: §27n, 80n1, 101, 131n, 188n3, 198n2, 215, 222, 358n7, 359n6, 367.1, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 374n5, 378n2, 394.2, 395.1, 397, 397n) (Sweet 1967b: 326) (Harrison 1970: 26, 36, 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 55, 56) (Pilch 1970: 93, 118, 126, 138, 150, 151) (Voyles 1974: 105) (Finnegan 1977: 130) (von Schon 1977: §4, 5) (Wenisch 1979: 137, 157) (Yerkes 1984: 127) (Lehmann 1986: F4) (Campbell 1987: §119, 197, 234, 236.3, 237.1, 239, 428, 462, 730, 733(a), 735(b), 736(h), 736(i), 736(m), 743n3, 745(d2)) (Irvine 1987: 459) (Moffat 1987: 114) (Kastovsky 1992: 361) (Scragg 1992: 429) (Voyles 1992: 61, 158) (Irvine 1993: 217) (Mitchell 1995: 383) (Niwa 1995: 76, 84, 85) (Ogura 1995: 80, 82, 91)</p>
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		(Schwyter 1996: 52) (Krygier 1997: 265) (O'Neill 2001: 293, 294) (Marsden 2004: 433) (Ringe 2006: 215) (Mailhammer 2007: 175) (Anlezark 2009: 143) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §2.17n1, 4.5, 5.132, 5.133, 5.143, 5.144) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.3, 6.7, 6.13, 6.13n4, 6.17, 6.38, 6.40, 6.70, 6.73, 6.76, 6.76n14, 6.154, 6.155n2) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 91) (Miller 2012: 57) (Kroonen 2013: 128)
Headword: forðtēon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): perform, represent, exhibit; bring forth Garmonsway (1978): draw forth	forðtȳhst (pres. 2sg.)	(Cook 1894: 288) (Garmonsway 1978: 56)
Headword: foreseon		
Alternative spelling: foresēon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Miller (2012): foresee		(Penttilä 1956: 182, 188, 192) (Kastovsky 1992: 314) (Niwa 1995: 71) (Miller 2012: 45)
Headword: foretēon		
Alternative spelling: fortēon, forteon, foreteon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefiled (1899): lead astray Krapp (1929): to lead astray, beguile Campbell (19559): draw away, pull down, seduce	fortio (pres. subj. 3sg.); forteah (pret. 3sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 240) (Siemerling 1909: 23, 24, 28, 52) (Schrader 1914: 47, 84) (Krapp 1929: 261) (Campbell 1959: 118)
Headword: forflēon		
Alternative spelling: forflion		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): avoid, flee from Sweet (1967b): flee from	forflīoh (pret. ind. sg.); forfluge (pret. subj.)	(Dodd 1908: 65) (Siemerling 1909: 40) (Sweet 1967b: 327)

Scragg (1992): flee, escape from		(Scragg 1992: 429) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §7.62)
Headword: forfōn		
Alternative spelling: forefōn		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): seize Mertens-Fonck (1960): to anticipate Magennis (2002): anticipate, forestall	forfēng (pret. ind. 3sg.); forefōe (pret. subj. 3sg.); forfangen (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.)	(Blackburn 1907: 158) (Siemerling 1909: 30) (Wright 1925: §649) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 121, 122, 123, 124) (Hinderling 1967: 96) (Magennis 2002: 223)
Headword: forsēon		
Alternative spelling: foresēon, forseon, forsion		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): despise, neglect Hargrove (1902): despise Dodd (1908): neglect, scorn, reject Cook (1919): abhor, scorn Krapp (1929): to despise, overlook Mertens-Fonck (1960): to despise, hold in contempt; to foresee Whitelock (1963): despise Sweet (1967a): despise, scorn Fowler (1972): despise Irvine (1987): to despise, scorn Scragg (1992): despise Mitchell (1995): to reject, scorn, despise Irvine (1993): to despise, scorn, neglect Wilcox (1994): neglect, despise Mitchell and Robinson (1985): reject, despise O'Neill (2001): despise, reject, abhor Magennis (2002): refuse, reject Marsden (2004): despise, scorn, reject, renounce	forsyhst, forsist (pres. 2sg.); forsihð, forseah, forsyhð (pres. 3sg.); forsiehð, forsihð, forseoð (pres. ind. 3sg.); forsēoð (pres. 2pl.); forseoð, forsioð, forseo (pres. ind. 3pl.); forsēo (pres. subj. 2sg.); forsēo (pres. subj. 3sg.); forsāwe, foresaeh (pret. 1sg.); forsege (pret. ind. 2sg.); forseah, forsah (pret. 3sg.); forsægen, forsægon, forsegon (pret. pl.); forsāwon, forsawan (pret. 1pl.); forsēgon (pret. 2pl.); forsāwon, forsīoð, forsāwen (pret. 3pl.); forseah, forsawe (pret. subj. 2sg.); forsawan (pret. subj. pl.); forseoh, forseh (imp. sg.); forsēon (inf.); forseonne (infl. inf.); forsewen, forsawen (pa. part.); forsawene (pa. part. nom. pl. fem.); forsewene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); forsewenran (pa. part. acc. pl. masc.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 240) (Hargrove 1902: 86) (Dodd 1908: 68) (Siemerling 1909: 24, 27, 56, 122) (Schradler 1914: 33) (Cook 1919: 174, 215) (Wright 1925: §649) (Krapp 1929: 260) (Hendrickson 1948: 28, 46) (Penttilä 1956: 188, 191, 192) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 269, 270, 271, 272) (Whitelock 1963: 78) (Sweet 1967a: 114) (Pilch 1970: 48) (Fowler 1972: 50) (Irvine 1987: 460) (Ogura 1989: 88) (Scragg 1992: 430) (Irvine 1993: 218) (Wilcox 1994: 175) (Mitchell 1995: 380) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 322) (Niwa 1995: 71) (Krygier 1997: 266) (O'Neill 2001: 296) (Magennis 2002: 224) (Marsden 2004: 434) (Elenbaas 2007: 118)
Headword: forslēan		

Alternative spelling: forslean		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): kill Sweet (1967a): cut through Sweet (1967b): slay Yerkes (1984): strike thorough, break Mitchell (1995): to kill, destroy Mitchell and Robinson (1985): cut through Marsden (2004): cut through, break	forslæhð (pres. 3sg.); forslög (pret.); forslægæn, forslægîn, forslagen (pa. part.); forslogene (pa. part. nom. pl.); forslëginum (pa. part. dat. pl.); forslægene (str. nom. pl. masc. pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 240) (Siemerling 1909: 45, 78) (Schrader 1914: 52) (Hendrickson 1948: 23, 29, 36, 47) (Sweet 1967a: 114) (Sweet 1967b: 328) (Voyles 1974: 123) (Nielsen 1981: 202) (Yerkes 1984: 128, 144) (Campbell 1987: §735(k), 736(m)) (Mitchell 1995: 380) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 322) (Ogura 1995: 81) (Marsden 2004: 435) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §6.2n4)
Headword: fortëon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): cover	fortihð (pres. ind. 3sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 240)
Headword: frëoğan		
Alternative spelling: frīoğan, ġefrīëġa, frīoġean, frëoġean, frëaġan, frīaġan, frīġan, frīġian, frīġa, freoġan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): love Wyatt (1912): love Lehmann (1986): love Campbell (1987): love Karp (1989): love Mitchell and Robinson (1985): love	ġefriġu (pres. ind. 1sg.); ġefrëos (pres. 2sg.); frīat, frīad (pres. ind. 3sg); ġefrëað, ġefrëoð, ġifrīað, ġefroð, frëweð, ġefrīġeð, frëoð (3sg.); ġefrīġað (pl.); frëġað (pres. 3pl.); frëode, ġefrëode, ġefre.ade, ġefrīode, ġefrëde, ġefrīġade (pret. ind. 3sg.); ġefrëoġe, ġifrīe (subj. sg.); frëoġe (pres. subj. 3sg.) ġefrëa, ġefrīa, ġefrīġ, (imp. sg.); frīende (pres. part.); ġifrīad, ġifrīode, ġefrëouad (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §114.2, 414n5b) (Schuldt 1905: §133, 149) (Weick 1911: 28, 63, 104) (Wyatt 1912: 146) (Wright 1925: §270, 537) (Hendrickson 1948: 44) (Pinsker 1969: §137) (Brunner 1965: §130.1, 177n1, 415f) (Voyles 1974: 109) (Lehmann 1986: F95) (Campbell 1987: §761.4, 765) (Karp 1989: §65) (Heidermanns 1993: 216) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 323) (Nielsen 1998: 112) (Pons-Sanz 2007: 188) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1:

		§5.136, 5.137, 5.93n8) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.119, 6.130n9, 6.148) (Kroonen 2013: 155)
Headword: gefēaga		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): rejoice		(Sievers 1885: §166.2, 371n7, 391n6, 414n5c) (Campbell 1987: §743n1, 761.6)
Headword: gefēon		
Alternative spelling: gifēaga, gefēaga, gefion		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): rejoice Cook (1894): rejoice Blackburn (1907): rejoice, take pleasure Wyatt (1912): delight, rejoice Cook (1919): be glad, rejoice Wright (1925): to rejoice Krapp (1929): to rejoice; be glad of Hedberg (1945): to rejoice Mertens-Fonck (1960): to rejoice, be glad, exult Sweet (1967b): rejoice Lehmann (1986): rejoice Campbell (1987): rejoice Karp (1989): rejoice Scragg (1992): rejoice O'Neill (2001): delight in, exult Schreiber (2003): to rejoice Marsden (2004): rejoice, exult Fulk (2012): rejoice	gefeo, gefio (pres. ind. 1sg.); gefehst (pres. 2sg.); gefihst, gefihð, gefið, gefih, gefihð (pres. ind. 3sg.); gefēað, gefiað, gefioð, gefeod, feod, feogað (pres. ind. pl.); gefēe (pres. subj. 3sg.); gefēn (pres. subj. 1pl.); gefeon (pres. subj. 3pl.); gefeah, gefeh, gefæh (pret.); gefeah (pret. ind. sg.); gefeah (pret. 1sg.); gefeh, gefaeh, gefeah (pret. 3sg.); gefēgon, gefēgun, gefægon (pret. ind. pl.); gefægon (pret. 3pl.); gefægen (pret. subj. 3pl.); gefee (pres. subj.); gefeoh, gefeh (imp. sg.); gefiað, gefioð (imp. pl.); gefēon (inf.); gefēonde, gefionde (pres. part.); gefēonde (pres. part. instr. sg. neut.)	(Sievers 1885: §82, 83, 113.2, 166n2, 358n7, 359n9, 373, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n6, 391.2) (Cook 1894: 291) (Palmgren 1904: 60) (Blackburn 1907: 164) (Weick 1911: 27) (Wyatt 1912: 148) (Cook 1919: 172, 180) (Wright 1925: §87) (Krapp 1929: 268) (Prokosch 1939: §63) (Hedberg 1945: 54) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 113, 114, 115) (Brunner 1965: §86.1, 86.2, 129.2, 358n7, 373, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 391.2, 391n7, 415c) (Hallander 1966: 264, 294) (Jordan 1967: 89) (Sweet 1967b: 323) (Pilch 1970: 211) (Voyles 1974: 104) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 93, 94, 95, 100, 109n) (Lehmann 1986: F5) (Campbell 1987: §223, 228, 233, 237.2, 237.3, 238.2, 296, 481.4n2, 730, 733 (a), 743, 761.6) (Karp 1989: §6, 73) (Scragg 1992: 428) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 320)

		(O'Neill 2001: 292, 293) (Orel 2003: 96) (Schreiber 2003: 14) (Marsden 2004: 431) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.13, 6.40, 6.62, 6.62n2, 6.116) (Fulk 2012: 70) (Kroonen 2013: 133)
Headword: ġefōn		
Alternative spelling: gifon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to seize, grasp, capture Sweet (1967a): seize, take, capture Garmonsway (1978): fang, catch Karp (1989): seize Liuzza (2011): seize, take hold of	gefeo, gefō (pres. 1sg); gefēhst (pres. 2sg); ġefēgð (pres. 3sg.); gefōð (pres. pl.); gefēngc (pret. 1sg.); gefēngc (pret. 2sg.); ġefōn (inf.)	(Krapp 1929: 269) (Hendrickson 1948: 23, 44, 56) (Sweet 1967a: 113) (Garmonsway 1978: 55) (Karp 1989: §10, 23) (Ogura 1995: 82) (Krygier 1997: 267) (Pons-Sanz 2007: 166) (Liuzza 2011: 260)
Headword: ġefrēoġan		
Alternative spelling: gefrēon, gefrēoġean, gefrēagean, gefreogan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Hargrove (1902): free Krapp (1929): to free, make free Sweet (1967b): set free Moffat (1987): to free, liberate O'Neill (2001): free	gefreode (pret. 3sg.); gefrēo (imp. sg.); ifreoed (pa. part.)	(Hargrove 1902: 89) (Krapp 1929: 269) (Hendrickson 1948: 44, 56) (Sweet 1967b: 329) (Campbell 1987: §238.1, 761.4) (Moffat 1987: 115) (O'Neill 2001: 296)
Headword: ġehēġan		
Alternative spelling: gehēan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): hold Mertens-Fonck (1960): to exalt, elevate Bammesberger (1965): export, perform, prevent	geheð (pres. ind. 3sg.); gehēgan (inf.)	(Cook 1919: 181, 192) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 164) (Bammesberger 1965: 93) (Karp 1989: §70)
Headword: ġesēon		
Alternative spelling: ġesēan, ġesīan, ġesion, ġesīon, geseon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): see, behold Cook (1894): see Wyatt (1912): see Krapp (1929): to see, look at	ġesīo, ġesēo, ġisēa (pres. ind. 1sg.); ġesīst, ġeseæs, ġesīhst, ġesīhst, ġesihst (pres. ind. 2sg.); ġesiehþ, ġesiehð, ġesihþ, ġesihð,	(Sievers 1885: §166.2) (Cook 1894: 294) (Wyatt 1912: 150) (Krapp 1929: 275) (Meroney 1943: 51, 73,

<p>Sweet (1967a): see, catch sight of; look Fry (1974): see, perceive, know, inspect, visit Finnegan (1977): see, behold Cross and Hill (1982): to see Scragg (1984): see, perceive Bodden (1987): to see Campbell (1987): see Karp (1989): behold Mitchell and Robinson (1985): see Blake (2009): see Anlezark (2009): see Liuzza (2011): see, look, behold</p>	<p>ġesīð, ġesīht, ġesȳhð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ġesēoð, ġesēað, ġesīoð, ġesīað (pres. ind. pl.); ġesēoð (pres. 1pl.); ġesēoð (pres. 3pl.); ġeso (pres. subj. sg.); ġesāwe (subj. 1sg.); ġesēo (subj. 2sg.); ġesaeh, ġeseah, ġeseh (pret. ind. sg.); ġeseah (pret. 1sg.); ġeseah (pret. 3sg.); ġesāgun, ġisēge (pret. ind. pl.); ġesāwon (pret. 1pl.); ġesāwon (pret. 3pl.); ġesāwe (pret. subj. 1sg.); ġesāwe (pret. subj. 3sg.); ġesech (imper.); ġeseoh (imp. sg.); ġesēon, ġeseon (inf.); ġesāwen, ġesawen, ġesewen (pa. part.); ġesewen (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); ġesewene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); ġeseġen (pa. part. instr. sg.)</p>	<p>79, 83) (Hendrickson 1948: 25, 39, 46, 59, 71) (Penttilä 1956: 181, 182, 183, 185, 188, 191, 192, 193) (Sweet 1967a: 122) (Fry 1974: 73) (Finnegan 1977: 132) (Cross and Hill 1982: 177) (Scragg 1984: 101, 102) (Bodden 1987: 123) (Campbell 1987: §46, 57.3, 142, 163, 201.2, 223, 223n4, 228, 238.2, 369n3, 730, 735(b), 743) (Karp 1989: §6, 7, 19) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 349) (Krygier 1997: 267) (Blake 2009: 162) (Anlezark 2009: 149) (Liuzza 2011: 269, 270, 272) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 98)</p>
<p>Headword: ġeslēan Alternative spelling: geslean</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Cook (1894): smite, strike Krapp (1929): to strike, slay Hofmann (1955): kill Malone (1962): win (by striking blows) Karp (1989): gain by fighting Marsden (2004): strike, win (by fighting), conquer, inflict</p>	<p>ġeslōh, ġeslōg (pret. 3sg.); ġeslōgon, ġeslōgan (pret. 3pl.); ġeslōh (pret. 3sg.); ġeslēgene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); ġeslēgene (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.)</p>	<p>(Cook 1894: 294) (Krapp 1929: 275) (Hendrickson 1948: 36, 47, 59) (Hofmann 1955: 88) (Malone 1962: 121) (Karp 1989: p.10; §30) (Marsden 2004: 486)</p>
<p>Headword: ġetēon Alternative spelling: ġetīon</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Krapp (1929): to draw, lead, attract Karp (1989): draw (sword) Liuzza (2011): draw to, make, subdue</p>	<p>ġetīhð (pres. 3sg.)</p>	<p>(Krapp 1929: 276) (Karp 1989: §2, 20) (Liuzza 2011: 272)</p>
<p>Headword: ġetȳn Alternative spelling:</p>		

Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): train Krapp (1929): to instruct Scragg (1992): instruct, teach O'Neill (2001): instruct	getyde (pret. 3sg.); getȳde (pa. part. acc. pl. masc.)	(Cook 1919: 185, 224) (Krapp 1929: 277) (Scragg 1992: 465) (O'Neill 2001: 332)
Headword: ġeþēon Alternative spelling: geðēon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): oppress, tame, subdue Cook (1919): exalt, advance Finnegan (1977): thrive, profit Campbell (1987): 'press' Mitchell and Robinson (1985): flourish	ġeðēdum (pa. part. dat. pl.); ġeþungon (pret. 3pl.); geþungen (pa. part.)	(Wyatt 1912: 150) (Cook 1919: 185, 225) (Finnegan 1977: 133) (Campbell 1987: §753.8, 753.8n3) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 356) (Kroonen 2013: 535, 541)
Headword: ġeþēon Alternative spelling: ġeðīan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): prosper, succeed Krapp (1929): to thrive, grow, prosper Malone (1962): thrive, prosper Bodden (1987): to thrive, grow Campbell (1987): thrive Karp (1989): prosper, excel Marsden (2004): thrive, prosper Liuzza (2011): receive	geþīhþ, geþīhð, geþȳhþ, geþēah (pret. 3sg.) (pres. 3sg.); ġiðii (pres. subj.); geþāh (pret. 3sg.); ġeþungen (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §166.4, 359n6) (Krapp 1929: 277) (Malone 1962: 121) (Bodden 1987: 124) (Campbell 1987: §119, 280, 739) (Karp 1989: §7, 16, 17, 37, 44) (Krygier 1997: 268) (Marsden 2004: 498) (Liuzza 2011: 273, 274)
Headword: gōġan Alternative spelling: gōġean		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Campbell (1987): lament	gōað, gǣð, gēþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); gōiende (pres. part.)	(Campbell 1987: §761.7) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.118)
Headword: gōġan Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): lament Lehmann (1986): sob		(Sievers 1885: §414n5a) (Brunner 1965: §415a) (Jordan 1967: 27) (Krahe 1967: 254) (Seebold 1970: 216)

		(Lehmann 1986: G73) (Orel 2003: 128)
Headword: hēan		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): exalt Hedberg (1945): to raise Campbell (1987): exalt	hearda (def.); hēap (pres.pl.); hēade (pret.3sg.); ġehēad (pa.part.)	(Sievers 1885: §408n18, 410n1) (Wright 1925: §426, 530) (Hedberg 1945: 47) (Brunner 1965: §408n17, 410n1) (Pilch 1970: 130, 143) (Heidermanns 1993: 286) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.99, 6.116, 6.116n2, 6.116n3)
Headword: hēġean		
Alternative spelling: hēġan, hēan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): perform Blackburn (1907): perform, do Campbell (1987): exalt	-hēst (pres. ind. 2sg.); -hēð (pres. ind. 3sg.); hēgan (inf.)	(Sievers 1885: §408n14) (Schuldt 1905: §155) (Blackburn 1907: 178) (Brunner 1965: §408n12) (Campbell 1987: §120.2, 237.1, 753.7, 761.3) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.98n4, 6.116) (Kroonen 2013: 215)
Headword: hōn		
Alternative spelling: hōa, hon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): hang Sedgefield (1899): hang, hang up Cook (1919): hang with, load with, crucify Wright (1925): to hang Krapp (1929): to hang (trans.) Hedberg (1945): to hang Mertens-Fonck (1960): to hang Sweet (1967a): hang Lehmann (1986): cause to hang Campbell (1987): hang Scragg (1992): hang Mitchell (1995): to hang, crucify	hehst (pres. ind. 2sg.); hehð (pres. ind. 3sg.); heng, hēng (pret. 1sg.); hēngun (pret. ind. 1pl.); hengon, hēngon (pret. 2pl.); hēngon (pret. 3pl.); hangen, hongen, hōen, - hōen, gehongen (pa. part.); hō (pres. subj. 3sg.); hēng (pret. 3sg.); hengon (pret. pl.); ho (pres. imp. sg.); gehongene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(Sievers 1885: §67, 115, 373, 378n2, 397, 397n, 395.1) (Sedgefield 1899: 254) (Weick 1911: 66) (Cook 1919: 181, 194) (Wright 1925: §117, 239, 245, 329, 514) (Krapp 1929: 290) (Prokosch 1939: §54j, 62g, 63) (Meroney 1943: 65, 75) (Hedberg 1945: 49) (Hendrickson 1948: 45) (Pinsker 1969) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 180) (Brunner 1965: §80n1, 131, 131n, 306n1, 373,

<p>Mitchell and Robinson (1985): hang, be hanged</p>		<p>374n5, 378n2, 395.1, 397, 397n) (Sweet 1967a: 116) (Harrison 1970: 29) (Seebold 1970: 249) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 99) (Fullerton 1977: 95) (von Schon 1977: §4, 6, 7) (Kastovsky 1985: 235, 237) (Lehmann 1986: H6) (Campbell 1987: §236.3, 239, 730, 736(h), 736(m), 745(d2)) (Scragg 1992: 439) (Mitchell 1995: 388) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §103.5, 107, 108; GLOSS331) (Krygier 1997: 267) (Orel 2003: 160) (Ringe 2006: 89, 146, 150) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §3.13, 5.132, 5.133, 5.143, 5.144) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70, 6.73, 6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 208)</p>
<p>Headword: inwrēon Alternative spelling:</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Mitchell (1995): to disclose, reveal</p>	<p>inwrigē (pret. subj. 2sg.)</p>	<p>(Mitchell 1995: 392)</p>
<p>Headword: lēan Alternative spelling: lean</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): blame Hargrove (1902): blame, censure Wright (1925): to blame Krapp (1929): to blame, reproach Campbell (1987): blame Karp (1989): blame Mitchell and Robinson (1985): blame, find fault with</p>	<p>lēa (pres. 1sg.); lōh (pret. ind. sg.); lōg (pret. 1sg.); lōgon (pret. 2pl); lagen, belāgen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §111.2, 368n4, 373, 392.2) (Hargrove 1902: 98) (Wright 1925: §70, 239, 329, 509) (Krapp 1929: 298) (Pinsker 1969: §140) (Brunner 1965: §128.2, 368n4, 373, 392.2) (Krahe 1967: 182) (Pilch 1970: 73) (Seebold 1970: 321) (Lass and Anderson 1975:</p>

		93) (Campbell 1987: §145, 446, 730, 744) (Karp 1989: §64) (Bammesberger 1990: 86) (Hogg 1992: 156) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 335) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.144n3, 7.61) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.66)
Headword: lēon		
Alternative spelling: līon, -lēon, lēon, leon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): lend Wright (1925): to lend Hedberg (1945): to lend Campbell (1987): lend, grant Karp (1989): lend	lāh, lēah (pret. 1sg.); līh, lēoh, līoh, lōh (imp. sg.); -ligen (pa. part.); līehþ (pres. 3sg.)	(Sievers 1885: §84.2, 114.3, 165.2, 373, 383n4) (Wright 1925: §29, 47, 127, 133, 139, 174, 175, 192, 231, 237, 246, 329, 492) (Prokosch 1939: §19, 62b) (Hedberg 1945: 50) (Pinsker 1969: §140) (Brunner 1965: §86.5, 119, 130.2, 205n3, 373, 383n4) (Pilch 1970: 150) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 93, 94, 95) (Campbell 1987: §153, 229, 730, 739) (Bammesberger 1990: 72) (Goh 1999: 160) (Ringe 2006: 90, 108, 156, 161) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.95, 7.49) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.45) (Kroonen 2013: 336)
Headword: misfōn		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): fail to find Krapp (1929): to mistake	misfo (pres. ind. 1sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 269) (Wright 1925: §652) (Krapp 1929: 306) (Kastovsky 1968: 486, 487) (Krygier 1997: 269)
Headword: ofaðwean		

Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): wash off		(Scragg 1992: 451)
Headword: ofāslēan		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to strike out Scragg (1992): strike off Marsden (2004): cut off, strike off Liuzza (2011): strike off	ofāslāhð (pres. 3sg.); ofāslēgen (pa. part.)	(Krapp 1929: 312) (Scragg 1992: 451) (Marsden 2004: 472) (Liuzza 2011: 267)
Headword: oferðeon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): surpass	oferðungen (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 275) (Elenbaas 2007: 146)
Headword: oferfōn		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): seize Scragg (1992): seize, arrest Mitchell and Robinson (1985): seize	oferfēng (pret. ind. 3sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 274) (Röhling 1914: 61) (Scragg 1992: 451) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 342)
Headword: ofersēon		
Alternative spelling: oferseon, ofersōn		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): look upon, survey	ofersihst (pres. ind. 2sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 275) (Pilch 1970: 126) (Penttilä 1956: 191, 192) (Krygier 1997: 270)
Headword: ofertēon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): cover Krapp (1929): to draw over; cover over	ofertogen (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 275) (Krapp 1929: 313) (Krygier 1997: 270)
Headword: oferwrēon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): cover over Sedgefield (1899): cover up Mertens-Fonck (1960): to cover Scragg (1992): cover over Magennis (2002): cover up Blake (2009): cover over, clothe	oferwrihð (pres. 3sg.); oferwreah (pret. sg.); oferwrah (pret. ind. 1sg.); oferwrigē (pret. ind. 2sg.); oferwrah (pret. ind. 3sg.); oferwrēon (inf.); oferwrigēn (pa. part. nom. sg.); oferwrigēn, oferwrigene (pa. part.	(Cook 1894: 307) (Sedgefield 1899: 275) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 356, 357) (Pilch 1970: 126) (Hiltunen 1983: 185) (Scragg 1992: 452) (Magennis 2002: 244) (Blake 2009: 160)

	nom. pl.); oferwrigen (pa. part.)	
Headword: ofseon		
Alternative spelling: ofsion, ofsēon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): gaze on Irvine (1987): to see, observe Irvine (1993): to see, observe	ofseah (pret. 3sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 275) (Penttilä 1956: 192) (Irvine 1987: 474) (Irvine 1993: 228) (Elenbaas 2007: 119)
Headword: ofslēan		
Alternative spelling: ofslean		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): slay, kill Sedgefield (1899): kill Krapp (1929): to kill off, slaughter Hofmann (1955): kill Mertens-Fonck (1960): to kill, destroy Sweet (1967a): kill, slay; destroy Garmonsway (1978): slay Cross and Hill (1982): to kill Hiltunen (1983): kill Yerkes (1984): kill Bodden (1987): to slay Irvine (1987): to slay Scragg (1992): strike out Irvine (1993): to slay Wilcox (1994): slay Mitchell (1995): to strike off, destroy, kill, slay Mitchell and Robinson (1985): slay, destroy O'Neill (2001): strike Marsden (2004): strike off, kill, slay, destroy Anlezark (2009): strike down, destroy Liuzza (2011): kill Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): kill	ofslēa (pres. 1sg.); ofslæhþ, ofslēhð, ofslēahþ, ofslȳhð, ofslȳþ (pres. 3sg.); ofslog, ofslīhð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ofsleað (pres. ind. 2pl.); ofsleað (pres. 3pl.); ofslē (pres. subj. 3sg.); ofslea (pres. subj. sg.); ofslean (pres. subj. 3pl.); ofslōg (pret. 1sg.); ofsloge (pret. 2sg.); ofslōg, ofslōh (pret. 3sg.); ofslōgon (pret. 3pl.); ofslōg, ofslōh (pret. ind. sg.); ofslōg, ofslōh (pret. 3sg.); ofslōgon, ofslōgun (pret. 3pl.); ofslagen, ofslægen; ofslægene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); ofslōge (pret. subj. 2sg.); ofslēa (pres. subj. 3sg.); ofslegen, ofslagen, ofslægen (pa. part.); ofslean (inf.); (tō) ofslēanne (infl. inf.); ofslēað (imp. pl.); ofslægenne (acc. sg. masc.); ofslegen (pa. part. nom. sg.); ofslagene (nom. pl. masc.); ofslægene (pa. part. str. nom. pl. masc.); ofslægenes (pa. part. gen.); ofslegenra (pa. part. gen. pl.)	(Cook 1894: 308) (Sedgefield 1899: 275) (Krapp 1929: 313) (Hendrickson 1948: 9, 29, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 61, 68) (Hofmann 1955: 88) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 280, 281, 282) (Sweet 1967a: 120) (Harrison 1970: 26) (Pilch 1970: 126, 127) (de la Cruz 1975: 59, 76) (Garmonsway 1978: 59) (Cross and Hill 1982: 175) (Hiltunen 1983: 70, 91, 182) (Yerkes 1984: 128, 144) (Bodden 1987: 121) (Irvine 1987: 474) (Ogura 1989: 97) (Scragg 1992: 452) (Irvine 1993: 228) (Wilcox 1994: 186) (Mitchell 1995: 397) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 342) (Niwa 1995: 165, 175, 179, 180, 181, 207) (Ogura 1995: 81, 91) (Schwyter 1996: 48, 52, 102, 108, 121, 122, 124, 128, 156, 158) (Krygier 1997: 269) (Nielsen 1998: 135) (O'Neill 2001: 316) (Marsden 2004: 473)

		(Elenbaas 2007: 119, 136) (Anlezark 2009: 148) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §7.61, 7.63) (Liuzza 2011: 268) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 96)
Headword: oftēon		
Alternative spelling: ofteon, oftion		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): take away Hargrove (1902): deprive Palmgren (1904): withhold Sweet (1967a): deny, deprive of Lehmann (1986): deny Scragg (1992): withhold Marsden (2004): withhold, hold back	oftihð (pres. ind. sg.); oftēah (pret. 3sg.); oftogen (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 275) (Hargrove 1902: 104) (Palmgren 1904: 74) (Wright 1925: §653) (Sweet 1967a: 120) (Mitchell 1985: §847, 857, 858) (Lehmann 1986: G67) (Ogura 1989: 97) (Scragg 1992: 452) (Goh 1999: 147) (Marsden 2004: 473) (Dietz 2010: 579)
Headword: onbeseon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Yerkes (1984): look upon, inspect	onbeseah (pret. 3sg.)	(Yerkes 1984: 116, 144, 150)
Headword: onfōn		
Alternative spelling: anfōn		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): receive, accept Sedgefield (1899): receive, accept Hargrove (1902): receive, take Blackburn (1907): receive, understand Wyatt (1912): receive Cook (1919): take, receive Krapp (1929): to receive, gain Campbell (1959): receive Mertens-Fonck (1960): to accept gladly Sweet (1967a): receive Fowler (1972): receive Garmonsway (1978): take, receive	onfo (pres. 1sg.); onfehst (pres. 2sg.); onfēhð, onfēhþ, onfōeht, onfegð, onfōþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); onfoð (pres. 1pl.); onfōð (pres. 3pl.); onfō (pres. subj. sg.); onfenge (pres. subj. 2sg.); onfōn (pres. subj. 1pl.); onfēng, onfencg, onfenc, onfeng (pret. 1sg.); onfēng, onfēnge, onfēngon, onfencg, onfenc, anfeng (pret. 3sg.); onfengon (pret. pl.); onfēngon (pret. 2pl.); onfēngon, onfengon, onfengun (pret. 3pl.); onfenge (subj. sg.); onfēnge (pret. subj. 3sg.);	(Cook 1894: 308) (Sedgefield 1899: 277) (Hargrove 1902: 104) (Blackburn 1907: 199) (Lüngen 1911: 54) (Wyatt 1912: 129) (Cook 1919: 174, 208) (Krapp 1929: 314) (Hendrickson 1948: 31, 37, 41, 44, 62) (Campbell 1959: 129) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 121, 122, 123, 124) (Hinderling 1967: 96) (Sweet 1967a: 120) (Harrison 1970: 45) (Pilch 1970: 127, 211) (Fowler 1972: 52) (Garmonsway 1978: 60)

<p>Scragg (1984): receive Yerkes (1984): take, receive, accept Campbell (1987): receive Irvine (1987): to take, receive, undergo Moffat (1987): to receive, accept Scragg (1992): accept, receive, take Irvine (1993): to take, receive, undergo Mitchell (1995): to take, receive, accept Mitchell and Robinson (1985): receive, accept, take up O'Neill (2001): receive, accept Magennis (2002): receive, accept Marsden (2004): receive, accept, take, undertake, undergo, sponsor Anlezark (2009): take, receive Liuzza (2011): take, receive, accept Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): take hold of, conceive, receive</p>	<p>onfōh (imp. sg.); onfoð (imp. pl.); onfōn (inf.); to onfōnne, to anfōne (infl. inf.); onfonde (pres. part.); onfongen, onfongne, onfangen (pa. part.); onfangene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); onfangenan (pa. part. acc. sg. masc. wk.); onfongne (pa. part. acc. sg. fem.); onfangenre (pa. part. str. dat. sg. fem.); onfangenum (pa. part. dat. sg. neut.)</p>	<p>(Mitchell 1978: 256) (Scragg 1984: 100) (Yerkes 1984: 127, 145, 159) (Kastovsky 1985: 234, 238, 244, 245) (Campbell 1987: §481.4n2) (Irvine 1987: 474) (Moffat 1987: 119) (Kastovsky 1989a: 163, 175) (Kastovsky 1989b: 116) (Ogura 1989: 99) (Kastovsky 1992: 400, 419) (Scragg 1992: 453) (Irvine 1993: 228) (Ono 1993: 279) (Mitchell 1995: 398) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 343) (Ogura 1995: 71, 82, 83) (Krygier 1997: 269) (O'Neill 2001: 317) (Magennis 2002: 245) (Marsden 2004: 474) (Elenbaas 2007: 120, 138) (Anlezark 2009: 148) (Liuzza 2011: 254, 268) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 96)</p>
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Headword: onlēon

Alternative spelling: onleon

Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Blackburn (1907): give, grant, bestow Cook (1919): grant, bestow Lehmann (1986): lend Campbell (1987): grant Goh (1999): to give somebody the loan of something Marsden (2004): grant, bestow, allow</p>	<p>onlȳhð, onlīhp (pres. 3sg.); onlāg, onlēah (pret. 3sg.)</p>	<p>(Blackburn 1907: 200) (Cook 1919: 199, 209) (Lehmann 1986: L29) (Campbell 1987: §739) (Goh 1999: 160) (Marsden 2004: 475)</p>

Headword: onscōgan

Alternative spelling: onscogan

Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
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		(Lüngen 1911: 33) (Kastovsky 2002: 104)
Headword: onsēon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): behold Dietz (2010): behold, see	onsegon (pret. 3pl.)	(Blackburn 1907: 200) (Dietz 2010: 572)
Headword: ontēon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): untie	ontiged (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 278) (Lüngen 1911: 70) (Ogura 1989: 99)
Headword: onwrēon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): reveal Sedgefield (1899): unfold, reveal Cook (1905): reveal, disclose Cook (1919): declare, disclose, reveal Campbell (1959): reveal Mertens-Fonck (1960): to discover, lay bare Scragg (1992): uncover Wilcox (1994): reveal, disclose Mitchell and Robinson (1985): reveal, disclose O'Neill (2001): denude, reveal Marsden (2004): disclose, reveal Liuzza (2011): reveal	onwrihð (pres. ind. 3sg.); onwreah (pret. ind. 1sg.); onwrigē (pret. 2sg.); onwreah, onwrāh (pret. 3sg.); onwrigē (pret. subj. 3sg.); onwrēoh, onwrih (imp. sg.); onwrēoh (imp. 2sg.); onwrēon (inf.); onwriġen (pa. part.); onwrīġene (pa. part. pl.); onwriġen (pa. part. nom. pl.)	(Sievers 1885: §214n5) (Sedgefield 1899: 278) (Cook 1905: 62) (Cook 1919: 209, 237) (Wright 1925: §654) (Campbell 1959: 129) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 356, 357) (Brunner 1965: §214n6) (Scragg 1992: 454) (Wilcox 1994: 187) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 344) (O'Neill 2001: 318) (Marsden 2004: 475) (Liuzza 2011: 268)
Headword: onþeon		
Alternative spelling: onðēon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): prosper, be useful Wyatt (1912): to be of service	onþeon (inf.)	(Blackburn 1907: 200) (Lüngen 1911: 66) (Wyatt 1912: 168)
Headword: plēon		
Alternative spelling: plīon, pleon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): risk, adventure Wright (1925): to risk	pleah, plah (pret. ind. sg.); pleah (pret. 3sg.)	(Sievers 1885: §113.2, 373, 391.2) (Wright 1925: §87, 506) (Krapp 1929: 317)

<p>Krapp (1929): to risk Campbell (1987): risk</p>		<p>(Pinsker 1969: §140) (Brunner 1965: §373, 391.2) (Seebold 1970: 363) (Campbell 1987: §296, 730, 743) (Ogura 1989: 100) (Bammesberger 1990: 143) (Goh 1999: 153) (Orel 2003: 292) (Mailhammer 2007: 128, 203, 204, 205, 212) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.120, 5.156) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.62)</p>
<p>Headword: rȳn Alternative spelling:</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): roar Sedgefield (1899): roar Campbell (1987): roar O'Neill (2001): roar</p>	<p>rȳþ, ryð (pres. ind. 3sg.); rȳde (pret. ind. 3sg.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §408n18) (Sedgefield 1899: 283) (Schuldt 1905: §155) (Wright 1925: §530) (Brunner 1965: §408n17) (Pilch 1970: 98) (Campbell 1987: §237.1n1, 462) (O'Neill 2001: 320) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.99)</p>
<p>Headword: sċeōġean Alternative spelling: sċōġean, sċeōġan, sċōġan, sċeōian, sċōian, sċeōġian, scogan</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): shoe Campbell (1987): shoe</p>	<p>sċeōġe (pres. 1sg.); sċeōġiað (pres. pl.); gescōd, scōd (pret. 1sg.); - sċōġen, -sċeōġien (subj. pl.); sċeō (imp. sg.); sċōġeað (imp. pl.); -sċōd (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §414n5a) (Schuldt 1905: §68) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §415a) (Campbell 1987: §179, 761.7) (Ogura 1989: 101) (Orel 2003: 342) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 247) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.118)</p>
<p>Headword: sēon Alternative spelling: sīon, sīan, sēan, sēa, ġesīon, seon</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>

<p>Sievers (1885): see, behold Sedgefield (1899): see Hargrove (1902): see, behold Blackburn (1907): see, look at, catch sight of Wyatt (1912): see Cook (1919): behold, see Wright (1925): to see Hedberg (1945): to see Campbell (1959): see, look Mertens-Fonck (1960): to see Brunner (1965): see Dunning and Bliss (1969): see Garmonsway (1978): see Yerkes (1984): see Lehmann (1986): see Campbell (1987): see Irvine (1987): to see Moffat (1987): to see, look on Scragg (1992): see Irvine (1993): to see Wilcox (1994): see Mitchell (1995): to see O'Neill (2001): see Magennis (2002): see, behold Marsden (2004): look, see, observe, perceive Miller (2012): see</p>	<p>sīum, sēom, gesīom, gesēom, isēo, gesēo, gesio, sēo, gesēoh, geseon, gesie (pres. 1sg.); -sēom, sīum, sīom, -sie, sēo, ġesēom, ġesīe, gesēo (pres. ind. 1sg.); gesyxt, gesiistu, gesīst, gesiist, siehst, gesihst, sīs, isīxt, isixst, gesyhst, gesics, gesicst, gesyht (pres. 2sg.); siehst, sīst, sīs, syxt, sihst, syhst, sixst, sixt, ġesēoð, gesihst (pres. ind. 2sg.); siehð, gesieð, gesihþ, gesið, gesiþ, -sīoð, gesyhð, isihð, gesiehð, gesyhð, gesihð, gesyht (pres. 3sg.); sihð, siht, -sīeð, -sīoð, -sīohð, sīð, sīið, gesiehð, gesihð, geseohð (pres. ind. 3sg.); geseoð, gesioð (pres. pl.); gesēoð, sēoð, sēað, gesēoþ, isēoþ (pres. ind. pl.); ġesīoð, gesiað, gesēoð (pres. 1pl.); ġesēoð, gesēoþ, gesiað, gesioð, geseað, gesieað (pres. 3pl.); sē, sēo (pres. subj.); gesio (pres. subj. sg.); sȳ, gesēo, gese (pres. subj. 1sg.); gesēo, gese (pres. subj. 2sg.); geseo, gese (pres. subj. 3sg.); isēon (pres. subj. pl.); geseon, gesen (pres. subj. 3pl.); seah, seag, sæh, seh, ġesægh, ġesæh (pret. ind. sg.); ġeseah, geseh, iseah, seah, gesāwe, gesēwe, geseah, gesæh, gesaeh (pret. 1sg.); isæge, iseige, gesāwe (pret. 2sg.); seah, geseah, geseh, iseah (pret. 3sg.); sāwon, gesawon, sēgun, gesāgon, sāgon, sæggun, gesāgun, geseon, isāgen, isēagen, isēgen, sēgen, isēgon, gesawan (pret. pl.); siwun, sāwon,</p>	<p>(von Bahder 1880: 81) (Sievers 1885: §40.3, 57.2a, 73.1, 73n1, 82, 83, 84.1, 84n2, 108.2, 113.2, 151n, 162.1, 164.1, 164n1, 166.2, 166n2, 166n5, 166.6, 173, 218.2, 221n4, 222.1, 223, 234d, 356n1, 367, 371n4, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 378n1, 380, 391.2, 391n7, 391n9) (Sedgefield 1899: 288) (Hargrove 1902: 92) (Blackburn 1907: 168, 209) (Wyatt 1912: 174) (Cook 1919: 184, 215) (Wright 1925: §5, 7, 47, 49, 52, 68, 86, 87, 99, 120, 139, 141, 148, 161, 168, 170, 173, 177, 193, 237, 239, 241, 246, 264, 306, 326, 328, 329, 506) (Prokosch 1939: §19, 23c, 27d, 59b, 63) (Hedberg 1945: 54) (Campbell 1959: 131) (Pinsker 1969) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 269, 270, 271, 272) (Brunner 1965: §10, 13, 40, 63b, 63n1, 86.1, 86.2, 88n3, 119, 119n2, 119n5, 121, 129.2, 129n4, 205n3, 213n1, 218.3, 221n4, 222, 223, 234d, 356n1, 367.1, 371n4, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 374n6, 378n1, 378n4, 391.2, 391n8) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 137) (Harrison 1970: 17) (Pilch 1970: 48, 58, 64, 65, 73, 98, 100, 126, 127, 140, 150, 151, 172, 179, 203, 204) (Seebold 1970: 387) (Voyles 1974: 104)</p>
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	<p>sāgun, sēgon, sāgon, sāgun, sēgun, sāgon, gesegun (pret. ind. pl.); sawon (pret. 2sg.); gesawon (pret. 1pl.); gesāwon, gesēgon, gesegun, gesegan, gesawan, gesāgon, sēgon (pret. 3pl.); isēge, gesawe, gesege, iseige (pret. subj. sg.); gesāwe, gesege (pret. subj. 1sg.); gesāwe, gesēawe (pret. subj. 2sg.); gesāwe, gesēge (pret. subj. 3sg.); gesawan (pret. subj. pl.); sāwe, gesēwen, gesegen (pret. subj. 3pl.); sæh, seoh, seh, -seh, besæh, gesēoh, gesioh, sioh (imp. sg.); geseoh (imp. 2sg.); gesioð, gesiað (imp. pl.); sēon, gesēon, gesion, gesean, gesian (inf.); to seonne, to geseonne, gesēonne (infl. inf.); gesēonde, sēonde, sēende, sīende, -siende, gesionde, gesiende, geseende, gesēondan (pres. part.); geseondum (pres. part. dat. pl.); (ge)sawen, ġesawen, ġesewen, -sāwen, -sewen, segen, sewen, sēn, segen, sewen, ġesegen, isāgene, gesewe, gesewena, gesawan (pa. part.); gesegen (pa. part. nom. sg.); gesawene, gesegene (pa. part. nom. pl.); geseowene (pa. part. str. nom. pl. masc.); gesewene (pa. part. acc. pl. masc.)</p>	<p>(Lass and Anderson 1975: 68, 69, 82, 93, 96, 109, 123, 124, 142) (Garmonsway 1978: 61) (Wenisch 1979: 111, 111, 117, 117, 118, 137, 138, 138, 153, 153, 155, 155, 157) (Nielsen 1981: 94) (Yerkes 1984: 148, 149, 150, 151) (Mitchell 1985: §1122, 1986, 2056, 2084, 3087, 3735, 3736, 3738, 3743, 3760) (Lehmann 1986: S8, S12) (Campbell 1987: §40, 50.3, 94n1, 145, 151, 201.2, 223, 224, 227n2, 234, 235.2, 237.2, 237.3, 238.2, 296, 301, 312, 398.2, 442, 462, 463n3, 464, 481.4, 481.4n2, 730, 735(a), 735(b), 736(c), 743, 753.8n1) (Irvine 1987: 476, 477, 478, 481) (Moffat 1987: 121) (Ogura 1989: 103) (Hogg 1992: 87, 92, 103, 104, 109) (Kastovsky 1992: 359) (Scragg 1992: 458) (Voyles 1992: 147, 152, 156) (Irvine 1993: 230, 231, 234) (Wilcox 1994: 189) (Mitchell 1995: 385) (Niwa 1995: 76, 77, 83, 85, 86, 90, 95, 96) (Krygier 1997: 271) (Dollinger 2001: 16) (O’Neill 2001: 321, 323, 324, 325, 328) (Magennis 2002: 231) (Marsden 2004: 484) (Ringe 2006: 107) (Niwa 2008: 13) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1:</p>
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		<p>§2.34, 2.60, 3.22, 5.14, 5.20, 5.22, 5.24, 5.32.2, 5.34, 5.39n1, 5.42, 5.49, 5.83, 5.83n5, 5.93, 5.93n10, 5.94, 5.96n2, 5.98, 5.101n1, 5.102, 5.119, 5.124, 5.129, 5.132, 5.133, 5.133n1, 5.134, 5.138, 5.139, 5.140, 5.140n1, 5.145, 5.146, 5.146n5, 5.147, 5.156, 7.6, 7.15, 7.15n5, 7.26, 7.45, 7.49, 7.49n1, 7.51, 7.54, 7.63)</p> <p>(Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.13c, 6.14, 6.17, 6.38, 6.39, 6.40, 6.62, 6.68)</p> <p>(Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 98)</p> <p>(Miller 2012: 60)</p> <p>(Kroonen 2013: 431,435)</p> <p>(Sauer 2013: 266)</p>
<p>Headword: sēon Alternative spelling: sīon, sīhan</p>		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): sift Cook (1885): strain; filter Palmgren (1904): strain Wright (1925): to strain Krapp (1929): to strain, filter Hedberg (1945): to filter Bammesberger (1s965): strain, flow, drip, ooze Brunner (1965): sieve Lehmann (1986): filter, strain Campbell (1987): sieve</p>	<p>sīd (pres. ind. 3sg.); sāh (pret. 1sg.); āsiwen, āseowen, sēowen, -siwen, siwen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §73.3, 114.3, 357n1, 373, 374n3, 383n4)</p> <p>(Palmgren 1904: 83, 87)</p> <p>(Wright 1925: §5, 41, 127, 237, 239, 329, 492)</p> <p>Kluge (1926: §227)</p> <p>(Krapp 1929: 327)</p> <p>(Hedberg 1945: 50)</p> <p>(Hendrickson 1948: 46)</p> <p>(Bammesberger 1965: 64)</p> <p>(Brunner 1965: §86.5, 88, 88n2, 130.2, 234d, 357n2, 373, 378n4, 383n4)</p> <p>(Harrison 1970: 17, 30, 31, 36, 41)</p> <p>(Seebold 1970: 389)</p> <p>(Voyles 1974: 102)</p> <p>(von Schon 1977: §6)</p> <p>(Kastovsky 1985: 251)</p> <p>(Lehmann 1986: S12)</p> <p>(Campbell 1987: §153, 237.2, 730, 739)</p> <p>(Ringe 2006: 107)</p>

		(Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.133, 5.133n1)
Headword: slēan		
Alternative spelling: slāean, slāen, slān, slā, slean, slēān, slaa, slēa, sclean, slāe		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): strike Cook (1894): smite, strike; strike down, slay Blackburn (1907): strike, slay, smite, turn Whitman (1907): to slay Wright (1925): to slay, strike Krapp (1929): to strike; slay Hedberg (1945): to slay Hofmann (1955): kill Mertens-Fonck (1960): to strike, smite Sweet (1967a): strike; saly; kill Fry (1974): slay, strike, rush Peters (1981): strike Cross and Hill (1982): to kill Scragg (1984): strike Lehmann (1986): strike Campbell (1987): strike, slay Irvine (1987): to strike Karp (1989): strike, slay Scragg (1992): strike Irvine (1993): to strike Mitchell and Robinson (1985): strike, beat, attack Mitchell (1995): to strike, kill, dash, rush Marsden (2004): strike, strike down, slay, slaughter, erect Liuzza (2011): strike, hit Miller (2012): slay	slā, sla, slēa (pres. ind. 1 sg.); slāes, slēs, slehst (pres. ind. 2sg.); sleð (pres. ind. 3sg.); slēað, slæhð, slāð, sliehð, slēð, slāēt. sliet (pres. ind. 3pl.); slāe (pres. subj.); sleh (pret.); slōg (pret. 1sg.); slōge (pret. ind. 2sg.); slōh, sloh, slōg, gesloh (pret. 3sg.); slōgon (pret. ind. pl.); slōgon (pret. 2pl.); slogan, slōgon (pret. 3pl.); slōge (pret. subj. 3sg.); slean (inf.); -slāanne, slēanne (infl. inf.); slēande (pres. part.); slean, sleh (imp. sg.); sleh (imp. 2sg.); geslagen, geslegen, geslāegen, slagen, slegen, slāegen, -slēgen, -sleginum (pa. part.); slegen (pa. part. nom. sg.); slāegene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); geslāegene (pa. part. acc. sg. masc.)	(Sievers 1885: §37.2, 50.2, 60, 84n2, 98a, 108.2, 111.2, 162n3, 166.1, 214n5, 231.4, 234c, 296n1, 358n7, 367, 368n4, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 374n6, 378n1, 380, 392.2) (Cook 1894: 312) (Blackburn 1907: 168, 211) (Whitman 1907: 655) (Weick 1911: 70, 140) (Loewe 1913: 59) (Wright 1925: §5, 54, 68, 69, 70, 128, 139, 142, 148, 170, 172, 239, 246, 320, 328, 329, 475, 476, 509) (Krapp 1929: 328) (Prokosch 1939: §20d, 27d) (Meroney 1943: 51) (Hedberg 1945: 52) (Hendrickson 1948: 26, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 47) (Hofmann 1955: 88) (Pinsker 1969) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 280, 281, 282) (Brunner 1965: §50n6, 69, 86.1, 86n2, 105, 119n5, 121, 128.2 128n4, 214n6, 231.4, 234, 296n1, 358n7, 366n3, 367.1, 368n4, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 374n6, 378n1, 392.2) (Sweet 1967a: 123) (Harrison 1970: 27, 28, 29, 30, 52) (Pilch 1970: 42, 44, 47, 48, 73, 111, 126, 150, 151, 154) (Seebold 1970: 426) (Fry 1974: 74)

		<p>(Voyles 1974: 105) (de la Cruz 1975: 76) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 68, 96, 106) (von Schon 1977: §4, 5) (Wenisch 1979: 228) (Peters 1981: 116) (Cross and Hill 1982: 177) (Hiltunen 1983: 70, 71, 83) (Scragg 1984: 102) (Kastovsky 1985: 231, 232, 235, 244, 251) (Mitchell 1985: §3576) (Lehmann 1986: S98) (Campbell 1987: §145n2, 145.2, 200.3, 204.8, 223, 234, 235.2, 236.3, 237.1, 237.3n2, 238.2, 306, 310n1, 446, 462, 730, 736(i), 736(m), 744) (Irvine 1987: 479) (Karp 1989: p. 6, 10; §9, 12, 30, 41) (Bammesberger 1990: 109, 114, 135, 145, 179) (Wollmann 1990: 133) (Hogg 1992: 156) (Kastovsky 1992: 358) (Scragg 1992: 459) (Voyles 1992: 147) (Irvine 1993: 232) (Mitchell 1995: 401) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §103.3, 108, 108fn; GLOSS350) (Niwa 1995: 38, 89, 94, 96, 164, 166, 172, 173, 174, 178, 181) (Ogura 1995: 91) (Schwyster 1996: 48, 102, 103, 121, 122, 156) (Krygier 1997: 271) (Nielsen 1998: 122, 135, 135) (Marsden 2004: 486) (Elenbaas 2007: 136, 232) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 232) (Pons-Sanz 2007: 53, 54)</p>
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		(Liuzza 2011: 270) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §4.5, 5.11, 5.20, 5.20n4, 5.38, 5.38n1, 5.132, 5.132n1, 5.133, 5.134, 5.141, 5.144, 5.145, 5.147, 5.147n1, 7.49) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.29, 6.38-9, 6.65n3, 6.66, 6.68) (Miller 2012: 60) (Kroonen 2013: 452)
Headword: smēagan		
Alternative spelling: smēagean, smēgan, smēga, smēan, smēgean, scmēgan, smyagan, smean, smēagian		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): investigate Cook (1894): consider, inquire into Sedgefield (1899): investigate, examine, reflect Hargrove (1902): think on, examine, scrutinize Cook (1919): consider, reflect Krapp (1929): to think, reflect upon, consider, ponder Mertens-Fonck (1960): to consider, meditate Whitelock (1963): think, examine, meditate Sweet (1967a): consier, think Garmonsway (1978): deliberate, examine Yerkes (1984): think, ponder, deliberate, intend Campbell (1987): consider, think Irvine (1987): to consider, meditate, inquire, deliberate Scragg (1992): think Irvine (1993): to consider, maditate, inquire, deliberate Mitchell and Robinson (1985): contrive, reflect,	smēgu (pres. ind. 1sg.); smeast (pres. 2sg.); smēađ, smeađ (pres. 3sg.); smēganne, smēaganne, smyagenne, smēgeanne (infl. inf.); smēgu (pres. ind. 1sg.); smēagiap (pres. pl.); smēgađ (pres. ind. 1pl.); smēas (pres. ind. pl.); smeagađ (pres. 2pl.); smeagađ, smegađ (pres. 3pl.); scmēgende, smēande, smeagende (pres. part.); smēagende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); smēade (pret. ind. 1sg.); smēade (pret. 3sg.); smēadan, smēadon (pret. pl.); smēadon (pret. 3pl.); smēge (pres. subj. 1sg.); smēge, smēage (pres. subj. 3sg.); smēagen, smēan (pres. subj. pl.); smēage, smēože, smēa (imp.); smēage, smēoge, smea (imp. sg.); smēageađ, smēagđ (imp. pl.); smēan (subj. pl.); smāgenne (dat. inf.); smēigan (inf.); smēagende (pres. part.); smēgende (pres. part. nom. sg.); smēgende (pres. part. nom. pl.); smēad (pa. part. nom. sg.)	(von Bahder 1880: 159) (Sievers 1885: §150n3, 210.1, 416.1, 416n5) (Cook 1894: 312) (Sedgefield 1899: 290) (Hargrove 1902: 108) (Schuldt 1905: §149) (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) (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) (Mitchell 1985: §2056) (Campbell 1987: §235.2, 238.2, 238.2n1, 298, 314n4, 758, 759, 760) (Irvine 1987: 479) (Ogura 1989: 104) (Kastovsky 1992: 344)

investigate O'Neill (2001): meditate (on), consider Magennis (2002): consider, think Marsden (2004): ponder, think, meditate on, examine		(Scragg 1992: 459) (Irvine 1993: 232) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 350) (O'Neill 2001: 325) (Magennis 2002: 249) (Orel 2003: 353) (Marsden 2004: 486) (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)
Headword: tēoġan		
Alternative spelling: tēoġean, tēaganne, tēagan, tēon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): ordain, create Campbell (1987): arrange	geþeoð (pres. pl.); tēode, tīadæ (pret.); tēode, tīode, tiadæ (pret. 3sg.); getēod (pa. part.); tēagenne, tēgenne (infl. inf.)	(Sievers 1885: §414n5b) (Brunner 1965: §415e) (Campbell 1987: §238.2, 761.2) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.117)
Headword: teohhian		
Alternative spelling: tiohhian, tihhian, tēogan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): arrange Sedgefield (1899): consider, determine on, design, intend Hargrove (1902): decide, think, decree, determine, resolve Wright (1925): to think, consider, arrange Krapp (1929): to arrange, appoint, decide Campbell (1987): consider Karp (1989): grant Scragg (1992): determine, purpose, allot, assign O'Neill (2001): intend, determine, ordain Marsden (2004): intend, direct	tiohhie (pres. ind. 1sg.); tiohhast, getiohhast (pres. ind. 2sg.); teohhiað, teochiað (pres. ind. pl.); tiohhað, teohhað, tehhað, tihhað, teohað (pres. ind. 3sg.); teohhiað, tiohhiað, tiohiað (pres. ind. 3pl.); teohhie, tiohhie, tiohhige, tiohige (pres. subj. sg.); teohhodes, tiohhodes (pret. 2sg.); tiohhode, getiohhode (pret. 3sg.); teohhodon, tihodon (pret. 3pl.); getiohhod, geteohod, geteohhod, geteod, tiohhod, getiohhod, getehhod, getihhod, geteohhad (pa. part.) geteodde (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(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) (Brunner 1965: §86.3, 119, 220, 220n1, 228n3, 411n6, 415e) (Howren 1967: 677) (Jordan 1967: 65) (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) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §2.60, 5.22, 5.155, 7.24,

		7.45) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.120)
Headword: tēon		
Alternative spelling: tīan, tēogan, tīon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): arrange, ordain Sedgefield (1899): make, arrange, ordain Blackburn (1907): make, frame, cause Krapp (1929): to arrange, create Karp (1989): make, form Scragg (1992): adorn, clothe Mitchell (1995): to create, prepare, adorn Mitchell and Robinson (1985): adorn Marsden (2004): prepare, create, adorn	teodest (pret. 2sg.); tēode, tīode, getīode, getēde, geteode (pret. ind. 3sg.); geteod (pa. part. nom. sg. fem.)	(Cook 1894: 315) (Sedgefield 1899: 297) (Schuldt 1905: §63) (Blackburn 1907: 169, 215) (Krapp 1929: 336) (Krahe 1967: 236) (Harrison 1970: 17) (Karp 1989: §2, 9, 27) (Mitchell 1995: 404) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §103.4; GLOSS354) (Marsden 2004: 494)
Headword: tēon		
Alternative spelling: tīon, tēan, tēa		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): accuse, censure Wright (1925): to accuse Krapp (1929): to censure, accuse Hedberg (1945): to accuse Lehmann (1986): accuse Campbell (1987): accuse	tāh, tēh (pret.); tēah (pret. 1sg.); tugon (pret. pl.); tugon (pret. 2pl.); tigen, tygen, togen (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §84.2, 84n2, 114.3, 367, 373, 378n1, 383, 383n1, 383n3) (Wright 1925: §29, 127, 476, 482, 484, 492) (Krapp 1929: 336, 338) (Prokosch 1939: §19, 27d, 58a) (Hedberg 1945: 50) (Brunner 1965: §86.5, 130.2, 367.1, 371n4, 373, 378n1, 383.2, 383n1, 383n3, 383n4) (Pilch 1970: 43, 132) (Seebold 1970: 499) (Kastovsky 1985: 238) (Lehmann 1986: G67) (Campbell 1987: §153, 730, 739) (Bammesberger 1990: 139, 140) (Hogg 1992: 156) (Schwyter 1996: 37, 120) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1:

		§5.25) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.46, 6.49)
Headword: tēon		
Alternative spelling: tīon, tēan, tēa, tēah, teon, getēon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): draw Sedgefield (1899): pull, attract, entice, train Cook (1894): pull, bring Hargrove (1902): draw Palmgren (1904): drag Blackburn (1907): draw Wyatt (1912): drag, draw, pull Cook (1919): make, take Wright (1925): lead, draw, pull Krapp (1929): to draw; attract; to go Hedberg (1945): to draw Mertens-Fonck (1960): to draw together, bind together Bammesberger (1965): draw, tear, take, lead, bring, allure, row, raise, develop Sweet (1967a): draw, pull, drag Pilch (1970): draw Fowler (1972): drag Fry (1974): draw, pull, withdraw, produce, restrain Yerkes (1984): pull Lehmann (1986): draw, pull; accuse Bodden (1987): to draw Campbell (1987): draw Karp (1989): draw (take a course) Scragg (1992): draw Mitchell (1995): to pull, drag, lead Mitchell and Robinson (1985): draw, drag, take (a trip or journey) O'Neill (2001): draw Magennis (2002): draw,	tīhð, tȳhð, tīehþ (pres. 3sg.); tyhð, -tið, -tiohð, tȳht, tið, tēohð, tīhð, getȳhð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tīoð (pres. pl.); tēoð, tīoð (pres. 3pl.); -tēe, tēo, getīo (pres. subj. sg.) tēh, tāh, tēh (pret.); tēah, tēag, getēah (pret. ind. 1sg.); getuge (pret. 2sg.); tēah, geteag (pret. 3sg.); -taeh, tēah, ġetēah (pret. ind. 3sg.); tugon (pret. 2pl.); tugon, getugon (pret. ind. 3pl.); getēh, geteoh (imp. sg.); getēon (inf.); teonde (pres. part.); -togen, togen, -tīgen, getogen, togen (pa. part.); getogene (pa. part. acc. pl. fem.)	(von Bahder 1880: 159) (Sievers 1885: §108.2, 119, 163, 163n1, 165.1, 165.2, 165n1, 166.3, 214n5, 223, 366n2, 367, 371n4, 373, 374n1, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 374n6, 380, 384.2, 385n3) (Cook 1894: 315) (Sedgefield 1899: 297) (Hargrove 1902: 92, 111) (Palmgren 1904: 61, 74) (Blackburn 1907: 169) (Weick 1911: 72, 120) (Wyatt 1912: 179, 180) (Cook 1919: 223) (Wright 1925: §34, 47, 106, 111, 135, 137, 138, 139, 174, 225, 231, 239, 328, 475, 476, 482, 484, 492, 495) (Krapp 1929: 336) (Prokosch 1939: §20d, 58b) (Meroney 1943: 47, 65, 76, 84) (Hedberg 1945: 50) (Hendrickson 1948: 37, 47) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 315) (Pinsker 1969: §20.3, 28, 77.1, 140, 165A) (Bammesberger 1965: 140) (Brunner 1965: §75, 119n5, 121, 135, 214n6, 223, 366n3, 367.1, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 374n6, 382, 384.2, 384n6) (Sweet 1967a: 124) (Harrison 1970: 17, 20, 27, 28, 30, 40, 41, 42, 47)

entice Marsden (2004): drag, draw, bring Blake (2009): draw Anlezark (2009): pull, drag, draw		(Pilch 1970: 48, 150) (Seebold 1970: 503) (Fowler 1972: 54) (Fry 1974: 65, 75, 76) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 93, 94, 95, 100, 171) (von Schon 1977: §4, 5) (Wenisch 1979: 239, 265) (Hiltunen 1983: 80) (Bammesberger 1984: 51) (Yerkes 1984: 154, 155) (Lehmann 1986: T30) (Bodden 1987: 123) (Campbell 1987: §235.2, 237.2, 310, 398.2, 481.4n2, 730, 736(d), 736(m), 740) (Karp 1989: §2, 9, 20, 22, 41, 50) (Ogura 1989: 106) (Bammesberger 1990: 57, 175) (Hogg 1992: 156) (Scragg 1992: 463) (Mitchell 1995: 404) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §103.4; GLOSS354) (Krygier 1997: 268, 272) (O’Neill 2001: 330) (Marsden 2004: 494) (Ringe 2006: 218) (Blake 2009: 163) (Anlezark 2009: 150) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.133) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.47, 6.49, 6.49n1)
Headword: tōgetēon Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Mertens-Fonck (1960): to draw (a breath of air)	tōgetēh (pret. ind. 1sg.)	(Mertens-Fonck 1960: 315) (Dietz 2010: 585)
Headword: toslean Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Irvine (1987): to shatter Irvine (1993): to shatter	toslagene (pa. part.)	(Hendrickson 1948: 31, 47, 63) (Irvine 1987: 483)

		(Irvine 1993: 235) (Niwa 1995: 39)
Headword: tōsmēagan		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): investigate minutely		(Sedgefield 1899: 300)
Headword: twēoġan		
Alternative spelling: twēoġean, twīoġean, twīoġan, twīġan, twīġa, twēon, twīn, twan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): doubt Sedgefield (1899): doubt Hargrove (1902): doubt Wright (1925): to doubt Krapp (1929): to doubt; also, to cause doubt or perplexity Yerkes (1984): doubt Lehmann (1986): doubt Campbell (1987): doubt Irvine (1987): to doubt Irvine (1992): to doubt Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): seem doubtful	getwēoge, twēoge, twæoge (pres. 1sg.); twēost, twæost (pres. ind. 2sg.); twēoð, twēoþ, twīas, twīoð (pres. ind. 3sg.); twēoð (pres. 3sg.); tweogeap (pres. pl.); twēoġe (pres. subj. 1sg.); twēoge (pres. subj. 3sg.); twīode, twīade (pret.); tuīade (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.); twēoġan, tweoġean (inf.); twīġendi (pres. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §114.3, 166n4, 414n5b) (Sedgefield 1899: 301) (Hargrove 1902: 93, 112) (Schuldt 1905: §56) (Weick 1911: 39) (Wright 1925: §98, 537) (Krapp 1929: 338) (Pinsker 1969: §140) (Brunner 1965: §130.2, 177n1, 415b) (Pilch 1970: 130) (Yerkes 1984: 156) (Lehmann 1986: T42) (Campbell 1987: §235.2, 238.2, 757n2, 761) (Irvine 1993: 235) (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: tȳn		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): train Sedgefield (1899): educate, train Hedberg (1945): to instruct Campbell (1987): instruct Magennis (2002): instruct, teach	getȳde, getȳdde (pert. ind. 1sg.); tȳde (pret. 3sg.); tȳdon (pret. 3pl.); getyd (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: 408n18) (Sedgefield 1899: 301) (Krapp 1929: 339) (Hedberg 1945: 47) (Campbell 1987: 753.8)
Headword: underfōn		
Alternative spelling: underfon, underfoon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): assume; receive, take in, entertain Sedgefield (1899): receive	underfo (pres. 1sg.); underfehst (pres. 2sg.); underfehð, underfehþ	(Cook 1894: 319) (Sedgefield 1899: 307) (Hargrove 1902: 114)

Hargrove (1902): receive, take Krapp (1929): to receive, accept, undertake, assume Whitelock (1963): receive Sweet (1967a): receive, take Fowler (1972): receive Hiltunen (1983): receive Yerkes (1984): receive, accept, agree to Bodden (1987): to receive Irvine (1987): to receive, get Irvine (1993): to receive, get Mitchell (1995): to receive, undergo Mitchell and Robinson (1985): accept O'Neill (2001): receive Magennis (2002): receive, obtain, take, undertake Blake (2009): receive Liuzza (2011): accept, receive Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): accept	(pres. ind. 3sg.); underfōð (pres. 3pl.); underfenge (pres. subj. sg.); underfō (pres. subj. 2sg.); underfō (pres. subj. 3sg.); underfōn (pres. subj. 3pl.); underfeng (pret. 1sg.); underfēhst, underfenge (pret. 2sg.); underfeng (pret. 3sg.); underfencgon, underfencgan (pret. pl.); underfengan (pret. 1pl.); underfēngon (pret. 3pl.); underfenge, underfencge (pret. subj. sg.); underfō (imp. sg.); underfōn (inf.); underfonne (infl. inf.); underfonde (pres. part.); underfangen (pa. part.)	(Krapp 1929: 344) (Hendrickson 1948: 24, 39, 41, 44, 64) (Whitelock 1963: 86) (Sweet 1967a: 126) (Pilch 1970: 74) (Fowler 1972: 55) (Hiltunen 1983: 158, 185) (Yerkes 1984: 127, 145, 159) (Bodden 1987: 125) (Irvine 1987: 486) (Ogura 1989: 107) (Irvine 1993: 238) (Mitchell 1995: 406) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 358) (Ogura 1995: 71, 82, 83) (Schwyter 1996: 116, 156) (Krygier 1997: 273) (O'Neill 2001: 336) (Magennis 2002: 255) (Blake 2009: 164) (Liuzza 2011: 274) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 100)
Headword: unwreon Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Irvine (1987): to reveal Irvine (1993): to reveal	unwreah (pret. 3sg.)	(Kastovsky 1992: 381) (Irvine 1987: 487) (Irvine 1993: 239) (Krygier 1997: 273)
Headword: upateon Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blake (2009): draw up, lift up	uppatogen (pa. part.)	(Hendrickson 1948: 39, 47, 49, 64, 65) (Blake 2009: 165)
Headword: ūphēan Alternative spelling: ūphēgan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Mertens-Fonck (1960): to raise, lift up	ūphēst (pres. ind. 2sg.)	(Mertens-Fonck 1960: 164, 165)
Headword: wiðfōn Alternative spelling: wiþfōn		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References

<p>Wright (1925): to grasp at Krapp (1929): to seize in return, lay hold on Mitchell and Robinson (1985): lay hold on</p>	<p>wiðfēng (pret. 3sg.)</p>	<p>(Hohenstein 1912: 27) (Wright 1925: §14) (Krapp 1929: 355) (Voyles 1974: 127) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 363)</p>
<p>Headword: wrēon Alternative spelling: wrīon, wrēan, wriā, wriġan, wriġa, -wrēam, wreon, wrean, wrēan, -wriġan</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): cover Wyatt (1912): cover Cook (1919) cover, conceal Wright (1925): to cover Krapp (1929): to cover, conceal Hedberg (1945): to cover Campbell (1987): wrap, cover Irvine (1987): to cover, clothe Irvine (1993): to cover, clothe Mitchell (1995): to cover, hide Mitchell and Robinson (1985): cover, wrap Marsden (2004): cover, clad, wrap up</p>	<p>wriĥþ, wriþ, wrið, -wriĥð (pres. ind. 3sg.); -wrēoð, -wriāð, wrēoþ (pres. ind. pl.); wriġun, wreogun, wriogun (pret. ind. pl.); -wriġað (pres. pl.); -wriġen, wrugen, wriġen, -wrogen, wrogen, wriġon, wriogon, wreogon (pa. part.); wrāh, wrēah (pret. 3sg.); wrāh, wrēah (pret. 1sg.); wriġun, wriġon, wrugon (pret. 2pl.); wriġon, wrugon (pret. pl.); wrugon (pret. 3pl.); wri (pres. subj. 3sg.); wrēo (imp. sg.); wrēon (inf.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §8n3, 84.2, 114.3, 164n5, 166n4, 166n5, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 374n6, 376n, 383, 383n2) (Weick 1911: 43, 126) (Wyatt 1912: 191) (Cook 1919: 237) (Wright 1925: §127, 492) (Krapp 1929: 357) (Hedberg 1945: 52) (Brunner 1965: §86.5, 130.2, 130n4, 373, 374n1, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 374n6, 376n, 383.1, 383.2, 383n2) (Pilch 1970: 126) (Seebold 1970: 565) (Voyles 1974: 102) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 93, 97, 100, 107) (Kastovsky 1985: 236) (Campbell 1987: §153, 214, 215, 235.2, 237.2, 238.2, 296, 310, 730, 739) (Irvine 1987: 491) (Ogura 1989: 112) (Hogg 1992: 156) (Kastovsky 1992: 423) (Voyles 1992: 154) (Irvine 1993: 241) (Mitchell 1995: 410) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §103.3, 107; GLOSS364) (Niwa 1995: 184, 188, 190) (Krygier 1997: 274) (Marsden 2004: 513) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1:</p>

		§2.87, 5.32.2, 5.83, 5.95, 5.104n11, 5.132, 5.137, 5.138, 5.145) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.38, 6.42, 6.45, 6.49)
Headword: ymbefōn		
Alternative spelling: ymbfōn		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): surround, encompass Cook (1919): grasp Krapp (1929): to clasp, encircle, enwrap	ymbfēhð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ymbfangen (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 324) (Cook 1919: 174, 239) (Krapp 1929: 359)
Headword: ymbhōn		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): surround Irvine (1987): to hang round, drape Irvine (1993): to hang round, drape Anlezark (2009): hang around	ymbhōn (inf.)	(Cook 1894: 324) (Irvine 1987: 492) (Irvine 1993: 242) (Anlezark 2009: 152)
Headword: ymbsēon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): look round	ymbsāwe (pret. subj. 3sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 325)
Headword: þēon		
Alternative spelling: ðēon, ðīon, ðīa, þīon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): thrive, succeed Sedgefield (1899): thrive, flourish Blackburn (1907): thrive, flourish Wyatt (1912): flourish Wright (1925): to thrive Hedberg (1945): to prosper Lehmann (1986): thrive Campbell (1987): thrive Irvine (1987): to thrive, flourish Irvine (1993): to thrive, flourish	þāh, þēah, ðāh (pret. 1sg.); þīehþ, þīhþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ðēo (pres. subj. sg.); þāh, þeah, geðah (pret. 3sg.); þungon (pret. 2pl.); þugon, þigon, þungon, geðungon (pret. pl.); -ðii (pres. subj.); ðīendi, þēonde, ðīonde (pres. part.); -þungen, geðungen, þungen, ðungen, ðungon, -þogen, -þigen, geðigene, þogen (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §40.3, 84.2, 114.3, 166n4, 186n4, 234c, 359n6, 373, 374n6, 383, 383n1, 383n2, 383n3, 386n2, 408n18) (Sedgefield 1899: 303) (Schuldt 1905: §56n1) (Blackburn 1907: 170) (Wyatt 1912: 182) (Wright 1925: §5, 41, 127, 175, 239, 245, 329, 492, 530) (Seelig 1930: 11) (Prokosch 1939: §29c, 58a, 58c) (Hedberg 1945: 51) (Pinsker 1969: §11.3, 140, 165A) (Brunner 1965: §40, 86.5,

		130.2, 186n4, 234, 359n6, 373, 374n6, 383, 383n1, 383n2, 383n3, 386n2) (Pilch 1970: 56, 60, 150, 151) (Seebold 1970: 512) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 98, 99, 100, 107, 209) (Lehmann 1986: þ29) (Campbell 1987: §119, 153, 201, 201.4, 237.3, 296, 496, 730, 739, 743n3) (Irvine 1987: 485) (Irvine 1993: 237) (Ringe 2006: 215) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §3.13, 5.133, 7.49) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.45, 6.49, 6.53, 6.54) (Kroonen 2013: 542)
Headword: þrēagan		
Alternative spelling: þrēagean, þrēan, ðrēagan, ðrēagean, ðrēiga, ðreiga, ðrēgean, ðrēgan, þrēagian, þreagan, þrean		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): rebuke Cook (1919): punish Mertens-Fonck (1960): to reprove, reproach, blame, punish, chastise, press, force Yerkes (1984): rebuke, punish, afflict Campbell (1987): punish, afflict Irvine (1987): to reprove, rebuke, reproach Irvine (1993): to reprove, rebuke, reproach O'Neill (2001): rebuke, reprove Magennis (2002): reproach	þreage, dregu, ðreu (pres. 1sg.); þreast, ðreast, dreast, geðreas (pres. 2sg.); ðreadð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ðrege (pres. subj. 3sg.); ðreades, dreades (pret. ind. 2sg.); þreade, ðreade (pret. 3sg.); ðreadun (pret. ind. 3pl.); ðrea, þrea, geðrea (imp. sg.); þreagen (inf.); þrēagianne (infl. inf.); ðregende (pres. part. nom. sg.); iþread, geþread (pa. part.); þrēad (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(Sievers 1885: §416.1, 416n5) (Schuldt 1905: §149) (Cook 1919: 227) (Wright 1925: §270, 537) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 327, 328) (Brunner 1965: §121n3, 126.2, 177n1, 415d) (Pilch 1970: 200) (Yerkes 1984: 158) (Kastovsky 1985: 234) (Campbell 1987: §235.2, 238.2, 238.2n1, 269, 759, 760) (Irvine 1987: 485) (Ogura 1989: 107) (Irvine 1993: 237) (O'Neill 2001: 334) (Magennis 2002: 254) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.141) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.116, 6.116n1, 6.118)
Headword: þurhflēon		
Alternative spelling:		

Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to fly, flee through Mitchell (1995): to fly through Mitchell and Robinson (1985): fly through	þurhflēo (pres. subj. 3sg.)	(Krapp 1929: 343) (Mitchell 1995: 406) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 357)
Headword: þurhsēon Alternative spelling: ðurhsēon, ðurhsīon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): see through Krapp (1929): to see through	þurhsyhð, ðurhsyhð (pres. ind. 3sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 305) (Krapp 1929: 343) (Krygier 1997: 272)
Headword: þurhtēon Alternative spelling: þurhteon, ðurhtēon, ðurhtīon, ðurgtīon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): carry out, accomplish Krapp (1929): to accomplish, wage, carry out Fry (1974): bring about, effect, finish, fulfil, draw, drag, continue, afford, undergo Yerkes (1984): carry out O'Neill (2001): effect Magennis (2002): continue, carry on, perpetrate	ðurhtēoð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ðurgtīoð (pres. ind. 3pl.); ðurhtēah (pret. 3sg.); ðurhtīo (pres. subj. sg.); þurhtēah (pret. ind. 3sg.); ðurhtūge (pret. subj. sg.); þurhtēon (inf.); þurhtogenum (pa. part. dat. pl.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 305) (Krapp 1929: 343) (Hendrickson 1948: 26, 47, 64) (Fry 1974: 75, 76) (Yerkes 1984: 154, 159) (O'Neill 2001: 335) (Magennis 2002: 255)
Headword: þwēan Alternative spelling: þwān, ġeðuoā, ġeðoa, ðwēan, ðweān, ðwā, ðōā, ðouā, ðwǣ, þwā, ðwean, ġeðwǣnan, ġeðwēan, þwēon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): wash Wright (1925): to wash Krapp (1929): to wash, cleanse Hedberg (1945): to wash Mertens-Fonck (1960): to wash Yerkes (1984): wash, cleanse Lehmann (1986): wash, anoint Campbell (1987): wash Magennis (2002): wash, cleanse Schreiber (2003): to	ðwea (pres. ind. 1sg.); ðwēs (pres. ind. 2sg.); ðwiehð, ðwēð (pres. ind. 3sg.); þwēa (pres. subj. sg.); þwōg, þwōh (pret. 1sg.); ðwōege (pret. 2sg.); þwōh (pret. 3sg.); þwōgon (pret. 2pl.); þwōgon (pret. 3pl.); ðwōēge (pret. subj. 2sg.); ðwāh (imp.); þwēah (imp. sg.); þwēan, þwēon, þwān (inf.); -þweġen, -þweġn, -ðuēn, -ðuǣn, þweande (pres. part.); ðwǣn, ðwǣgen, ðwegen,	(Sievers 1885: §98a, 111.2, 162n1, 166.1, 172, 214n5, 368n4, 373, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 377n, 378n1, 392.2, 392n7) (Wright 1925: §70, 143, 239, 263, 329, 509) (Krapp 1929: 343) (Hedberg 1945: 53) (Pinsker 1969: §140) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 330, 331) (Bammesberger 1965: 66) (Brunner 1965: §105,

<p>moisten Marsden (2004): wash, anoint Liuzza (2011): wash Haselow (2011): to wash</p>	<p>þwægen, þwagen, þwæn, þwogen, -þwogen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>119n5, 128.2, 128n4, 171n, 172, 214n6, 368n4, 373, 374n2, 374n3, 374n4, 374n5, 377n, 378n1, 378n2, 392.2, 392n7) (Pilch 1970: 44) (Seebold 1970: 525) (Peters 1981: 116) (Yerkes 1984: 159) (Kastovsky 1985: 234, 235) (Lehmann 1986: þ63) (Campbell 1987: §60n2, 145, 145n2, 200.3, 236.3, 237.1, 238.2, 244, 730, 736m) (Ogura 1989: 107) (Hogg 1992: 156) (Sauer 2001: 300, 302, 313) (Magennis 2002: 255) (Orel 2003: 431) (Schreiber 2003: 15) (Marsden 2004: 501) (Liuzza 2011: 274) (Haselow 2011: 144) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.141, 5.144) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.25, 6.66) (Kroonen 2013: 555)</p>
<p>Headword: þýwan Alternative spelling: þīewan, þýǵn, þýn, þēon, ðwýwan, ðýwan, þýgan</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): press, oppress Wyatt (1912): press Bammesberger (1965): press, beset, scold, punish Yerkes (1984): press, strike, threaten Campbell (1987): press</p>	<p>þýð, þýþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); þýð, ðýð (pres. 3sg.); þýde (pret. ind. sg.); þýǵde, þýde, þýwde (pret. 3sg.); -ðýǵdon (pret. pl.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §408n12, 408n18) (Schuldt 1905: §56, 152) (Wyatt 1912: 183) (Schrader 1914: 56) (Wright 1925: §530) (Bammesberger 1965: 112) (Brunner 1965: §408n11) (Pilch 1970: 65, 100, 132) (Yerkes 1984: 159) (Campbell 1987: §237.1d, 238.3, 462, 753.6, 753.8) (Hogg 1992: 156) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.132, 5.132n3, 5.142,</p>

		5.142n1, 7.49, 7.51) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.99)
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Figure 52. Contracted verbs from secondary sources.

4.3. Launching automatic searches

Contracted verbs in Old English are found in the strong and weak classes. Beginning with the weak contracted verbs, fifteen basic lemmas can be distinguished between class I and class II, including *þȳwan* ‘press’, *tȳwan* ‘instruct’, *scȳwan* ‘urge’, *rȳwan* ‘roar’, *smēagan* ‘think, consider’, *twēogan* ‘doubt’, *hēgan* ‘exalt’, *frēogan* ‘set free, love’, *fēogan* ‘hate’, *tēogan* ‘arrange’, *fēagan* ‘rejoice’, *bōgan* ‘boast’, *gōgan* ‘lament’, *scōgan* ‘don shoes’ and *þrēagan* ‘afflict’. The full inventory of the simplex forms for each verb is given below, as retrieved from the Old English grammars and the DOE (A-H).

Class I

þȳwan: *þȳd*, *þȳde*, *þȳð*

tȳwan: *tȳd*, *tȳð*, *tȳdan*, *tȳdde*, *tȳddon*, *tȳde*, *tȳdon*

rȳwan: *rȳd*, *rȳð*, *rȳde*

scȳwan: *scȳd*, *scȳð*, *scȳde*

Class II

smēagan: *smēa*, *smēad*, *smēade*, *smēaden*, *smēadest*, *smēadon*, *smēagað*, *smēagaþ*, *smēage*, *smēagen*, *smēagende*, *smēagenne*, *smēagian*, *smēan*, *smēande*, *smēas*, *smēast*, *smēaþ*, *smēgan*, *smēgeanne*, *smēogan*, *smēogas*, *smēoge*, *smȳagenne*

twēogan: *tuæs*, *tuās*, *tuīade*, *tuīaton*, *tuigendi*, *twēoð*, *twēode*, *twēodun*, *twēoge*, *twēogende*, *twēonde*, *twēost*, *twēoþ*, *twīade*, *twīas*, *twīgaþ*, *twīode*, *twīodun*, *twīoge*

hēgan: *hēan*, *hēaþ*

frēogan: *freegan*, *frēo*, *frēoð*, *freodan*, *frēode*, *freodon*, *frēogað*, *freogan*, *frēoge*, *freocean*, *freon*, *frewed*, *fria*, *friad*, *friað*, *friado*, *frīe*, *frīende*, *frigæ*, *frige*, *frīgu*, *friode*, *frioge*, *fryoge*

fēogan: *fænde*, *fēdest*, *feoð*, *feodam*, *feodan*, *fēode*, *feoden*, *feodes*, *feodest*, *feoðest*, *feodon*, *feodun*, *feodust*, *feodyst*, *feogað*, *feogan*, *feoge*, *feogead*, *feogeað*, *feogende*, *feogendra*, *feogendum*, *feogynde*, *feogyndra*, *feogyndum*, *feoh*, *feondum*, *feoþ*, *fīað*, *fīadon*, *fīadun*, *fīaþ*, *fīede*, *fīedon*, *fīegæ*, *fīegaþ*, *fīege*, *fīgað*, *fīgen*, *fīgende*, *fīgendra*,

figendum, fiode, fioden, fiodes, fiodeſt, fiodon, fiodun, fiogað, fiogædon, fiogæþ, fioge, fiondræ, fiop

tēogan: *tēaganne, tēgenne, tēoð, tēode, tīadæ, tīode*

fēagan: *feagað, feogað, to feagenne*

bōgan: *bōð, bōde, bōgað, bōgaþ, bōgie, bōþ*

gōgan: *gēþ, gōað, gōiende*

scōgan: *scēod, scēoge, sceōgeað, sceōgiað, sceōgian, scōge, scōgen*

þrēagan: *ðrēa, ðrēað, ðrēade, ðrēas, ðrēast, ðrēge, ðrēgende, ðrēgu, þrēagian*

Regarding contracted strong verbs, eighteen basic lemmas can be distinguished among classes I to VII, including *wrēon* ‘cover’, *lēon* ‘grant, lend’, *þēon* ‘thrive’, *sēon* ‘sieve, strain’, *tēon* ‘accuse, censure’, *flēon* ‘flee’, *tēon* ‘draw’, *þēon* ‘prosper’, *sēon* ‘see’, *fēon* ‘rejoice’, *plēon* ‘risk, adventure’, *scēon* ‘happen, pass’, *flēan* ‘flay’, *lēan* ‘blame’, *slēan* ‘slay, strike’, *þwēan* ‘wash’, *fōn* ‘take, size’ and *hōn* ‘hang’. The full inventory of the simplex forms for each verb is given below as can be found in the Old English grammars and the DOE (A-H).

Class I

wrēon: *wrag, wrah, wraeh, wrean, wreo, wreod, wreon, wreonde, wria, wriehð, wriehst, wriga, wrigan, wrigen, wrigon, wrion, wrogen, wrugon*

lēon: *lah, leah, leon, ligen, lion*

þēon: *ðia, ðigen, ðigon, ðion, ðogen, ðugon, ðunge, ðungen, ðungon, þungen, þungon*

sēon: *sah, seoh, seon, sigen, sion, siwen*

tēon: *tah, teah, tiehð, tigen, tigon, tihð, tion, togen, tugon, tygen*

Class II

flēon: *fealh, flaeh, flæhð, flea, fleas, fleað, fleag, fleah, flean, fleas, fleap, flee, fleedð, fleende, flegan, fleh, flehð, flen, fleo, fleod, fleodð, fleog, fleoh, fleom, fleon, fleonde, fleondne, fleondre, fleondu, fleondum, fleoþ, fles, flias, flieh, fliehð, fliehþ, flihð, flihst, flihþ, flii, fliið, flio, flioð, flioh, flion, flionde, fliondne, flioþ, flo, flogen, flogon, flugæn, flugan, fluge, flugen, flugon, flugun, flycð, flyð, flygð, flyh, flyhcð, flyhð, flyhgð, flyhþ, to fleanne, to fleonne, to flionne*

tēon: *tea, teah, teah, teð, teoh, tion, togen, tugon*

Class III

þēon: *þah, þungen, þungon*

Class V

sēon: *sægh, sægon, sægun, sæh, sagun, sawen, sawon, sea, seah, sean, seann, sege, segon, segun, seo, seod, seoh, seom, seon, seonde, sewen, siehð, siehst, siehþ, sion, sium*

fēon: *feon, feod, fæogen, fægon, feonde*

plēon: *pleah, plion*

scēon: *sceet, sceot, scio*

Class VI

flēan: *flagen, flean, flog, flogon*

lean: *lagen, log, logon, loh*

slēan: *sla, slaæ, slæ, slæð, slægen, slægst, slæh, slæhð, slæhþ, slænde, slæs, slæt, slæþ, slag, slagen, slahan, slan, slea, sleað, sleah, slean, sleande, sleð, slegen, slehst, sles, sliehð, sliehst, sliehþ, slog, slogon, sloh*

þwēan: *ðwægen, ðwah, ðwas, ðwog, ðwogon, ðwoh, þwagen, þwah, þwahan, þwegen, þwog, þwogon*

Class VII

fōn: *fæhþ, fæng, fængon, fahan, fangande, fangen, fangon, fehð, fehst, feht, fehþ, feig, fenc, fencg, fencge, fencgon, feng, fengan, fengc, fenge, fengen, fengon, fent, feo, feonde, feong, fiengon, fing, fo, foan, foð, foe, foen, foende, foh, fon, fonde, fongen, foo, foþ, to fonne*

hōn: *hahan, hangen, heng, hengen, hongen*

To continue, queries are launched into the database that target the forms of derived verbs. The combination of the list of prefixes presented in the methodology section (Figure 43) and the inflectional forms of the basic contracted verbs allow us to define search queries aimed at potential attestations such as *wið-wrēon*, *tō-tēon*, *æt-sceon*, *forð-ge-hōn*, etc. as shown in Figure 53.

Occurrences	Preverb_Normalisation	InflectionalForm	Contr_Strong_Verb
75	UNDER-	underfangen	underfōn (contr. VIId)
64	BE-	befangen	befōn (contr. VIId)
48	GE-	gefangen	fōn(ge) (contr. VIId)
45	ON-	onfangen	onfōn (contr. VIId)
7	OFER-	oferfangen	oferfōn (contr. VIId)
4	Ā-	afangen	āfōn (contr. VIId)
4	an- >>> ON-	anfangen	onfōn (contr. VIId)
4	FOR-	forfangen	forfōn (contr. VIId)
4	YMB-	ymbfangen	ymbfōn (contr. VIId)
2	bi- >>> BE-	bifangen	befōn (contr. VIId)
2		fangen	fōn(ge) (contr. VIId)
1	emb- >>> YMB-	embfangen	ymbfōn (contr. VIId)
1	IN-	infangen	infōn (contr. VII)
1	ON-	ongefangen	ongefōn (contr. VII)
1		undorfangen	
1		wilfangen	

Figure 53. Launching automatic searches into the lexical database.

When launching the automatic searches into the lemmatiser *Norna*, potential derivatives are assigned a headword and a preverb. The normalisation of the preverb is done where it is necessary. For instance, *ymbfangen* is assigned the lemma *ymbfōn* and the preverb *ymb-*. The reference list for the contracted verbs is based on the information retrieved from the Old English grammars but it is constantly updated with the feedback of the research. There are two reference lists, one for contracted weak verbs (Figure 54) and another one for contracted strong verbs (Figure 55).

<i>āfēagan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>befrēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>forbōgan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>āfēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>begōgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>forebescōgan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>āfrēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>behēgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>forebōgan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>āgefēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>besmēagan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>foregōgan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>āgōgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>betwēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>foretēogan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>āhēgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>bōgan(ge)</i> (contr. 2)	<i>forfēogan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>āsmēagan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>eallfrēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>forgefēogan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>ātēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>eallhēgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>forhēgan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>āþrēagan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>efengefēagan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>fortēogan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>āþýwan</i> (contr. 1)	<i>efengefēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>forðgefēagan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>æthēgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>eftscōgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>forðtēogan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>bebōgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>fēagan(ge)</i> (contr. 2)	<i>forþýwan</i> (contr. 1)
<i>befēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>fēogan(ge)</i> (contr. 2)	<i>frēogan(ge)</i> (contr. 2)

<i>foresmēagan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>onscōgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>ðurhtēogan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>geondsmēagan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>onsmēagan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>ðurhþýwan</i> (contr. 1)
<i>gōgan(ge)</i> (contr. 2)	<i>ontēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>þýwan(ge)</i> (contr. 1)
<i>halffrēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>rýwan(ge)</i> (contr. 1)	<i>underþýwan</i> (contr. 1)
<i>hēgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>scōgan(ge)</i> (contr. 2)	<i>underfēogan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>ingehēgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>scýwan(ge)</i> (contr. 1)	<i>ungefēagan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>ingōgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>smēagan(ge)</i> (contr. 2)	<i>ungetýwan</i> (contr. 1)
<i>misgehēgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>tēogan(ge)</i> (contr. 2)	<i>ungeþrēagan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>oferhēgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>tōscōgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>untwēogan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>offrēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>tōsmēagan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>untýwan</i> (contr. 1)
<i>oftēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>twēogan(ge)</i> (contr. 2)	<i>utahþýwan</i> (contr. 1)
<i>onfēogan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>týwan(ge)</i> (contr. 1)	<i>uttēogan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>ongetýwan</i> (contr. 1)	<i>þrēagan(ge)</i> (contr. 2)	<i>wiðtēogan</i> (contr. 2)
<i>ongōgan</i> (contr. 2)	<i>ðurhsmēagan</i> (contr. 2)	

Figure 54. Reference list for contracted weak verbs.

<i>āflēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>ætfeon</i> (contr. V)	<i>beþēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>āflēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>ætflēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>bewrēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>āfōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>ætfoñ</i> (contr. VII)	<i>bewrēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>āhōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>befēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>eallfēon</i> (contr. V)
<i>ālēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>beflēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>edlēan</i> (contr. VI)
<i>andfōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>beflēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>efengefēon</i> (contr. V)
<i>āsēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>befōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>efensēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>āsēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>behōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>eftbesēon</i> (contr. V)
<i>āslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>belēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>eftgesēon</i> (contr. V)
<i>ātēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>belēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>eftsēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>āwrēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>besēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>fēon(ge)</i> (contr. V)
<i>āwrēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>besēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>flēon(ge)</i> (contr. II)
<i>āþwēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>beslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>fōn(ge)</i> (contr. VII)
<i>ætbeþēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>betēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>foreflēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>ætbeþōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>betēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>forefōn</i> (contr. VII)

<i>foregefōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>misfōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>onþēon</i> (contr. III)
<i>foregetēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>misslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>onþwēan</i> (contr. VI)
<i>foresēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>misþēon</i> (contr. III)	<i>onwegflēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>foretēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>ofāslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>onwrēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>forflēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>oferflēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>orþēon</i> (contr. III)
<i>forfōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>oferfōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>oðflēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>forgetēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>oferhōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>oðtēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>forlēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>ofersēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>oðþēon</i> (contr. III)
<i>forsēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>oferslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>plēon</i> (contr. V)
<i>forslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>ofertēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>scēon(ge)</i> (contr. V)
<i>fortēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>oferwrēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>sēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>forðātēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>oferþēon</i> (contr. III)	<i>sēon(ge)</i> (contr. V)
<i>forðbesēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>offlēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>slēan(ge)</i> (contr. VI)
<i>forðēon</i> (contr. III)	<i>ofgeslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>tēon(ge)</i> (contr. I)
<i>forðsēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>ofsēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>tēon(ge)</i> (contr. II)
<i>forðtēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>ofslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>tōfēon</i> (contr. V)
<i>forwrēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>oftēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>tōflēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>framātēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>ofwrēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>tōfōn</i> (contr. VII)
<i>fulflēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>onbesēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>tōgeflēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>fulslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>onfēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>tōgetēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>geondsēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>onfōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>tōlēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>hōn(ge)</i> (contr. VII)	<i>ongefēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>tōscēon</i> (contr. V)
<i>infōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>ongeflēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>tōsēon</i> (contr. V)
<i>insēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>ongefōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>tōslēan</i> (contr. VI)
<i>inslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>ongeslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>tōtēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>intēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>onhōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>tōþēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>inwrēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>onlēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>þēon(ge)</i> (contr. I)
<i>lēan(ge)</i> (contr. VI)	<i>onlēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>þēon(ge)</i> (contr. III)
<i>lēon(ge)</i> (contr. I)	<i>onsēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>ðurhflēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>midflēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>ontēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>ðurhfōn</i> (contr. VII)

<i>ðurhsēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>unwrēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>wiðfōn</i> (contr. VII)
<i>ðurhslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>ūpāhōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>wiðsēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>ðurhtēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>ūpbesēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>wiðslēan</i> (contr. VI)
<i>þwēan(ge)</i> (contr. VI)	<i>ūptēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>wiðtēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>underfēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>ūtāslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>wrēon(ge)</i> (contr. I)
<i>underfōn</i> (contr. VII)	<i>ūtātēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>ymbflēon</i> (contr. II)
<i>underlēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>ūtlēon</i> (contr. II)	<i>ymbfōn</i> (contr. VII)
<i>ungefēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>ūtlēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>ymbhōn</i> (contr. VII)
<i>ungesēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>ūtlēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>ymlēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>ungetēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>ūtsēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>ympsēon</i> (contr. V)
<i>unscēon</i> (contr. V)	<i>ūtslēan</i> (contr. VI)	<i>ymbwrēon</i> (contr. I)
<i>unsēon</i> (contr. I)	<i>ūttēon</i> (contr. II)	

Figure 55. Reference list for contracted strong verbs.

The methodology described above returned 353 inflectional forms of derived contracted weak verbs by means of automatic searches. Of these, 250 are assigned to lemmas from the A-H group, while the remaining 103 are assigned to lemmas starting with the letters I-Y. A total of 81 derived contracted weak lemmas have been listed, forty-five corresponding to the A-H verbs and thirty-six to I-Y. The results from the automatic searches concerning contracted weak verbs are presented with the corresponding lemmas in bold (capitalisation as in the DOEC).

afēagan: *ofeade*; **afēogan:** *afigen, ofeode, ofeodest, ofeodon*; **afrēogan:** *Afrede, afria, afriad, afriado, afriodo, ofrede, ofreode, ofriað, Ofriaþ, ofrie, ofriende, ofrige*; **agefēogan:** *agæfeþ, agefeð, agefeþ, agifeð*; **agōgan:** *ageð, ageþ*; **ahēgan:** *Ahyd*; **asmēagan:** *asmaead, asmæaganne, asmædest, asmægian, asmea, asmead, asmeað, asmeada, asmeadan, asmeade, asmeadest, asmeadon, asmeadum, asmeadun, asmeagað, asmeagan, asmeagaþ, asmeage, asmeagen, asmeagende, asmeagene, asmeagenne, asmeagiað, asmeagian, asmeagon, asmeast, asmeaþ, asmeagan, asmegean, asmegen*; **atēogan:** *ateoð, ateoþ*; **aprēagan:** *aðread*; **apýwan:** *aðyd, aðyde, apewde, apyde, apydum, apyn, oðywde, oþywde*; **æthēgan:** *Æthyd*; **bebōgan:** *bebode, bibode, bybode*; **befēogan:** *befiod, beofigende, bifiað, bifiaþ, bifigað, bifigende,*

bifigendum, byfiað, byfigende; befrēogan: Befreo; begōgan: begeð, bigeð, bygeþ; behēgan: behead, behyd, bihyd; besmēagan: besmeage; betwēogan: betweod; eallfrēogan: Ælfrede, Elfrede; eallhēgan: elhygd; efengefēagan: efengefeande; efengefēogan: efengefeondum; eftscōgan: eftsceogian; forbōgan: forbode, forbogað; forebescōgan: forebiscod; forebōgan: forebode; foregōgan: foregeð; foresmēagan: foresmea, foresmeagan, foresmeage, foresmeagende, foresmeande; foretēogan: foreteode; forfēogan: forfeþ; forgefēogan: forgefedeð, forgifeð, forgifeþ, forgyfeð; forhēgan: forhigde; fortēogan: forteode; forþgefēagan: ferðgefeonde; forþtēogan: forðteop, forþteop; forþywan: forþyðe; gebegōgan: gebegedeð, gebigedeð, gebygedeð; gebōgan: gebode; gefēagan: gefæg, gefægen, gefagen, gefea, gefeað, gefeade, gefeadon, Gefeagað, gefeagaþ, gefeage, gefeande, gefeando, gefeandum, gefeas, gefeap, gefegan, gefege, gefeo, gefeogað, gefeogaþ, gefeoge, gefeogeap, Gefeogen, gefeogiað, gefeogiaþ, gefeonde, gefiað, gefiehde, gefihde, gifea, gifeaande, gifeað, gifeade, gifeadun, gifeaga, gifeage, gifeagia, gifeaia, gifeaiga, gifeande, gifeando, gifeo, gifeode, gifeonde; gefēogan: gefedeð, gefeodeð, Gefeodon, gefeogað, gefeogaþ, gefeoge, Gefeogeap, gefeoh, gefeondum, gefeop, gefiað, gefiadon, gefiage, gefied, gefiud, gefiod, Gefiop, gefiweð, gifeð, gifeode, gifep, gifiað, gifiadun, gifioge, gyfeð, gyfeþ; gefrēogan: gefragade, gefrea, gefread, gefreade, gefreades, gefreas, gefrede, gefreo, gefreod, gefreoda, gefreodan, gefreode, gefreodes, gefreodest, gefreodon, gefreodyst, gefreogað, gefreogan, gefreoge, gefreogeað, gefreogean, gefreogen, gefreogian, gefreon, gefreos, gefreost, gefreop, gefria, gefriad, gefriad, gefriade, gefriega, gefrig, gefrigað, gefrigade, gefrige, gefrigeð, gefrigu, gefriod, gefriode, gifragade, gifria, gifriad, gifriað, gifriade, gifriadest, gifriado, gifrie, gifriode; gegōgan: gegeð; gehēgan: geheð, gehede, gehedon, gehigde, gehyd, gehygd; geondsmēagan: geondsmead, geondsmeage, geondsmeagen, geondsmeagende; gerýwan: geryde; gescōgan: gesceod, gescod, gescoed, gescogen, gisceo, giscoed; gescýwan: gescyð; gesmēagan: gesmead, gesmeað, gesmeade, gesmeadon, gesmeage, gismead, gismeadun; getēogan: getead, geteod, geteod, geteode, getiode; getwēogan: getuiga, getweode, getweoge, getwiedon, getwiodestu; getýwan: getyd, getyde, getyde, getyðed; geþrēagan: geðrea, geðreað, geðreade, geðreas, geþrea, geþreade, geþreast, giðreað, giðreade; geþýwan: geðewde, geðyd, geðyð, geðyde, geðyn, geþyde, geþydum, geþywde, GPYÐ; halffrēogan: healfreade; ingehēgan: ingehede, ingehigde, ingehyd, ingehygd, inngehigde, inngehhyd; ingōgan: ingeð, ingeþ; misgehēgan: misgehygd; oferhēgan: oferhigde, oferhyd, oferhygd, ofyrhigde,

ofyrhygd; **offrēogan:** *offrede, offriað, offriaþ, offrie, offrige;* **oftēogan:** *ofteod, ofteode;* **onfēogan:** *onfeoh, onfeop;* **ongetȳwan:** *ongytyð;* **ongōgan:** *onged, ongeþ;* **onscōgan:** *anscogen, onscogen;* **onsmēagan:** *onsmeadest;* **ontēogan:** *onteod;* **tōscōgan:** *toscæd, tosceod;* **tōsmēagan:** *tosmeagan;* **þurhsmēagan:** *Þurhsmeade, Þurhsmeagan;* **þurhtēogan:** *Ðurhteod, Þurhteod;* **þurhþȳwan:** *Ðurhðyd, Ðurhðyð, Þurhðyde, Þurhþyn;* **underfēogan:** *underfeþ;* **underþȳwan:** *underðydest, underþyd, underþydest;* **ungefēagan:** *ungefege;* **ungeþrēagan:** *ungeþreade;* **ungetȳwan:** *ungetyde;* **untwēogan:** *untweogende, untweonde;* **untȳwan:** *untyd;* **utahþȳwan:** *utaðydest, utaðyðdest, utahþydum;* **uttēogan:** *utteode;* **wiþtēogan:** *wiðteod.*

The automatic searches turned out 1,395 inflectional forms corresponding to the derived contracted strong verbs. Of these, 687 are assigned to lemmas from the A-H group, while the remaining 708 are assigned to lemmas starting with the letters I-Y. A total of 160 derived contracted strong lemmas have been listed, sixty-one corresponding to the A-H verbs and ninety-nine to I-Y. The results from the automatic searches concerning contracted strong verbs are presented with the corresponding lemmas in bold (capitalisation as in the DOEC).

āflēan: *aflægenan, aplean;* **āflēon:** *afleah, apleanne, afleg, apleon, afluð, afluð, afluð, aflogen, aflogene, aflugon, afluð; āfōn:* *afangen, afangenre, Afangennum, afecð, afehð, afehst, afeht, afehþ, afen, afenc, afeng, afengc, afenge, afengon, afo, afoð, Afoh, afon, Afonde, afongen, ofon;* **āhōn:** *ahaggen, ahaggenne, ahangan, ahangen, ahangenan, ahangene, ahangenne, ahehð, ahehst, ahencg, aheng, ahengan, ahengce, ahenge, ahengen, ahengon, ahengun, aheongan, ahoa, ahoað, ahoanne, ahoas, Ahod, aho, ahoen, ahoenen, Ahoh, ahon, ahonde, ahongen, ahongene, ahongenne, ahongne, ahonne, ahoon, ahos, ahop, ahungen;* **ālēon:** *aleah, alih;* **andfōn:** *andfæng, andfenc, andfencg, andfencge, andfeng, andfengc, andfenge, andfengo, andfoa, andfoad, antfenge, ondfeng, ondfengan, ondfenge, ondfengo, ondfengon, ondfoa, ondfoe, ondfoen, ondfop;* **āsēon:** *asah, asawen, asawene, aseð, aseh, aseoh, aseohhe, aseon, aseop, aseowe, aseowen, aseownes, aseowones, asiende, asigen, asihð, asihþ, asiwen, asiwenes;* **āslēan:** *aslægen, aslæhð, aslagen, aslagennum, aslea, asleah, aslean, aslegen, aslegenræ, aslegennum, aslog, aslogan, aslogon, asloh, oslæ, oslan;* **atēon:** *ataeh, ateah, atee, ateh, atenne, ateo, ateoð, ateah, ateon, ateonde, ateonne, ateah, atid, atihð, atiht, atio, atiohð, ation, ationne, atogen, atogene, atogenum, atugan,*

*atuge, atugon, atuhge, atyhð, atyhsð, atyhst, atyhþ, atynde; **āpwēan:** ađwægen, ađwah, ađweanne, ađwegen, ađwog, ađwogon, ađwoh, aþwægen, aþwægen, aþweanne, aþwegen, aþwogon, aþwoh; **āwrēon:** awreah, Awreoh, awreon, awria, awrigen, awrigene, awrigenre, awrigon, awrihð, awriht, Awrioh, awuriað; **ætbeƿēon:** Ætbeƿehþ; **ætbeƿōn:** Ætbeƿeng; **ætƿēon:** Ætƿeah; **ætƿlēon:** Ætƿealh, Ætƿleah, Ætƿleo, Ætƿleon, Ætƿlugan, Ætƿlugon; **ætƿōn:** Ætƿengan, Ætƿenge, Ætƿfo; **beþēon:** beþunge; **beƿēon:** beƿeh, beƿengun, beƿeod, beƿiod, beƿengun, beƿiað, beƿiaþ, byƿiað; **beƿlēan:** beƿlagen, beƿlean, beƿleanne, beƿleh, beƿlog; **beƿlēon:** beƿealh, beƿleah, beƿleo, beƿleoð, beƿleon, beƿleone, beƿleonne, beƿlið, beƿligð, beƿlihð, beƿlihst, Beƿlion, beƿlogen, beƿlugan, beƿluge, beƿlugon, beƿealh, beƿleonde; **beƿōn:** beƿangan, beƿangen, beƿangene, beƿangenne, beƿangne, beƿeh, beƿehð, beƿehst, beƿeht, beƿehþ, beƿencg, beƿeng, beƿengan, beƿencg, beƿenge, beƿengon, beƿengun, beƿfo, beƿfoð, beƿfoen, beƿfoh, beƿfon, beƿfonde, beƿfongen, beƿfongne, beƿfongyn, beƿfongynne, beƿfoo, beƿfoon, beƿfoþ, beƿfangen, beƿfen, beƿfeng, beƿfengon, beƿfengun, beƿfoa, beƿfoe, beƿfon, beƿfongen, beƿfongne, byƿfon; **behōn:** behangen, beho, behongen, bihongen; **belēan:** belagen, belean, beleanne, beloge, bilihð; **belēon:** bælið, beleah, belið; **besēon:** beoseon, besæh, besawan, besawe, besawen, besawene, besawon, beseagon, beseah, besegan, besege, beseh, beseo, beseoð, beseoh, beseohst, beseon, beseonde, beseonne, beseoþ, besewen, besewene, besigh, besih, besihð, besihþ, besio, besioð, besyhð, besyhþ, besyoh, bisægen, bisæh, biseah, bisegan, bisegen, biseh, biseon, bisigh, bisih, bisihð, bisiist, bysegan, bysigen; **beslēan:** beslægene, beslagen, beslea, beslegen, besloh; **betēon:** beteah, BETEÐ, betenne, beteo, beteon, betigen, betioþ, betogen, betogene, betugon, betygen, betyhð, betynde, biteð, biteh, bitynde; **bewrēon:** bewrah, bewreah, bewreo, bewreoð, bewreogon, bewreoh, bewreon, bewreoþ, bewreow, bewrieh, bewrige, bewrigen, bewrigene, bewrigenes, bewrigenne, bewrigenum, bewrigon, bewrigyne, bewrih, bewrihð, bewrihþ, bewrogen, bewrugon, bewrygð, biwrah, biwriað, biwrigen; **eallƿēon:** Alƿeah; **edlēan:** Ædlean, eadlean, edlean, edleanne; **efengeƿēon:** efengeƿeondum; **efensēon:** efeseþ, efesion; **eftbesēon:** eftbesæh; **eftgesēon:** eftgisæh; **eftsēon:** eftsið; **foreƿlēon:** foreƿlæh; **foreƿōn:** Foreƿengen, Foreƿengon, foreƿengun, forefo, forefoe; **foregeƿōn:** foregeƿeng; **foresēon:** foresaeh, foresawe, foreseeah, foreseege, foreseegen, foreseeo, Foreseeoð, foreseeonde, foreseeonne, foreseewen, foreseewenne, forsære, forseo, forseone, forseonne, forsewen; **foretēon:** foreteode, foreteþ, foretynde, forteode; **forƿlēon:** farƿlugon, forƿleah, forƿleo, forƿleoð, forƿleoh, forƿleon, forƿleonde, forƿleonne, forƿlihð, forƿlihst, forƿlioh, forƿlion, forƿlogen, forƿluge,*

*forflugon, forflycð, forflyhð; **forfōn:** forfangen, forfangenre, forfehð, forfencge, forfeng, forfenge, forfeþ, forfoh, forfon, forfongen; **forgetēon:** forgetihþ, forgitedð, forgitenne; **forlēon:** forleah, forleon; **forsēon:** farseoð, foreseah, foreseonne, forsægen, forsægon, forsæh, forsæh, forsære, forsawan, forsawe, forsawen, forsawene, forsawon, forseage, forseah, forsegen, forsegon, forseh, forseo, forseoð, forseoh, forseon, forseonde, forseondum, forseone, forseonne, forseoþ, forseowen, forseowene, forseþ, forsewen, forsewene, forsewene, forsewenne, forsewenra, forsewenum, forsieh, forsiehð, forsih, forsihð, forsihst, forsihþ, forsio, forsioð, forsioh, forsiohð, forsion, forsist, forsip, forsixst, forsyhð, forsyhst, forsyhþ, forsyxst; **forslēan:** faerlslaeginum, forslaegæn, forslaegen, forslægen, forslægene, forslaegenum, forslæhð, forslagan, forslagen, forslagene, forslea, forslean, forslegen, forslægene, forslægenre, forslæginum, forsliehð, forslog, forsloh; **fortēon:** forteah, forteode, fortihð, fortio, fortogen, fortogene, fortynde; **forþātēon:** forðateah, forðateon, Forðateonde, forðatuge, forðatyhð, forþateah, forþatogen, forþatogene; **forþbesēon:** forðbeseah; **forþēon:** forðunge; **forþsēon:** forðsið, forðsiþ, forþsiþ; **forþtēon:** forðteoþ, forðtyhð, forþteonde, forþteoþ, forþtyhst; **forwrēon:** forwrigen; **framātēon:** framatuge, framatyhð; **fulslēan:** fulslean; **gefēon:** gefæg, gefægen, gefægon, Gefæh, gefag, gefagen, gefea, gefeað, gefeage, gefeah, gefean, gefeap, gefeð, gefee, gefege, gefegenra, gefegon, gefegun, gefeh, gefehð, gefehst, gefehþ, gefengun, gefeo, gefeoð, gefeogon, gefeoh, gefeon, gefeonde, gefeondra, gefeop, gefiað, Gefið, gefie, gefihð, gefiht, gefihþ, gefio, gefioð, gefion, gefionde, gefioþ, gefleah, gefoð, gefoendum, gefoþ, gefyhð, gifea, gifeað, gifeaga, gifeagia, gifeaia, gifendum, gifengun, gifeo, Gifeon, gifeonde, gifiað, gyfendum, gyfeþ, ifean; **geflēon:** gæfles, gefealh, geflæh, geflea, gefleanne, gefleg, gefleh, gefleon, gefliehð, geflogen, gefluge, geflugon, geflugun, gifleane, giflee, giflega, giflii, gifliie, giflugun; **gefōn:** gefangen, gefangene, gefangenne, gefangenra, gefangenre, gefangenum, gefangne, gefangnu, gefeð, gefehð, gefehst, gefeht, gefeig, Gefen, gefencg, gefencge, gefeng, gefengan, gefengc, gefenge, gefengen, gefengo, gefengon, gefengun, gefeo, gefing, gefo, gefoað, gefoanne, gefoð, gefoen, gefoh, gefohð, gefon, gefonde, gefongen, gefongne, gefonne, gefoo, gefoþ, gifeð, gifeht, gifen, gifeng, gifengon, gifengun, gifep, gifo, gifoen, gifon, gifonne, gyfon; **geforþēon:** geforðigen; **gehōn:** gehangen, gehengon, gehoa, gehoen, gehoh, gehongen, gehongne; **geondsēon:** geondsawen, geondsah; **gelēan:** gelean, geloge; **gelēon:** gelah, geleah, gelið, Glið; **gescēon:** gesceod, gesceode, gesceot; **gesēon:** gesæge, gesægen, gesægh, gesægon, gesægun, gesæh, gesæh, gesagun, gesah,*

*gesawan, gesawe, gesawen, gesawene, gesawon, gesea, geseage, geseagen, geseagon, geseah, gesean, geseð, geseende, gesegan, gesege, gesegen, gesegon, Gesegun, geseh, geseo, geseoð, Geseoh, geseohð, geseohþ, geseom, geseon, geseonde, geseondum, geseone, geseonne, geseoþ, geseowe, geseowen, geseþ, gesewen, gesewena, gesewenan, gesewene, gesewenne, gesewenra, gesewenre, gesewenum, gesið, gesieð, Gesieh, gesiehð, gesiehist, gesiende, gesigen, gesih, gesihð, gesihst, gesihþ, gesiist, gesio, gesioð, gesioh, gesion, Gesioþ, gesist, gesiþ, gesium, Gesixst, gesyhð, gesyhst, gesyhþ, gesyoh, gesyxst, gisæh, gisawen, gisawene, gisea, gisege, gisegen, gisegon, gisegun, giseh, gisið, gisieð, gisih, gisiist, gisiom, gisist, isæge, isægen, isawe, isawene, iseagen, iseah, isege, isegen, isegon, iseo, iseoð, iseon, iseonne, isih, isihð, isihst, isixst; **geslēan:** geslaegen, geslægen, geslægene, geslagen, geslagena, geslagene, geslea, gesleað, geslean, geslegen, geslegene, geslegenre, geslog, geslogan, geslogon, gesloh, gisla, gislægen, gislan, gisles, gislog, gyslan, gysles; **getēon:** getea, geteah, geteh, geteo, geteoð, geteode, geteoh, geteon, getihð, getiht, getihþ, getio, getioð, getion, getogen, getogene, getogenne, getogenum, getugan, getuge, getugon, getyhð, getyhþ, getynde, gitea, giteð, giteh, iteð, iteþ; **geþēon:** geðah, geðogen, geðugon, geðungen, geþah, geþogen, geþugon, geþungen, geþungon, giðia; **geþwēan:** geðwegan, geðwoh, geþwagan, geþwagenu, geþwagenum, geþwegan, giðwog, iþwegan; **gewrēon:** gewrigene; **infōn:** infangen, infangene, infangenne, infangenum; **insēon:** insið; **inslēan:** inslea; **intēon:** intyhþ, intynde; **inwrēon:** inwrigen; **midflēon:** midfleon; **misfōn:** misfehð, misfenge, misfo, misfoð, MISFON, misfoþ; **misslēan:** mislæt; **misþēon:** misþah; **ofāslēan:** ofaslæhð, ofaslagen, ofaslea, ofaslean, ofaslegen, ofaslogon, ofasloh; **oferflēon:** oferfleon; **oferfōn:** oferfangen, oferfangenne, oferfeht, oferfenc, oferfeng, oferfengc, oferfengon, oferfon; **oferhōn:** oferhangen, oferhangene; **ofersēon:** ofersawan, ofersawe, ofersawon, oferseagon, oferseah, ofersegon, oferseod, oferseon, oferseonne, ofersewen, ofersihst, ofersion, ofersyhþ, oforsegon; **oferslēan:** oferslegen, oferslog; **ofertēon:** oferteah, oferteo, oferteon, ofertogen; **oferþēon:** oferðungen, oferþogen, oferþunge, oferþungen; **oferwrēon:** oferwrah, oferwreah, oferwrean, oferwreo, oferwreod, oferwreoh, oferwreon, oferwrigen, oferwrigene, oferwrigenne, oferwrigon, oferwrih, oferwrihð, oferwrihþ, oferwrogen, oferwruon, ofyrwreah, ofyrwreon, ofyrwrieh, ofyrwrigyne, ofyrwrihð; **offlēon:** offleanne; **ofgeslēan:** ofgeslogan, ofgeslogon; **ofsēon:** ofseah, ofsion; **ofslēan:** ofslog, ofslean, ofsla, ofslaæ, ofslæ, ofslæð, ofslaegen, ofslægen, ofslægene, ofslæhð, ofslæhþ, ofslæs, ofslæþ, ofslagan, ofslagen,*

ofslagene, ofslagenum, ofslan, ofslea, ofsleað, ofsleah, ofslean, ofsleande, ofsleanne, ofsleap, ofslegen, ofslegene, ofslegenum, ofslehst, ofslihð, ofslihð, ofslihþ, ofslog, ofslogan, ofslogon, ofsloh, ofslyhð, ofslyhþ; oftēon: ofteah, ofteo, ofteoð, ofteon, oftiehð, oftigen, oftihð, oftio, oftioð, oftion, oftogen, oftogene, oftuge, oftugon, oftyhð; ofwrēon: ofwreah; onbesēon: onbeseo; onfēon: onfeh, onfehþ, onfeop; onfōn: anfæng, anfängen, anfehð, anfehst, anfehþ, anfenc, anfencge, anfeng, anfengan, anfengc, anfenge, anfengen, anfengon, anfengun, anfo, anfoð, anfoh, anfon, Anfonde, anfonne, onfæng, onfangen, onfangene, onfangenne, onfangenre, onfangenum, onfangne, onfehð, onfehst, onfenc, onfencg, onfencge, onfencgon, onfeng, onfengan, onfengc, onfenge, onfengen, onfengo, onfengon, onfengun, onfeoh, onfeong, onfo, onfoa, onfoað, onfoan, onfoanne, onfoð, onfoe, onfoen, onfoende, onfoenne, onfoh, onfohð, onfon, onfonde, onfongen, onfongne, onfonne, onfoo, onfoon, onfop; ongefēon: ongefengun; ongeflēon: ongeflogen; ongefōn: ongefängen, ongifeht; ongeslēan: ongeslogan; onhōn: ahangen, anhangen, anheng, anhangen, anhangen, anho, onhangen, onhangenan, onhengen, onhengon; onlēan: onlihð; onlēon: onlah, onleah; onsēon: ansceot, anseon, anseone, onsæge, onsah, onsawen, onsegon, onseon, onseone, onsigen, onsihð, onsion; ontēon: antynde, onteo, onteoð, onteon, ontiht, ontuge, ontynde; onþēon: onðah, onþah; onþwēan: onðwægen, onþwegen, onþwogon; onwegflēon: awegfleonde; onwrēon: anwreoð, onwrag, onwrah, onwreah, onwreo, onwreoð, Onwreogon, onwreoh, onwreon, onwreonde, onwreop, onwrieh, onwrigan, onwrigen, onwrigene, onwrigenes, onwrigyne, onwrih, onwrihð, onwrion; orþēon: orðunge; oþflēon: oðfleah, oðfleo, oðfleon, oðflogen, oðflugon, oþfealh, oþfleah, oþflogen, oþflugon; optēon: optogen; oppēon: oðpah; tōfēon: tofehð; tōflēon: tofleah, tofleo, toflyð; tōfōn: tofeng, tofenge, tofo, tofon; tōgeflēon: Togefleo; tōgetēon: togenes, togeteah, togeteh, togetio, togetogen, togetogene, togetugon; tōlēon: tolið; tōscēon: tosceod; tōsēon: tosawen, tosawene, tosawon, tosigen, tosihð; tōslēan: toslægene, toslæt, toslagen, toslagene, toslean, toslagen, toslagenum, toslog, toslogon, tosloh, toslýhð; tōtēon: togene, toteah, toteo, toteon, toteonde, totiht, totogen, totogenes, totogenne, totugon, totyhð; tōþēon: Teðion; þurhflēon: þurhfleo; þurhfōn: Ðurhfōn, þurhfōn; þurhsēon: ðurhseah, þurhseah, þurhseohð, þurhseon, þurhsihð, þurhsion, þurhsyhð, þurhslegan, þurhslihþ, þurhslægene, þurhslagen, þurhslegan, þurhslihþ, þurhsloh, þurhslyhþ; þurhtēon: Ðorhtogene, Ðurhteah, Ðurhteo, ðurhteoð, Ðurhteon, Ðurhtiehð, Ðurhtihð, Ðurhtioð, Ðurhtion, Ðurhtogen, Ðurhtogene, Ðurhtogenum, Ðurhtuge,

Durhtugon, Durhtyhþ, Ðurhteah, Ðurhteo, þurhteoð, Ðurhteoh, Ðurhteon, Ðurhteonne, Ðurhtihð, Ðurhtihþ, Ðurhtio, Ðurhtion, Ðurhtogen, Ðurhtogene, Ðurhtogenes, Ðurhtogenum, Ðurhtuge, Ðurhtugon, Ðurhtyhð, Ðurhtyhþ; underfēon: underfeh, underfehþ; underfōn: underfæhð, underfæng, underfængon, underfangan, underfangen, underfangene, underfangenne, underfangenra, underfangenre, underfangenum, underfangne, underfangon, underfecð, underfehð, underfehst, underfeht, underfehþ, underfenc, underfencg, underfencge, underfencgon, underfeng, underfengan, underfengc, underfenge, underfengen, underfengon, underfo, underfoð, underfoh, underfohð, underfon, underfonde, underfongen, underfongne, underfonne, underfoo, underfoon, underfoþ, vnderfoað, vnderfoe, vnderfoen, Vnderfoh, VNDERFON, vnderfongen; underlēon: underlið; ungefēon: ungefean, ungefega; ungesēon: ungesawene, ungesewen, ungesewena, ungesewenan, ungesewene, ungesewenra, ungesewenum; ungetēon: ungetogene; unscēon: unsceode, unsceot; unsēon: unsawene, unsið; unwrēon: unwreah, unwreo, unwreogon, Unwreoh, Unwreon, unwreonde, unwrigan, unwrigen, unwrigene, unwrigan, unwrihð, unwrugon, Vnwreoh, vnrwigan; ūpāhōn: upaheng, upahengon; ūpbesēon: upbeseonde; ūptēon: uppteonde, uptugon; ūtāslēan: utaslihð; ūtātēon: utateah; ūtflēon: utflugon; ūtlēan: utlagen; ūtlēon: utlah; ūtsēon: utsihð, utsiþ; ūtslēan: utslea, utslean; ūttēon: uteode, utteah, utteo, utteode, utteon, utteonde, uttihð, uttihþ; wiþfōn: wiðfeng; wiþsēon: wiðsawon; wiþslēan: wiðslean, wiðsloh; wiþtēon: wiðteah, wiðteo, wiðteoð, wiðtiehþ, wiðtihð, wiðtiop, wiðtogan, wiðtogen, wiðtogene, wiðtugan, wiðtyhð, wiþteoh, wiþtugon; ymbflēon: ymbflugon; ymbfōn: embfangen, embfehþ, ymbfeng, ymbfangen, ymbfehð, ymbfehþ, ymbfeng, ymbfenge, ymbfo, ymbfoð, ymbfoh, ymbfon, ymbfonde; ymbhōn: ymbehon, Ymbhangen, ymbhangene, ymbhon; ymblēon: emblið, ymblið; ymbsēon: ymbsawe, ymbsewen; ymbwrēon: embwreah.

Then, the results of automatic lemmatisation are checked against the available dictionaries of Old English, including the DOE (A-H) and the dictionaries by Hall-Meritt, Sweet and Bosworth-Toller. The resulting hits are revised manually to verify that the potential infinitives are attested in the language; that the inflectional forms assigned to them correspond, in fact, to verbal forms; and that the inflectional forms can be attributed to the lemma in question.

4.4. Comparing the results with lexicographical sources: A-H

The hits from the automatic searches are compared, at this stage, with the information available from the dictionaries and the corpus. The feedback obtained from the comparison with the DOE is essential to refine the lemmatisation method. Figure 56 illustrates the comparison with the DOE of the derived contracted weak verb *gefēagan* ‘to rejoice’.

GEFĒAGAN

Hits from automatic searches

gefæg, gefægen, gefagen, gefea, gefeað, gefeade, gefeadon, gefeagað, gefeagap, gefeage, gefeande, gefeando, gefeandum, gefeas, gefeap, gefegan, gefege, gefeo, gefeogað, gefeogap, gefeoge, gefeogeap, gefeogen, gefeogiað, gefeogiap, gefeonde, gefiað, gefiehde, gefihde, gifea, gifeaande, gifeað, gifeade, gifeadun, gifeaga, gifeage, gifeagia, gifeaia, gifeaiga, gifeande, gifeando, gifeo, gifeode, gifeonde

Forms found in DOE

gefæg, gefægen, gefagen, gefea, gefeað, gefeade, gefeadon, gefeagað, gefeagap, gefeage, gefeande, gefeando, gefeandum, gefeas, gefeap, gefegan, gefege, gefeo, gefeogað, gefeogap, gefeoge, gefeogeap, gefeogen, gefeogiað, gefeogiap, gefiað, gefiehde, gefihde, gifea, gifeaande, gifeað, gifeade, gifeadun, gifeaga, gifeage, gifeagia, gifeaia, gifeaiga, gifeande, gifeando, gifeo, gifeode, gifeonde

Forms not found in DOE

gefeonde

Other forms found in DOE

gefeagan, gefeaia, gefeodon

Figure 56. Comparison of *gefēagan* ‘to rejoice’ with the DOE.

As shown in Figure 56, the comparison of the hits from the automatic searches for the verb *gefēagan* with the same DOE entry confirms the assignment of (capitalisation as in the DOEC) *gefæg, gefægen, gefagen, gefea, gefeað, gefeade, gefeadon, Gefeagað, gefeagap, gefeage, gefeande, gefeando, gefeandum, gefeas, gefeap, gefegan, gefege, gefeo, gefeogað, gefeogap, gefeoge, gefeogeap, Gefeogen, gefeogiað, gefeogiap, gefiað, gefiehde, gefihde, gifea, gifeaande, gifeað, gifeade, gifeadun, gifeaga, gifeage, gifeagia, gifeaia, gifeaiga, gifeande, gifeando, gifeo, gifeode* and *gifeonde* as inflectional forms corresponding to this lemma. However, the form *gefeonde* is not provided by the DOE for *gefēagan*. This form is discarded given that it corresponds to the paradigm of the contracted strong verb *gefēon*. Besides the

verified forms, the DOE assigns three extra inflectional forms to the lemma under study including *gefeagan*, *gefeaia* and *gefeodon*.

Concerning the A-H group, only thirteen lemmas resulting from automatic lemmatisation are valid for contracted weak verbs while the rest have been discarded. The proposed derived contracted weak lemmas which have been discarded include **afēagan*, **afēogan*, **agefēogan*, **agōgan*, **ahēgan*, **atēogan*, **aprēagan*, **æthēgan*, **bebōgan*, **befēogan*, **begōgan*, **behēgan*, **betwēogan*, **eallfrēogan*, **eallhēgan*, **efengefēagan*, **efengefēogan*, **forbōgan*, **forebescōgan*, **forebōgan*, **foregōgan*, **foretēogan*, **forfēogan*, **forgefēogan*, **forhēgan*, **fortēogan*, **forþgefēagan*, **forþtēogan*, **forþýwan*, **gebegōgan*, **gegōgan* and **halffrēogan*. The comparison with the DOE has shown that these lemmas could not represent derived contracted weak lemmas since the inflectional forms assigned to them correspond to other verbal lemmas, nouns or adjectives.

Most of the lemmas mentioned above have been discarded because the inflectional forms that turned out from the automatic searches correspond to different verb lemmas, such as for instance **befēogan*. Actually, the forms that automatic lemmatisation assigned to this lemma (*befiod*, *beofigende*, *bifiað*, *bifiaþ*, *bifigað*, *bifigende*, *bifigendum*, *byfiað* and *byfigende*) belong to *bifian* weak 2 ‘to tremble, shake’. To cite more examples, the lemmas **begōgan* and **gebegōgan* are discarded because their forms correspond to the weak verb (*ge*)*bīgan* ‘to bend’, including *gebegeð*, *gebigeð*, *gebygeð*, *begeð*, *bigeð* and *bygeþ*. Similarly, the inflectional forms originally assigned to **forgefēogan*, which include *forgefeð*, *forgifeð*, *forgifeþ* and *forgyfeð*, qualify as attestations for *forgyfan* strong V ‘give, grant’.

Moreover, sometimes contracted weak lemmas are assigned to inflectional forms corresponding to contracted strong verbs as a result of their similar paradigms. In this sense, the proposed derived lemmas from contracted weak verbs *tēogan*, *fēagan* or *fēogan* are discarded given that the attested forms belong to their strong counterparts *tēon*, *fēon* and *fōn*. As an illustration, consider **ātēogan*, which was assigned two inflectional forms (*ateoð* and *ateoþ*) that correspond to the contracted strong lemma *ātēon* ‘to draw, pull’. Likewise, **forþtēogan* had been assigned to *forðteoþ* and *forþteoþ*, which qualify as attestations of *forþtēon* ‘to utter, show’. In addition, the attestations *efengefeande* and *efengefeondum*, which were attributed to **efengefēagan* and **efengefēogan* respectively, belong to the paradigm of the contracted strong V

verb *efengefēon* ‘to rejoice together’. Furthermore, *forfeþ* was taken for **forfēogan*, but it corresponds to the contracted strong VII verb *forfōn* ‘to seize, grasp’.

Some other lemmas were initially assigned inflectional forms that correspond to nouns, such as **eallhēgan*, which was assigned a nominal form belonging to *elhygd* ‘abnormal state of mind’. Particularly, the attestations attributed to the derivatives of *bōgan* correspond to nominal formations, so that those derived lemmas have to be discarded. Take as an illustration **bebōgan* and the inflectional forms *bebode*, *bibode* and *bybode*, which qualify as forms of the noun *bebod* ‘command, order’. Similarly, *forbod* and *forebode* were respectively attributed to **forbōgan* and **forebōgan* whereas they both correspond to *forbod* ‘prohibition’.

As remarked above, some of the discarded lemmas had been attributed to adjectival forms, as it is the case with **forebescōgan*, **forþgefēagan* and **halffrēogan*. To begin with, *healfreade*, which was proposed for **healffrēogan*, is an attestation corresponding to the adjective *healfrēad* ‘half-red’. Furthermore, the only attestation of **forþgefēagan* actually coincides with the adjective *ferhþgefēonde* ‘rejoining in heart’. Also, the potential lemma **forebescōgan* was initially assigned the form *forebiscod*, which corresponds to the paradigm of *forebysgod* ‘possessed’. Certainly, in a few other occasions, the automatic queries turn out potential lemmas that have been attributed to attestations belonging to other minor categories such as proper names. Two instances arise in the lemmatisation of contracted weak verbs. For instance, the attested forms *Ælfrede* and *Elfredre* represent proper names and do not belong to the proposed lemma **eallfrēogan*.

After the exclusion of these lemmas and their forms, automatic lemmatisation assigns a total of 188 inflectional forms to the validated A-H group of contracted weak lemmas. Of those, 154 have been assigned to the same lemmas as the DOE attributes to them, while thirty-four do not coincide. The inflectional forms belonging to this category are the following (capitalisation as in the DOEC): *Afrede*, *ofrede*, *ofreode*, *ofriað*, *Ofriaþ*, *ofrie*, *ofriende*, *ofrige*, *aðyd*, *oðywde*, *oþywde*, *gebode*, *gefeonde*, *gefeod*, *Gefeodon*, *gefeogað*, *gefeogaþ*, *gefeoge*, *Gefeogeap*, *gefeoh*, *gefeondum*, *gefeoþ*, *gefioð*, *Gefioþ*, *gifeð*, *gifeode*, *gifeþ*, *gyfeð*, *gyfeþ*, *gefragade*, *geheð*, *gehigde*, *gehyd* and *gehygd*. Most of them will also be discarded from the lemmatisation given that they are attestations belonging to different verb lemmas or nouns. For instance, the majority of those forms were initially attributed to *gefēogan* ‘to hate’, including *gefeonde*, *gefeod*, *gefeodon*, *gefeogað*, *gefeogaþ*, *gefeoge*, *gefeogeap*, *gefeoh*,

gefeondum, gefeop, gefioð, gefioþ, gifeð, gifeode, gifeþ, gyfeð and *gyfeþ*, although they correspond to three different verb lemmas. In fact, the forms *gefeonde, gefeod, gefeoh, gefeondum, gefeop, gefioð, gefioþ, gifeð* and *gifeþ* qualify as inflectional forms corresponding to the contracted strong V lemma *gefēon* ‘to rejoice’. On the other hand, the forms *gefeodon, gefeogað, gefeogaþ, gefeoge, gefeogeap* and *gifeode* belong to the paradigm of the contracted weak 2 lemma *gefēagan* ‘to rejoice’. And last, *gyfeð* and *gyfeþ* belong to the strong V verb *gyfan* ‘give’. As expected, and due to the similarities in their paradigms, the inflectional forms of the derivatives from the contracted verbs *fēagan* and *fēon* are usually mistaken for each other. Indeed, the DOE gathers the two of them under the same entry and meaning, ‘to rejoice’, offering the strong and the weak paradigms separately.

Once the lemmas and the inflectional forms have been validated, the analysis focuses on the inflectional forms that automatic lemmatisation could not find. They represent a total of twenty-two attestations for the derived contracted weak verbs of the A-H group. This is due to two reasons. Firstly, some inflectional forms do not appear in the 2004 release of the DOEC, on which the lemmatiser *Norna* is based. This is the case with ***asmēagan***: *asmeageanne, asmean, asmeggaþ*; ***ap̄ywan***: *aðydest, aðydum, aðydest, ap̄ydest, ap̄ywað, ap̄ywe*; ***foresmēagan***: *foresmeagean, forsmeage, forsmeagen*; ***gefēagan***: *gefeagan, gefeaiia*; and ***gefrēogan***: *gefrefeagan, gifriod*. Secondly, certain forms are completely unpredictable on an automatic basis, such as *gebogodan*, which qualifies as inflectional form of *gebōgan* ‘to inhabit’. The inventory of inflectional forms that have not been found through the searches includes *asmeagean (asmēagan)*; *gebogodan (gebōgan)*; *gefeodon (gefēagan)*; and *gehedan, gehegan, geheganne (gehēgan)*.

The reason why these forms are missed by automatic lemmatisation is because their simplexes were not part of the list of attestations on which the automatic searches are based. As illustration for this point, consider the forms *gehedan, gehegan* and *geheganne*, which are missed for *gehēgan* because *-hedan, -hegan* and *-heganne* are not listed as part of the paradigm of the contracted weak verb *hēgan*. The feedback gained from the comparison of the results obtained from the automatic searches is the most relevant source in order to refine the methodology so that it is more precise and exhaustive. Therefore, after examining the inflectional forms corresponding to the derived contracted weak verbs that were missed by automatic lemmatisation, the

following list of simplexes should be added to the original one *-smeagean*, *-bogodan*, *-feodon*, *-hedan*, *-hegan* and *-heganne*.

Moreover, a larger list of simplexes is created to be added to the original one, which has been compiled from the list of attestations of derivatives of the basic verbs as they appear in the DOE prefixed with *ge-*, *be-*, *for-*, *geond-*, etc. For instance, in order to enlarge the list of simplexes corresponding to *fēagan*, derived attestations corresponding to *gefēagan* such as *-feandum*, *-feas* and *-feap* have been taken into account. This is especially important in the cases where less input is found for the basic verb, as in the case of *smēagan*, whose list of simplexes has been completed with the derived attestations belonging to *āsmēagan*, *besēagan*, *geondsmēagan*, etc. The complete list with new simplexes to be added to the original one is presented below.

þȳwan: *-ðyde*, *-ðydest*, *-ðygddest*, *-þewde*, *-þydest*, *-þydum*, *-þyn*, *-þywað*, *-þywde*

smēagan: *-smaead*, *-smæaganne*, *-smædest*, *-smægian*, *-smeað*, *-smeada*, *-smeadan*, *-smeadum*, *-smeadun*, *-smeagan*, *-smeagean*, *-smeageanne*, *-smeagene*, *-smeagiað*, *-smeagon*, *-smegean*, *-smegen*, *-smeggap*

twēogan: *-tuīga*, *-twīedon*, *-twīodestu*, *-tuīeda*

hēgan: *-hēad*

frēogan: *-friodo*, *-fragade*, *-frēa*, *-frēað*, *-frēade*, *-freades*, *-freas*, *-frēde*, *-fregean*, *-freoda*, *-freodes*, *-freodest*, *-freodyst*, *-freogeað*, *-freogen*, *-freogian*, *-frēos*, *-freost*, *-freop*, *-friade*, *-friadest*, *-frīega*, *-frīg*, *-frīgað*, *-frīgade*, *-frīgeð*, *-frīoð*, *-frīode*

fēogan: *-fēð*, *-fiage*, *-fīð*, *-fīeð*, *-fīið*, *-fīweð*

tēogan: *-tēad*, *-tēod*, *-tēoð*

fēagan: *-fæg*, *-fægen*, *-fagen*, *-fea*, *-feaande*, *-feað*, *-feade*, *-feadon*, *-feadun*, *-feaga*, *-feagan*, *-feagap*, *-feage*, *-feagia*, *-feaia*, *-feaiga*, *-feande*, *-feando*, *-feandum*, *-feas*, *-feap*, *-fegan*, *-fege*, *-feo*, *-feode*, *-feodon*, *-feogap*, *-feoge*, *-feogeaþ*, *-feogen*, *-feogiað*, *-feogiaþ*, *-feonde*, *-fiað*, *-fiehde*, *-fihde*

bōgan: *-bogodan*

scōgan: *-scōed*, *-scōd*, *-scāed*, *-sceō*

Turning to contracted strong verbs, forty-seven derived lemmas are confirmed whereas fourteen are discarded, including **andfōn*, **ætbeƿēon*, **ætbeƿōn*, **ætƿēon*, **beðēon*, **belēon*, **eallƿēon*, **edlēan*, **efensēon*, **eftsēon*, **forgetēon*, **forþēon*, **forþsēon* and **geforþēon*. The comparison with the DOE has shown that these lemmas could not represent derived contracted weak lemmas since the inflectional

forms assigned to them correspond to other verbal lemmas, nouns or adjectives. Most of the lemmas mentioned above have been discarded because the inflectional forms that turned out from the automatic searches correspond to different categories, such as the noun and the adjective, but also to different verbal classes. The most representative case is that of **andfōn* and the attested forms originally assigned to it, including *andfæng*, *andfenc*, *andfencg*, *andfencge*, *andfeng*, *andfengc*, *andfenge*, *andfengo*, *andfoa*, *andfoað*, *anfenge*, *ondfeng*, *ondfengan*, *ondfenge*, *ondfengo*, *ondfengon*, *ondfoa*, *ondfoe*, *ondfoende* and *ondfop*. Actually, most of them belong to the adjective *andfenge* ‘acceptable’ and to the noun *andfeng* ‘reception’. Several other inflectional forms can be confused with nominal forms, as it is the case with *Ædlean*, *eadlean*, *edlean* and *edleanne*, which do not belong to the lemma **edlēan* but to the noun *edlēan* ‘repayment’. Similarly, the attestations *forðsið*, *forðsiþ* and *forþsiþ*, initially assigned to **forþsēon*, correspond to the noun *forþsiþ* ‘journey’.

In this sense, a few other proposed lemmas were discarded as corresponding to other verbal categories. Take **forgetēon* and the inflectional forms *forgiteð*, *forgitene* and *forgitenne*, which in fact belong to the paradigm of the strong V verb *forgytan* ‘to forget’. Moreover, the lemma **efensēon* was discarded from the lemmatisation because the two attestations that turned out from the searches, *efeseþ* and *efesion*, correspond to the weak 2 verb *efesian* ‘to cut or clip’. Finally, the three attestations assigned to **belēon*, including *bælið*, *beleah* and *belið*, belong to the verbs *belēogan* ‘to deceive’ and *belicgan* ‘to lie’.

After the exclusion of the lemmas and their forms, automatic lemmatisation assigns a total of 647 inflectional forms to the A-H group of contracted strong lemmas. Of those, 561 have been assigned to the same lemmas as the DOE attributes to them, while eighty-six do not coincide. The inflectional forms belonging to this category are the following (capitalisation as in the DOEC): *afleg*, *afeht*, *afen*, *ofon*, *aleah*, *asah*, *asawen*, *asawene*, *aseð*, *aseh*, *aseop*, *aseowe*, *asigen*, *asihð*, *asihþ*, *oslæ*, *oslan*, *Ætfealh*, *Ætfengan*, *befeh*, *befengun*, *bifengun*, *bifiað*, *bifiaþ*, *byfiað*, *befealh*, *bifealh*, *beho*, *besigh*, *bisegan*, *bysegan*, *bysigen*, *BETED*, *betenne*, *betynde*, *biteð*, *biteh*, *bitynde*, *foreseonde*, *foreteþ*, *foretynde*, *forflycð*, *forfencge*, *forleah*, *foreseonne*, *forsære*, *forsewenne*, *forteode*, *fortynde*, *gefagen*, *gefægen*, *gefea*, *gefeað*, *gefeage*, *gefeap*, *gefeð*, *gefegenra*, *gefepþ*, *gefleah*, *gefop*, *gifea*, *gifeaga*, *gifeagia*, *gifeaia*, *gifeað*, *gifendum*, *gifengun*, *gifiað*, *gyfep*, *ifean*, *gæfles*, *gefesalh*, *geflogen*, *gefieht*,

gefeig, Gefen, gifeð, gifeht, gifen, gifeng, gifep, gifo, gifon, gifonne, gyfon and *geondsawen*.

Most of them will also be discarded from the lemmatisation given that they are attestations belonging different verb lemmas and nouns. A few of those forms were initially attributed to *gefōn* ‘to grasp, seize’, including *gefeht, gefeig, gefen, gifeð, gifeht, gifen, gifeng, gifep, gifo, gifon, gifonne* and *gyfon*, but had to be discarded because the comparison with the DOE showed that they belong to different categories and verbal lemmas. To begin with, *gefeht* corresponds to the paradigm of *gefeohtan* ‘to fight’, whereas *gefen, gifeð* and *gifep* belong to the contracted strong V verb *gefēon* ‘to rejoice’. Moreover, some other of those forms, such as *gifen, gifon, gifonne* and *gyfon* correspond to the strong V verb *gifan* ‘give’. The rest of the forms originally attributed to *gefōn* are in fact nominal forms that belong to four different nouns. The form *gefeig* corresponds to *gefēg* ‘joining’, *gifeht* belongs to *gefeoht* ‘fighting’, *gifeng* to *gefeng* ‘captivity’ and finally, *gifo* to *gifu* ‘gift’. Further examples include *bifiað, bifiaþ* and *byfiað*, which belong to the weak 2 verb *bifian* ‘to tremble, shake’ rather than to *befēon* ‘to deprive of wealth’. Similarly, the inflectional forms *asah, aseh, asigen, asihð* and *asihþ* do not correspond to *āsēon* ‘to strain’ but to the strong I verb *āsīgan* ‘to sink, fall’ instead.

Several other forms are discarded after the comparison with the DOE because they are attested as nominal forms rather than verbal forms. This is the case with *ofon*, which corresponds to the noun *ofen* ‘over’, or with *ætfengan*, which belongs to the lemma *ætfeng* ‘attachment’. *Bisegan* and *bysegan* are from the paradigm of the noun *bysgu* ‘occupation, activity’. Finally, *forsewenne* does not qualify as inflectional form of *forsēon* ‘to despise’, but as an inflection of the noun *forsewenne* ‘contempt’.

However, after examining the list of forms that could not be found in the DOE for the same headword as proposed in this analysis, this research suggests two that the DOE might have missed. This study could confirm the lemmatisation of *besigh* and *oslæ* as contracted strong inflectional forms. Example (40) shows the attestation of *besigh* (*besēon* ‘to look, see’) in the corpus. Example (41) gives the quotation for *oslæ* which qualifies as form of *āslēan* ‘to strike, beat’. It is understandable that the inflectional form *oslæ* has not been listed by the DOE since their compilation of the dictionary is done letter by letter and by now they have reached until H.

(40)[DurRitGl 1 (Thomp-Lind) 070700 (95.16)] *allm' ece god eft besigh mildelice of' ðiosne esne.*

Almighty eternal God look graciously upon your servant.

(41)[MkG1 (Ru) 039200 (10.19)] *ða bibodu wastu ðæte dernelice ðætte ðu ne oslæ ðætte ðu ne stele ðætte ðu leose witesse l cyðnisse cweðe ðæt ðu facun ne doe arwyrða fæder ðinne & moder ðine.*

‘You know the commandments: Do not commit adultery, do not kill, do not steal, bear not false witness, do no fraud, honour your father and mother.’

(Douay-Rheims 1971: 54)

Once the lemmas and the inflectional forms have been validated, the analysis focuses on the inflectional forms that automatic lemmatisation could not find. They represent a total of 144 attestations for the derived contracted strong verbs of the A-H group. Just as remarked above, this is due to two reasons. Firstly, some inflectional forms do not appear in the 2004 release of the DOEC, on which the lemmatiser *Norna* is based. This is the case with ***āflēan***: *aflegenan*; ***āfōn***: *afoncgen*; ***āhōn***: *ahēð, ahencge, ahengene, aho, ahohst*; ***āsēon***: *asih, asioh*; ***āslēan***: *asliehð, aslihð, aslihp*; ***ātēon***: *ateap, atogon, atugen*; ***āpwēan***: *aðægen, aðuogon, aðwagen, aðwegene, aðwegenne, aðwogh, aðwyhþ, ahwegen, apogh, apwæchð, apwægene, apwæhð, apweap, apwegenne, apwehcð, apweoh, apwod, apwogh, apwyð, apwyhcð, awogan, opwogen*; ***ætfōn***: *ætfence*; ***befōn***: *befangu, befehþe, befengen, bifangæn*; ***behōn***: *behangene*; ***belēan***: *beloh, bileande*; ***besēon***: *beoseonde, besah, beseagen*; ***beslēan***: *beslægen*; ***betēon***: *betugen, betwygen, betyh*; ***bewrēon***: *bewerigene, bewrion*; ***efengefēon***: *efengefeonde, efngyfendum*; ***eftbesēon***: *eftbesigh, eftbesih, eftbiseh, eftbisih, eftbisiist*; ***forefōn***: *forefenge*; ***foresēon***: *foresæge, foreseege*; ***forflēon***: *forflean*; ***forsēon***: *forsege, forseohð, forseoþu, forseowe*; ***forslēan***: *forslyhð*; ***forþtēon***: *forðteo*; ***framātēon***: *framatihð, framatoge, framatyht*; ***fulslēan***: *fulleslean*; ***gefēon***: *gefoendra, gifeoð*; ***geflēon***: *geflihð, geflyhþ*; and ***gefōn***: *gefæncg*.

Secondly, certain forms are unpredictable for the automatic searches, such as *aueng* or *auenge*, which qualify as inflectional forms of *āfōn* ‘to receive’. The inventory of inflectional forms that have not been found through the searches includes ***āfōn***: *aueng, auenge*; ***ātēon***: *agoten, agute, aguton*; ***āpwēan***: *aðoa, aðoað, aðuæh, aðuah, aðuean, aðuog, aðuogh, aðuoh, aðwæ, aðwægene, aðwea, aðweað, aðweah, aðweahð, aðwean, adweande, aðweh, aðwehð, aðwiehð, aðwihð, aðwihst, aðwogan, aðwoge, aðwogen, aðwogene, ahwyhst, apwan, apwea, apweað, apweah, apweahst, apwean, apwegene, apwegenum, apweh, apwehð, apwewen, apwihst, apwoge, apwogen,*

aþwogene, aþwyhð; āwrēon: awreh, awruge; belēan: behlið; besēon: beseah; betēon: betogan; bewrēon: bewreæh, bewreh, bewrogene, bewruga, bewruga; efengefēon: eefengefeonde, efengefeande; forsēon: forsægenum, foseah; forslēan: forlegenum; forþātēon: forhatogene; and gefōn: geofa.

The reason why these forms are missed by automatic lemmatisation is that their simplexes were not part of the list of attestations on which the automatic searches are based. As illustration, consider the forms *aðuog, aðuogh* and *aðuoh*, which are missed for *āþwēan* because *-ðuog, -ðuogh* and *-ðuoh* are not listed as part of the paradigm of the contracted strong verb *þwēan*. The feedback from the comparison with the DOE is the most relevant source in order to refine the search methodology, so that it is more precise and exhaustive. Therefore, a larger list of simplexes is created to be added to the original one, which has been compiled from the list of attestations of derivatives of the basic verbs as they appear in the DOE prefixed by *ge-, be-, for-, geond-*, etc. This information is particularly relevant in the case of those lemmas that do not appear in the DOE (letters I to Y) and therefore less input can be gathered for them. For instance, the derived attestations of *āwrēon, bewrēon* and *forwrēon* are consulted in order to extend the list of the simplexes for *wrēon*. Double prefixed derivatives are taken into consideration, such as *forðgetēon* or *foregetēon*. The complete list with new simplexes to be added to the original one is presented below.

wrēon: *-werigene, -wreogon, -wreoh, -wreop, -wreow, -wriað, -wrieh, -wrigē, -wrigene, -wrigenes, -wrigenne, -wrigenre, -wrigenum, -wrigyne, -wrih, -wrihð, -wriht, -wrihþ, -wrioh, -wuriað, -wyrğð*

lēon: *-lih, -lihþ, -lið*

sēon: *-seohhe, -seowen, -seownes, -seowones, -siende, -sih, -sioh, -siwenes*

tēon: *-teo, -tiop, -twygen, -tyh, -tyhð*

flēon: *-flæh, -fleane, -fleanne, -fleg, -flega, -fleone, -fleonne, -flið, -fligð, -fliie, -flogene*

tēon: *-taeh, -teap, -tee, -teh, -tenne, -teo, -teoð, -teode, -teon, -teonde, -teonne, -teop, -tið, -tihð, -tiht, -tihþ, -tio, -tiohð, -tionne, -togan, -toge, -togene, -togenum, -togon, -tugan, -tuge, -tugen, -tuhge, -tyhð, -tyhsð, -tyhst, -tyht, -tyhþ, -tynde, -tyþ*

sēon: *-sæge, -sægen, -sægon, -sæh, -sære, -sah, -sawan, -sawe, -sawene, -seage, -seagen, -seagon, -seege, -segan, -segen, -seh, -seohð, -seohst, -seondum, -seone, -seonne, -seop, -seopu, -seowe, -sep, -sewene, -sewenne, -sieh, -sigh, -sih, -sihð, -sihst, -sihþ, -siist, -sio, -sioð, -sioh, -siohð, -sist, -siþ, -sixst, -syhð, -syhst, -syhþ, -syoh, -syxst*

fēon: -fæg, -fægen, -fæh, -faeh, -fag, -fagen, -fea, -feaga, -feage, -feagia, -feah, -feaia, -fean, -feande, -feap, -feð, -fee, -fege, -fegon, -fegun, -feh, -fehð, -fehst, -fen, -fendum, -fengun, -feo, -feod, -feogon, -feoh, -feondra, -feondum, -feop, -fiað, -fið, -fie, -fihð, -fiht, -fihþ, -fio, -fiod, -fioð, -fion, -fionde, -fiop, -foð, -foendra, -fyhð

scēon: -sceod, -sceode

flēan: -flægenan, -fleanne, -flegenan, -fleh

lean: -hlið, -lean, -loge, -lihð, -leanne, -leande

slēan: -slaegæn, -slaegen, -slægene, -slaegenum, -slaeginum, -slagan, -slagene, -slagenum, -slegene, -slegenræ, -slegenre, -slegenum, -sleginum, -slihð, -slihþ, -slogan, -slyhð

þwēan: -ðægen, -ðoa, -ðoað, -ðuaeh, -ðuah, -ðuean, -ðuog, -ðuogh, -ðuogon, -ðuoh, -ðwæ, -ðwægene, -ðwagen, -ðwea, -ðweað, -ðweah, -ðweahð, -ðwean, -dweande, -ðweanne, -ðwegen, -ðwægene, -ðwegenne, -ðweh, -ðwehð, -ðwiehð, -ðwihð, -ðwihst, -ðwogan, -ðwoge, -ðwogen, -ðwogene, -ðwogh, -ðwyhþ, -þogh, -þwæchð, -þwægen, -þwægene, -þwæhð, -þwan, -þwea, -þweað, -þweah, -þweahst, -þwean, -þweanne, -þweap, -þwegene, -þwegenne, -þwegenum, -þweh, -þwehcð, -þwehð, -þweoh, -þwewen, -þwihst, -þwoð, -þwoge, -þwogen, -þwogene, -þwogh, -þwoh, -þwyð, -þwyhcð, -þwyhð

fōn: -fæncg, -fangæn, -fangan, -fangene, -fangenne, -fangenre, -fangenum, -fangne, -fangū, -fecð, -feð, -feh, -fehþe, -fen, -fence, -fengo, -fengun, -feþ, -foa, -foað, -foanne, -fohð, -foncgen, -fongne, -fongyn, -fongynne, -foon

hōn: -haggen, -haggenne, -hangan, -hangene, -hangenne, -heð, -hehð, -hehst, -hencg, -hencge, -hengan, -hengce, -henge, -hengen, -hengene, -hengun, -heongan, -ho, -hoa, -hoað, -hoanne, -hoas, -hoð, -hoe, -hoen, -hoenen, -hoh, -hohst, -hon, -honde, -hongene, -hongenne, -hongne, -honne, -hoon, -hos, -hop, -hungen

Once the lemmas and inflectional forms of the derived contracted strong verbs have been confirmed, the YCOE is searched in order to find possible inflectional forms that were missed in the previous process. An extra inflectional form is retrieved from the corpus that both the DOE and automatic lemmatisation missed. This form is *ahangon*, which belongs to the contracted strong VII lemma *āhōn* ‘to hang’. Example (42) offers the citation that verifies the lemmatisation of the form in question as a derived contracted strong form.

(42)[HomS 24.1 (Scragg) 018600 (308)] *Ʒa genamon Ʒa cempan, syððan heo hine ahangon hæfdon, his hrægl & hit on feower todældon.*

They took the garment of the warrior, after they had hanged him, and divided it into four.

4.5. Comparing the results with lexicographical sources: I-Y

Turning to the I-Y group, a very similar checking process has been applied to it, so that the results from the automatic searches have been compared with what is available from the standard dictionaries of Old English (Bosworth and Toller's *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, Hall-Meritt's *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, and Sweet's *The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*). Although Old English dictionaries are not consistent in providing the attested inflectional forms, the lemmatisation of this group of verbs cannot ignore the information available from lexicographical sources. Moreover, checking on the dictionaries helps to confirm certain lemma assignments and to gather others missed by lemmatisation. This is illustrated in Figure 57 with respect to the lemma *tōslēan* 'to strike, destroy'.

TŌSLĒAN

Hits from automatic searches

toslægene, toslæt, toslagen, toslagene, toslean, toslegen, toslegenum, toslög, toslögon, toslöh, toslýhð

Forms found in Dictionaries

toslean, toslegen, toslög, toslögon, toslöh, toslýhð

Forms not found in Dictionaries

toslægene, toslæt, toslagen, toslagene, toslegenum

Other forms found in Dictionaries

tosleah

Figure 57. Comparison of *tōslēan* 'to strike, destroy' with the dictionaries.

As presented in Figure 57, the manual revision with dictionaries verifies the assignment of *toslean, toslegen, toslög, toslögon, toslöh* and *toslýhð* as to the lemma *tōslēan*. Even though several other attestations such as *toslægene, toslæt, toslagen, toslagene* and *toslegenum* are not provided by the dictionaries as inflectional forms of this verb, they should be examined in more detail to definitively discard or verify them. As a matter of fact, dictionaries attribute one extra form, *tosleah*, to the same lemma.

Automatic lemmatisation turned out a total of thirty-six potential contracted weak verb lemmas corresponding to the I-Y group, of which only eleven could be verified by means of the dictionaries of Old English. The rest twenty-five lemmas do not appear in the dictionaries, including *gerȳwan*, *gescȳwan*, *ingehēgan*, *ingōgan*, *misgehēgan*, *oferhēgan*, *offrēogan*, *oftēogan*, *onfēogan*, *ongetȳwan*, *ongōgan*, *onsmēagan*, *ontēogan*, *toscōgan*, *þurhtēogan*, *underfēogan*, *underþȳwan*, *ungefēagan*, *ungeþrēagan*, *ungetȳwan*, *untwēogan*, *untȳwan*, *utapȳwan*, *uttēogan* and *wiptēogan*.

From a total of 103 inflectional forms assigned to the I-Y group of lemmas, eighteen could be confirmed (capitalisation as in the DOEC): *gesceod*, *gescoed*, *gesmead*, *gesmeade*, *gesmeadon*, *geþrea*, *geþreade*, *geþyde*, *getuiga*, *getweode*, *getweoge*, *getyd*, *getyde*, *tosmeagan*, *Þurhsmeade*, *Ðurhðyð*, *Þurhðyde* and *Þurhþyn*.

The lemmas and inflectional forms that cannot be verified because they do not appear in the dictionaries are not discarded as those that do not appear in the DOE. The standard dictionaries of Old English do not provide the inflectional forms of verbs in an exhaustive way, so that the absence of a certain form does not mean that it does not correspond to the lemma in question. As a consequence, the lemmas and inflectional forms that could not be verified with the dictionaries will draw further attention.

As has been said above, the comparison with the standard dictionaries of Old English allows us to recover missing forms corresponding to the I-Y lemmas that are listed by the dictionaries. As for contracted weak verbs, twenty-seven extra inflectional forms have been recovered as missing from the searches. As mentioned above, some of the inflectional forms are missed by the searches because they do not appear in the version of the DOEC used, which is the case with ***gesmēagan***: *gesmean*, *gismeaga*, *gismeap*; ***geþrēagan***: *geþreap*; ***geþȳwan***: *geþyed*, *geþyn*, *geþyþ*; ***getwēogan***: *getweod*, *getwiodes*; ***tosmēagan***: *tosmeade*, *tosmean*; ***þurhsmēagan***: *þurhsmean*; and ***þurhþȳwan***: *ðurhðyde*, *ðurhþyge*, *þurhðyd*, *þurhðygdon*, *þurhþed*, *þurhþian*, *þurhþygan*.

On the other hand, the second reason relates to the unattested basic forms for the simplex verb. As an example, *ðurhþide* and *þurhþiende* were not found for *þurhþȳwan* because *-þide* and *-þiende* do not qualify as attestations of the basic verb *þȳwan*. The complete list of the missed inflectional forms by these means includes (capitalisation as in the DOEC) ***geþrēagan***: *geþread*; ***getwēogan***: *getweon*; ***þurhsmēagan***:

Durhsmeagan, þurhsmeagean, þurhsmeageaþ; and þurhþýwan: ðurhþide, þurhðydon, þurhþiende.

Fourteen forms that could not be verified by means of the dictionaries were found in the corpus attested as verbal forms including (capitalisation as in the DOEC) *gescod, getead, geteod, geteoð, getiode, geðreade, getydde, getyðed, ofteoð, anscogen, onteoð, Ðurhteoð, Þurhteoð* and *Ðurhðyd*. Although these are confirmed as verbal forms, the YCOE does not indicate the lemma to which they belong, and so they still need to be checked for their proposed lemmatisation. An illustrative example is that of *Ðurhteoð* and *Þurhteoð* that are proposed by automatic lemmatisation for *þurhtēogan*, but which could also be part of the paradigm of the verb *þurhtēon*.

New variants of the inflectional forms are retrieved from the YCOE besides those that were found in the DOEC. The new forms are searched by similarity with the ones already in the analysis. The extra inflectional forms retrieved from the YCOE are: *gescodan, gescode, geteodde, geteodne, geðreodode, geðrest, geðydd, geðydde, geðyded, geðydeð, gepyd, gepydan, gepydd, gepydde, gepyded, gepydeð, gepydon, getweodon, getweogean, getyðede, getyðod, getyðode, oferhygð, oferhygde, offriane, offrigende, offrigenne, offrion, ðurhðyde, ðurhðydon, ðurhðyn* and *þurhþyde*.

Concerning contracted strong verbs, the query strings launched into the database turned out a total of ninety-nine potential lemmas corresponding to the I-Y group, of which only fifty-six could be verified by means of the dictionaries of Old English. The rest forty-three lemmas do not appear in the dictionaries, including *gelēan, gelēon, gewrēon, infōn, insēon, inslēan, intēon, midflēon, misslēan, oferhōn, offlēon, ofwrēon, onbesēon, onfēon, ongefēon, ongeflēon, ongefōn, onlēan, onwegflēon, orþēon, oþþēon, tōfēon, tōgeflēon, tōlēon, tōscēon, tōsēon, tōþēon, underfēon, underlēon, ungefēon, ungesēon, ungetēon, unscēon, unsēon, ūptēon, ūtlēan, ūtlēon, ūtsēon, ūtslēan, ūttēon, ymbflēon, ymblēon* and *ymbwrēon*.

The comparison with the standard dictionaries of Old English is also useful to verify not only the lemmas but also the inflectional forms resulting from the automatic searches. From a total of 708 inflectional forms assigned to the I-Y group of lemmas, 239 could be confirmed (capitalisation as in the DOEC): *gesceod, gesceode, gesawe, gesawen, gesawene, gesawon, geseah, gesegon, geseo, Geseoh, geseom, geseon, geseonde, geseonne, geseoþ, gesihst, gesihþ, gesion, gesyhþ, geslægen, geslægene, geslagen, geslagena, geslean, geslegen, geslegene, geslog, geslogon, geslogon, gesloh, geteah, geteh, geteo, geteoð, geteode, geteon, getion, getogen, getogene,*

getugon, getyhþ, geðah, geðogen, geðugon, geðungen, gebah, gepogen, gepugon, gepungen, inwrige, misfenge, misfo, misfoþ, oferfeng, oferfengon, oferfon, ofersawe, ofersawon, oferseah, ofersegon, oferseoð, ofersewen, ofersihst, oforsegon, oferslegen, oferteah, oferteo, oferteon, ofertogen, oferðungen, oferþogen, oferþunge, oferþungen, oferwrah, oferwreah, oferwrean, oferwreo, oferwreon, oferwrige, oferwrigen, oferwrigene, oferwrigenne, oferwrigon, oferwrihð, oferwrihþ, oferwrogen, oferwrugon, ofgeslogan, ofseah, ofsion, ofslægene, ofslæhð, ofslæhþ, ofslea, ofsleah, ofslean, ofslihþ, ofslog, ofsloh, ofteah, oftio, oftioð, oftion, oftogen, oftugon, oftyhð, anfangen, anfonne, onfangen, onfeng, onfenge, onfengon, onfo, onfoh, onfon, onfonde, onfongen, onfonne, onfoþ, ahangen, onhangen, onhangenan, onhengen, onlah, onleah, onsegon, onteon, onðah, onþah, onðwægen, onwrag, onwrah, onwreah, onwreo, onwreoð, onwreoh, onwreon, onwreonde, onwrige, onwrigen, onwrih, onwrihð, oðfleah, oðfleo, oðfleon, oðflogen, oðflugon, oþfealh, oþfleah, oþflogen, oþflugon, oþtogen, tofleah, toflyð, toslean, toslegen, toslog, toslogon, tosloh, tosylhð, toteah, toteon, totogen, totogenne, totugon, totyhð, Ðurhfleo, Ðurhfon, Ðurhfon, ðurhseah, Ðurhseon, Ðurhsihð, Ðurhsyhð, Ðurhslegen, Ðurhslagen, Ðurhslegen, Ðurhslyhþ, Ðurhteah, Ðurhteo, Ðurhteon, Ðurhtiehð, Ðurhtihð, Ðurhtioð, Ðurhtion, Ðurhtogen, Ðurhtuge, Ðurhtugon, Ðurhtyhþ, Ðurhteah, þurhteoð, Ðurhteon, Ðurhtihð, Ðurhtihþ, Ðurhtio, Ðurhtion, Ðurhtogen, Ðurhtuge, Ðurhtugon, Ðurhtyhð, Ðurhtyhþ, underfangen, underfangenre, underfehst, underfehþ, underfeng, underfengan, underfenge, underfengon, underfo, underfoð, underfon, underfongen, underfongne, unwreah, unwreogon, Unwreoh, unwrigen, unwrigene, unwrigon, unwrihð, unwrugon, wiðfeng, wiðsawon, wiðsloh, wiðteah, wiðtihð, wiðtogen, wiptugon, ymbfeng, ymbfangen, ymbfehþ, ymbfeng, ymbfoh, ymbfon, ymbfonde, ymbehon, Ymbhangen, ymbhangene and ymbsawe.

Through comparison with the standard dictionaries of Old English, twenty-seven extra inflectional forms of contracted strong verbs have been recovered as missing from the searches. As has been explained above, some of the inflectional forms are missed by the searches because they do not appear in the version of the DOEC used, as it is the case with **geþēon**: *geðean, gepigen, gepong*; **inwrēon**: *inwrah, inwrihan*; **misfōn**: *misfehþ, misfonge, misfou*; **oferflēon**: *oferfleo*; **oferþēon**: *oferþah, oferþihþ, oferþugon, oferþungne, oferþungon*; **oferwrēon**: *oferwrogne*; **ofslēan**: *ofslehþ*; **onfōn**: *oufengon*; **onlēon**: *onligon, onlihþ*; **onsēon**: *ansehen, onsawon*; **ontēon**: *ontogone*; **onwrēon**: *onwrihan*; **oþflēon**: *oþfleon*; **tōflēon**: *toflongen, toflugon*; **tōslēan**:

tosleah; **purhsēon**: *purhseod*; **underfōn**: *underfegþ*, *underfoonne*; **unwrēon**: *unwrah*, *unwrogen*; **wipsēon**: *wiðseah*; **wiptēon**: *wiðteod*, *wiðteohþ*; and **ymbfōn**: *ymbfangene*. The second reason why some inflectional forms are missed by automatic lemmatisation has to do with the unattested basic forms for the simplex verb. For example, *oferwreogan* and *onwreogan* were not found because *-wreogan* does not qualify as an attestation of the basic verb *wrēon* in the Old English grammars, on which the list of simplexes draws. The complete list of the missed inflectional forms obtained by these means includes **geþēon**: *geðeod*, *geðeon*, *geðiegene*, *geðihð*, *geþeon*, *geþihþ*, *geþogene*, *geþogenne*; **oferþēon**: *oferþeah*, *oferþeo*, *oferþeon*, *oferþuge*; **oferwrēon**: *oferwreh*, *oferwreogan*, *oferwreonne*, *oferwrihst*, *oferwryhþ*, *oforwyrhþ*; **ofslēan**: *ofslægenra*, *ofsleahþ*, *ofsloge*; **onfōn**: *onfond*; **onlēon**: *onlag*, *onligenre*; **onsēon**: *onsigon*; **onþēon**: *onþeon*; **onþwēan**: *onþwegene*; **onwrēon**: *onwreogan*, *onwreonne*, *onwryhþ*; **tōtēon**: *totoghene*; **purhtēon**: *ðorhtioð*, *ðurhtogenan*, *þurhtioð*; **underfōn**: *underfangenan*; and **unwrēon**: *unwrogene*.

Nevertheless, after the comparison with the dictionaries, still a great number of forms need further research. At this stage, the use of other databases, annotated corpora and glossaries is decisive. To begin with, the inflectional forms that could not be validated by means of the dictionaries are searched for in the YCOE. Given that the YCOE is parsed syntactically, it provides information on the category and the attestation itself. As a result, 198 inflectional forms that could not be verified by means of the dictionaries were found in the corpus attested as verbal forms, including (capitalisation as in the DOEC) *geloge*, *gesawan*, *geseage*, *geseagon*, *geseð*, *gesegan*, *gesege*, *gesegen*, *geseod*, *geseohð*, *geseondum*, *geseone*, *geseowe*, *gesewen*, *gesewena*, *gesewenan*, *gesewene*, *gesewenum*, *gesioð*, *gesiehð*, *gesiehist*, *gesigen*, *gesihð*, *gesio*, *gesioð*, *gesioh*, *Gesixst*, *gesyhð*, *gesyhst*, *gesyxst*, *isawene*, *iseah*, *isege*, *isegen*, *iseon*, *isih*, *isihst*, *geslagene*, *geslea*, *geteoh*, *getihð*, *getioð*, *getogenum*, *getuge*, *getyhð*, *iteð*, *geþungon*, *geðwoh*, *geþwegen*, *inslea*, *misfehð*, *misfoð*, *MISFON*, *mislæt*, *ofaslagen*, *ofaslea*, *ofaslean*, *ofaslegen*, *ofasloh*, *oferfangen*, *oferfangenne*, *oferhangen*, *oferhangene*, *ofersawan*, *oferseon*, *ofersion*, *oferwreod*, *ofgeslogon*, *afslog*, *ofslægen*, *ofslagan*, *ofslagen*, *ofslagene*, *ofslagenum*, *ofsleað*, *ofsleande*, *ofsleanne*, *ofsleahþ*, *ofslegen*, *ofslegene*, *ofslegenum*, *ofsliehð*, *ofsliehð*, *ofslogan*, *ofslyhð*, *ofslyhþ*, *ofteo*, *ofteoð*, *ofteon*, *oftiehð*, *oftihð*, *oftogene*, *oftuge*, *onfeh*, *anfehð*, *anfeng*, *anfengon*, *anfengun*, *anfon*, *onfæng*, *onfangene*, *onfangenne*, *onfangenre*, *onfangenum*, *onfangne*, *onfehð*, *onfehst*, *onfenc*, *onfencg*, *onfengan*, *onfengc*, *onfengen*, *onfengun*,

onfoan, onfoð, onfoende, onfohð, onfongne, onfoon, ongeflogen, ongeslogan, anhangen, anhangen, anhangen, onhangen, onseon, onsihð, onteoð, ontiht, ontuge, ontynde, onþwegen, onþwogon, Onwreogon, onwrigene, tolið, tosawen, tosawene, tosawon, tosigen, tosihð, toslægene, toslagen, toslagene, toslagenum, Þurhseah, Þurhsion, Þurhslægene, ðurhteoð, Ðurhtogene, Ðurhtogenum, Þurhteonne, Þurhtogene, underfæhð, underfæng, underfængon, underfangan, underfangene, underfangenne, underfangenum, underfangne, underfecð, underfehð, underfenc, underfencg, underfencge, underfencgon, underfengc, underfengen, underfoh, underfonde, underfonne, underfoo, underfoon, underlið, Unwreon, upaheng, upahengon, upbeseonde, uptugon, utaslihð, utflugon, utslea, utslean, uteode, utteah, utteo, utteon, utteonde, wiðslean, wiðteo, wiðtyhð, wiþteoh, ymbfehð, ymbfenge, ymbhon, ymblið and ymbsewen.

Although these are confirmed as verbal forms, the YCOE does not indicate the lemma to which they belong, and so they still need to be checked for their proposed lemmatisation. An illustrative example is that of *tosawen*, *tosawene* and *tosawon* that are proposed by automatic lemmatisation for *tōsēon* but could also correspond to the strong VII verb *tōsāwan* ‘to spread’. Moreover, the forms *tosigen* and *tosihð*, also proposed for *tōsēon*, may overlap with the strong I verb *tōsīgan* ‘to wear out’.

New variants of the inflectional forms are retrieved from the YCOE besides those that were found in the DOEC. The new forms are searched by proximity with the ones previously found. The extra inflectional forms retrieved from the YCOE for contracted strong verbs are: *geloged, gelogedon, gesawa, gesawun, gesegene, gesehð, gesehst, geseoðan, geseoðe, geseogene, geseondes, geseondne, geseondre, geseowene, gesewe, gesleah, geslohgon, getiode, getogne, getyn, geðeodað, geðeodan, geðeodd, geðeoddan, geðeodde, geðeoddest, geðeoddon, geðeoden, geðeodende, geðeodenne, geðeodod, geðeonne, geðogene, geðungenan, geðungene, geðungenum, geðungon, geþeoð, geþeodað, geþeodan, geþeodd, geþeoddan, geþeodde, geþeoddon, geþeoden, geþeodende, geþeodenne, geþeodeþ, geþeodon, geðwogen, misþeon, oferðungne, oferwrohne, oferwyrhð, oforwyrhð, ofslægæn, ofslægenan, ofslægenes, ofslægenne, ofslagendra, ofsleane, ofslegenan, ofslegenne, ofslegenra, ofslegne, ofslihst, ofslogen, ofslogun, ofslohan, ofslohgon, ofslyh, ofslyhst, oftihst, onfangnan, onfangnon, onfengce, onfengcon, onfengene, onfone, onfongenán, onfongenre, onfongnan, onlagon, ontyndon, ontyndum, onðwegen, onðwegene, onðwegne, onðwogon, onþwegne, onwreoda, onwruge, onwryhð, ðurhseohð, ðurhseon, ðurhsion,*

ðurhslægene, ðurhslagen, ðurhteonne, ðurhtio, ðurhtyhð, þurhtogena, underfæncge, underfænge, underfancgen, underfengce, underfeongan, underfungon, wiðteoh and wiðtogone.

When examining doubtful cases, this research draws on the database *Freya*, which is the layout of the *Nerthus* Project database where secondary sources are indexed. Up to a hundred inflectional forms of contracted strong verbs were validated by means of *Freya*, including *gesægh, gesægon, gesaeh, gesæh, gesagun, gesawan, gesean, geseende, gesegan, gesege, gesegen, gesegene, gesegun, geseh, geseoð, geseohð, geseondum, geseowe, geseowene, gesewe, gesewen, gesewena, gesewenan, gesewene, gesið, gesieð, gesiehð, gesiende, gesihð, gesiist, gesio, gesioð, gesioh, gesist, gesiþ, gesyhð, gesyhst, gisea, gisege, isæge, isægen, iseagen, iseah, isege, isegen, isegon, iseo, iseon, isihð, isixst, geslaegen, geteoh, getihð, getio, getiode, getuge, getyhð, geðwegen, geðwogen, geþwegen, misþah, misþeon, ofaslæhð, ofaslegen, oferfleon, oferfangen, oferseon, ofersion, ofslaegen, ofslægen, ofslægenes, ofslægenne, ofslagen, ofslagene, ofsleað, ofsleanne, ofslegen, ofslegendra, ofslogun, ofslyhð, oftigen, anfeng, onfangene, onfehð, onfehst, onfenc, onfengun, onfoð, onfongne, togeteah, togeteh, toslagene, ðurhteoð, ðurhtio, underfehð, underfencge, underfencgon, underfonde, underfonne and ymbfehð.*

4.6. Dealing with doubtful cases

After all the previous steps concerning manual revision of the inflectional forms, the last stage of the methodology concentrates on the citations in order to deal with ambiguous cases. Inflectional forms may overlap with other categories or verbal classes. In these cases, citations have to be checked in order to disambiguate the forms in question. The form in question is frequently discarded on these grounds. Examples (43) to (46) show some of those cases. For instance, *gescodan* in example (43) is attested in the corpus as part of the strong VII verb *sceððan* ‘to hurt, injure’ rather than corresponding to the contracted weak lemma *gescōgan* ‘don shoes’. Similarly, *toscaed* in example (44) cannot be assigned to the lemma **tōscōgan* but to *tōsceadan* strong VII ‘to divide, discern’. Example (45) shows that *onfeop* does not belong to the contracted weak lemma **onfēogan* but to the contracted strong VII lemma *onfōn* ‘to take, receive’. Finally, the inflectional form *utabydum* (example (46)) is not attributed to the potential contracted weak verb **ūtāðyn* but rather to *ūtāðydan* ‘cast out’.

(43)[Phoen 011200 (437)] *Swa ða foregengan, ylðran usse, anforleton þone wlitigan wong ond wuldres setl, leoflic on laste, tugon longne sið in hearmra hond, þær him hettende, earme aglæcan, oft gescodan.*

When our forefathers, our ancestors, forsook that beautiful plain, the seat of glory, lovely in their tracks, and undertook the long journey in the harmer's hand, where the hater, the miserable wretch, often did them injury.

(44)[PsGfK (Sisam) 062100 (42.1)] <Dem> *me god & toscæd intinge mine of ðeode na halire fram men unrihtwisum & facfullan nera me.*

'Judge me, O God, and distinguish my cause from the nation that is not holy: deliver me from the unjust and deceitful man' (Douay-Rheims 1971: 601)

(45)[MtGf (Ru) 030600 (10.40)] *seþe onfoeð eow me onfeop seþe me onfoep he onfoeð þæm seþe me sende.*

'He that receiveth you, receiveth me: and he that receiveth me, receiveth him that sent me.' (Douay-Rheims 1971: 14)

(46)[PsGfI (Lindelöf) 089300 (61.4)] *La hu lange onahreose ge on mannan ge ofsleap ealle ge swaswa wage t wagþeorles ahyldum & stænenum hæge utabydum.*

'How long do you rush in upon a man? You all kill, as if you were thrusting down a leaning wall, and a tottering fence. But they have thought to cast away my price' (Douay-Rheims 1971: 610)

As shown in example (47), the form *underlið* is attested in the corpus as belonging to the strong V verb *underlicgan* 'to underlie' rather than to the potential contracted strong verb **underlēon*. Moreover, *antynde* in example (48) qualifies for the lemma *ontȳnan* 'to open', but not for *ontēon* 'untie, make'. With respect to *infangene* in example (49), it does not belong to **infōn* but to the noun *infangene-ðēof* 'right of judging thieves'. Example (50) presents *iteð*, which, instead of representing the lemma *getēon* 'to draw, attract', is attested for the strong V verb *etan* 'to eat'.

(47)[ÆCHom II, 21 005400 (183.116)] *Ne mæg se preost. mannum ðingian. ne eac him sylfum. gif he synnum underlið. and mid fulum dædum. hine fracodne gedeð. buton he ærest arise. of ðam reocendum meoxe. and mid soðre dædbote. hine sylfne aðwea. þæt he clypunge hæbbe. cuðlice to drihtne;*

'The priest may not intercede for men, not even for himself, if he lie under sins, and by foul deeds make himself criminal, unless he first arise from the reeking

dunghill, and with true penitence wash himself, that he may with certainty have calling to the Lord' (Thorpe 1846: 321)

(48)[PsGII (Lindelöf) 207600 (118.131)] *Muð minne ic antynde & ic ateah to gaste forðon þe bebodu þine ic gewilnode.*

'I opened my mouth, and panted: because I longed for thy commandments' (Douay-Rheims 1971: 647)

(49)[Ch 1095 (Harm 42) 000300 (6)] *& ic wille þæt se abbod beo his saca wurðe & his soca & tol & tem & infangene theof & griðbruche & forestel & hamsoca & flemene formthe binne porte & buten beo lande & beo strande ofer ealle his man & ofer his lande.*

'and my will is that the abbot be entitled to his shake and his soke, and toll and team and infangenetheof, grithbreach and foresteall and hamsocn and flymenafyrnth, within town and without, by land and by strand, over all his men and over his land' (Harmer 1952: 210)

(50)[Bede 1 042900 (18.92.10)] *Meahte se cwide wel beon to him gepeoded, þe Iacob se heahfæder in Saules hade þæs cyninges cwæð, þa he his sunu bletsode: Benjamin is risende wulf; on ærmergen he iteð hloðe & on æfenne herereaf dæleð.*

'The words might well be appropriated to him, which the patriarch Jacob said regarding the person of king Saul, when he blessed his son: 'Benjamin is a ravening wolf: in the morning he shall devour the prey, and in the evening he shall divide the spoil.' (Miller 1890: 93)

The manual revision with the dictionaries advises the supression of several lemmas that do not correspond to the contracted strong class, such as *gelēan, *infōn, *insēon, *intēon, *inslēan, *midflēon, *misslēan, *onbesēon, *onfēon, *ongefēon, *ongeflēon, *onlēan, *orþēon, *oppēon, *tōfēon, *tōgeflēon, *tōlēon, *tōscēon, *tōsēon, *tōþēon, *underfēon, *underlēon, *ungefēon, *ungesēon, *ungetēon, *unscēon, *unsēon, *ūtlēan, *ūtlēon, *ūtsēon, *ūtslēan and *ymbflēon. For instance, the forms *infangen*, *infangene*, *infangenne* and *infangenum* belong to the noun *infangene-ðeof* 'right of judging thieves' rather than to the lemma *infōn. For the same reasons, the lemma *ungesēon is discarded from the list, because the inflectional forms originally attributed to it, *ungesewen*, *ungesewena*, *ungesewenan*, *ungesewene*, *ungesewenra* and *ungesewenum*, correspond to the adjective *ungesewen* 'unseen, invisible'.

Likewise, the manual revision against the dictionaries results in the elimination of several lemmas that do not correspond to the contracted weak class, such as **gerȳwan*, **gescȳwan*, **ingehēgan*, **ingōgan*, **misgehēgan*, **oferhēgan*, **offrēogan*, **oftēogan*, **onfēogan*, **ongetȳwan*, **ongōgan*, **ontēogan*, **toscōgan*, **þurhtēogan*, **underfēogan*, **underþȳwan*, **ungefēagan*, **ungetȳwan*, **untwēogan*, **untȳwan*, **utapȳwan*, **uttēogan* and **wiptēogan*. For instance, the forms assigned to **offrēogan* by the automatic searches on the database, including *offrede*, *offriað*, *offriane*, *offriap*, *offrie*, *offrige*, *offrigende*, *offrigenne* and *offrion*, correspond in fact to the lemma *offrian* ‘to offer’. Similarly, the lemma **underþȳwan* was discarded since the inflectional forms that were attributed to it (*underðydest*, *underþyd* and *underþydest*) actually belong to *underðēodan* ‘to subdue’. The attestations given to certain of the discarded lemmas such as **ingehēgan* correspond the nominal category rather than to the verb. This is the case with *ingehigde*, *ingehyd*, *ingehygd*, *inngehigde* and *inngehhyd*, which qualify as inflectional forms of the noun *ingehygd* ‘consciousness’.

Along with disambiguation, the examination of the citations is also needed to confirm inflectional forms that could not be verified with any of the sources consulted before. The following citations confirm the assignment of lemma to *gismeadun* (example (51)) for *gesmēagan* ‘to consider, think, reflect’, *anscogen* and *onscogen* (examples (52) and (53)) for *onscōgan* ‘to unshoe’ and *onsmeadest* (example (54)) for *onsmēagan* ‘investigate’.

(51)[LkG1 (Ru) 062700 (20.5)] *soð hia gismeadun bitwih him cweðende forðon gif we cweoðas of heofne cweðes us forhwon forðon negilefdon ge him.*

‘But they thought within themselves, saying: If we shall say, From heaven: he will say: Why then did you not believe in him?’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 95)

(52)[CP 012500 (5.43.15)] *Gif he ðonne ðæt wif wille forsacan, ðonne hræce hio him on ðæt nebb foran, & his mægas hine anscogen oðre fet, ðæt mon mæge siððan hatan <his> tun ðæs anscodan tun.*

‘But if he wish to refuse the woman, let her spit in his face, and let his relations take the shoe off one of his feet, that his house may afterwards be called the house of the one-shoed’ (Sweet 1871: 43)

(53)[RegC 1 (Zup) 003000 (109)] *Æfter heora capiteles geendunge hy onscogen and to cyrican gan and æfter þam <þeawe> heora hyrsumnesse þwean hyora cyrican flor, and þa mæssepreostas on þære hwile mid haligwætere þwean þa weofoda.*

After their chapters ended they took off their shoes and went to church and according to the habit of their accustomed work, they washed the floor of their church and the priest meanwhile with holy water washed the altar.

(54)[PsGIJ (Oess) 230000 (138.3)] *Pu ongeate ealle geþohtas mine feorran stigan mine & ræw minne þu onsmeadest.*

‘Thou hast understood my thoughts afar off: my path and my line thou hast searched out’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 653)

Concerning the derived contracted strong verbs, several forms were confirmed by means of the citations, as shown in examples (55) to (60). These examples offer the citations that verified *oferhangen* (example (55)) and *oferhangene* (example (56)) as to the lemma *oferhōn* ‘overhung’. Examples (57) to (60) give the citations for *underfæng*, *underfænge*, *underfængon* and *underfancgen*, which qualify as inflectional forms of *underfōn* ‘receive, take’.

(55)[ÆCHom I, 34 002000 (467.52)] *Ða sona on angynne þæs gefeohtes wæs se munt garganus biuiende mid ormætere cwacunge. & micel liget fleah of þære dune swilce flan. wið ðæs hæþenan folces. & þæs muntcs cnol mid þeosterlicum gehnipum eall oferhangen wæs.*

‘Then immediately at the beginning of the fight the mount Garganus was trembling with immense quaking, and great lightning flew from the mountain as it were arrows against the heathen folk, and the knoll of the mount was all overhung with dark clouds.’ (Thorpe 1846: 505-507)

(56)[GDPréf and 3 (C) 026800 (14.202.17)] *Eac swylce on sume tide to him genealæhton sume ælþeodige men & his mildheortnesse bædon oferhangene mid toslitenum claðum, swa þæt hi wæron fulneah nacode gesewene.*

Likewise on a certain occasion some foreign man approached him and asked him for his mercy covered over with clothes turned to pieces so that there seen nearly naked.

(57)[Æ LS (Basil) 006100 (218)] *Þa underfæng se halga þa handfulle and cwæð, We budon þe Casere, þes þe we sylfa brucað, and þu sealdest us togeanes þæt þæt ðe ungesceadwyse nytena habbað him to bigleofan, gebysmriende us.*

‘Then the saint receiveth the handful, and said, ‘We offered thee, Emperor, of that which we ourselves ear, and thou hast given us in return that which

irrational beasts have for their sustenance, thus mocking us’’ (Skeat 1966: 63-65)

(58)[Æ LS (Eugenia) 007300 (227)] *Hwæt ða Eugenia seo æþele fæmne cwæð þæt heo wolde hi sylfe bediglian, and criste anum hyre clænnysse healdan, on mægðhade wuniende, mannum uncuð, and forðy underfænge æt fruman þa gyrlan wærlices hades and wurde geefsod.*

‘Well then, Eugenia, the noble woman, said that she had desired to keep herself secret, and to preserve her purity to Christ alone, living in virginity, unknown to man, and therefore at the first had assumed the robes of a man’s garb, and had had her hair shorn’ (Skeat 1966: 39)

(59)[Æ LS (Eugenia) 009800 (317)] *And þa romaniscan wytan hi wel underfængon, and for þære ealdan cyððe þæs æðelan Philippes.*

‘And the Roman senators well received them, as well as for their old acquaintance with the noble Philip’ (Skeat 1966: 45)

(60)[ChrodR 1 067600 (78.4)] *Gif þonne ofer þas gesetnysse biscopa hwilc oððe læwedra manna oðre cyrcan preost underfehð, butan he hine mid gesceade betelle, us licað þæt ma amansumige ægðer ge þone þe hine underfehð, ge þone þe þær underfancgen bið, oð þæt he gedo þæt se preost ham fare to his agenre cyrcan.*

‘... it seems fit to us to exclude from the community the person who receives him as well as the person who is received until he orders the priest to return home to his own church’ (Langefeld 2003: 385)

4.7. Compiling the list of inflections and lemmas

The final list of lemmatisation for the derived contracted verbs of Old English consists of sixty A-H lemmas and seventy-seven I-Y lemmas. Concerning the I-Y group of lemmas, up to sixty-six appear in the standard dictionaries of Old English, whereas another twelve cannot be found in these dictionaries. The inflectional forms assigned to the I-Y contracted lemmas amounts to 869. Of those, up to 258 could be validated by means of the dictionaries. The Old English dictionaries also helped to retrieve a hundred forms missed by the automatic searches. The YCOE provided 99 extra forms. Finally, the remaining 412 forms were validated by means of the YCOE, glossaries and citations. The complete lemmatisation list for the derived contracted verbs of Old English includes:

gelēon (I) ‘to lend, grant’: *gelah, ge Leah, gelið*

gescēon (V) ‘to occur, happen’: *gesceod, gesceode*

gescōgan (2) ‘to don shoes’: *gesceod, gesceode, gescod, gescode, gescoed, gescogen, gisceo, giscoed*

gesēon (I-V) ‘to see, understand, filter’: *gesæge, gesægen, gesægh, gesægon, gesægun, gesaeh, gesæh, gesagun, gesawa, gesawan, gesawe, gesawen, gesawene, gesawon, gesawun, gesea, geseage, geseagen, geseagon, geseah, gesean, geseende, gesegean, gesege, gesegean, gesegegon, gesegegun, geseh, gesehst, geseo, geseoð, geseoðan, geseoðe, geseogene, geseoh, geseohð, geseohþ, geseom, geseon, geseonde, geseondne, geseondum, geseone, geseonne, geseoþ, geseowe, geseowen, geseowene, gesewe, gesewen, gesewena, gesewenan, gesewene, gesewenne, gesewenra, gesewenre, gesewenum, gesið, gesieð, gesieh, gesiehð, gesiehst, gesiende, gesigen, gesih, gesihð, gesihst, gesihþ, gesiist, gesio, gesioð, gesioh, gesion, gesioþ, gesist, gesiþ, gesium, gesixst, gesyhð, gesyhst, gesyhþ, gesyxst, gisæh, gisawen, gisawene, gisea, gisege, gisegen, gisegon, gisegun, giseh, gisið, gisieð, gisih, gisiist, gisiom, gisist, isæge, isægen, isawe, isawene, iseagen, iseah, isege, isegen, isegon, iseo, iseoð, iseon, iseonne, isih, isihð, isihst, isixst*

geslēan (VI) ‘to slay, strike’: *geslaegen, geslægen, geslægene, geslagen, geslagena, geslagene, geslea, gesleað, gesleah, geslean, geslegen, geslegene, geslegenre, geslog, geslogon, gesloh, gislægen, gislog*

gesmēagan (2) ‘to consider, think, reflect’: *gesmead, gesmeað, gesmeade, gesmeadon, gesmeage, gesmean, gismead, gismeadun, gismeaga, gismeap*

getēogan (2) ‘to determine, assign, arrange’: *getead, geteod, geteoð, geteodde, geteode, getiode*

getēon (I-II) ‘to draw, educate, produce’: *getea, geteah, geteh, geteo, geteoð, geteode, geteoh, geteon, getihð, getihþ, getio, getioð, getiode, getion, getogen, getogene, getogenne, getogenum, getogne, getugan, getuge, getugon, getyhð, getyhþ, getyn, getynde, gitea, giteh*

getwēogan (2) ‘to doubt, hesitate’: *getuiga, getweod, getweode, getweodon, getweoge, getweogean, getweon, getwiedon, getwiodes, getwiodestu*

getȳwan (I) ‘to train, instruct’: *getyd, getyðde, getyde*

geþēon (I-III) ‘to flourish, grow, thrive, prosper’: *geðah, geðean, geðeoð, geðeon, geðeonne, geðiegene, geðihð, geðogen, geðogene, geðugon, geðungen, geðungenan,*

geðungon, geþah, geþeod, geþeon, geþigen, geþihþ, geþogen, geþogene, geþogenne, geþong, geþugon, geþungen, geþungon

geþrēagan (2) ‘to punish, afflict’: *geðrea, geðread, geðreade, geðreas, geðreodode, geðrest, geþrea, geþread, geþreade, geþreast, geþreap, giðread, giðreade*

geþwēan (VI) ‘to wash, clean’: *geðwēgen, geðwogen, geðwoh, geþwāgen, geþwāgenu, geþwāgenum, geþwēgen, giðwog, iþwēgen*

geþýwan (I) ‘to restrain, press’: *geðewde, geðyd, geðyð, geðydd, geðyddde, geðyde, geðyded, geðydeð, geðyn, geþyd, geþydan, geþydd, geþyddde, geþyde, geþyded, geþydeð, geþydon, geþydum, geþyed, geþyn, geþyþ, geþywde, gþyð*

gewrēon (I) ‘to cover, clothe’: *gewrigene*

inwrēon (I) ‘to uncover, reveal’: *inwrah, inwrgan, inwrigē*

misfōn (VII) ‘to make a mistake, be deceived’: *misfehð, misfehþ, misfenge, misfo, misfoð, misfon, misfonge, misfoþ, misfou*

mispēon (III) ‘to mis-thrive, degenerate’: *mispah, misþeon*

ofāslēan (VI) ‘to smite off’: *ofaslæhð, ofaslagen, ofaslea, ofaslean, ofaslegen, ofaslogon, ofasloh*

oferflēon (II) ‘to fly over’: *oferfleo, oferfleon*

oferfōn (VII) ‘to seize, arrest’: *oferfangen, oferfangenne, oferfeng, oferfengon, oferfon*

oferhōn (VII) ‘to overhang’: *oferhangen, oferhangene*

ofersēon (V) ‘to see over, overlook’: *ofersawan, ofersawe, ofersawon, oferseagon, oferseah, ofersegon, oferseod, oferseon, oferseonne, ofersewen, ofersihst, ofersion, ofersyþ, oforsegon*

oferslēan (VI) ‘to subdue, overcome’: *oferslegen, oferslog*

ofertēon (II) ‘to draw over, cover’: *oferteah, oferteo, oferteon, ofertogen*

oferþēon (III) ‘to expel, surpass’: *oferðungen, oferðungne, oferþah, oferþeah, oferþeo, oferþeon, oferþihþ, oferþogen, oferþuge, oferþugon, oferþunge, oferþungen, oferþungne, oferþungon*

oferwrēon (I) ‘to clothe, cover up, hide’: *oferwrah, oferwreah, oferwrean, oferwreh, oferwreo, oferwreod, oferwreogan, oferwreoh, oferwreon, oferwreonne, oferwrigē, oferwrigen, oferwrigene, oferwrigenne, oferwrigon, oferwrih, oferwrihð, oferwrihst, oferwriþ, oferwrogen, oferwrogne, oferwrohne, oferwrugon, oferwryþ,*

oferwyrhð, oforwyrhð, oforwyrhþ, ofyrwreah, ofyrwreon, ofyrwrieh, ofyrwrigyne, ofyrwrihð

offlēon (II) ‘to flee off’: *offleanne*

ofsēon (V) ‘to see, behold’: *ofseah, ofsion*

ofslēan (VI) ‘to kill, slay’: *afslog, offslean, ofgeslogan, ofgeslogon, ofsla, ofslaæ, ofslæ, ofslæð, ofslægæn, ofslaegen, ofslægen, ofslægenan, ofslægene, ofslægenes, ofslægenne, ofslægenra, ofslæhð, ofslæhþ, ofslæs, ofslæþ, ofslagan, ofslagen, ofslagendra, ofslagene, ofslagenum, ofslan, ofslea, ofsleað, ofsleah, ofsleahþ, ofslean, ofsleande, ofsleane, ofsleanne, ofsleap, ofslegen, ofslegenan, ofslegene, ofslegenne, ofslegenra, ofslegenum, ofslegne, ofslehst, ofslehþ, ofsliehð, ofsliehð, ofsliehst, ofsliehþ, ofslog, ofslogan, ofsloge, ofslogen, ofslogon, ofslogun, ofsloh, ofslohan, ofslohgon, ofslyh, ofslyhð, ofslyhst, ofslyhþ*

oftēon (II) ‘to withdraw’: *ofteah, ofteo, ofteoð, ofteon, oftiehð, oftigen, oftihð, oftihst, oftio, oftioð, oftion, oftigen, oftigene, oftuge, oftugon, oftyhð*

ofwrēon (I) ‘to cover’: *ofwreah*

onfōn (VII) ‘to receive’: *anfæng, anfangen, anfehð, anfehst, anfehþ, anfeng, anfengan, anfengon, anfengun, anfo, anfoð, anfoh, anfon, anfonde, anfonne, onfæng, onfangen, onfangene, onfangenne, onfangenre, onfangenum, onfangnan, onfangne, onfangnon, onfeh, onfehð, onfehst, onfehþ, onfenc, onfencg, onfencge, onfencgon, onfeng, onfengan, onfengc, onfengce, onfengcon, onfenge, onfengen, onfengene, onfengo, onfengon, onfengun, onfeoh, onfeong, onfeop, onfo, onfoa, onfoað, onfoan, onfoanne, onfoð, onfoe, onfoen, onfoende, onfoenne, onfoh, onfohð, onfon, onfond, onfonde, onfone, onfongen, onfongenran, onfongenre, onfongnan, onfongne, onfonne, onfoo, onfoon, onfoþ, ongefengun, oufengon*

ongeslēan (VI) ‘to slay’: *ongeslogan*

onhōn (VII) ‘to hang, crucify’: *ahangen, anhangen, anhangen, anhangen, anho, onhangen, onhangenan, onhengen, onhengon*

onlēon (I) ‘to lend, give’: *onlag, onlagon, onlah, onleah, onligenre, onligon, onlihþ*

onscōgan (2) ‘to unshoe’: *anscogen, onscogen*

onsēon (V) ‘to behold, see’: *ansehen, onseh, onawon, onsegon, onseon, onsigon, onsion*

onsmēagan (2) ‘to search out’: *onsmeadest*

ontēon (II) ‘to untie, assume, undertake’: *onteon, onteoð, onteon, ontogone, ontuge*

onþēon (III) ‘to be useful, succeed, prosper’: *onðah, onþah, onþeon*

onþwēan (VI) ‘to wash’: *onðwægen, onðwegen, onðwegene, onðwegne, onðwogon, onþwægen, onþwegene, onþwegne, onþwogon*

onwegflēon (II) ‘to flee away’: *awegfleonde*

onwrēon (I) ‘to reveal, declare’: *anwreoð, onwrag, onwrah, onwreah, onwreo, onwreoð, onwreoða, onwreogan, onwreogon, onwreoh, onwreon, onwreonde, onwreonne, onwreop, onwrieh, onwrigan, onwrige, onwrigen, onwrigene, onwrigenes, onwrigon, onwrigyne, onwrih, onwrihð, onwrion, onwrige, onwryhð, onwryhþ*

oþflēon (II) ‘to flee away, escape’: *oðfleah, oðfleo, oðfleon, oðflogen, oðflugon, oþfealh, oþfleah, oþfleon, oþflogen, oþflugon*

oþtēon (II) ‘to take away’: *oþtogen*

tōflēon (II) ‘to fly apart, burst’: *tofleah, tofleo, toflogen, toflugon, toflyð*

tōfōn (VII) ‘to take to, accept’: *tofehð, tofeng, tofenge, tofo, tofon*

tōslēan (VI) ‘to strike in pieces, destroy’: *toslægene, toslæt, toslagen, toslagene, tosleah, toslean, toslegen, toslegenum, toslog, toslogon, tosloh, toslyhð*

tōsmēagan (2) ‘to inquire into, consider’: *tosmeade, tosmeagan, tosmean*

tōtēon (II) ‘to draw asunder, pull apart, destroy’: *togene, togeteah, togeteh, togetio, togetogen, togetogene, togetugon, toteah, toteo, toteon, toteonde, totogen, totogenes, totogenne, totoghene, totugon, totyhð*

þurhflēon (II) ‘to fly through’: *þurhfleo*

þurhfōn (VII) ‘to penetrate’: *ðurhfon, þurhfon*

þurhsēon (V) ‘to look through, examine’: *ðurhseah, ðurhseohð, ðurhseon, ðurhsion, þurhseah, þurhseoð, þurhseohð, þurhseon, þurhsihð, þurhsion, þurhsyhð*

þurhslēan (VI) ‘to strike, pierce through’: *ðurhslægene, ðurhslagen, ðurhslegen, ðurhslihþ, þurhslægene, þurhslagen, þurhslegen, þurhslihþ, þurhsloh, þurhslyhþ*

þurhsmēagan (2) ‘to investigate, search through’: *ðurhsmeagan, þurhsmeade, þurhsmeagan, þurhsmeagean, þurhsmeageaþ, þurhsmean*

þurhtēon (II) ‘to put through, fulfil, finish’: *ðorhtioð, ðorhtogene, ðurhteah, ðurhteo, ðurhteoð, ðurhteon, ðurhteonne, ðurhtiehð, ðurhtihð, ðurhtio, ðurhtioð, ðurhtion, ðurhtogen, ðurhtogenan, ðurhtogene, ðurhtogenum, ðurhtuge, ðurhtugon, ðurhtyhð, ðurhtyhþ, þurhteah, þurhteo, þurhteoð, þurhteoh, þurhteon, þurhteonne, þurhtihð, þurhtihþ, þurhtio, þurhtioð, þurhtion, þurhtogen, þurhtogena, þurhtogene, þurhtogenum, þurhtuge, þurhtugon, þurhtyhð, þurhtyhþ*

þurhþýwan (I) ‘to pierce’: *ðurhöyd, ðurhöyð, ðurhöydde, ðurhöyde, ðurhöydon, ðurhöyn, ðurhþide, ðurhþyge, þurhöyd, þurhöyde, þurhöydon, þurhöygdon, þurhþed, þurhþian, þurhþiende, þurhþydde, þurhþygan, þurhþyn*

underfōn (VII) ‘to receive, take’: *underfæhð, underfæncge, underfæng, underfænge, underfængon, underfancgen, underfangan, underfangen, underfangenan, underfangene, underfangenne, underfangenra, underfangenre, underfangenum, underfangne, underfangon, underfecð, underfegþ, underfeh, underfehð, underfehst, underfeht, underfehþ, underfenc, underfencg, underfencge, underfencgon, underfeng, underfengan, underfengc, underfengce, underfenge, underfengen, underfengon, underfeongan, underfeþ, underfo, underfoð, underfoh, underfohð, underfon, underfonde, underfongen, underfongne, underfonne, underfoo, underfoon, underfoonne, underfoþ, underfungon, vnderfoað, vnderfoe, vnderfoen, vnderfoh, vnderfon, vnderfongen*

ungeþrēagan (2) ‘to punish, reproach’: *ungeþreade*

unwrēon (I) ‘to reveal’: *unwrah, unwreah, unwreo, unwreogon, unwreoh, unwreon, unwreonde, unwrigan, unwrigen, unwrigene, unwrigan, unwrihð, unwrogen, unwrogene, unwrugon, vnwreoh, vnwrigan*

ūpāhōn (VII) ‘to hang up’: *upaheng, upahengon*

ūpbesōn (V) ‘to look up’: *upbeseonde*

ūptēon (II) ‘to take up’: *upteonde, uptugon*

ūtāslēan (VI) ‘to brak out, strike outwards’: *utaslihð*

ūtātēon (II) ‘to draw out’: *utateah*

ūtflēon (II) ‘to flee out’: *utflugon*

ūtēon (II) ‘to draw out’: *utteah, utteo, utteode, utteon, utteonde, uttihð, uttihþ*

wiþfōn (VII) ‘to grasp at, clutch’: *wiðfeng*

wiþsēon (V) ‘to rebel, rise against’: *wiðsawon, wiðseah*

wiþslēan (VI) ‘to oppose’: *wiðslean, wiðsloh*

wiþtēon (II) ‘to take away, restrain’: *wiðteah, wiðteo, wiðteod, wiðteod, wiðteoh, wiðteohþ, wiðtihð, wiðtogan, wiðtogen, wiðtogene, wiðtogone, wiðtugan, wiðtyhð, wiþteoh, wiþtugon*

ymbflēon (II) ‘to round about’: *ymbflugon*

ymbfōn (VII) ‘to surround, encompass, embrace’: *embfangen, embfehþ, ymbefeng, ymbfangen, ymbfangene, ymbfehð, ymbfehþ, ymbfeng, ymbfenge, ymbfo, ymbfoð, ymbfoh, ymbfon, ymbfonde*

yimbhōn (VII) ‘to surround, clothe’: *yimbehon, yimbhangen, yimbhangene, yimbhon*
yimbsēon (V) ‘to look round, regard’: *yimbsawe, yimbsewen*
yimbwrēon (I) ‘to enwrap’: *embwreah*

Two lemmas of contracted weak verbs not found in the dictionaries could be confirmed: *onsmēagan* and *ungeþrēagan*, each with one attestation in the corpus, given in examples (61) and (62). Additionally, eleven lemmas not found in the dictionaries could be confirmed for contracted strong verbs, including *gelēon*, *gewrēon*, *oferhōn*, *offlēon*, *ofwrēon*, *onwegflēon*, *ūptēon*, *ūtēon*, *yimbflēon* and *yimbwrēon*. These lemmas have at least one attestation in the corpus that justifies their lemmatisation as contracted strong derived verbs, given in examples (63) to (72).

(61)[PsGII (Oess) 230000 (138.3)] *Þu ongeate ealle geþohtas mine feorran stigan mine & ræw minne þu onsmeadest.*

‘Thou hast understood my thoughts afar off: my path and my line thou hast searched out’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 653)

(62)[LibSc 109700 (31.23)] *mid swæsre arfæstnysse to berene synd þa beon ungeþreade for hyra untrumnysse na magon.*

...who cannot be attacked/corrected/punished/reproached for their weakness/infirmary

(63)[Ch 1508 (HarmD 10) 002200 (49)] *Gif ðæt ðonne God ællmęhtig geteod habbe ond me þæt on lene gelið þæt me gesibbra erfeweard forð cymeð weþnedhades & acenned weorðeð, ðanne ann ic ðem ofer minne dęg alles mines erfes to brucenne swa him leofust sio.*

‘If, however, almighty god has ordained, and shall grant me as a gift, that a nearer heir shall be born to me on the male side, then to him I give all my property after my lifetime, to use as may be most agreeable to him’ (Harmer 1914: 48)

(64)[MtGI (Ru) 016200 (6.31)] *forþon ne sorgigaep ge cwepende hwæt geetaþ wæ oþþe hwæt drincaþ wæ oþþe hy beoþ we gewrigene.*

‘Be not solicitous therefore, saying: What shall we eat or what shall we drink, or wherewith shall we be clothed?’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 9)

(65)[ÆCHom I, 34 002000 (467.52)] *Ða sona on angynne þæs gefeohtes wæs se munt garganus biuiende mid ormætere cwacunge. & micel liget fleah of þære*

dune swilce flan. wið ðæs hæþenan folces. & þæs mutes cnol mid þeosterlicum gehnipum eall oferhangen wæs.

‘Then immediately at the beginning of the fight the mount Garganus was trembling with immense quaking, and great lightning flew from the mountain as it were arrows against the heathen folk, and the knoll of the mount was all overhung with dark clouds.’ (Thorpe 1846: 505-507)

(66)[DurRitGl 2 (Thomp-Lind) 002000 (146.16)] *ah svæ se wiðirwearda god divl se ðe aflemed is from galle fisces ðerh raphæl' ðone hehengel svæ sie aflegedo flegendo from vsvm acrvm & giðii ðios gesceft & to offleanne ðone divl & to ofgefetanne on noma god' fadores & svnv & gastes hal'.*

Just as the evil god, the devil, he who is put to flight from the skin of a fish through Raphael the archangel, so is put to flight from our field and this creature advances and causes the devil to flee off and he conquers him in the name of God, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

(67)[PsGIH (Campbell) 064300 (43.16)] *ælce dæge aswærnung min ongean me is & gescyndnis andwlitan mines ofwreah me.*

‘All the day long my shame is before me: and the confusion of my face hath covered me’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 602)

(68)[AldV 1 (Goossens) 212600 (2132)] *awegfleonde.*

(69)[MtGl (Ru) 043600 (13.48)] *þa hit gefylled wæs uppteonde & bi waraðe gesittende gecuron þa gode in fatu þa yfle þonne sendun ut.*

‘Which, when it was filled, they drew out, and sitting by the shore, they chose out the good into vessels, but the bad they cast forth.’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 19)

(70)[Lch II (2 Head) 004400 (44)] *Læcedom, eft, se þe þæt yfel uttihð of þam milte, swiðe æþele, & se eac deah wiþ magan ablawunge & innoþa, hnesceþ þa wambe, þynnaþ þa oman, bitere hræcetunge aweg deþ & breost coþe & sid wærc & liferadle & milte wærc & wambe wind, eal þa liht.*

‘A leechdom, again, a very noble one, which draweth out the evil out of the milt; and these leechdom is also efficacious for putting up of the maw and of the inwards; it maketh nesh the wamb, it thinneth the hot secretions, it doth away bitter throat risings, and breast disease, and side pains, pleuridy, and liver disease, and milt pains, and wamb wind; all them it lighteneth’ (Cockayne 1965: 169)

(71)[Sat 019300 (567)] *Him ymbflugon engla þreatas þusendmælum.*

‘Throng of angels flew around him in their thousands’ (Clayton 2013: 341)

(72)[HomU 2 (Irv 6) 007600 (211)] *Ða Petrus þas word þus to Criste spec, þa com þær feringæ swiðe briht wolcn and heom alle uten embwreah;*

When Peter spoke these words thus to Christ, then a very bright cloud came there suddenly and enwrapped them all.

4.8. Concluding remarks

This chapter has described the lemmatisation of the Old English contracted verbs, both weak and strong. As in the other chapters, the scope is restricted to derived verbs. The method combines automatic searches and manual revision with the help of dictionaries, glossaries and an annotated corpus. The application of this method results not only in the assignment of inflectional forms to the headwords listed in the dictionaries but also in the identification of new lemmas. The contracted weak new lemmas are *ungeþrēagan* ‘to punish, reproach’ (*ungeþreade*) and *onsmēagan* ‘to search out’ (*onsmeadest*), whereas the contracted strong new lemmas include *gelēon* ‘to lend, grant’ (*gelah, ge Leah, gelið*), *gewrēon* ‘to cover, clothe’ (*gewrigene*), *oferhōn* ‘to overhang’ (*oferhangen, oferhangene*), *offlēon* ‘to flee off’ (*offleanne*), *ofwrēon* ‘to cover’ (*ofwreah*), *onwegflēon* ‘to flee away’ (*awegfleonde*), *ūptēon* ‘to take up’ (*uppteonde, uptugon*), *ūtēon* ‘to draw out’ (*utteah, utteo, utteode, utteon, utteonde, uttið, uttiþ*), *ymbflēon* ‘to round about’ (*ymbflugon*) and *ymbwrēon* ‘to enwrap’ (*embwreah*). The next chapter turns to anomalous verbs.

Chapter 5. The lemmatisation of anomalous verbs

5.1. Introduction

This chapter applies the combined methodology of automatic searches on a database and manual revision with lexicographical and textual sources to anomalous verbs. The analysis, as in previous chapters, is based on morphological relatedness. In a nutshell, the inflections of underived verbs are used for searching the derived verbs.

This chapter is organised as follows. First of all, the anomalous lemmas and inflectional forms are listed as indexed on the database *Freyra* (section 5.2). Section 5.3 concentrates on the automatic queries necessary to search the database for anomalous verbs. Afterwards, the hits resulting from the searches are revised in the following sections. Section 5.4 deals with the comparison with the DOE of the first half of the alphabet, that is, the A-H lemmas, while the hits corresponding to the I-Y letters are compared with the standard dictionaries of Old English in section 5.5. Difficult cases of lemmatisation are discussed in section 5.6. The list of lemmas and inflectional forms of derived anomalous verbs is presented in section 5.7. To close this chapter, some concluding remarks are offered in section 5.8.

5.2. Retrieving information from secondary sources

The table below presents the data available from secondary sources. The information includes alternative spellings, meaning, inflectional forms and references.

Headword: ādōn		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): remove, banish Dodd (1908): subtract Krapp (1929): to do away, remove Sweet (1967b): put Irvine (1987): to take away, remove Scragg (1992): take away Irvine (1993): to take away, remove Marsden (2004): take off	ādeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ādoþ (pres. pl.); ādo (pres. subj.); ādydon (pret. pl.); ādyden (pret. subj. 3pl.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 208) (Dodd 1908: 3) (Wright 1925: §646) (Krapp 1929: 218) (Meroney 1943: 47, 48) (Hendrickson 1948: 44, 50) (Sweet 1967: 295) (von Schon 1977: §4, 5) (Irvine 1987: 445) (Scragg 1992: 409) (Irvine 1993: 206) (Schwyter 1996: 52) (Krygier 1997: 262) (Goh 1999: 154)

		(Marsden 2004: 398)
Headword: ætbeon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Yerkes (1984): be present, be at hand	ætwaes (pret. 3sg.);	(Yerkes 1984: 112, 116, 156) (Kastovsky 1992: 376)
Headword: ætdōn		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Fowler (1972): deprive of	ætdō (pres. subj. 3sg.)	(Fowler 1972: 47) (Schwyter 1996: 52)
Headword: ætwesan		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Garmonsway (1978): be present		(Garmonsway 1978: 52)
Headword: āgān		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): depart Dodd (1908): pass Cook (1919): go, pass Sweet (1967a): happen, befall Bodden (1987): to go, befall Kastovsky (1992): go, go by, pass, pass into possession, occur, befall, come forth Scragg (1992): go Mitchell (1995): to go Ogura (2002): to go, befall Blake (2009): go, pass (of time) Liuzza (2011): come to pass, happen Hogg and Fulk (2011 V1): happened Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): go (away) Sauer (2013): go, go away	āgæð (pres. 3sg.); aġtode (pret. ind. sg.); āgān, agon (pa. part.); āgān (pa. part. nom. sg. neut.); āgāne (pa. part. nom. pl. fem.)	(Cook 1894: 275) (Dodd 1908: 10) (Cook 1919: 153) (Meroney 1943: 48, 50, 61) (Hendrickson 1948: 24) (Sweet 1967a: 107) (von Schon 1977: §5) (Bammesberger 1984: 50, 127) (Bodden 1987: 113) (Moffat 1987: 110) (Ogura 1989: 72) (Kastovsky 1992: 295) (Scragg 1992: 410) (Mitchell 1995: 367) (Krygier 1997: 262) (Ogura 2002: 2, 45, 46, 48, 50, 97, 98, 103, 111) (Blake 2009: 152) (Liuzza 2011: 254) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.209) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 86) (Sauer 2013: 263)
Headword: begān		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References

<p>Cook (1894): practise, pursue, ply Sedgefield (1899): observe, fulfil Hargrove (1902): accomplish, fulfil Dodd (1908): do, practice, perform Krapp (1929): to go over, practice, perform, carry on Sweet (1967a): practise, profess Sweet (1967b): surround, practice, cultivate, attend Garmonsway (1978): practise; perform de Vriend (1984): cultivate Yerkes (1984): work on, cultivate Campbell (1987): occupy Scragg (1992): practice, cultivate, worship Wilcox (1994): perform, engage in Mitchell (1995): to serve, profess, worship Mitchell and Robinson (1985): practise, perform, surround O'Neill (2001): cultivate Marsden (2004): practise, carry out, surround Blake (2009): go over, go around Liuzza (2011): try, test Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): practise, engage (in)</p>	<p>begāest (pres. 2sg.); begāð, begāð (pres. 3sg.); begað (pres. 3pl.); begā (pres. subj. sg.); began (pres. subj. 3pl.); beēode (pret.); beēode (pret. 1sg.); beēode (pret. 3sg.); beeodan (pret. ind. pl.); beēodon (pret. 1pl.); biēodon, beeodon (pret. 3pl.); begān (pa. part.); begā (subj. 1sg.); begā (imp. sg.); begān (inf.)</p>	<p>(Cook 1894: 278) (Sedgefield 1899: 217) (Hargrove 1902: 79) (Dodd 1908: 23) (Krapp 1929: 228) (Sweet 1967a: 108) (Sweet 1967: 304) (Garmonsway 1978: 53) (de Vriend 1984: 350) (Yerkes 1984: 116, 129) (Campbell 1987: §73) (Kastovsky 1989: 117) (Kastovsky 1992: 377, 400) (Scragg 1992: 416) (Wilcox 1994: 167) (Mitchell 1995: 371) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 307) (Krygier 1997: 263) (Nielsen 1998: 138) (O'Neill 2001: 280, 281) (Marsden 2004: 408) (Blake 2009: 153) (Dietz 2010: 565) (Liuzza 2011: 255) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §2.88) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 87)</p>
<p>Headword: bēon</p>		
<p>Alternative spelling: bīon, wesan, beon, bīan</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sedgefield (1899): be Hargrove (1902): be, exist Cook (1905): be, exist Blackburn (1907): be Dodd (1908): be, be possible; exist, happen Wyatt (1912): to be Cook (1919): be, exist Wright (1925): to be</p>	<p>am, eom, eam, bēo, bēom, bēam, bīo, bīom, æm, æam, heom, æom (pres. ind. 1sg.); nam, neam, neom (pres. ind. 1sg. neg.); eart, bist, bis, byst, art, arð, eard, earð, ear, erð, ard, ært, ert, eart, æart (pres. ind. 2sg.); neart</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §114.2, 150n6, 350.2, 427.2, 427n5, 427n6, 427n7, 427n8) (Sedgefield 1899: 217, 316) (Hargrove 1902: 79, 84) (Cook 1905: 56, 65) (Blackburn 1907: 140,</p>

<p>Krapp (1929): to be Campbell (1959): be, exist Mertens-Fonck (1960): to be Malone (1962): be Whitelock (1963): be Sweet (1967a): be Sweet (1967b): be Dunning and Bliss (1969): be Fowler (1972): be Fry (1974): be Garmonsway (1978): be Gordon (1979): be Cross and Hill (1982): to be de Vriend (1984): be Scragg (1984): be Yerkes (1984): be Bodden (1987): to be Campbell (1987): be Irvine (1987): to be Moffat (1987): to be Scragg (1992): be Irvine (1993): to be Wilcox (1994): to be Mitchell (1995): to be Mitchell and Robinson (1985): be O'Neill (2001): be, exist, happen, consist of Magennis (2002): be Marsden (2004): be, exist, become Blake (2009): be, become Anlezark (2009): be, is Liuzza (2011): be Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): be Karasawa (2015): to be</p>	<p>(pres. ind. 2sg. neg.); is, ys, biþ, byþ, byð, bi, bið, bid, byoð, beoð, byt, byd, weseð (pres. 3sg.); nis, nys, nearon (pres. ind. 3sg. neg.); sindon, sendon, seondon, sind, sint, synd, synt, syndan, syndon, earan, earun, aron, siendon, siondon, siendon, sient, syn, bēoþ, bīoþ, bīaþ, bīþon, bēoð, bēo, bīoð, beo we, sund, synd, syndan, syndo (pres. pl.); bēoþ, synd, syndon, sindun, sind, bēoð, bioð, synt, siendon (pres. 1pl.); earun, bēoð, synd (pres. 2pl.); sind, sint, sindon, siendon, siond, siondon, syndon, syndan, bēoð, beoð, bēoþ, bīoð, bīað, syn, synd, synt, sindan, byoð, sient, sent, send, sendan, seondan, beð (pres. 3pl.); nearon (pres. 3pl. neg.); bēon (subj.); nære (subj. sg. neg.); sī, sīe, sīg, sī, sȳ, sēo, bēo, se, bio, wese (pres. subj. sg.); bēo, sy, sīe, sīem, sīon (pres. subj. 1sg.); sȳ, wære, sīe, beo (pres. subj. 2sg.); bēo, bī, bīo, sī, sīe, sig, sīo, sȳ, sy, si, seo (pres. subj. 3sg.); nære (subj. 3sg. neg.); sīen, sīn, sȳn, bēon, bēo, be, sen, seon, bion (pres. subj. pl.); syn (pres. subj. 1pl.); sīen (pres. subj. 2pl.); wæren, bēon, bīon, sīen, sȳn, siendon, sīon, sīan (pres. subj. 3pl.); næren (subj. 3pl. neg.); wæs, was (pret. sg.); næs, ne wæs (pret. neg.); wæs, was, wes, wēræ (pret. 1sg.); næs (pret. 1sg. neg.); wære, wær, were, wēre (pret.</p>	<p>153, 195, 227) (Dodd 1908: 25, 26) (Weick 1911: 77, 81, 91, 131) (Wyatt 1912: 132, 166, 187) (Loewe 1913: 38, 140, 141, 157, 163) (Cook 1919: 158, 205, 233) (Royster 1922: 332) (Wright 1925: §41, 474, 548) (Krapp 1929: 230, 232, 236, 251, 295, 309, 327, 328, 335, 348, 349) (Meroney 1943: 52, 72, 79) (Hendrickson 1948: 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41) (Levin 1958: 493) (Campbell 1959: 112, 128, 136) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45) (Malone 1962: 119) (Whitelock 1963: 74, 75, 80, 82, 85, 87) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §22n2, 130.1, 350.1, 350.2, 427.2, 427n5, 427n6, 427n7, 427n8) (Sweet 1967a: 108) (Sweet 1967: 305) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 129, 134, 136, 137, 139) (Harrison 1970: 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 28, 32, 44, 45) (Lindermann 1970: 7) (Pilch 1970: 43, 51, 58, 64, 98, 154, 160, 197, 199) (Seebold 1970: 112, 113) (Fowler 1972: 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55) (Fry 1974: 62, 69, 77, 78) (Voyles 1974: 112) (Lass and Anderson 1975:</p>
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	<p>2sg.); wæs, was, wes, wēre, wære (pret. 3sg.); næs, nære, nēs (pret. 3sg. neg.); wæron, wærun, wæran, wæren, wëron, wæran, wërun (pret. pl.); næron (pret. pl. neg.); wæron, wæron (pret. 2pl.); næron (pret. 2pl. neg.); wæron, wæron, wærun, wæran, weren, wëron, wæren (pret. 3pl.); næron, næron (pret. 3pl. neg.); wære, were, ware (pret. subj. sg.); wære, wære, wære (pret. subj. 1sg.); nære (pret. subj. 2sg. neg.); wære, wære (pret. subj. 3sg.); nære, nære, nære (pret. subj. 3sg. neg.); wëren, wæren, wæran, wæron (pret. subj. pl.); nëron, næran (pret. subj. 3pl. neg.); bēo, bīo, bia, wes (imp. sg.); bēo, beoð, bioð, bēoþ, bīo, bēo gē (imp. pl.); wesað (imp. pl. neg.); bēo gē (imp. pl. in inversion); bëon, bion, wesan (inf.); bion, tō bëonne, bionne (infl. inf.); bionne (dat. inf.)</p>	<p>76) (Garmonsway 1978: 53, 55) (Mitchell 1978: 250) (Gordon 1979: 57, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69) (Wenisch 1979: 198, 278, 302) (Nielsen 1981: 125, 126, 149, 171, 186) (Cross and Hill 1982: 165, 166, 171, 173, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182) (Bammesberger 1984: 80, 129, 130) (de Vriend 1984: 350) (Scragg 1984: 91, 93, 98, 100, 103, 105) (Yerkes 1984: 116, 117, 119, 125, 136, 142, 143, 151, 154, 161, 163) (Lehmann 1986: I15) (Bodden 1987: 114, 121, 125) (Campbell 1987: §47, 206, 207, 217, 234, 234n2, 237.3, 238.1, 238.1n1, 280, 284, 299(c), 338, 354, 369, 450, 735(a), 768(d)) (Irvine 1987: 445, 447, 450, 451, 456, 457, 458, 466, 472, 473, 480, 481, 488, 489) (Moffat 1987: 111, 123) (Ogura 1989: 77) (Bammesberger 1990: 71) (Bammesberger 1992: 42) (Hogg 1992: 102, 147, 163, 164) (Kastovsky 1992: 320) (Scragg 1992: 416) (Irvine 1993: 207, 208, 210, 211, 215, 216, 221, 223, 227, 228, 233, 234, 239, 240) (Wilcox 1994: 168, 169, 174, 180, 190, 191, 192, 200) (Mitchell 1995: 371, 372, 377, 401, 403, 407, 408,</p>
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		<p>411) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §127, 196, 201, 202, 203; GLOSS307) (Ogura 1995: 69) (Schwyster 1996: 89, 129, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158) (Nielsen 1998: 79, 121, 127) (O'Neill 2001: 281, 282, 290, 292, 307, 314, 315, 316, 324, 328, 329, 338, 346) (Magennis 2002: 215, 216, 248, 251, 257) (Marsden 2004: 409) (Elenbaas 2007: 148, 190) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 6, 180, 190, 233, 290) (Blake 2009: 154, 158, 160, 162, 163, 165) (Anlezark 2009: 140) (Hogg 2009: 405) (Lutz 2009: 232, 232, 232, 233, 234, 238) (Liuzza 2011: 255, 256, 257, 264, 267, 270, 272, 277) (Fulk 2012: 67, 70) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 88, 93, 96, 98, 101) (Karasawa 2015: 202)</p>
<p>Headword: dōn Alternative spelling: doon, doan, dōa, don, dōan, dōo, gedon</p>		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): do, faciendus Sedgefield (1899): do, perform, act, make, render, cause, put set Hargrove (1902): do, make, cause Cook (1905): do Blackburn (1907): do, practice, make, cause, put, place, accomplish Dodd (1908): perform, act, cause, put, place, do Wyatt (1912): do Cook (1919): do, apply</p>	<p>dō, ġedō, dōm (pres. 1sg.); dēst, dōest, dōeþ, does, dēs, gedēst (pres. ind. 2sg.); dōēst, dēþ, dēð, dōeð, ġedēþ, dōð, dōeþ, dāþ, gedēð, dāð, gedāest, det (pres. ind. 3sg.); dōþ, dōð, dōað (pres. ind. pl.); dōð (pres. 1pl.); dōþ (pres. 2pl.); dōð, dooð, ðoð, gedōð, dōn (pres. 3pl.); dōe, ġedēō, dō (pres. subj. sg.); dō, dōe, dōa (pres. subj. 1sg.); dō, dōe (subj. 2sg.); dō, dōe, ġedō (pres.</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §68, 94n, 115, 133a, 133n2, 350n, 356n1, 360.2, 361n1, 378n2, 429,429n) (Sedgefield 1899: 227) (Hargrove 1902: 82, 88) (Cook 1905: 57) (Blackburn 1907: 149, 163) (Dodd 1908: 47) (Wyatt 1912: 138) (Cook 1919: 166, 180) (Royster 1922: 328, 332, 334, 335, 336, 339, 340, 341, 342, 345, 346, 347,</p>

Wright (1925): to do Campbell (1959): do, make Mertens-Fonck (1960): to do, act Whitelock (1963): do Fowler (1972): do Fry (1974): do, act, put, cause Finnegan (1977): do Garmonsway (1978): do, make Gordon (1979): do Cross and Hill (1982): do, cause, make Scragg (1984): do Yerkes (1984): do, make, put Lehmann (1986): do Bodden (1987): to do Campbell (1987): do Irvine (1987): to do Moffat (1987): to perform (an action), to do Irvine (1993): to do, to make Wilcox (1994): do, come to pass, put to use Mitchell (1995): to do, make, cause Mitchell and Robinson (1985): do, make, take O'Neill (2001): do, make, perform, act, behave Magennis (2002): do, carry out, perform Marsden (2004): do, act, perform, make, cause, treat, take, gain, put, bestow, consign Blake (2009): do, make, cause Anlezark (2009): do Liuzza (2011): do, occur Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): put, do, entrust Karasawa (2015): to do	subj. 3sg.); doen, dōn, dāede, gedōn (pres. subj. pl.); dōn, dōen (pres. subj. 3pl.); dyde (pret. sg.); dyde, gedyde (pret. 1sg.); dydest, dydes, gedydest (pret. ind. 2sg.); dedyde, dide, ġedyde, dyde, dude, gedydest (pret. 3sg.); dyde, dede (pret. ind. 3sg.); dudon, dydon, gedōn, dydan (pret. pl.); dydan, dydun, dydon (pret. 1pl.); dydon, didon, dydun, gedydon, dyde (pret. 3pl.); dyde (pret. subj. 2sg.); dide, dyde (pret. subj. 3sg.); gedyden, dyden, dāede (pret. subj. 3pl.); dō, ġedō, doo, doa, dōa (imp. sg.); dōð, gedoð (imp. pl.); ġedōn, dōn, doan (inf.); dōnne, to dōnne (infl. inf.); -doendum, dōende, dōnde, dōndum (pres. part.); dōnde, dōndan (pres. part. acc. pl.); dōndes (pres. part. gen. sg. masc.); dōndum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.); dōndum, dōndum (pres. part. dat. pl.); ġedōn, -dēnra, dēn, -dēn, dōen, den, ġedōn, dedōn, idon, gedōne (pa. part.); gedōne (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); dō, dooð (pl.); edōne (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.); gedōn (pa. part. acc. fem. pl.); dōenum, dōenu, gedōenu, gedōenum, gedonum (pa. part. dat. pl.); dydon, deodan, dāedon, dēdun (pl.)	349, 350, 352, 356) (Wright 1925: §121, 128, 142, 299, 549) (Prokosch 1939: §54h, 66c, 75b) (Meroney 1943: 47, 70, 79) (Hendrickson 1948: 31, 34, 36, 44) (Campbell 1959: 115, 119) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88) (Whitelock 1963: 76) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §2, 3, 80, 101n1, 131n, 147n2, 350n2, 360.2, 361n1, 378n2, 429, 429n1, 429n2, 429n3, 429n4) (Krahe 1967: 105, 107) (Lindermann 1970: 23) (Harrison 1970: 19, 22, 28, 46, 54) (Pilch 1970: 30, 52, 98, 99, 112, 140, 145, 146, 172) (Seebold 1970: 157) (Fowler 1972: 49) (Fry 1974: 61) (Voyles 1974: 113) (Finnegan 1977: 128) (von Schon 1977: §4, 5, 6, 7) (Garmonsway 1978: 54) (Gordon 1979: 58, 59) (Nielsen 1981: 172, 232) (Cross and Hill 1982: 167) (Scragg 1984: 92, 93) (Yerkes 1984: 122, 123) (Mitchell 1985: §601a, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 919, 1099, 1640, 3576, 3743, 3785) (Lehmann 1986: D27, G11) (Bodden 1987: 116) (Campbell 1987: §198n1, 237.1, 239, 473n2, 736mn2, 752n2, 768b) (Irvine 1987: 455, 456)
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		<p>(Moffat 1987: 113) (Ogura 1989: 83) (Hogg 1992: 163) (Voyles 1992: 158, 267) (Irvine 1993: 214, 215) (Wilcox 1994: 171, 172) (Mitchell 1995: 382) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §128; GLOSS314) (Niwa 1995: 100, 104, 105, 155, 157, 160) (Schwyster 1996: 45, 52, 90, 97, 98, 101, 109, 115, 129, 154) (Krygier 1997: 265) (Nielsen 1998: 78) (Dollinger 2001: 5) (O'Neill 2001: 288) (Magennis 2002: 219, 227) (Orel 2003: 73) (Marsden 2004: 422) (Ringe 2006: 160) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 6, 208, 234) (Wodtko et al 2008) (Blake 2009: 155) (Anlezark 2009: 142) (Liuzza 2011: 258) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §2.17n1, 5.74, 5.77n4, 5.131, 5.143, 5.144, 5.144n1, 5.147, 5.147n2, 5.172n2, 6.23) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 89) (Kroonen 2013: 98) (Sauer 2013: 263, 265) (Karasawa 2015: 203)</p>
Headword: eftgan		
Alternative spelling: eftġian		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Mertens-Fonck (1960): to go back, return		(Schuldt 1905: §148, 180) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 136, 137, 138, 139) (Kastovsky 1992: 314)
Headword: forðgān		
Alternative spelling: forþgān, forðgan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1905): go forth, come forth	forðgæð (pres. ind. 3sg.); forðēode, forðeode (pret.	(Cook 1905: 58) (Mertens-Fonck 1960:

Mertens-Fonck (1960): to go or come forth Sweet (1967a): proceed, pass on Cross and Hill (1982): to go forth, proceed Irvine (1987): to go forth Irvine (1993): to go forth Magennis (2002): go forth Marsden (2004): go forth, leave	3sg.); forðeodon, forðgāð (pret. 3pl.); forðga (imp. sg.); forðgānde (pres. part. nom. sg.)	136, 137, 138, 139) (Sweet 1967a: 114) (Cross and Hill 1982: 169) (Irvine 1987: 460) (Irvine 1993: 218) (Krygier 1997: 266) (Magennis 2002: 224) (Marsden 2004: 435)
Headword: fordōn		
Alternative spelling: fordon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): destroy Sedgefield (1899): destroy Hargrove (1902): undo, destroy Dodd (1908): destroy Krapp (1929): to do away with, destroy Whitelock (1963): ruin, destroy Sweet (1967a): destroy Sweet (1967b): destroy Yerkes (1984): kill Irvine (1987): to destroy Moffat (1987): to ruin Scragg (1992): destroy Irvine (1993): to desrtoy Wilcox (1994): destroy Mitchell and Robinson (1985): destroy O'Neill (2001): destroy, kill Marsden (2004): do away with, destroy	fordest (pres. 2sg.); fordeð, fordeþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); fordoð (pres. ind. 3pl.); fordo (pres. subj. 3sg.); fordon (pres. subj. 3pl.); fordyde (pret.); fordyde (pret. 3sg.); fordydon (pret. 3pl.); fordyden (pret. subj. pl.); fordo (imp. sg.); fordōn (infl. inf.); fordonne (infl. inf.); fordōnum (part.); fordōn (pa. part.); fordone (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(Cook 1894: 287) (Sedgefield 1899: 238) (Hargrove 1902: 85) (Dodd 1908: 65) (Siemerling 1909: 48, 73) (Schradler 1914: 52) (Wright 1925: §649) (Krapp 1929: 259) (Hendrickson 1948: 28, 29, 31, 44, 53) (Whitelock 1963: 77) (Sweet 1967a: 113) (Sweet 1967: 326) (Voyles 1974: 123) (Yerkes 1984: 122, 127) (Irvine 1987: 459) (Moffat 1987: 114) (Ogura 1989: 87) (Kastovsky 1992: 379) (Scragg 1992: 429) (Irvine 1993: 217) (Wilcox 1994: 175) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 321) (Niwa 1995: 71) (Krygier 1997: 265) (Nielsen 1998: 138) (Goh 1999: 154) (O'Neill 2001: 295) (Marsden 2004: 433) (Lenker 2008: 255)
Headword: foregan		
Alternative spelling: foregān, forgān		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References

Dodd (1908): forego, abstain from Sweet (1967b): go before	foregæst (pres. 2 person); forgo (imp. sg.); forganne (infl. inf.)	(Dodd 1908: 65) (Siemerling 1909: 18, 24, 41, 54) (Schrader 1914: 80, 86) (Krahe 1967: 37) (Sweet 1967: 326) (Kastovsky 1992: 295) (Ogura 2002: 6, 7, 98)
Headword: forgān Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to forgo, abstain Fowler (1972): forgo, do without Scragg (1992): abstain from Schwyter (1996): refrainn Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): forgo, avoid	forga (pres. subj. sg.); forgā (pres. subj. 3sg.)	(Krapp 1929: 259) (Fowler 1972: 50) (Scragg 1992: 429) (Schwyter 1996: 157) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 91)
Headword: framadon Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): put away		(Scragg 1992: 431)
Headword: fulgān Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): help Scragg (1992): fulfil, obey	fulēode, fulgēode (pret.)	(Sievers 1885: §212n2) (Wright 1925: §650) (Brunner 1965: §212n2) (Scragg 1992: 432)
Headword: fullgān Alternative spelling: fulgān, fulgangan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): accomplish, perform Hargrove (1902): accomplish Sweet (1967b): carry out, perform Campbell (1987): perform O'Neill (2001): carry out Marsden (2004): perform, follow	fulgæð (pres. ind. 3sg.); fulgonge (pres. subj. 2sg.); fulga, fulgange (pres. subj. 3sg.); fulēode (pret. 1sg.); fuleode (pret. ind. 3sg.); fullēodan (pret. 3pl.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 243) (Hargrove 1902: 87) (Sweet 1967: 330) (Voyles 1974: 128) (Campbell 1987: §86) (O'Neill 2001: 297) (Marsden 2004: 437)
Headword: gān Alternative spelling: gǣ, gōn, gan, gangan, gongan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): go Cook (1894): go Sedgefield (1899): go,	gǣe. gǣe, gǣæ, gǣæ, -gān, gǣ, gā, gāa (pres. ind. 1sg.); gǣst, -gǣstu (pres.	(Sievers 1885: §57n1, 90, 114n1, 118.2, 212n2, 396n2, 409n2, 430, 430n)

walk Hargrove (1902): go, walk Blackburn (1907): go, come Dodd (1908): go; walk Wyatt (1912): go Cook (1919): go Wright (1925): go Krapp (1929): to go; also, come; walk Mertens-Fonck (1960): to go, walk Sweet (1967a): go Sweet (1967b): go; walk, march, come Fowler (1972): go Fry (1974): go Finnegan (1977): go Hiltunen (1983): go Garmonsway (1978): go Cross and Hill (1982): to go Scragg (1984): go, advance Yerkes (1984): go Lehmann (1986): go Bodden (1987): to go Campbell (1987): go Irvine (1987): to go, walk, proceed Karp (1989): go Scragg (1992): go, "gan to" proceed Irvine (1993): to go, walk, proceed Mitchell (1995): to go Mitchell and Robinson (1985): go, walk O'Neill (2001): go, depart Magennis (2002): go Marsden (2004): go, advance, proceed Blake (2009): go, proceed Anlezark (2009): go Bator (2010): walk; to move or travel on one's feet; to journey, proceed, pass along Haselow (2011): to go Liuzza (2011): go	ind. 2sg.); gǣþ, gǣð, gæð, gǣas, gǣes, gǣæs, gǣs, geǣð, gǣþ, geæð, gǣst (pres. ind. 3sg.); gǣst, gǣþ (pres. ind. 2sg.); gæð (pres. 3sg.); gā, gǣð, gāþ, gāð, gað (pres. ind. pl.); gāð, gāþ (pres. ind. 1pl.); gað (pres. ind. 2pl.); gāð (pres. ind. 3pl.); -gǣe, gǣe (subj. sg.); ga (pres. subj. 2sg.); gā, gange (pres. subj. 3sg.); gā (subj. 1sg.); gān (pres. subj. 1pl.); gan (pres. subj. 3pl.); ēode, īode (pret.); ēode, ġēode, āġēode (pret. ind. sg.); ēode, eode, iode, gā (pret. ind. 1sg.); ēodest (pret. 2sg.); aeode, ēode, eode, ēade, gǣþ (pret. ind. 3sg.); gihīodum, eodon, eoden, ēodan (pret. ind. pl.); ēodan (pret. 1pl.); ēodan, ēodon (pret. 3pl.); ēode (pret. subj. 2sg.); ēode (pret. subj. 3sg.); eoden (pret. subj. pl.); ēodon, eodon, ēodun (pret. ind. 3pl.); ēodon (pret. subj. pl.); -gāa, -gāa, ga, gā, gang (imp. sg.); gāð, gāþ (imp. pl.); gangað, gāð (imp. 2pl.); gan, gangen (inf.); gangende (pres. part.); ġegān, ġeēad, ġiēad, iġan (pa. part.)	(Cook 1894: 290) (Sedgefield 1899: 244) (Hargrove 1902: 87) (Schuldt 1905: §47n2) (Blackburn 1907: 153, 161) (Dodd 1908: 76) (Weick 1911: 9, 53, 106) (Wyatt 1912: 141, 147) (Cook 1919: 169, 177) (Wright 1925: §142, 275, 550) (Krapp 1929: 251, 265) (Weman 1933: 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98) (Prokosch 1939: §75c) (Meroney 1943: 46, 47, 48, 52, 61, 67, 73, 79, 83, 85) (Hendrickson 1948: 45) (Hofmann 1955: 62) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 136, 137, 138, 139) (Lindermann 1965: 67) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §97, 125a, 125n2, 130n1, 134.2, 212n2, 409n2, 430, 430n) (Krahe 1967: 107) (Sweet 1967a: 114) (Sweet 1967: 332) (Harrison 1970: 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 38, 41, 48, 53, 54) (Lindermann 1970: 3, 23) (Pilch 1970: 42, 98, 126, 145, 146, 150) (Seebold 1970: 174, 216) (Fowler 1972: 50) (Fry 1974: 62, 64) (Voyles 1974: 113) (de la Cruz 1975: 66) (Finnegan 1977: 131) (von Schon 1977: §4, 5, 6, 7) (Garmonsway 1978: 56) (Wenisch 1979: 146, 209)
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<p>Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): go</p>		<p>(Nielsen 1981: 183) (Cross and Hill 1982: 169) (Hiltunen 1983: 28, 79) (Scragg 1984: 93, 95) (Yerkes 1984: 125, 129) (Kastovsky 1985: 234, 247) (Mitchell 1985: §601a, 883, 955) (Lehmann 1986: G23) (Bodden 1987: 117) (Campbell 1987: §237. 768(c)) (Irvine 1987: 457, 461) (Karp 1989: §10, 16) (Ogura 1989: 89) (Hogg 1992: 163) (Kastovsky 1992: 294, 295) (Scragg 1992: 433) (Voyles 1992: 156, 268) (Irvine 1993: 216, 219) (Mitchell 1995: 377, 381) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §128; GLOSS324) (Niwa 1995: 43, 44, 45, 84, 85, 100, 104, 111, 115, 116, 128, 130, 138, 139, 142, 144, 146, 170, 173, 174, 185, 188, 190, 193, 197, 198, 199) (Krygier 1997: 266) (Nielsen 1998: 127, 199) (Goh 1999: 144) (O'Neill 2001: 298) (Magennis 2002: 221, 225) (Ogura 2002: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 36, 42, 43, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 60, 65, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 96, 102, 105) (Orel 2003: 133) (Marsden 2004: 439) (Ringe 2006: 265) (Elenbaas 2007: 122, 141, 144) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 234)</p>
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		(Blake 2009: 156, 157) (Anlezark 2009: 143) (Bator 2010: 180) (Haselow 2011: 44, 233) (Liuzza 2011: 261) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 91) (Kroonen 2013: 174, 175)
Headword: gedōn		
Alternative spelling: gedōan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): do, perform; make Dodd (1908): do, cause, act, make Wyatt (1912): cause Krapp (1929): to do, bring about, cause to be (trans.); reach, arrive (intrans.) Sweet (1967a): do; act; make; put Gordon (1979): bring (to a condition or state) Bodden (1987): to do, act Campbell (1987): done Karp (1989): make, render Scragg (1992): do, make, bring about Mitchell and Robinson (1985): do	gedōm (pres. 1person); dest (pres. 2sg.); gedēð, gedet (pres. 3sg.); doð (pres. pl.); ge-dyde (pret. 1sg.); ge-dydest (pret. 2sg.); ge-dyde (pret. 3sg.); dydon (pret. pl.); gedydon (pret. 3pl.); ge-do, gedoo (pres. subj. sg.); don (pres. subj. pl.); do (imp. sg.); doð (imp. pl.); donne (dat. inf.); gedōn (pa. part.)	(Cook 1894: 291) (Dodd 1908: 83) (Wyatt 1912: 148) (Krapp 1929: 268) (Meroney 1943: 50) (Hendrickson 1948: 24, 27, 34, 42, 44) (Sweet 1967a: 111) (Sweet 1967: 316) (Campbell 1987: §127, 768b) (Lindermann 1970: 23) (Gordon 1979: 58) (Bodden 1987: 116) (Karp 1989: §25, 27) (Scragg 1992: 423) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 315) (Schwyter 1996: 37, 112, 113, 122, 123, 126, 153) (Krygier 1997: 267) (Goh 1999: 154)
Headword: gegān		
Alternative spelling: gegān		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): go, traverse Krapp (1929): to go; to pass over, overrun, occupy; happen; obtain, gain Karp (1989): go, gain Scragg (1992): happen O'Neill (2001): conquer Marsden (2004): arrive at, reach, come to, gain, win	gegæð, gegeð (pres. 3sg.); gegā (pres. subj. 3sg.); geeode (pret. 3sg.); geeodon (pret. 3pl.); gegān (pa. part.); ġegan (inf.)	(Dodd 1908: 87) (Krapp 1929: 269) (Hendrickson 1948: 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 45, 57) (Lindermann 1965: 67, 69) (Lindermann 1970: 3, 4, 23) (de la Cruz 1975: 51) (Karp 1989: §9, 16, 53) (Scragg 1992: 433) (O'Neill 2001: 292, 298) (Ogura 2002: 2, 4, 13, 16, 48, 56, 94, 111) (Marsden 2004: 439)

		(Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 234)
Headword: geondgān		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to walk through Mertens-Fonck (1960): to go, walk about	geondau (pres. ind. 1sg.); geondgāð (pres. ind. 3pl.)	(Krapp 1929: 273) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 136, 137, 138, 139)
Headword: gewesan		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Anlezark (2009): be (about, debate)		(Anlezark 2009: 151)
Headword: ingān		
Alternative spelling: ingangan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Anlezark (2009): be (about, debate)		(Anlezark 2009: 151)
Headword: nellan		
Alternative spelling: nyllan, nillan, ne willan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to be unwilling Garmonsway (1978): be unwilling Irvine (1987): to be unwilling, will not Irvine (1993): to be unwilling, will not Wilcox (1994): be unwilling, will not, refuse Magennis (2002): will not, not wish to	nelle (pres. 1sg.); nelt (pres. 2sg.); nele, nelle, næle, nyle (pres. 3sg.); nellað, nelle (pres. ind. 1pl.); nellað (pres. ind. 3pl.); nolde (pret. sg.); noldest, naldes (pret. 2sg.); nellan (pres. subj. 3pl.); nalde, nolde (pret. 3sg.); naldun (pret. ind. 3pl.); nyl (imp. sg.); nyllað (imp. pl.); nellað (pres. part.); nolden, noldon (pret. pl.)	(Sievers 1885: §110n4, 404n1a, 406, 406n4, 406n6) (Krapp 1929: 310, 311) (Hendrickson 1948: 28, 39) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 349, 350) (Mitchell 1985: §917, 2306) (Irvine 1987: 472, 473) (Irvine 1993: 227, 228) (Wilcox 1994: 185, 186) (Wilcox 1994: 185) (Magennis 2002: 243)
Headword: nesan		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): survive Hedberg (1945): to be saved, escape Bammesberger (1965): be saved, survive, escape Campbell (1987): escape Wilcox (1994): not be Magennis (2002): be not	nis (pres. ind. 3sg.); nære (pres. subj. 1sg.); nys, næs (pret. 1sg.); nys, næs (pret. 3sg.); nāson (pret. 2pl.); nāron (pret. ind. 3pl.); nesan (inf.); nesen (pa. part.)	(Cook 1919: 206) (Hedberg 1945: 196) (Hendrickson 1948: 46) (Bammesberger 1965: 51) (Seebold 1970: 359) (Campbell 1987: §404) (Bammesberger 1990: 78, 108, 110, 143) (Wilcox 1994: 186) (Magennis 2002: 243)

		(Orel 2003: 284) (Ringe 2006: 217) (Kroonen 2013: 387)
Headword: ofdon		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Yerkes (1984): take off	ofdede (pret. 3sg.)	(Yerkes 1984: 122, 144) (Goh 1999: 154)
Headword: ofergān		
Alternative spelling: ofergangan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): overcome, come upon Sedgefield (1899): overstep, pass away, come to an end Krapp (1929): to pass over, come to an end; to be over with or ended Mertens-Fonck (1960): to go over Campbell (1987): traverse Mitchell (1995): to overrun Mitchell and Robinson (1985): overrun Marsden (2004): go over, pass away Blake (2009): cross, pass beyond, cover Liuzza (2011): cross over	oferga, ofergaa (pres. ind. 1sg.); ofergæst (pres. ind. 2sg.); ofergæð (pres. 3sg.); ofergað (pres. ind. 3pl.); ofergā (pres. subj. sg.); oferēode (pret. 3sg.); ofergān (pa.part.)	(Cook 1894: 307) (Sedgefield 1899: 274) (Röhling 1914: 18, 34, 40) (Krapp 1929: 312) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 136, 137, 138, 139) (Mitchell 1985: 1404, 1405) (Campbell 1987: §73) (Mitchell 1995: 397) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 342) (Krygier 1997: 270) (Marsden 2004: 473) (Blake 2009: 160) (Liuzza 2011: 267)
Headword: ofgān		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Moffat (1987): to acquire, obtain Wilcox (1994): require, demand	ofeodest (pret. 2sg.)	(Wright 1925: §653) (Moffat 1987: 119) (Wilcox 1994: 186) (Krygier 1997: 269)
Headword: tōdōn		
Alternative spelling: todon		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): separate Wright (1925): to put to O'Neill (2001): open	todydon (pret. 3pl.)	(Cook 1894: 316) (Wright 1925: §14) (Hiltunen 1983: 51) (Krygier 1997: 272) (Goh 1999: 154) (O'Neill 2001: 330)
Headword: undergan		
Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References

Blake (2009): go under, pass beneath	undergæð (pres. 3sg.)	(Kastovsky 1992: 296) (Krygier 1997: 273) (Blake 2009: 164)
Headword: undōn Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Moffat (1987): to open, loosen O'Neill (2001): open Marsden (2004): undo, open	ondyde (pret. 1sg.); undyde (pret. 3sg.); undoð (imp. pl.); undōn (inf.)	(Moffat 1987: 123) (Krygier 1997: 273) (Goh 1999: 154) (O'Neill 2001: 317, 336) (Marsden 2004: 502)
Headword: ūpgān Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): go up Peters (1981): go up Cross and Hill (1982): to go up Yerkes (1984): go up Marsden (2004): go up, rise Blake (2009): rise, go up	ūpāgæð, ūpgæð, upgæð (pres. 3sg.); ūpāgāð (pres. 3pl.); ūpēode (pret. 3sg.); upeodan (pret. pl.)	(Cook 1894: 320) (Peters 1981: 95) (Cross and Hill 1982: 180) (Yerkes 1984: 129, 160) (Marsden 2004: 503) (Blake 2009: 165)
Headword: ūtgān Alternative spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): go out Mertens-Fonck (1960): to go or come out Mitchell and Robinson (1985): go out Magennis (2002): go out Liuzza (2011): go forth	ūtēode (pret. ind. 1sg.); ūtgest (pres. ind. 2sg.); utgāēð (pres. ind. 3sg.); ūtēode (pret. ind. 1sg.); ūtēode (pret. ind. 3sg.); ūtgāngende (pres. part.)	(Cook 1894: 320) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 136, 137, 138, 139) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §138; GLOSS359) (Krygier 1997: 270) (Magennis 2002: 257) (Dietz 2010: 563, 564) (Liuzza 2011: 274)
Headword: willan Alternative spelling: wyllan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): wish, be willing Hargrove (1902): wish, desire, will, be willing Cook (1905): will Blackburn (1907): will, wish, intend Wyatt (1912): will, wish Cook (1919): will, wish Wright (1925): will Campbell (1959): wish, will Mertens-Fonck (1960): to	wille, willo, wyllō, wylle, wyle (pres. ind. 1sg.); willic, wille, willo, will, wællō, wælle, willa, willu, willio, wulle (pres. 1sg.); nwill, nuillic, nyllic, nylle, nille, nelle (pres. ind. 1sg. neg.); wilt, wult, wylt, wille (pres. 2sg.); nylt, nuilt, nelt, nealt (pres. 2sg. neg.); wile, wille, will, wil, uil, wyle, wule, wylle, wele (pres. 3sg.); nylle,	(Sedgefield 1899: 317) (Hargrove 1902: 113, 117) (Cook 1905: 65) (Blackburn 1907: 228) (Wyatt 1912: 166, 188) (Cook 1919: 206, 234) (Wright 1925: §211, 214) (Royster 1922: 332) (Meroney 1943: 49) (Hendrickson 1948: 24, 29, 30) (Hofmann 1955: 47) (Levin 1958: 493, 496)

<p>will, wish, want Malone (1962): will Whitelock (1963): will, be willing, wish Leslie (1966): to wish Dunning and Bliss (1969): will, wish Fowler (1972): wish Fry (1974): will, be willing, wish, desire, be used to, be about to Garmonsway (1978): will, wish Gordon (1979): will, wish (to), intend Scragg (1984): will, wish Yerkes (1984): will, desire, wish Lehmann (1986): will Bodden (1987): to desire, wish, intend, be disposed to Campbell (1987): will Irvine (1987): to desire, wish, intend Moffat (1987): to will, desire; will, shall; to be used to, would Irvine (1993): to desire, wish, intend Wilcox (1994): want to, wish, intend O'Neill (2001): intend, desire, wish Magennis (2002): wish, be willing, will Blake (2009): wish, desire, intend; will, shall Anlezark (2009): will Liuzza (2011): wish, desire Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): will, intend, like Karasawa (2015): to wish</p>	<p>nyle, nele, nile (pres. ind. 3sg. neg.); wille, wallað, wallas, uallon, willæð, wullæð, wyllæð, wulleþ (pres. pl.); willað, wyllað (pres. 1pl.); willað, wyllæ (pres. 2pl.); wyllað, willað, wyllan (pres. 3pl.); nallon, nallo, nyllað, nallað, nallas, nalles, nællað, nellað, nulleþ (pres. pl. neg.); welle, wælle, wælde, wyllæ, wille, wulle, wile, wyllæ (pres. subj. sg.); wolde (pres. subj. 1sg.); nelle (pres. subj. 1sg. neg.); woldest (pret. ind. 2sg.); wille, willæ, wyllæ (pres. subj. 2sg.); nelle (pres. subj. 2sg. neg.); wile, wille, wyllæ (pres. subj. 3sg.); nylle, nyle, nelle, nele (pres. subj. sg. neg.); nele (pres. subj. 3sg. neg.); willen (pres. subj. 2pl.); wyllon, willon, willen, willan (pres. subj. 3pl.); willen (pres. subj. 1pl.); nyllen, nyllan (pres. subj. pl. neg.); walde, wolde, wuolde, wold, woldo (pret. 1sg.); nolde (pret. 1sg. neg.); waldes, woldest, woldes (pret. 2sg.); noldes, noldest (pret. 2sg. neg.); wolde, walde (pret. ind. sg.); noldest (pret. ind. 2sg. neg.); nyllan, nellan (neg.); walde, wolde, wuolde, wolda (pret. ind. 3sg.); nolde, nalde (pret. ind. 3sg. neg.); wolden, woldon, woldan, woldean (pret. pl.); woldon (pret. 1pl.); woldon (pret. 2pl.); woldon, woldan (pret. 3pl.); noldon (pret. 3pl. neg.); wolde (pret. subj. 1sg.); wyllæ, walde (pret.</p>	<p>(Campbell 1959: 136) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 349, 350) (Malone 1962: 126) (Whitelock 1963: 82, 88) (Leslie 1966: 86) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 140) (Fowler 1972: 52, 55) (Fry 1974: 78, 79, 80) (von Schon 1977: §5, 7) (Garmonsway 1978: 64) (Gordon 1979: 69) (Wenisch 1979: 153, 153, 154, 154) (Scragg 1984: 100, 106) (Yerkes 1984: 143, 163, 164) (Lehmann 1986: W64) (Bodden 1987: 125) (Campbell 1987: §156, 265, 265n2, 283, 377, 369, 728, 768a) (Irvine 1987: 488, 489, 490, 491, 492) (Moffat 1987: 124) (Ogura 1989: 110) (Irvine 1993: 239, 240, 241, 242) (Wilcox 1994: 197, 198, 199) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §129, 185.2, 205.1, 206, 210, 211; GLOSS362) (Ogura 1995: 88) (O'Neill 2001: 315, 340, 341, 342, 343) (Magennis 2002: 258) (Blake 2009: 160, 165, 166) (Anlezark 2009: 152) (Liuzza 2011: 267, 276, 277) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.34, 5.152, 5.170, 5.181, 5.182, 6.49) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §1.10, 6.14, 6.131, 6.138n2, 6.145, 6.160,</p>
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	subj. 2sg.); nolde (pret. subj. 2sg. neg.); wolde, walde (pret. subj. 3sg.); nolde (pret. subj. 3sg. neg.); wolden, woldan, woldon (pret. subj. pl.); wolden, woldan, woldon, wolde (pret. subj. 3pl.); nelle, nylle, nyl (imp. sg. neg.); wellaþ (imp. pl.); willað (imp. 2pl.); nelle, nellan (imp. pl. neg.); wellende, willende (pres. part.); wilende (pa. part.)	6.160-3, 6.161, 6.161-2, 6.162, 6.162n1, 6.162n2, 6.163) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 96, 101) (Kroonen 2013: 578) (Sauer 2013: 263) (Karasawa 2015: 210)
Headword: ymbgan		
Alternative spelling: ymbgān, ymbgangan, embgangan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to go around Mertens-Fonck (1960): to go round, surround Yerkes (1984): go around, encompass	ymbgaa (pres. ind. 1sg.); ymbgad (pres. ind. 1pl.); ymbgad (pres. ind. 3pl.); ymbeodun (pret. ind. 3pl.); embgangan (inf.)	(Krapp 1929: 359) (Weman 1933: 109) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 136, 137, 138, 139) (Krahe 1967: 38) (Yerkes 1984: 125, 129) (Kastovsky 1992: 296) (Goh 1999: 144, 154) (Ogura 2002: 6)

Figure 58. Anomalous verbs from secondary sources.

5.3. Launching automatic searches

The irregular group of verbs of Old English is formed by anomalous verbs together with the preterite-present verbs. The four anomalous verbs of Old English are *bēon/wesan* ‘to be’, *dōn* ‘to do’, *gān* ‘to go’ and *willan* ‘to wish’. Although they belong to the smallest group of verbs in Old English, anomalous verbs are of an exceptional high frequency in the Old English language. Anomalous verbs are also known as *athematic* verbs because they add the inflectional endings denoting tense and person directly to the root, instead of using any thematic vowel to cover this function. The full inventory of the simplex forms for each verb is given below as retrieved from the Old English grammars and the DOE (A-H).

bēon: *æam, æart, æm, æom, æran, æron, ært, am, amm, an, ara, arð, arðu, aren, aro, aroge, arogie, aron, arst, art, arþ, arþu, aru, arun, be, beam, beð, been, beene, ben, beo, beoð, beoðan, beoðo, beoðu, beom, beon, beondum, beost, beoþ, beoþan, beoþun, beow, bet, beþ, beth, bi, bia, biað, bian, bid, bið, biððon, biðo, biðon, bie,*

bieð, bien, bieon, bieoþ, biist, bio, bioð, biodh, bioðo, bioðon, bioðun, biom, bion, bioþ, bis, bisð, bist, bistu, bit, biþ, bitst, bium, boð, boðu, bon, bu, buð, buþ, by, byd, byð, byo, byod, byoð, byon, byst, byt, byþ, deo, eært, eam, ear, earan, eard, earð, earðu, earon, eart, earþu, earttu, earun, em, eom, erð, ert, eum, geart, gebeo, gebeon, gesie, gewære, giert, his, hys, iom, is, ist, næm, næran, nære, næron, nært, næs, nam, naro, naron, neam, nearan, neom, nere, neren, neron, nes, nis, nys, nyss, sæ, se, sea, see, send, senden, sendon, sendun, seo, seon, seond, seondan, seondon, si, sia, siæ, siae, sian, sie, siem, sien, siend, siendan, siendon, siendun, sient, sieo, sig, sin, sind, sindð, sindæn, sindan, sindon, sindon, sindun, sint, sio, sion, siond, siondon, siont, sy, syæ, sye, syen, syg, syge, syn, synd, syndð, synda, syndæn, syndan, syndas, synde, synden, syndo, syndon, syndon, syndun, syne, synt, synton, synu, syo, to beonde, to beonne, to bionne, to wosane, to wosanne, to wossanne, uæs, uas, uere, ueron, uerun, ues, uære, uæron, uæs, uosa, uossa, uuæren, uuærun, uuæs, uuare, uuaren, uueron, uues, wæ, wær, wæræ, wæræn, wæran, wære, wæren, wæro, wæron, waeron, wærum, wærun, wæryn, wæs, waes, wæsan, wæss, war, waran, ware, waren, waron, was, wearen, weas, weoron, weosan, weosende, weosendre, wer, weræ, weræn, weran, were, weren, wero, weron, werun, wes, wesa, wesað, wesæþ, wesan, wesap, wese, wesen, wesende, wesendne, wesendre, wesendum, weseþ, wessan, westo, westu, wære, wæro, wæron, wæs, wosa, wosað, wosas, wossað, ys.

dōn: dæð, dæd, dæde, dædon, dædun, dæþ, dæst, deað, deð, ðeð, dedan, dede, deden, dedest, dedon, dedun, dedyst, dem, deodan, deoden, deodon, des, dest, destu, det, deþ, ðeþ, didan, dide, diden, dides, didest, didon, do, ðo, doa, doað, doæð, doæs, doam, doan, doas, doap, doð, dode, dodum, doe, doeð, doem, doen, doend, doende, doendo, doendum, doenum, does, doest, doeþ, dom, don, donan, dondan, donde, donden, dondes, dondne, dondu, dondum, done, dong, doo, dood, dooð, doom, doon, doonde, doone, dot, doþ, doyndan, doynde, doyndum, doyndys, dude, duden, dudest, dudon, dyd, dyð, dydæ, dydan, dyde, dydede, dyden, dydes, dydest, dydestu, dydo, dydon, dydost, dydun, dydyn, dydyt, dyst, to doane, to doanne, to done, to donne, to doynne.

gān: aeadun, eada, eaddan, eade, eadest, eadig, eado, eadon, eaðon, eadun, edon, eeado, eeadon, eeode, eeodon, eod, eoda, eodan, eode, eodem, eoden, eodest, eodi, eodon, eodum, eodun, eodyt, eyde, ga, gaa, gaad, gaað, gæ, gaæs, gaan, gaas, gad, gað, gae, gæ, gaea, gæd, gaed, gæð, gaeð, gæde, gæn, gæs, gaes, gæst, gæstu, gæþ, gæþ, gaep, gan, gandan, gande, gandum, ganum, gane, ganre, gas, gast, gaþ, gath,

gaþe, gę, gea, geað, gean, geæð, ged, geð, geden, gen, gena, gendan, gende, geode, geoden, geodest, geodon, ges, gest, get, geþ, geth, geþ, gieþ, go, god, gode, goinde, gon, gonde, goþ, gyodan, han, heodæ, heodden, heode, heodon, heodun, hiodun, iæde, ieden, iedon, iode, iodon, iude, to gande, to gane, to ganne, yde.

willan: *nællað, nællas, nælle, nælleð, nælles, nalde, naldon, naldun, nallað, nallan, nallas, nalles, nallo, nallon, nellað, nellan, nellap, nelle, nille, noldan, nolde, nuillic, nyl, nyle, nytt, nyllað, nyllan, nyllap, nylle, nyllic, uælle, ualde, uil, wælde, wælle, wællō, walde, wallað, wallas, wallon, wellap, welle, wellende, wil, will, wile, wilein, wileina, wileis, wili, wilt, wille, willa, willað, willan, willap, wille, willen, willende, willio, willo, wolde, wolden, woldest, woldon.*

With these forms, queries are launched into the database that target the forms of derived verbs. These queries comprise a preverb and an inflectional form of a simplex verb, thus *wið-gaad, tō-wille, æt-dyde, forð-ge-sind*, etc. as shown in Figure 59.

Occurrences	Preverb_Normalisation	InflectionalForm	Anom_Verb
9		deode	
9		gesceode	
9		leode	
8	FORD-	forðeode	forðgān (anom.)
8		getweode	
8	OF-	ofeode	ofgān (anom.)
7		londleode	
7		teode	
6		Angelpeode	
6	an- >>> ON-	aneode	ongān (anom.)
6		foreode	foregān (anom.)
6	FORE-	foreode	foregān (anom.)
6		hreode	
6		Ongelpeode	
6		seode	
6	YMB-	Ymbeode	ymbgān (anom.)
5		Angelðeode	
5	g- >>> GE-	geode	gān(ge) (anom.)
5		upeode	ūpgān (anom.)
5	ŪP-	upeode	ūpgān (anom.)
5		Ðerheode	
4	bi- >>> BE-	bieode	begān(ge) (anom.)
4		foreode	forġān (anom.)
4	FOR-	foreode	forġān (anom.)
4	gi- >>> GE-	gieode	gān(ge) (anom.)
4		nigonteode	
4	TŌ-	toeode	tōgān (anom.)
3		elpeode	
3		eode	
3		fifteode	
3		felleode	
3	GEOND-	geondeode	geondgān (anom.)

Figure 59. Assignment of headwords and prefix normalisations to potential derivatives.

The reference list for anomalous verbs is retrieved from the lexical database *Nerthus* and is updated with the feedback of the research, as shown in Figure 60.

<i>ābegān</i>	<i>dōn(ge)</i>	<i>framgān</i>	<i>onāgān</i>
<i>ābēon</i>	<i>eallbēon</i>	<i>fulbēon</i>	<i>onbebēon</i>
<i>ādōn</i>	<i>ealldōn</i>	<i>fuldōn</i>	<i>onbedōn</i>
<i>āgān</i>	<i>eallgebēon</i>	<i>fulgān</i>	<i>onbegān</i>
<i>āgebēon</i>	<i>edbēon</i>	<i>fulgedōn</i>	<i>onbēon</i>
<i>anbedōn</i>	<i>eddōn</i>	<i>fulgegān</i>	<i>ondōn</i>
<i>anbēon</i>	<i>edgān</i>	<i>gān(ge)</i>	<i>ongān</i>
<i>andāgān</i>	<i>edgebēon</i>	<i>geonddōn</i>	<i>ongebēon</i>
<i>andbēon</i>	<i>edwillan</i>	<i>geondgān</i>	<i>onungān</i>
<i>andgān</i>	<i>efenbēon</i>	<i>ināgān</i>	<i>onwillan</i>
<i>andōn</i>	<i>efengān</i>	<i>inbēon</i>	<i>oðbēon</i>
<i>andwillan</i>	<i>eftbēon</i>	<i>ingān</i>	<i>oðdōn</i>
<i>angān</i>	<i>eftgān</i>	<i>ingegān</i>	<i>oðgān</i>
<i>anwillan</i>	<i>forābēon</i>	<i>misbegān</i>	<i>rihtbēon</i>
<i>āwegābēon</i>	<i>forbebēon</i>	<i>misbēon</i>	<i>rihtwillan</i>
<i>āweggān</i>	<i>forbegān</i>	<i>misdōn</i>	<i>tōbēon</i>
<i>æftergān</i>	<i>forbēon</i>	<i>misefenbēon</i>	<i>tōdōn</i>
<i>æt bēon</i>	<i>fordōn</i>	<i>niðerbēon</i>	<i>tōgān</i>
<i>ætdōn</i>	<i>forebegān</i>	<i>nyddōn</i>	<i>tōgebēon</i>
<i>ætforbēon</i>	<i>forebēon</i>	<i>nydingān</i>	<i>tōgedōn</i>
<i>æt gān</i>	<i>foregān</i>	<i>ofādōn</i>	<i>tōgegān</i>
<i>æt bēon</i>	<i>foregegān</i>	<i>ofbēon</i>	<i>twigān</i>
<i>beāgān</i>	<i>forgān</i>	<i>ofdōn</i>	<i>ðribēon</i>
<i>bebēon</i>	<i>forgegān</i>	<i>oferbedōn</i>	<i>ðridōn</i>
<i>bedōn</i>	<i>forðāgān</i>	<i>oferbēon</i>	<i>ðrigān</i>
<i>begān</i>	<i>forðbēon</i>	<i>oferdōn</i>	<i>ðurhbēon</i>
<i>begeondbēon</i>	<i>forðgān</i>	<i>ofergān</i>	<i>ðurhdōn</i>
<i>bēon(ge)</i>	<i>forðgegān</i>	<i>ofgān</i>	<i>ðurhgān</i>
<i>betōgān</i>	<i>framādōn</i>	<i>onābēon</i>	<i>unāgān</i>
<i>bewillan</i>	<i>framdōn</i>	<i>onādōn</i>	<i>unbegān</i>

<i>unbēon</i>	<i>ungewillan</i>	<i>ūpgān</i>	<i>wiðgān</i>
<i>underbēon</i>	<i>unrihtdōn</i>	<i>ūtābēon</i>	<i>ymbbēon</i>
<i>undergān</i>	<i>unrihtwillan</i>	<i>ūtāgān</i>	<i>ymbgān</i>
<i>undōn</i>	<i>unwillan</i>	<i>ūtādōn</i>	<i>ymbgebēon</i>
<i>unedbēon</i>	<i>ūpādōn</i>	<i>ūtbēon</i>	<i>ymbwillan</i>
<i>ungān</i>	<i>ūpāgān</i>	<i>ūtgān</i>	
<i>ungebēon</i>	<i>ūpbēon</i>	<i>ūtgegān</i>	
<i>ungedōn</i>	<i>ūpdōn</i>	<i>willan(ge)</i>	

Figure 60. Reference list for anomalous verbs.

The methodology described above returned 1,031 inflectional forms for the derived anomalous verbs by means of automatic searches. Of these, 620 are assigned to lemmas from the A-H group, while the remaining 411 are assigned to lemmas starting with the letters I to Y. A total of 147 potential derived anomalous lemmas have been listed, sixty-five corresponding to the A-H verbs and eighty-two to the I-Y group. The results of automatic searches for anomalous verbs are presented with the corresponding lemmas in bold (capitalisation as in the DOEC).

ābegān: *abegeð*; **ābēon:** *aam, Aaron, abe, abia, Abid, abit, abitst, Abon, adeo, anæs, anam, anes, anys, asend, asenden, asendon, asendun, aseon, asynd, asyndun, asyne, awæ, awar, awer*; **ādōn:** *adeð, ades, adeþ, ado, adoa, adoanne, adoð, adoen, adon, Adoo, adoon, adop, adyd, adydan, adyde, adyden, adydes, adydon*; **āgān:** *aeode, aga, agað, agæð, agæn, agæþ, agan, agane, aganne, aganre, aganum, ageð, agen, agena, agende, ageodest, aget, ageþ, agon*; **āgebēon:** *agebe, agenes*; **andāgān:** *andaga, andagan*; **andbēon:** *andan, andbid*; **andgān:** *andedon, andged, andget, ondget*; **andwillan:** *andwalde*; **æftergān:** *Æftereodun*; **ætbeon:** *Ætan, Ætbe, Ætbeo, Ætbeoðu, Ætbeon, Ætbio, Ætbist, Ætis, Ætnes, Ætsy, Ætsyn, Ætwære, Ætwæron, Ætwæs, aetweosendre, Ætwesan, Ætwese, Ætwesendre, ætys, etwes*; **ætdōn:** *Ætdo*; **ætforbēon:** *Ætforan*; **ætgān:** *Ætga, Ætgæd*; **beāgān:** *beagan*; **bebēon:** *beam, bearu, Bebioð, bebyd, bebyt, benam, beseo, beseon, besio, bewere, bierð, biist, biseon, bisig, bisin, bisy, biwere*; **bedōn:** *bædeð, bædo, bædon, bedon, bideð, bides, bideð, Bideþ, bido, biðo, bidon, bigdon*; **began:** *bebeado, beedon, beeodan, beeode, beeoden, beeodest, beeodon, bega, begaa, begað, begæð, begæst, begæþ, began,*

begandum, begane, beganne, beganum, begas, begaþ, bege, begea, beged, beged,
begen, begende, beges, beget, bego, begon, bieade, bieode, bieodon, bieodun, bigaað,
bigaas, bigæð, bigan, biganne, bigas, bige, bigeað, bigeð, bigeode, biges, biggest, biget,
*bigga, bugað; **begeondbēon:** begeondan; **betōgān:** betogan; **bewillan:** bewillan;*
***eallbēon:** albe, Albion, aldes, Alnes, else, alys, eallam, eallis, eallys; **ealldōn:** aldo,*
*aldot; **eallgebēon:** eallisig; **edbēon:** Ædsi, Ædsiæ, Æþem, eadnys, eaðnys, Eads,*
*Eadsie, ieðnes; **eddōn:** eaðdæde, eddes; **edgān:** Ædeadon, eadga, eadgan, eadge,*
*eadges, eaðges, eadgo; **edgebēon:** eðgesyne; **edwillan:** adwellap, Eadwolde, eduaelle,*
*edwelle; **efenbēon:** Æfennes, Efennes, Efennis, efenwesende, efese, efesian, efesion;*
efengān:** efeneadig; **eftbēon:** ofteam; **eftgān:** eftga; **forābēon:** forabeon; **forbebēon:
*forbierð; **forbegān:** forbegan, forbeged, forbigeð; **forbēon:** færnis, feornis, feorsi,*
feorsian, feorwer, ferse, foran, forbyt, fornam, forsend, forseo, forseon, forseondan,
*forsio, fursion, forwere, forweren; **fordōn:** færdeað, færdon, ferdeað, fordeð, fordem,*
fordes, fordest, fordet, fordeþ, fordide, fordiden, fordidon, fordo, forðo, fordo,
fordoað, fordoan, fordoanne, fordoas, fordoð, fordoeð, fordoen, fordoes, fordon,
fordonan, fordone, fordonne, fordoþ, fordydan, fordyde, fordyden, fordydest,
*fordydon, fordydun; **forebegān:** forebegan; **forebēon:** forebeon, foresæ, foresee;*
***foregān:** foreeade, foreeadon, foreeadun, foreeodon, foreeodun, forega, foregað,*
foregæð, foregaes, foregæs, foregæst, foregæþ, foregan, foregande, foregaþ, foregeð,
*foregeode, foregest; **foregegān:** foregeeade; **forgān:** foreade, foreeode, foreode,*
forga, forgad, forgað, forgæd, forgæð, forgaes, forgæs, forgæst, forgæþ, forgan,
*forgane, forganne, forget, forgode; **forgebēon:** forierð; **forgegān:** forgegan;*
***forþāgān:** forðagane, forþaganum; **forþbēon:** Forðæm, forðam, forðan, forðem,*
*forþæm, forþam, forþan, forþem; **forþgān:** forðeodan, forðeode, forðeodon, forðga,*
forðgaa, forðgað, forðgæð, forðgæþ, forðgande, forþga, forþgaep, forþgæþ, forþgan,
*forþgaþ; **forþgegān:** forðige; **framādōn:** framadeþ, framado, framadon; **framdōn:***
*fromdoe; **framgān:** framedon, fromeade, fromedon, fromeode, frogman; **fulbēon:***
folan, fulan, fulbet, fullan, fullbet, fullnis, fullnys, fullwer, fulnes, fulnis, fulnys, fulwas,
*fulwere; **fuldōn:** fuldon, fuldyde; **fulgān:** folga, folgad, folgað, folgæ, folgæð, folgaþ,*
folgabe, folge, folgoð, folgode, fuledon, fuleode, fuleoden, fulga, fulgað, fulgæð,
fulgæst, fulgan, fulge, fulgeodest, fulgode, fulgon, fulleodan, fulleode, fulleodon,
*fullgæð; **fulgedōn:** folgedon; **fulgegān:** folgige, fulige, fullige; **gebebēon:** gebeara,*
*gebigan, gesyne; **gebedōn:** gebædon, gebedes, gebedo, gebedon, gebidæþ, gebideð,*
*gebideð, gebideþ, gebidon, gebidyð, gebigdest, gibedes, Gibidæþ, gibideð; **gebegān:***

gebega, gebegað, gebegane, gebege, gebeged, gebegeð, gebiged, gebiggan; gebēon:
garen, garon, gean, geara, gearan, geard, gearen, gearo, gearon, gearu, gebe, geben,
gebeoð, gebeon, gebet, gebid, gebið, gebiðon, gebis, gebit, gebitst, gebyt, gedeo, gem,
genæm, genæs, genam, genere, genes, gese, gesea, gesee, gesend, gesendon, geseo,
geseon, geseond, geseondan, gesian, gesie, Gesien, gesint, gesio, gesion, gesyn, gesyo,
gewær, gewære, gewerun, gewesan, giem, giert, ginere, gis, Gise, gisea, gisendun,
gisie, gist, giuas, giues, giwarð, giwas, giwosa, gys, iem, ierð, iert, ines, ise, isend,
iseo, iseon, isien, isig, isyn, isyne, iwæs, iwer, iwero, iwes; gedōn: *gedæde, gedæst,*
gedeð, gedeð, gededan, gedede, gedem, Gedes, gedest, gedet, gedeþ, gedide, gedidest,
gedo, gedoa, gedoað, gedoæs, gedoan, gedoas, gedoaþ, gedoð, gedoe, gedoeð,
gedoen, gedoest, gedom, gedon, gedonan, gedone, gedong, gedonne, gedoo, gedoom,
gedoon, gedoþ, gedydan, gedyde, gedyden, gedydest, gedydon, gedydost, gedydyst,
gido, gidoa, gidoað, gidoas, gidoe, gidoeð, gidoem, gidoen, gidoes, gidyde, idem, ides,
idest, ido, idon, idone; gegūn: *gaeadun, geade, geadon, geeade, geeado, geeadon,*
geeodan, geeode, geeoden, geeodon, geeodun, gega, gegaa, gegæ, gegaan, gegaas,
gegað, gegæ, gegæð, gegæst, gegæþ, gegan, geganne, geganre, gegas, gegap, gegeð,
gegon, geiode, geode, geoden, geodest, geodon, geyde, gieade, gieadest, gieode,
gieodun, gigæð, gigæs, gigæstu, gigoð, giude, igan, igap, ige, igeað, iget, igod, igon;
geonddōn: *geondoð; geondgān:* *geondeode, geonged; gewillan:* *gewælde, gewalde,*
gewil, gewile, gewill, gewillað, gewille, gewilt, iwill; ināgān: *inagan, innagan;*
inbēon: *ineard, innan, innes, insio, inwæron, inware; ingān:* *ineade, ineadon, ineod,*
ineodan, ineode, ineoden, ineodest, ineodon, ineodun, inga, ingaa, ingaað, ingað,
ingae, ingæ, ingaeð, ingæð, ingæn, ingaes, ingæs, ingæst, ingæþ, ingan, ingas, ingap,
ingeð, ingeode, ingeodon, ingeþ, ingon, inneade, inneadest, inneadon, inneodan,
inneode, inneodon, innga, inngaa, inngaað, inngaas, inngæ, inngæð, inngæð,
inngan; ingegān: *ingeeadon, ingeeode, ingegan; misbegān:* *misbegaas; misbēon:*
misan, misbyt; misdōn: *misdæd, misdæde, misdeð, misdede, misdeden, misdo, misdoð,*
misdoeð, misdon, misdydan, misdyde; misefenbēon: *misefesian; niþerbēon:* *nyðersie;*
nyddōn: *nyddest, nyddon; nydingān:* *nydinga; ofādōn:* *ofado, ofadone; ofbēon:*
Æfem, Æfnere, Æfnes, ofbiþ, ofnes, Ofsæ, ofsend, ofsion; ofdōn: *Æfdon, ofdede, ofdo,*
ofdoeð, ofdyde; oferbedōn: *oferbided; oferbēon:* *oferbit, oferseon, ofersint, ofersion;*
oferdōn: *oferdone; ofergān:* *ofereade, ofereode, ofereodon, oferga, ofergaa,*
ofergaað, ofergað, ofergæð, ofergaes, ofergæst, ofergæþ, ofergan, ofergap, oferget;
ofgān: *ofeade, ofeode, ofeodest, ofeodon, ofga, ofgæð, ofgæstu, ofgan, ofgo, ofgon;*

onābēon: onasend; **onādōn:** onadyde; **onāgān:** onaget; **onbebēon:** onbeseo;
onbedōn: anbidude, onbidedon, Onbideþ, onbidode, onbidon; **onbegān:** onbeeode,
onbegan; **onbēon:** anan, anbid, anbit, annæes, Annam, annes, annis, annys, annyss,
anseon, ansien, ansin, ansyn, ansyne, ansynu, onam, onbid, onbit, onbu, onem, onhys,
Onsend, onsendon, onseon, onsien, onsin, onsion, onsyn, onsyndon, onsyne, onwære;
ondōn: Andedan, andede, andet, andode, andydan, ondeð, ondes, ondest, ondet, ondo,
ondoð, ondoe, ondoen, ondone, ondyde; **ongān:** aneode, anga, angæn, angan, ange,
anget, oneodan, oneodon, onga, ongað, ongæn, ongæþ, ongan, ongaþ, ongea, ongedð,
ongen, onget, ongeþ, ongon; **ongebēon:** ongean, ongist; **onungān:** onunga;
onwegābēon: aweganam; **onweggān:** awægeode, awægeodun, awegeode, aweggan;
onwillan: annwille, anwælde, anwalde, anwilla, anwillan, anwille, onwælde, onwalde,
onwillan; **oþbēon:** oðara; **oþdōn:** oðdo, oððo; **oþgān:** oðeodon; **rihtbēon:** rihtan,
rihtwer, rihtwere; **rihtwillan:** rihtwillende; **tōbēon:** team, tearen, tearo, teart, tobi,
tobian, Tobie, Tobium, tosend, tosendon, toweron; **tōdōn:** todeð, todeþ, todo, todyde,
todydon; **tōgān:** toeodan, toeode, toeodon, toga, togaan, togað, togæð, togan, togon;
tōgebēon: togenes, togenys, togesend; **tōgedōn:** togedest, togedo; **tōgegān:** togeeode,
togegane; **twigān:** tuiga, tuiggo, tuigo, twega, twege, twegea, twegen, tweoge, twiga,
twigæþ, twige, twigea, twigo; **þribēon:** Þrines, Þrinis; **þridōn:** Þreodude; **þrigān:**
Þrige, Þrigæ; **þurhbēon:** þurhbe, Þurhseon, Þurhsion, Þurhsyne; **þurhdōn:** Þurhdo;
þurhgān: Þurheode, Þurhgað, Þurhgan, Þurheode, Þurhgað, Þurhgæð, Þurhgan,
Þurhgæþ; **unāgān:** unagæn, unagan, unagen; **unbegān:** unbegan, unbeganum;
unbēon: unnes, unwær, unwæran, unwære, unwar, unwaran, unware, unweran;
underbēon: undernam, undernes; **undergān:** underga, undergæð, undergan,
underget; **undōn:** undæde, undeð, undidan, undide, undidon, undo, undoa, undoað,
undoane, undoanne, Undoð, undoe, undoeð, undoen, undoendum, undom, undon,
undonde, undop, undydan, undyde, undydon; **unedbēon:** uneaðnys; **ungān:** unge,
ungode; **ungebēon:** ungeara, ungearo, ungearu, ungebet, ungeweran; **ungedōn:**
ungedon, ungedonan; **ungewillan:** ungewill, ungewille; **unrihtdōn:** unrihtdom,
unrihtdondum; **unrihtwillan:** unrihtwillan; **unwillan:** unwilla, unwillan, unwillende;
ūpādōn: upadon; **ūpāgān:** upagað, upagæð, upaganum; **upbēon:** upeard; **ūpdōn:**
updide; **ūpgān:** upeadun, upeode, upeodon, upgæð; **ūtābēon:** utasend; **ūtādōn:**
utadydest; **ūtāgān:** utagan; **ūtēon:** utan, utnam, utware; **ūtgān:** uteode, uteoden,
uteodest, uteodon, uteodun, utga, utgaad, utgaas, utgað, utgaeð, utgæð, utgæn, utgæst,
utgaeþ, utgæþ, utgan, utgas, utgaþ, utgeode, utgest; **ūtgegān:** utgegan; **wiþgān:**

wiðeadon, wiðgæn; ymbbēon: ymbbe, ymbe, ymbon, ymbmyndon, Ymnes; ymbgān: embega, ymbeade, ymbeadon, Ymbeode, Ymbeodon, ymbeodun, ymbga, ymbgaa, ymbgad, ymbgað, ymbgæð, ymbgan; ymbgebēon: ymbgert; ymbwillan: ymbwælde.

5.4. Comparing the results with lexicographical sources: A-H

The hits from automatic searches are manually revised with the help of the Old English dictionaries, glossaries and annotated corpus (YCOE). In this way, the derived anomalous lemmas A-H are looked up in the DOE to compare and verify the results. The feedback obtained from the comparison with the DOE is essential in order to refine the lemmatisation method. Figure 61 illustrates the comparison with the DOE of the derived anomalous verb *ādōn* ‘to remove’.

ĀDŌN

Hits from automatic searches

adeð, ades, adep, ado, adoa, adoanne, adoð, adoen, adon, Adoo, adoon, adop, adyd, adydan, adyde, adyden, adydes, adydon

Forms found in DOE

adeð, adep, ado, adoa, adoanne, adoð, adoen, adon, Adoo, adoon, adop, adydan, adyde, adyden, adydes, adydon

Forms not found in DOE

ades, adyd

Other forms found in DOE

adonne, adonum, adyddan, adydest, tadoð

Figure 61. Comparison of *ādōn* ‘to remove’ with the DOE.

As shown in Figure 61, the comparison of the hits from automatic searches for the verb *ādōn* with the same DOE entry confirms the assignment of (capitalisation as in the DOEC) *adeð, adep, ado, adoa, adoanne, adoð, adoen, adon, Adoo, adoon, adop, adydan, adyde, adyden, adydes* and *adydon* as inflectional forms corresponding to this lemma. However, the forms *ades* and *adyd* are not provided by the DOE for *ādōn*. The form *ades* is discarded given that it corresponds to the paradigm of the noun *ād* ‘funeral pyre’. The inflectional form *adyd*, on the other hand, belongs to the weak 1 verb *ādȳdan* ‘to kill, destroy’. Besides the verified forms, the DOE assigns five extra inflectional forms to the lemma under study, including *adonne, adonum, adyddan, adydest* and *tadoð*.

Concerning the A-H group, only twenty-three lemmas resulting from automatic lemmatisation are valid for anomalous verbs, while the rest have been discarded. The

proposed derived anomalous lemmas which have been discarded include *ābegān, *ābēon, *āgebēon, *andāgān, *andbēon, *andgān, *andwillan, *æftergān, *ætforbēon, *beāgān, *bebēon, *begeondbēon, *betōgān, *bewillan, *eallbēon, *ealldōn, *eallgebēon, *edbēon, *eddōn, *edgān, *edgebēon, *edwillan, *efenbēon, *efengān, *eftbēon, *eftgān, *forābēon, *forbebēon, *forbegān, *forbēon, *forebēon, *forgebēon, *forgegān, *forþbēon, *forþgegān, *fulbēon, *fulgedōn, *fulgegān, *gebebēon, *gebedōn, *gebēon and *geonddōn. The comparison with the DOE has shown that these lemmas could not represent derived anomalous lemmas since the inflectional forms assigned to them correspond to different verbal lemmas, nouns or adjectives.

Most of the lemmas mentioned above have been discarded because the inflectional forms that turned out from automatic searches correspond to different verb lemmas, as it is the case with *gebedōn. Actually, several forms that automatic lemmatisation assigned to this lemma (*gebædon*, *gebedes*, *gebedo*, *gebedon*, *gebidæþ*, *gebideð*, *gebideðð*, *gebideþ*, *gebidon*, *gebidyð*, *gebigdest*, *gibedes*, *gibidæþ* and *gibideð*) belong to *gebiddan* strong V ‘to ask’ or *gebīdan* strong I ‘to stay, dwell’. To cite more examples, the inflectional forms assigned to the lemma *forbegān (*forbegan*, *forbegan* and *forbiged*) correspond to the weak 1 verb *forbīgan* ‘to bend’. Certain forms originally assigned to derivatives of *bēon* such as *aseon*, *beseon*, *besio*, *beseo*, *biseon*, *forseo*, *forseon*, *forseondan*, *forsio*, *forsion*, etc. qualify as attestations for derivatives of the contracted strong V verb *sēon* like *āsēon*, *besēon* or *forsēon*.

Several lemmas were originally assigned inflectional forms that correspond to nouns, such as *andāgān, which was assigned the forms *andaga* and *andagan*, belonging to the paradigm of the noun *āndaga* ‘appointed day’. In the same line, a few forms initially assigned to *fulbēon (*fullnis*, *fullnys*, *fulnes*, *fulnis* and *fulnys*) correspond to the noun *fūlnes* ‘foulness’. Another case is that of *gebedōn and the forms *gebedes*, *gebedo*, *gebedon* and *gibedes* that belong to the noun *gebed* ‘prayer’.

Some of the discarded lemmas had been attributed to adjectival forms, like *edgān. The inflectional forms initially assigned to the lemma in question, which include *eadga*, *eadgan*, *eadge*, *eadges*, *eaðges* and *eadgo*, actually correspond to the adjective *ēadig* ‘happy, blessed’ and not to the proposed lemma. Some other potential derived lemmas, like, for instance, *eallbēon, were assigned to adjectival forms, such as *eallam*, *eallis* and *eallys*, from the paradigm of *eall* ‘all’. In a few cases the potential lemmas have been attributed to forms corresponding to adverbs or conjunctions. An

illustrative case is that of **forþbēon* and the forms to which it was first assigned, *forðæm*, *forðam*, *forðan*, *forðem*, *forþæm*, *forþam*, *forþan* and *forþem*. These forms belong to the conjunction or adverb *forþon* ‘because’.

Automatic lemmatisation attributes a total of 363 inflectional forms to the validated A-H group of anomalous lemmas. Of those, 257 have been assigned to the same lemmas as the DOE, while 106 do not coincide. The inflectional forms belonging to this category are the following (capitalisation as in the DOEC): *ades*, *adyd*, *aganum*, *agende*, *aget*, *Ætan*, *Ætbeoðu*, *Ætnes*, *Ætgæd*, *bædeð*, *bædo*, *bædon*, *bideð*, *bides*, *bidest*, *Bideþ*, *bido*, *biðo*, *bidon*, *bigdon*, *bebeado*, *begandum*, *begas*, *bege*, *begea*, *beged*, *begen*, *beges*, *beget*, *begon*, *bige*, *bigeað*, *bigeð*, *biges*, *bigest*, *biget*, *bigga*, *bugað*, *færdeað*, *færdon*, *ferdeað*, *fordem*, *fordes*, *fordet*, *forðo*, *fordoað*, *fordoen*, *foreeadon*, *foregaes*, *foregæs*, *foreade*, *foreeode*, *forgad*, *forgæd*, *forgaes*, *forgæs*, *forgæst*, *forget*, *forgode*, *forðagane*, *framedon*, *fromedon*, *fromgan*, *folga*, *folgad*, *folgað*, *folgæ*, *folgaf*, *folgape*, *folge*, *folgod*, *folgode*, *fuledon*, *fulgæð*, *fulge*, *fulgode*, *fulgon*, *gebega*, *gebegað*, *gebege*, *gebeged*, *gebegeð*, *gebiked*, *gebikkan*, *gedæde*, *gedeð*, *Gedes*, *gidoað*, *gidoem*, *idem*, *ides*, *idest*, *idon*, *idone*, *gegas*, *gegon*, *geoden*, *geodest*, *gigoð*, *giude*, *igaf*, *ige*, *igeað*, *iget*, *igoð* and *geongeð*. Most of them will also be discarded from the lemmatisation given that they are attestations belonging mainly to different verb lemmas or nouns. Several of those forms were assigned by automatic lemmatisation to the paradigm of *fulgān* ‘to engage’, although in fact, the DOE attributes them to other verbal lemmas and nouns. For instance, the forms *folga*, *folgad*, *folgað*, *folgæ*, *folgaf*, *folge*, *folgode* and *fulgæð* belong to the weak 2 verb *folgian* ‘to follow’, whereas *fuledon* and *fulgode* correspond to *fūlian* weak 2 ‘to become foul’ and *fullian* weak 2 ‘to baptize’ respectively. On the other hand, *fulge* and *fulgon* qualify as inflectional forms of the strong III verb *fēolan* ‘to make one’s way’. Finally, the forms *folgape* and *folgod*, also attributed initially to *fulgān*, correspond to the noun *folgop* ‘service’. Similarly, the forms *gebega*, *gebegað*, *gebege*, *gebeged*, *gebegeð*, *gebiked* and *gebikkan* qualify for the weak 1 verb *gebīgan* ‘to bend’ rather than for *gebegān* ‘to surround’.

This study has found the form *gidoað* as part of the paradigm of *gedōn* ‘to do, perform’, which the DOE has missed. Example (73) shows the quotation in which this particular form appears in the corpus.

- (73) [LkG1 (Ru) C8.2.3 0144 (3.12)] *comun ða wutudlice & bearswinige þætte were gifulwad & cwedun to him la larwa hwæt we gidoað.*

‘And the publicans also came to be baptized, and said to him: Master, what shall we do?’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 69)

Once the lemmas and the inflectional forms have been validated, the analysis focuses on the inflectional forms that automatic lemmatisation could not find. They represent a total of sixty-three attestations for the derived anomalous verbs of the A-H group. As remarked in previous chapters, this is due to two reasons. Firstly, some inflectional forms do not appear in the 2004 release of the DOEC, on which the lemmatiser *Norna* is based. This is the case with ***ādōn***: *adonne, adydest*; ***ætbēon***: *ætbyst, æteart, æteom*; ***ætġān***: *æteode*; ***began***: *begad, begonde*; ***fordōn***: *fordude*; ***forġān***: *forged*; ***framādōn***: *framadoendrae, framadoenre*; ***framdōn***: *fromdo, fromdoen*; ***framġān***: *fromeodon*; ***fuldōn***: *fuldydon*; ***gedōn***: *gedæd, gedidon*; ***ġegān***: *gegeode, geheodden, geheodun, geodun, gieeadon, igæð*; and ***geondġān***: *geondeade, geondgan*. Secondly, certain forms are out of the reach of automatic searches, such as *gedoenu* or *geydon*, which qualify as inflectional forms of *gedōn* ‘to do, perform’. The inventory of inflectional forms that have not been found with automatic searches includes ***ādōn***: *adonum, adyddan, tadoð*; ***āġān***: *agætþ, aganan, agiode, ahgan*; ***began***: *begean, beode, bigað*; ***fordōn***: *fardydon, forden, fordenera, fordona, fordondra, fordonra, fordonum*; ***foreġān***: *foreeode, forgæd, forgæð, forgæst*; ***forġān***: *forged*; ***forþġān***: *forþġæð*; ***gedōn***: *gædo, geden, gedeo, gedoenu, gedonena, gedonra, gedonre, gedonum, geydon, godon*; ***ġegān***: *gihiodum*; and ***geondġān***: *geondga, geondgað, geondgau*.

In most of those cases, the reason why these forms are missed by automatic lemmatisation is because their simplexes were not part of the list of attestations on which automatic searches are based. For example, the forms *gedoenu*, *gedonena* and *gedonra* are missed for *gedōn* because *-doenu*, *-donena* and *-donra* are not listed as part of the paradigm of the anomalous verb *dōn*. A few other inflectional forms are missed by automatic lemmatisation because they contain unexpected variants of the prefixes that were not considered in the list of preverbal items used in this research. One example is that of *godon* and the inflectional forms missed for *foreġān* (*forgæd*, *forgæð* and *forgæst*), in which the prefix is *for-* rather than *fore-*. After examining the inflectional forms corresponding to the derived anomalous verbs that were missed by automatic lemmatisation, the following list of simplexes should be added to the original one, including ***dōn***: *-den, -denera, -do, -doenu, -dona, -dondra, -donena, -*

donra, -donre, -donum, -dyddan, -eode, -ydon; and **gān**: *-ganan, -gau, -giode, -hgan, -hiodum*.

5.5. Comparing the results with lexicographical sources: I-Y

Turning to the I-Y group, a very similar checking process has been applied to the derived lemmas and inflectional forms. It is illustrated in Figure 62 with respect to the lemma *undōn* ‘to undo’.

UNDŌN

Hits from automatic searches

undæde, undeð, undidan, undide, undidon, undo, undoa, undoað, undoane, undoanne, undoð, undoe, undoeð, undoen, undoendum, undom, undon, undonde, undop, undydan, undyde, undydon

Forms found in Dictionaries

undo, undoð, undoe, undoen, undon, undonde, undop, undyde, undydon

Forms not found in Dictionaries

undæde, undeð, undidan, undide, undidon, undoa, undoað, undoane, undoanne, undoeð, undoendum, undom, undydan

Other forms found in Dictionaries

undoenne, undonum

Figure 62. Comparison of *undōn* ‘to undo’ with the dictionaries.

As presented in Figure 62, the manual revision with dictionaries verifies the assignment of *undo, undoð, undoe, undoen, undon, undonde, undop, undyde* and *undydon* as to the lemma *undōn*. Even though several other attestations such as *undæde, undeð, undidan, undide, undidon, undoa, undoað, undoane, undoanne, undoeð, undoendum, undom* and *undydan* are not provided by the dictionaries as inflectional forms of this verb, they should be examined in more detail. As a matter of fact, dictionaries attribute two extra forms, *undoenne* and *undonum*, to the same lemma.

Automatic lemmatisation turned out a total of eighty-two potential anomalous verb lemmas corresponding to the I-Y group, of which only twenty-eight could be verified by means of the dictionaries of Old English. The remaining fifty-four lemmas do not appear in the dictionaries, including *gewillan, ināgān, inbēon, ingegān, misbēon, misefenbēon, niþerbēon, nyddōn, nydingān, ofbēon, oferbedōn, onābēon, onāgān, onbebēon, onbedōn, onbegān, onbēon, ongebeon, onungān, onwegābēon, onweggān, opbēon, rihbēon, rihtwillan, tōbēon, tōgebēon, tōgedōn, tōgegān, twigān, þribēon,*

bridōn, brigān, þurhbēon, þurhdōn, unāgān, unbegān, unbēon, underbēon, unedbēon, ungān, ungebēon, ungedōn, ungewillan, unrihtdōn, unrihtwillan, unwillan, ūpāgān, upbēon, ūpdōn, ūtābēon, ūtbēon, ymbbēon, ymbgebēon and ymbwillan.

This first step of manual revision with the help of dictionaries is also useful to verify the inflectional forms resulting from automatic searches. From a total of 411 inflectional forms assigned to the I-Y group of lemmas, sixty-three could be confirmed (capitalisation as in the DOEC): *ineode, ingað, ingan, ingaþ, misbegaas, misdeð, misdon, misdydan, misdyde, ofdyde, oferdone, ofereode, ofereodon, oferga, ofergaa, ofergað, ofergæð, ofergæþ, ofergan, ofergaþ, ofeode, ofeodon, ofga, ofgæð, ofgan, ondest, ondone, oðdo, oðeodon, todo, todyde, todydon, toeodan, toeode, toeodon, toga, togaan, togað, togæð, togan, Ðurheode, Ðurhgan, Þurhgað, Þurhgan, undergan, undo, Undoð, undoe, undoen, undon, undonde, undoþ, undyde, undydon, upadon, utadydest, wiðgæn, ymbeade, Ymbeode, ymbga, ymbgað and ymbgan.*

The comparison with the standard dictionaries of Old English enables this research to recover missing forms corresponding to the I-Y lemmas that are listed by the dictionaries. With regard to anomalous verbs, twelve extra inflectional forms have been recovered as missing from the searches. As mentioned above, some of the inflectional forms are missed by the searches because they do not appear in the version of the DOEC used, which is the case with *misdeþ, misdoeþ (misdōn); ofersind (oferbēon); onwylleð (onwillan); oþdo (oþdōn); togane (tōgān); þurheoden, þurhgon (þurhgān);* and *undergon (undergān).*

The second reason why some inflectional forms are missed by automatic lemmatisation has to do with the unattested basic forms for the simplex verb. As an example, *undoenne* and *undonum* were not found for *undōn* because *-doenne* and *-donum* do not qualify as attestations of the basic verb *dōn*. The complete list of the missed inflectional forms by these means includes (capitalisation as in the DOEC) ***oferdōn: oferdon; undōn: undoenne, undonum.***

Sixty-eight forms that could not be verified by means of the dictionaries were found in the YCOE, attested as verbal forms, including (capitalisation as in the DOEC) *gewilt, inagan, ineodan, ineodest, ineodon, ineodun, inga, ingaa, ingæð, ingæþ, inneode, inneodon, inngæð, ingegan, misbyt, misdo, misdoð, misfesian, nyddon, ofado, ofbiþ, oferbit, oferseon, ofersion, onadyde, onaget, onbidedon, onbid, Onsend, onsendon, onseon, ondoð, ondyde, ongan, onget, ongon, ongist, rihtan, tosendon, todeð, todeþ, togedest, tweoge, Þurhseon, Þurhsion, Þurheode, Þurhgæð, unagæn,*

undernam, undergæð, underget, undide, undidon, undydan, upagað, upagæð, updide, upeode, upeodon, upgæð, uteode, uteodon, utgað, utgan, utgaþ, utgegan, ymbsyndon and *ymbgæð*. The YCOE does not indicate the lemma of inflectional forms. For example, *onbidedon* was lemmatised by automatic lemmatisation for *onbedōn*, but it may also correspond to the lemma *onbidian*. Similarly, the inflectional form *underget* could either belong to *undergān* or to *undergytan*. New variants of the inflectional forms are retrieved from the YCOE besides those that were found in the DOEC, including *ofbið, onsendan, onsendum, onsent, ondon, rihtanne, rihtene, rihton, ðurhgæð* and *upga*.

In the case of the derived anomalous verbs, up to twelve inflectional forms were validated by means of *Freya* including *inga, ingae, ofdede, ofergæst, ofeodest, aweggan, undergæð, uteode, utgaeþ, utgest, ymbeodun* and *ymbgad*.

5.6. Dealing with doubtful cases

After all the previous steps concerning manual revision of the inflectional forms, still ambiguous cases draw further attention, so that the last stage of the methodology concentrates on the citations. Citations are essential in this last step of the lemmatisation procedure since they enable the examination of the meaning and the syntax within the actual context that they appear in the corpus.

Usually, inflectional forms show potential overlapping with other categories or verbal classes. In these cases, citations have to be checked in order to disambiguate the forms in question. It is frequently the case that the form under study does not correspond to the anomalous verb proposed but to a different category or verbal class. Examples (74) to (90) show such cases. For instance, *ingon* in examples (74) and (75) is attested in the corpus as part of the strong III verb *onginnan* ‘to begin’ rather than to the anomalous lemma *ingān* ‘to go in, enter’. Similarly, *æfdon* in examples (76) and (77) does not qualify for the potential lemma **ofdōn* ‘to take off’ but for the weak 3 verb *habban* ‘to have’. Example (78) shows the only attestation in the corpus for *togon*, which in fact belongs to *togian* ‘to drag, pull’ and not to *togān* ‘to happen, part, depart’ as expected initially. In addition, overlapping with the nominal category takes place in a few other instances. The inflectional form *ondo* in examples (79) and (80) is not attested in the corpus as to the lemma *ondōn* ‘to undo, open, put on clothes’ but as a noun meaning ‘fear’. To set further examples, *anwillan* in (81) and (82) is not attested as an inflectional form of *onwillan* ‘to cause to boil’ but as the noun ‘steadfast’.

The lemma **purhdōn* that turned out from automatic searches as a potential derived anomalous lemma has been discarded since the only form attributed to it, *purhdo* is attested in the corpus, example (83) as a noun meaning ‘command’. Moreover, example (84) illustrates that *oferbideð* does not belong to the potential anomalous lemma **oferbedōn* but to the strong I lemma *oferbīdan* ‘to outlast’. Furthermore, the inflectional forms *onbidedon*, *anbidude*, *onbidode* and *onbidon* (examples (85) to (89)) do not correspond to the potential lemma **onbedōn* but rather to *onbīdan* strong I ‘to wait’. Another case is that of **ymbgebēon* because the form *ymbgert* is attested as to the lemma *ymbgyrdan* ‘to encircle, surround’ as shown in example (90).

(74)[MtGl (Ru) 031500 (11.7)] *þa eoden þonan hie þa ingon se hælend cweþan to þæm menigu bi iohanne se fullwihtere.*

‘And when they went their way, Jesus began to say to the multitudes concerning John: what went you out into the desert to see? A reed shaken with the wind?’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 15)

(75)[MtGl (Ru) 047600 (14.30)] *geseah þa þone wind swiðne frohtade & þa ingon sincan cegde cweþende hæl mec drihten.*

‘But seeing the wind strong, he was afraid: and when he began to sink, he cried out, saying: Lord, save me’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 20)

(76)[MtGl (Ru) 022700 (8.33)] *hiordes þonne flugon & cumende in cæstræ sægdun t cyðdon all & be þæm þe deofulseoke werun ær t æfdon.*

‘And they that kept them fled: and coming into the city, told everything, and concerning them that had been possessed by the devils’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 11-12)

(77)[PsGIF (Kimmens) 173400 (105.24)] *& for naht hi æfdon eorðan gewilnigendlice na hi gelyfdon word his.*

‘And they set at nought the desirable land. They believed not his Word’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 637)

(78)[LibSc 039900 (9.38)] *næfre synfulle to wopum dædbote gehwurfon gif nane wæron goddra bysena þa heora geþanc togon.*

Never made a sinfull turn to repentace if there were no good examples who made lead/draw their minds/thoughts.

(79)[LkGl (Li) 001300 (1.12)] *& gestyred wæs miððy gesæh & ondo gefeoll ofer hine.*

‘And Zachary seeing him, was troubled and fear fell upon him’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 65)

(80)[MkGl (Li) 066600 (16.8)] *soð ða ilco ðona foerdo flugon of ðæm byrgen forcuom forðon hia ondo l & fyrhto l & ne ænigum menn gecuoedon ondreardon forðon.*

‘But they going out, fled from the sepulchre. From a trembling and fear had seized them: and they said nothing to any man; for they were afraid’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 63)

(81)[CPHead 004400 (42)] *Ðætte on oðre wisan sint to monianne ða anwillan, on oðre ða ungestæððegan & unfæsðrædan.*

‘That the steadfast are to be admonished in one way, in another the fickle and inconstant’ (Sweet 1871: 305)

(82)[CP 084700 (23.177.3)] *& on oðre wisan ða anwillan, on oðre ða ungestæððegan & unfæsðrædan;*

‘in one way the steadfast, in another the fickle and inconstant’ (Sweet 1871: 176)

(83)[RegCGl (Kornexl) 029800 (42.980)] *æfter snædincge þa þe wylle se abbud of gebroþrum mid him nimende hys þurhdo.*

After meal those whom the abbot wants from the brothers to take with him they obey his command.

(84)[MSol 008500 (299)] *Heo oferwigeð wulf, hio oferbideð stanas, heo oferstigeð style, hio abiteð iren mid ome, deð usic swa.*

‘It overpowers the wolf, it outlasts stones, it surpasses steel, it bites iron with rust, does likewise to us.’ (Bjork 2014: 157)

(85)[ChronD (Cubbin) 059000 (1006.20)] *Wendon þa to Wealingæforda & þæt eall forswællon, & wæron him ða ane niht æt Ceolesege, & wendon him ða andlang Æscedune to Cwichelmeshlæwe, & þær onbidedon beotra gylpa, for þan oft man cwæð, gif hi Cwichelmaeshlæwe gesohton, þæt he næfre to sæ gangen ne sceoldon; wendon him ða opres weges hamweard.*

‘Then they turned to Wallingford and burn it all, and were one night at Cholsey, and then turned along Ashdown to Cuckamsley Barrow, and waited there for what had been proudly threatened, for it had often been said that if they went to Cuckamsley, they would never get to the sea. Then they went home another way’ (Whitelock 1961: 88)

(86)[PsGIL (Lindelöf) 024600 (118.95)] *Me onbidedon synfulle þæt hie forspilden me cyðnessa þine ic onget.*

‘The wicked have waited for me to destroy me: but I have understood thy testimonies’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 646)

(87)[PsGIF (Kimmens) 080300 (54.9)] *Ic anbidude hine se þe halne me dyde fram medmicelnysse gastes & hreohnysse.*

‘I waited for him that hath saved me from pusillanimity of spirit, and a storm’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 607)

(88)[PsGIE (Harsley) 082300 (55.7)] *Oneardigað & gehydæð hie sporetengæ l hælsþuran mine gehealdæð swa swa onbidode sawle min.*

‘They will dwell and hide themselves: they will watch my heel. As they have waited for my soul’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 608)

(89)[PsGIB (Brenner) 202400 (118.95)] *Me onbidon ða synfullan þæt hie forspilden me þine cyðnessa ic onget.*

‘The wicked have waited for me to destroy me: but I have understood thy testimonies’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 646)

(90)[PsGIE (Harsley) 093300 (64.13)] *Fettigað endes on westene & of blissinga beorges beoð ymbgert.*

‘The beautiful places of the wilderness shall grow fat: and the hills shall be girded about with joy’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 612)

The manual revision process results in the elimination of several lemmas that do not correspond to the anomalous class, such as *gewillan, *inbēon, *misbēon, *misenfēnbēon, *niþerbēon, *nyddōn, *nydingān, *ofbēon, *oferbedōn, *onābēon, *onāgān, *onbebēon, *onbedōn, *onbegān, *onbēon, *ongebēon, *onungān, *onwegābēon, *opbēon, *rihtbēon, *rihtwillan, *tōbēon, *tōgebēon, *tōgedōn, *twigān, *þribēon, *þridōn, *þrigān, *þurhbēon, *þurhdōn, *unāgān, *unbegān, *unbēon, *underbēon, *unedbēon, *ungān, *ungebēon, *ungedōn, *ungewillan, *unrihtdōn, *unrihtwillan, *unwillan, *upbēon, *ūtābēon, *ūtbēon, *ymbbēon, *ymbgebēon and *ymbwillan. For instance, the forms assigned to *onbedōn by automatic searches on the database, including *anbidude*, *onbidedon*, *onbideþ*, *onbidode* and *onbidon*, correspond in fact to the lemma *onbidian* ‘to wait’. Similarly, the lemma *unāgān was discarded since the inflectional forms that were attributed to it (*unagæn*, *unagan* and *unagen*) actually belong to the adjectives *unāgān* ‘not lapsed’

and *unāgen* ‘precarious’. The attestations given to certain of the discarded lemmas such as **unrihtdōm* correspond to the nominal category rather than to the verb. This is the case with *unrihtdom* and *unrihtdondum*, which qualify as inflectional forms of the nouns *unrihtdōm* ‘iniquity’ and *unrihtdōnd* ‘evildoer’ respectively.

Leaving aside disambiguation, the citations are also needed to confirm inflectional forms that could not be verified on the grounds of the lexicographical and textual sources. Citations (91) to (99) confirm some inflectional forms as to the lemma *ingān* ‘to go in, enter’, including *ingæn*, *ingaes*, *ingæs*, *ingæst*, *ingeð*, *ingeode*, *ingeodon* and *ingeþ*. Example (100) displays the only attestation in the corpus on the basis of which the inflectional form *ofgon* can be attributed to the anomalous derived verb *ofgān* ‘to obtain’. Moreover, eight forms are confirmed for *ongān* ‘to approach, enter into’ in examples (101) to (110), such as *oneodan*, *oneodon*, *onga*, *ongað*, *ongæþ*, *ongap*, *onged* and *ongep*. Likewise, the attestations in the corpus for *undoað* and *undoanne* given in (111) and (112) confirm their lemmatisation for *undōn* ‘to undo, open, loose’. Finally, citation (113) shows the attestation of *embega* as an inflectional form of the anomalous verb *ymbgān* ‘go around’.

(91)[MtGl (Ru) 027700 (10.11)] *in swa hwilce burh oþþe cæstre swa ge ingæn ahsigap hwa in þære wyrþe sie & þær wynigap oþþæt ge utgæn.*

‘And into whatsoever city or town you shall enter, inquire who in it is worthy, and there abide till you go thence’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 13)

(92)[MtGl (Li) 011200 (5.20)] *ic cueðo forðon iuh ðy l forðon buta monigfalliee l monigfaldge worðe soðfæstnesse iuer forðor l suiðor wuðuttana & ne ingaes ge in ric heafna.*

‘For I tell you, that unless your justice abound more than that of the scribes and Pharisees, you shall no enter into the kingdom of heaven’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 7)

(93)[MkGl (Ru) 051700 (13.15)] *& ðaðe ofer hrof ne astigað in hus ne ingæs þætte nime hwelc hwoegnu of huse his.*

‘And let him that is son the housetop, not go down into the house, nor enter therein to take anything out of the house’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 59)

(94)[PsGlK (Sisam) 041700 (31.8)] *Andgyt þe do & ic lære þe on wege þam þa ðu ingæst ic getrymme ofer þe egan mine.*

‘I will give thee understanding, and I will instruct thee in this way, in which thou shalt go: I will fix my eyes upon thee’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 595)

- (95)[PsGIA (Kuhn) 015000 (14.2)] *Se ingeð butan womme & wirceð rehtwisnisse.*
 ‘He that walketh without blemish, and worketh justice’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 586)
- (96)[PsGIE (Harsley) 034700 (25.11)] *Ic soplice on mynre unscyldinesse ic ingeode æles me & myltsæ me.*
 ‘But as for me, I have walked in my innocence: redeem me, and have mercy on me’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 592)
- (97)[PsGIE (Harsley) 099700 (68.2)] *Halne me do god forðan ingeodon wæteres oððe to saule minre.*
 ‘Save me, O God: for the waters are come in even unto my soul’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 614)
- (98)[PsGIE (Harsley) 015200 (14.2)] *Se ingeþ butæn wemme & wyrçþ rihtwisnesse.*
 ‘He that walketh without blemish, and worketh justice’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 586)
- (99)[PsGIE (Harsley) 031100 (23.7)] *Geopeniaþ gæto eowre ealdormonne & upæhebbæþ þæ ecelecæn gæto & ingeþ se wuldorfestæ kyning.*
 ‘Lift up your gates, O ye princes, and be ye lifted up, O eternal gates: and the King of Glory shall enter in’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 591)
- (100) [Ch 1531 (Whitelock 31) 002700 (66)] *And þat ouer beth ofgon he it on vnker gemede gif wit aleten willen.*
 ‘And they may obtain what is left over by agreement with us both, if we are willing to allow them’ (Whitelock 1930: 85)
- (101) [PsGIK (Sisam) 096400 (68.2)] *Halne me do god forþam oneodan wætera oþ to sawle minre.*
 ‘Save me, O God: for the waters are come in even unto my soul’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 614)
- (102) [PsGID (Roeder) 176400 (106.7)] *& he lædde hy on weg rihtne þæt hy oneodon on ceaster eardunga.*
 ‘And he leadthem into the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 638)
- (103) [PsGIK (Sisam) 227800 (141.4)] *On geteoruncga of me gast min & þu ancneowe stiga mine on weige þyssum ðær ic onga behyddon grina.*

- ‘When my spirit failed me, then thou knewest my paths. In this way wherein I walked, they have hidden a snare for me’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 654)
- (104) [PsGID (Roeder) 141500 (88.31)] *Gif hy forlætað suna æ mine & on domum na ongað.*
- ‘And if his children forsake my law, and walk not in my judgements’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 627)
- (105) [PsGIK (Sisam) 122300 (78.11)] *Ongað on gesyhde þinre gemerung gecopsedra æfter mycelnesse ærmes þines age þu sunu deadra.*
- ‘Let the shining of the prisoners come in before thee. According to the greatness of thy arm, take possession of the children of them that have been put to death’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 623)
- (106) [PsGLE (Harsley) 188800 (117.20)] *Þæs gætu drihtnes soðfeste ongæþ þurh hine.*
- ‘This is the gate of the Lord, the just shall enter into it’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 643)
- (107) [PsGIJ (Oess) 102400 (68.28)] *Togesette unrihtwisnesse ofer unriht heora & na ongæþ unrihtwisnes þin.*
- ‘Add thou iniquity upon their iniquity: and let them not come into thy justice’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 615)
- (108) [PsGLE (Harsley) 177300 (108.18)] *& lufode wirgcwidolnesse & kymb him & nolde bletsunge from him & gierwæþ hine wirgcwidolnesse swæ hriegl & onged swæ weter on ðæm yteræn his & swæe ele on bænum his.*
- ‘And he loved cursing, and it shall come unto him: and he would not have blessing, and it shall be far from him. And he put on cursing, like a garment: and it went in like water into his entrails, and like oil in his bones’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 640)
- (109) [PsGLE (Harsley) 052700 (36.15)] *Hioræ sweord ongæþ on heoræ heortæn ond hioræ bogæ bið gebrocen.*
- ‘Let their sword enter into their own hearts, and let their bow be broken’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 598)
- (110) [PsGLE (Harsley) 125500 (78.11)] *Ongeþ on gesihte þinre giomrung lipewacunga efter michelnes earmes þinræ ægende bearn deaþe witnigendræ.*

‘Let the shining of the prisoners come in before thee. According to the greatness of thy arm, take possession of the children of them that have been put to death’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 623)

- (111) [LkG1 (Ru) 060700 (19.33)] *miððy undydon wutudlice ðæm ðone fola cwedun hlafardas his to ðæm hwæt undoað ge ðone fola.*

‘And as they were loosing the colt, the owners thereof said to them: Why loose you the colt?’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 94)

- (112) [LkG1 (Li) 064200 (13.16)] *ðios uutedlice dohter abrahames ðailca geband ðe wiðerworda heono teno & æhto gerum ne were gerisnelic l reht to unbindanne l to undoanne of bend ðissum dæge symbles.*

‘And ought not this daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 86)

- (113) [PsG1K (Sisam) 034500 (26.6)] *On stane upahof me & nu ahof hæfod min ofer fynd mine ic embega & ic ofrige on earddunga his lac stefne ic singe & sealmas ic cweþe drihtene.*

‘He hath exalted me upon a rock: and now he hath lifted up my head above my enemies. I have gone round, and have offered up in his tabernacle a sacrifice of jubilation: I will sing, and recite a psalm to the Lord.’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 593)

5.7. Compiling the list of inflections and lemmas

The final list of lemmatisation for the derived anomalous verbs of Old English consists of twenty-four A-H lemmas and thirty I-Y lemmas. Concerning the I-Y group of lemmas, up to twenty-seven appear in the standard dictionaries of Old English, whereas the other three cannot be found in the dictionaries. The inflectional forms assigned to the I-Y anomalous lemmas amount to 214. Of those, up to sixty-three could be validated by means of the dictionaries. The Old English dictionaries also helped to retrieve twelve missed forms from automatic searches, as well as the YCOE, which enabled the completion of the list with the addition of three extra forms. Finally, the remaining 136 forms were validated by means of the YCOE, glossaries and citations. The complete lemmatisation list for anomalous verbs of Old English includes:

ināgān ‘to enter’: *inagan, innagan*

ingān ‘to go in, enter’: *ineade, ineadon, ineod, ineodan, ineode, ineoden, ineodest, ineodon, ineodun, inga, ingaa, ingaað, ingað, ingae, ingæ, ingaeð, ingæð, ingæn, ingaes, ingæs, ingæst, ingæþ, ingan, ingas, ingaþ, ingeð, ingeeadon, ingeeode, ingegan, ingeode, ingeodon, ingeþ, inneade, inneadest, inneadon, inneodan, inneode, inneodon, innga, inngaa, inngaað, inngaas, inngae, inngæ, inngaeð, inngæð, inngan*

misbegān ‘to disfigure’: *misbegaas*

misdōn ‘to do evil, transgress’: *misdeð, misdeþ, misdo, misdoð, misdoeð, misdoeþ, misdōn, misdōdan, misdōde*

ofādōn ‘to pull out’: *ofado, ofadone*

ofdōn ‘to take off’: *ofdede, ofdo, ofdoeð, ofdyde*

oferbēon ‘to be over, command’: *ofersind, ofersint*

oferdōn ‘to overdo, do excess’: *oferdon, oferdone*

ofergān ‘to overcome, go over’: *ofereade, ofereode, ofereodon, oferga, ofergaa, ofergaað, ofergað, ofergæð, ofergaes, ofergæst, ofergæþ, ofergan, ofergaþ*

ofgān ‘to obtain, demand, attain’: *ofeade, ofeode, ofeodest, ofeodon, ofga, ofgæð, ofgan, ofgo, ofgon*

onādōn ‘to put on’: *onadyde*

ondōn ‘to undo, open, put on clothes’: *ondeð, ondes, ondest, ondoð, ondoe, ondoen, ondon, ondone, ondyde*

ongān ‘to approach, enter into’: *oneodan, oneodon, onga, ongað, ongaþ, ongan, ongaþ, ongedð, ongeþ, ongon*

onwillan ‘to cause to boil’: *onwillan, onwylleð*

oþdōn ‘to put on’: *oðdo, oþdo*

oþgān ‘to go away, escape’: *oðeodon*

tōdōn ‘to divide, separate, open’: *todeð, todeþ, todo, todyde, todydon*

tōgān ‘to come to pass, happen, depart’: *toeodan, toeode, toeodon, toga, togaan, togað, togæð, togan, togane, togeeode, togegane*

þurhgān ‘to go through, penetrate’: *ðurheode, ðurhgað, ðurhgæð, ðurhgan, þurheode, þurheoden, þurhgað, þurhgæð, þurhgan, þurhgaþ, þurhgon*

undergān ‘to undergo, ruin’: *underga, undergæð, undergan, undergon*

undōn ‘to undo, open, loose’: *undidan, undide, undidon, undo, undoa, undoað, undoane, undoanne, undoð, undoe, undoeð, undoen, undoendum, undoenne, undon, undonde, undonum, undop, undydan, undyde, undydon*

ūpādōn ‘to take up’: *upadon*

ūpāgān ‘to go up’: *upagað, upagæð, upaganum*

ūpdōn ‘to take up’: *updide*

ūpgān ‘to go up, rise’: *upeadun, upeode, upeodon, upga, upgæð*

ūtādōn ‘to do out, put out’: *utadydest*

ūtāgān ‘to go out’: *utagan*

ūtgān ‘to go forth’: *uteode, uteoden, uteodest, uteodon, uteodun, utga, utgaað, utgaas, utgað, utgaeð, utgæð, utgæn, utgæst, utgaeþ, utgæþ, utgan, utgas, utgaþ, utgegan, utgeode, utgest*

wiþgān ‘to go against, oppose’: *wiðeadon, wiðgæn*

ymbgān ‘to go around’: *embega, ymbeade, ymbeadon, ymbeode, ymbeodon, ymbeodun, ymbga, ymbгаа, ymbgad, ymbgað, ymbgæð, ymbgan*

A total of three lemmas not found in the dictionaries could be confirmed for the lemmatisation of the derived anomalous verbs. These are *ināgān*, *ūpāgān* and *ūpdōn* with at least one attestation each of them in the corpus, as given in examples (114) to (119). The lemma *ināgān* ‘to enter’ has been attributed to two inflectional forms attested in the corpus, including *inagan* and *innagan*, given in (114) and (115). In addition, three inflectional forms are attested for the lemma *ūpāgān* ‘to go up’, whose citations are presented in examples (116) to (118). Finally, the lemma *ūpdōn* ‘to take up’ has been attributed to the attestation *updide* as shown in (119).

(114) [Mk (WSCp) 026900 (7.24)] *Ða ferde he þanon on þa endas Tiri & Sidonis; & he inagan on þæt hus; He nolde þæt hit ænig wiste, & he ne mihte hit bemiðan.*

‘And rising from thence he went into the coasts of Tyre and Sidon: and entering into a house, he would that no man should know it, and he could not be hidden’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 50)

(115) [LibSc 134600 (38.32)] *hwæt framað þæt ongean feonda searwa eal ceaster byþ gehealden gif an þyrl open byþ forlæten þanon fram feondum beo innagan.*

What is the point that the whole city is protected against the tricks of the enemy if a hole is open and thence by the enemy is entered?

- (116) [Æ Temp 020900 (9.10)] *Pliade sind gehatene ða seofon steorran þe on hærfeste upagað, & ofer ealne winter scinað, gangende eastan westweard.*
Pliade are called the seven stars which in autumn go up...
- (117) [Æ Temp 003500 (1.32)] & ðeah ðe seo sunne under eorðan on nihtlicere tide scine, þeah astihð hire leoht on sumere sidan þære eorðan þe ða steorran bufon us onliht, & ðonne heo upagæð, heo oferswið ealra ðæra steorrena, & eac þæs monan leoht mid hire ormætan leohte.
... and when she goes up, she overpowers all the other stars...
- (118) [HyGl 2 (Milfull) 003500 (7.1)] *eallunga leohtes upaganum tungle God uton biddan eadmodlice þæt on dægberlicum dædum us he gehealde fram derigendlicum.*
'As the daystar has now risen, let us pray humbly to God that he may preserve us from harm in our daily activities.' (Milfull 1996: 128)
- (119) [Mart 1 (Herzfeld-Kotzor) 004700 (De 26, A.20)] *Onð þa æfter manegum gearum wæs se lichama geciðed þurh heofonlicu tacn, ond þær wæs swete stenc, ond menig untrume man þær his hælo onfeng þa hine man of eorþan updide ond miclon lofsange læddon to Hierusalem.*
'After many years the body was revealed by heavenly signs, and there was a sweet smell, and many a sick man recovered his health there when it was taken up from the earth and conducted to Jerusalem with long songs of praise.'
(Herzfeld 1973: 9)

5.8. Concluding remarks

This chapter has lemmatised the derived anomalous verbs of Old English with a method that combines automatic searches on a database and comparison with lexicographical and textual sources. New lemmas have been found, not listed in the dictionaries before, and the inflections of anomalous verbs have been assigned to the corresponding lemmas. The list of new lemmas includes *ināgān* 'to enter' (*inagan*, *innagan*), *ūpāgān* 'to go up' (*upagað*, *upagæð*, *upaganum*) and *ūpdōn* 'to take up' (*updide*). Having lemmatised preterite-present, contracted and anomalous verbs, we turn to strong VII verbs in the last analytical chapter.

Chapter 6. The lemmatisation of strong VII verbs

6.1. Introduction

This chapter proposes a list of lemmas and inflections for the class VII of strong verbs. In the following pages, the manual revision process has been applied to the Metola Rodríguez (2015) results for the strong VII verbs, which were found by means of a search algorithm. Following a similar structure to the previous chapters, the subsequent sections deal with the tasks of the lemmatisation procedure that lead to the compilation of inflections and lemmas. To begin with, section 6.2 presents the information retrieved from secondary sources with respect to strong VII verbs. Section 6.3 offers the hits resulting from the search algorithm (Metola Rodríguez 2015), and section 6.4 carries out the comparison of the A-H lemmas with the DOE, whereas the hits corresponding to the I-Y letters are compared with the standard dictionaries of Old English in section 6.5. The manual revision is completed by looking at the remaining doubtful cases, which are discussed in section 6.6. Finally, the list of lemmas and inflectional forms is provided in section 6.7. The last section, 6.8, closes the chapter with some concluding remarks.

6.2. Retrieving information from secondary sources

The information from secondary sources on the strong VII verbs is gathered in the table below, which shows the alternative spellings, meanings and inflectional forms for each of the headwords.

Headword: ābēatan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
de Vriend (1984): beat, knock	abēate (1sg.)	(de Vriend 1984: 346) (Kastovsky 1992: 378)
Headword: āblāwan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): blow Krapp (1929): to blow, breathe		(Cook 1894: 273) (Krapp 1929: 217) (Meroney 1943: 50, 79) (Kastovsky 1985: 244) (Krygier 1997: 262) (Elenbaas 2007: 115)
Headword: æthlēapan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References

Dodd (1908): run away from Krapp (1929): to run away, escape Whitelock (1963): run away, escape Sweet (1967b): run away from, escape Marsden (2004): escape from	æthlēape (pres. subj. 3sg.)	(Dodd 1908: 8) (Krapp 1929: 225) (Whitelock 1963: 74) (Sweet 1967b: 298) (Pilch 1970: 126) (Marsden 2004: 405) (Dietz 2010: 575)
Headword: āfeallan Alternative Spelling: āfallan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): fall Hargrove (1902): fall Blackburn (1907): fall Dodd (1908): fall Krapp (1929): to fall Sweet (1967a): fall down Scragg (1984): fall, be felled Scragg (1992): fall down, decay, fall out, Mitchell and Robinson (1985): fall off, fall (in death) O'Neill (2001): fall (down) Marsden (2004): fall away, decay Blake (2009): fall Liuzza (2011): fall, fall sick, fall dead	āfealleð, āfealð, afylð (pres. 3sg.); āfeallað (pres. 3pl.); afealle (pres. subj. 3sg.); afeoll (pret.); afeoll (pret. 1sg.); afeollon (pret. 3pl.); āfeallan (inf.); āfeallen (pa. part.); āfeallen (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.)	(Cook 1894: 275) (Hargrove 1902: 76) (Blackburn 1907: 134) (Dodd 1908: 8) (Krapp 1929: 218) (Sweet 1967a: 107) (Scragg 1984: 90) (Ogura 1989: 72) (Scragg 1992: 409) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 302) (Krygier 1997: p.262) (O'Neill 2001: 276, 277) (Marsden 2004: 399) (Blake 2009: 152) (Liuzza 2011: 254) (Sauer 2013: 263)
Headword: āhēawan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1905): to cut down Sweet (1967b): cut down Scragg (1992): cut out Mitchell (1995): to cut down Mitchell and Robinson (1985): cut down Marsden (2004): cut away, hew Blake (2009): cut down, hew	āhēawen (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); āhēawen (pa. part.); āhēawene (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.)	(Cook 1905: 55) (Wright 1925: §646) (Sweet 1967b: 299) (Scragg 1992: 410) (Mitchell 1995: 367) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 302) (Marsden 2004: 399) (Blake 2009: 152)
Headword: āhlēapan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): leap forth, stand forth	āhlēop (pret.); āhlēop (pret. 3sg.)	(Blackburn 1907: 134) (Sweet 1967b: 299)

Sweet (1967b): leap up Lehmann (1986): spring up Mitchell and Robinson (1985): leap up		(Pilch 1970: 160) (de la Cruz 1975: 76) (Hiltunen 1983: 48) (Lehmann 1986: U55) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 302)
Headword: ālǣtan		
Alternative Spelling: ælǣtan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): give up Sedgefield (1899): let go, give up Hargrove (1902): let go, lose Blackburn (1907): let loose, set free, allow Dodd (1908): give up, lay aside, relinquish Krapp (1929): to let, leave, give up Ure (1957): pardon, forgive Campbell (1959): leave, reject Sweet (1967b): relinquish Scragg (1992) relinquish, let go, forgive, pardon Mitchell (1995): to let O'Neill (2001): renounce Magennis (2002): leave Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): leave, lay aside	ālǣtst (pres. ind. 2sg.); alǣt (pres. 3sg.); ālēt (pret. 3sg.); alǣt (imp. sg.); ālǣtan (inf.); ālētan (pa. part.); alǣten (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.)	(Cook 1894: 275) (Sedgefield 1899: 212) (Hargrove 1902: 77) (Blackburn 1907: 135) (Dodd 1908: 12) (Wright 1925: §646) (Krapp 1929: 219) (Ure 1957: 138) (Campbell 1959: 111) (Sweet 1967b: 299) (Mitchell 1985: §3743) (Hogg 1992: 100) (Scragg 1992: 410) (Mitchell 1995: 368) (Schwyter 1996: 117, 123, 126, 156) (O'Neill 2001: 277) (Magennis 2002: 211) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §2.88) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 86)
Headword: ānforlǣtan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): forsake, abandon Dodd (1908): lose, forfeit Wyatt (1912): abandon Cook (1919): give up, renounce Krapp (1929): to leave, abandon Sweet (1967b): abandon Finnegan (1977): abandon, forsake Scragg (1992): release, abandon Mitchell and Robinson (1985): abandon, renounce	ānforlǣtst (pres. ind. 2sg.); ānforlǣteð (pres. ind. 3sg.); forlǣte (pres. subj. sg.); ānforlēt (pret. 1sg.); ānforlēte (pret. 2sg.); anforlet (pret. 3sg.); ānforlēton (pret. 3pl.); ānforlēte (pret. subj.); ānforlēte (pret. subj. 3sg.); anforlætan (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 213) (Dodd 1908: 14) (Siemerling 1909: 42) (Wyatt 1912: 129) (Cook 1919: 154, 174) (Krapp 1929: 220) (Sweet 1967b: 300) (Finnegan 1977: 124) (Scragg 1992: 411) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 303) (Marsden 2004: 401) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 86, 91)

Marsden (2004): abandon Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): abandon, surrender, depart		
Headword: āsceādan Alternative Spelling: āscādan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): divide Dodd (1908): exclude, separate Cook (1919): hold aloof Sweet (1967b): separate Finnegan (1977): separate, exclude, cut off Scragg (1992): separate, exclude Anlezark (2009): separate	ascadað (pres. 3pl.); āscēd (pret. 1sg.); āsceāden (part.); asceadene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(Cook 1894: 276) (Dodd 1908: 17) (Cook 1919: 155, 213) (Sweet 1967b: 301) (Finnegan 1977: 125) (Ogura 1989: 74) (Scragg 1992: 412) (Anlezark 2009: 139)
Headword: āslāpan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): become swollen		(Seebold 1970: 434) (Scragg 1992: 412)
Headword: āswāpan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): sweep off, drive off Mitchell and Robinson (1985): sweep away, remove	āswāpe (pres. 1sg.)	(Wyatt 1912: 130) (Seebold 1970: 479) (Ogura 1989: 74) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 304)
Headword: āweallan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): well up Dodd (1908): spring forth, issue Sweet (1967a): swarm Campbell (1987): well up	āwealleð (pres. ind. 3sg.); aweallað (pres. 3pl.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 215) (Dodd 1908: 19) (Meroney 1943: 50) (Sweet 1967a: 108) (Campbell 1987: §73) (Kastovsky 1989b: 117)
Headword: āweaxan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): grow up Cook (1919): grow Krapp (1929): to grow Sweet (1967b): grow up Leslie (1966): to grow up Mitchell (1995): to grow up Mitchell and Robinson (1985): grow up	āweox (pret.); āweox, āwēox (pret. 1sg.); āwēox (pret. 3sg.); āwēoxe (pret. subj. 3sg.); āweaxen (pa. part.)	(Wyatt 1912: 130) (Cook 1919: 155, 231) (Krapp 1929: 222) (Meroney 1943: 50) (Hendrickson 1948: 23, 48, 52) (Leslie 1966: 77) (Sweet 1967b: 302) (Mitchell 1995: 304,

		369) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 304)
Headword: bēatan		
Alternative Spelling: beatan, betan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): beat Cook (1894): beat, smite, strike Sedgefield (1899): beat Blackburn (1907): beat, injure Dodd (1908): beat Wyatt (1912): beat, strike, hurt Krapp (1929): to beat, strike Hedberg (1945): to beat Sweet (1967a): beat Sweet (1967b): beat Garmonsway (1978): beat Gordon (1979): beat de Vriend (1984): beat, cut up Bodden (1987): to beat Campbell (1987): beat Irvine (1987): to beat, strike Karp (1989): beat Scragg (1992): beat Irvine (1993): to beat, strike Mitchell (1995): to beat, strike Mitchell and Robinson (1985): beat, pound Marsden (2004): beat, pound Anlezark (2009): beat, strike	bēateð (pres. ind. 3sg.); bēatað (pres. ind. 3pl.); bēot, beot (pret. 1sg.); bēot (pret. 3sg.); beafton, beoftun, bēotan (pret. pl.); bēoton, bēotan, bēotun (pret. 3pl.); bēaten, beaten, gebēaten (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §366n2, 371n3, 396.2a) (Cook 1894: 277) (Sedgefield 1899: 216) (Blackburn 1907: 139) (Dodd 1908: 22) (Wyatt 1912: 131) (Wright 1925: §518) (Krapp 1929: 228) (Hedberg 1945: 70) (Hendrickson 1948: 43) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §77, 366n3, 371n3, 396.2a, 394n2) (Sweet 1967a: 108) (Sweet 1967b: 303) (Pilch 1970: 93, 149, 153) (Seebold 1970: 90) (Voyles 1974: 106) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 249, 250, 251, 252, 253) (von Schon 1977: §4) (Garmonsway 1978: 53) (Gordon 1979: 57) (de Vriend 1984: 350) (Kastovsky 1985: 239) (Bodden 1987: 114) (Campbell 1987: §736h, 745, 746) (Irvine 1987: 449, 450) (Karp 1989: §9, 30) (Ogura 1989: 75) (Hogg 1992: 156) (Scragg 1992: 415) (Irvine 1993: 210, 211) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 306) (Krygier 1997: p.263) (Orel 2003: 40) (Marsden 2004: 407) (Ringe 2006: 232)

		(Elenbaas 2007: 131) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 235) (Anlezark 2009: 140) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70, 6.71, 6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 56)
Headword: beblāwan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): blow		(Lenze 1909: 59, 80) (Scragg 1992: 415)
Headword: befaldan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Mertens-Fonck (1960): to fold up, roll up Sweet (1967b): fold, roll up	befalden (part.)	(Mertens-Fonck 1960: 110) (Sweet 1967b: 304)
Headword: befeallan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): fall Krapp (1929): to fall, fall off Sweet (1967b): fall Fowler (1972): fall Fry (1974): fall, deprive de Vriend (1984): fall Scragg (1992): fall to, say (prayers) Wilcox (1994): fall into Mitchell (1995): to deprive of Mitchell and Robinson (1985): fall O'Neill (2001): fall Magennis (2002): fall, befall Marsden (2004): befall, happen to, bereave Liuzza (2011): fall Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): fall	befylð, befealleð, befealð (pres. 3sg.); befealle (pres. subj. sg.); befeallon (pres. subj. 1pl.); befeöll (pret. ind. 3sg.); befealenne (pret. pl.); befeallen (part.); befeallen (pa. part.)	(Dodd 1908: 23) (Lenze 1909: 51, 119) (Krapp 1929: 228) (Sweet 1967b: 304) (Fowler 1972: 47) (Fry 1974: 60) (de la Cruz 1975: 65, 67) (de Vriend 1984: 350) (Scragg 1992: 415) (Wilcox 1994: 167) (Mitchell 1995: 371) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 307) (Krygier 1997: p.263) (O'Neill 2001: 281) (Magennis 2002: 215) (Marsden 2004: 408) (Liuzza 2011: 255) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 87)
Headword: beflōwan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Leslie (1966): to maroon Mitchell and Robinson (1985): flow around, surround by water	beflowen, beflōwen (pa. part.)	(Lenze 1909: 54, 81) (Leslie 1966: 77) (Pilch 1970: 126) (Mitchell and Robinson

Marsden (2004): flow round, surround		1985: 307) (Marsden 2004: 408)
Headword: begangan		
Alternative Spelling: began, begongan, begān, beganċgan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): practise, ply Dodd (1908): do, practice Cook (1919): fulfil Wright (1925): to practice Krapp (1929): to practice, exercise Garmonsway (1978): pursue, practise Scragg (1992): surround, beset, practise, observe O'Neill (2001): worship Anlezark (2009): apply, practise	begangað (pres. 3pl.); begange (pres. subj. 2sg.)	(Cook 1894: 278) (Palmgren 1904: 35) (Dodd 1908: 23) (Lenze 1909: 53, 61, 63, 71, 82, 87, 94, 135) (Cook 1919: 157, 177) (Wright 1925: §10) (Krapp 1929: 228) (Weman 1933: 100) (Hendrickson 1948: 27, 45, 52) (Kastovsky 1971: 289, 290) (Garmonsway 1978: 53) (Kastovsky 1985: 234, 239, 245, 249) (Kastovsky 1992: 295, 486) (Scragg 1992: 416) (Goh 1999: 154) (O'Neill 2001: 281) (Ogura 2002: 55, 56) (Anlezark 2009: 140)
Headword: behātan		
Alternative Spelling: behatan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): promise Hargrove (1902): promise Dodd (1908): promise Krapp (1929): to promise Whitelock (1963): promise, vow Sweet (1967a): promise Sweet (1967b): promise Yerkes (1984): promise Irvine (1987): to promise Moffat (1987): to promise, pledge Scragg (1992): promise Irvine (1993): to promise Mitchell (1995): to promise Mitchell and Robinson (1985): promise Marsden (2004): promise,	behæt (pres.); behat (pres. 3sg.); behēte (pres. subj. 2sg.); behēte (subj. 3sg.); behēt (pret.); behēt, bihēt (pret. 3sg.); behēton, behētan (pret. 1pl.); behēton, behētan, bihēten, behēten (pret. 3pl.); behæte (pret. subj. sg.); behēte (pret. subj. 3sg.); behaten (pa. part.); behatene (pa. part. nom. pl.); behatenum (pa. part. dat. pl.)	(Cook 1894: 278) (Hargrove 1902: 79) (Dodd 1908: 24) (Lenze 1909: 135, 140) (Krapp 1929: 229) (Whitelock 1963: 74) (Krahe 1967: 39) (Sweet 1967a: 108) (Sweet 1967b: 304) (Hiltunen 1983: 73) (Yerkes 1984: 116, 132) (Irvine 1987: 450, 451) (Moffat 1987: 112) (Ogura 1989: 76) (Kastovsky 1992: 349) (Scragg 1992: 416) (Irvine 1993: 210, 211) (Mitchell 1995: 371) (Mitchell and Robinson

vow Blake (2009): promise		1985: 307) (Ogura 1995: 80) (Krygier 1997: p.263) (Marsden 2004: 408) (Blake 2009: 153)
Headword: behealdan		
Alternative Spelling: behealdan, behaldan, bihealdan, bihaldan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): behold Sedgefield (1899): keep, observe, behold, look at Hargrove (1902): keep, hold Cook (1905): gaze upon, behold Blackburn (1907): observe, take heed to Dodd (1908): signify, behold Wyatt (1912): hold, retain, observe Cook (1919): behold Wright (1925): to behold Krapp (1929): to hold, occupy; to behold, observe Mertens-Fonck (1960(> to hold, keep de Vriend (1984): take heed, beware Yerkes (1984): behold, look on Bodden (1987): to behold, look upon Campbell (1987): hold Irvine (1987): to behold Scragg (1992): observe, take care Irvine (1993): to behold Mitchell (1995): to behold, watch over Mitchell and Robinson (1985): behold, gaze at, watch over O'Neill (2001): guard Magennis (2002): consider, pay attention to, look at Marsden (2004): behold, gaze on, watch over, guard, occupy Blake (2009): look at, watch, observe Anlezark (2009): behold,	behealde (pres. 1sg.); bihealdeð, bihealdeþ (pres. 3sg.); behealt (pres. ind. 3sg.); behealdað (pres. pl.); behealdan (pres. 2sg. pl.); behealdað (pres. ind. 3pl.); behealde (pres. subj. sg.); behēold (pret.); behēold (pret. 1sg.); biheald (pret. ind. sg.); beheold (pret. 3sg.); behēold (pret. ind. 1sg. and 3sg.); behēold (pret. ind. 3sg.); bihealdun, behēoldon (pret. ind. pl.); behēoldon (pret. ind. 3pl.); behēolde (pret. subj. 3sg.); bihald, beheald (imp. sg.); bihaldað (imp. pl.); bihealdan (inf.); behealdende, bihaldende (pres. part.); behealdendum, behaldendum (pres. part. dat. pl.)	(Cook 1894: 278) (Sedgefield 1899: 217) (Hargrove 1902: 79) (Cook 1905: 56) (Blackburn 1907: 139) (Dodd 1908: 24) (Lenze 1909: 125, 135) (Wyatt 1912: 133) (Cook 1919: 157, 191) (Wright 1925: §14, 647) (Krapp 1929: 229) (Hendrickson 1948: 45, 52) (Penttilä 1956: 181, 182, 183, 185, 188, 191, 192, 193) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 159, 160, 161, 162, 163) (Sweet 1967b: 304) (de la Cruz 1975: 76) (de Vriend 1984: 350) (Yerkes 1984: 116, 132) (Mitchell 1985: §3743) (Bodden 1987: 114) (Campbell 1987: §278bn2, 465) (Irvine 1987: 450) (Ogura 1989: 76) (Scragg 1992: 416) (Irvine 1993: 210) (Mitchell 1995: 371) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 307) (Krygier 1997: p.263) (Goh 1999: 154) (O'Neill 2001: 281) (Magennis 2002: 215) (Marsden 2004: 408) (Blake 2009: 153) (Anlezark 2009: 140) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.44n1)

watch Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): hold, practise Karasawa (2015): to behold, look at		(Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 87) (Karasawa 2015: 202)
Headword: behēawan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Mitchell and Robinson (1985): cut off		(Sedgefield 1899: 217) (Wright 1925: §647) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 307)
Headword: bewexan Alternative Spelling: biweaxan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): overgrow Leslie (1966): to grow over Sweet (1967b): overgrow Irvine (1987): to overgrow, cover over Irvine (1993): to overgrow, cover over Mitchell (1995): to grow over, cover with Mitchell and Robinson (1985): grow over Marsden (2004): overgrow	bewexon (pret. pl.); bewexen (part.); biweaxen (pa. part.); beweaxne (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(Lenze 1909: 72, 85) (Cook 1919: 159, 231) (Leslie 1966: 78) (Sweet 1967b: 306) (Irvine 1987: 451) (Irvine 1993: 211) (Mitchell 1995: 372) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 308) (Marsden 2004: 411)
Headword: bewēpan Alternative Spelling: bewepan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sweet (1967b): weep for Scragg (1992): weep over Mitchell (1995): to weep for, bewail Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): lament, weep for	bewēop (pret.); bewēop (pret. 3sg.); bewȳpǫ, bewēpǫ (pres. 3sg.); bewopenan, bewepenan (pa. part. acc. pl. fem. wk.)	(Lenze 1909: 98) (Wright 1925: §647) (Sweet 1967b: 306) (Ogura 1989: 79) (Scragg 1992: 417) (Mitchell 1995: 372) (Ogura 2013: 33, 44) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 88)
Headword: biwāwan Alternative Spelling: bewāwan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to blow upon Sweet (1967b): blow upon Dunning and Bliss (1969): blow upon Mitchell and Robinson (1985): blow upon Marsden (2004): blow upon	biwāune (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(Lenze 1909: 80) (Krapp 1929: 231) (Sweet 1967b: 307) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 130) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 309) (Marsden 2004: 412)

Headword: blandan		
Alternative Spelling: blondan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): mix, bend Blackburn (1907): blend, mix Wyatt (1912): blend, mix, stir up Cook (1919): blend Krapp (1929): to mix, blend, mingle Sweet (1967b): mix Mitchell (1995): to mix Marsden (2004): blend, mingle, churn, infect	blende (pret. subj. 2sg.); geblanden, geblonden (part.); ġeblanden, ġeblonden, -blanden (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 220) (Blackburn 1907: 163) (Wyatt 1912: 134) (Cook 1919: 160, 179) (Krapp 1929: 233) (Sweet 1967b: 308) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 249, 250, 251, 252, 253) (Bammesberger 1984: 77) (Bammesberger 1990: 240) (Mitchell 1995: 382) (Orel 2003: 47) (Marsden 2004: 412)
Headword: blāwan		
Alternative Spelling: blawan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): blow Sedgefield (1899): blow (of the wind) Dodd (1908): blow Wright (1925): to blow Krapp (1929): to blow, breathe Hedberg (1945): to blow Mertens-Fonck (1960): to blow Sweet (1967a): blow Sweet (1967b): blow Garmonsway (1978): blow Cross and Hill (1982): to blow Lehmann (1986): blow Campbell (1987): blow Scragg (1992): blow, sound (of trumpet) Mitchell and Robinson (1985): blow Marsden (2004): blow Blake (2009): blow, breathe Liuzza (2011): blow	blāwǫ, bleow (pres. 3sg.); blāweð, blāwǫ (pres. ind. 3sg.); blāwe (pres. subj. 3sg.); blēuu, blēwun (pret.); blēow (pret. 1sg.); blefla, bleow (pret. 3sg.); blēowon (pret. 2pl.); blāwende (pres. part.); blāwendra (pres. part. gen. pl. masc.); blāwen (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §57.2a, 62n, 156.5, 396.2c, 396n8) (Sedgefield 1899: 220) (Dodd 1908: 31) (Wright 1925: §52, 120, 161, 264, 292, 517) (Krapp 1929: 233) (Prokosch 1939: §62g) (Hedberg 1945: 265) (Hendrickson 1948: 43) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 47) (Brunner 1965: §63n2, 77, 89, 394n2, 396.3b, 396n10) (Sweet 1967a: 109) (Sweet 1967b: 308) (Pilch 1970: 40, 93, 96, 111, 132, 149) (Seebold 1970: 117) (Garmonsway 1978: 53) (Cross and Hill 1982: 166) (Hiltunen 1983: 208) (Kastovsky 1985: 230, 232, 238, 241) (Lehmann 1986: U10)

		(Ogura 1986: 305) (Campbell 1987: §736l, 745e) (Kastovsky 1989b: 116) (Kastovsky 1992: 358) (Scragg 1992: 418) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 309) (Krygier 1997: p.264) (Sauer 2001: 293) (Orel 2003: 48) (Marsden 2004: 412) (Blake 2009: 154) (Liuzza 2011: 256) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.21) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.71, 6.71nn8-9, 6.71n9, 6.76, 6.99) (Kroonen 2013: 67)
Headword: blōtan		
Alternative Spelling: blotan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): sacrifice Krapp (1929): to sacrifice Lehmann (1986): worship (with sacrifice) Campbell (1987): sacrifice Mitchell (1995): to sacrifice	blēot (pret. 1sg.); blēot (pret. 3sg.); blēoton (pret. 2pl.)	(Sievers 1885: §396.2b) (Palmgren 1904: 29) (Wright 1925: §519) (Krapp 1929: 233) (Prokosch 1939: §62g) (Hendrickson 1948: 34) (Brunner 1965: §396.2b) (Hallander 1966: 109) (Seebold 1970: 123) (Voyles 1974: 106) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 245n, 254n) (Kastovsky 1985: 248) (Lehmann 1986: B83) (Campbell 1987: §745n1) (Mitchell 1995: 372) (Orel 2003: 51) (Ringe 2006: 219) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70, 6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 70)
Headword: blōwan		
Alternative Spelling: blowan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): bloom Cook (1894): blossom,	blōweð, blēwð (pres. ind. 3sg.); blōwen (pres. 3pl.);	(von Bahder 1880: 75) (Sievers 1885: §396.2b)

<p>bloom Sedgefield (1899): bloom Dodd (1908): blossom Wyatt (1912): bloom Cook (1919): bloom, flower, blow Wright (1925): to bloom Krapp (1929): to bloom, blow, blossom Hedberg (1945): to blossom Mertens-Fonck (1960): to flourish, always Sweet (1967b): bloom, flourish Yerkes (1984): blossom, bloom Lehmann (1986): bloom Campbell (1987): bloom Irvine (1987): to blossom, flower Moffat (1987): to sound (a wind instrument) Scragg (1992): flower Irvine (1993): to blossom, flower Mitchell (1995): to flower, flourish Mitchell and Robinson (1985): bloom Marsden (2004): flourish, blossom Blake (2009): ripen, flourish Karasawa (2015): to flower, flourish, blossom</p>	<p>blōwað (pres. 3pl.); blēow (pret. 1sg.); blēow (pret. ind. 3sg.); geblōwen (part.); blōwende (pres. part.); blōwende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); blowendre (pres. part. gen. sg. fem.); blōwen, geblōwen (pa. part.); geblōwene (p. part. acc. sg. fem.)</p>	<p>(Cook 1894: 279) (Sedgefield 1899: 221) (Dodd 1908: 31) (Wyatt 1912: 134) (Cook 1919: 160, 179) (Wright 1925: §128, 264, 519) (Krapp 1929: 233) (Hedberg 1945: 266) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 50, 51) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §173, 396.3a) (Krahe 1967: 154) (Sweet 1967b: 308) (Harrison 1970: 52) (Pilch 1970: 47, 96, 132, 149) (Seebold 1970: 122) (Bierbaumer 1975: p.xii, xiii, xv, xviii, xxii, xxvii, xliii) (Bammesberger 1984: 37) (Yerkes 1984: 118) (Kastovsky 1985: 232) (Lehmann 1986: B82) (Campbell 1987: §745n2) (Irvine 1987: 452) (Moffat 1987: 112) (Kastovsky 1992: 358) (Scragg 1992: 418) (Irvine 1993: 212) (Mitchell 1995: 372) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 309) (Krygier 1997: p.264) (Orel 2003: 50) (Marsden 2004: 413) (Ringe 2006: 72, 147) (Blake 2009: 154) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 69) (Karasawa 2015: 202)</p>
<p>Headword: bonnan</p>		
<p>Alternative Spelling: bannan</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>

Sievers (1885): summon Wyatt (1912): summon Cook (1919): call Krapp (1929): to summon Sweet (1967b): summon Scragg (1992): summon Mitchell and Robinson (1985): summon	bonne (pres. 1sg.); bēonn (pret.); bannan (inf.)	(Sievers 1885: §396.1b) (Wyatt 1912: 134) (Cook 1919: 156) (Krapp 1929: 226) (Pinsker 1969: §185.2) (Brunner 1965: §396.1) (Sweet 1967b: 303) (Scragg 1992: 415) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §116fn, 133.5; GLOSS310)
Headword: cnāwan		
Alternative Spelling: cnawan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): know Wright (1925): to know Krapp (1929): to know Hedberg (1945): to know Mertens-Fonck (1960): to know Sweet (1967a): know Lehmann (1986): know Campbell (1987): know	cnawu (pres. ind. 1sg.); cnāwst, cnawes, -cnāwest (pres. ind. 2sg.); -cnāweð, cnāwð, ġecnāwð (pres. ind. 3sg.); cnawað (pres. ind. 3pl.); cnawe (pres. subj. 3sg.); cnawen (pres. subj. 1pl.); cnawen (pres. subj. 3pl.); cnēow, cnēw, -cnēw, cnēaw, cnēu, cnāw (pret. ind. sg.); cneowe, cnewe (pret. ind. 2sg.); cnēw, cnēow (pret. 3sg.); cneowun (pret. ind. 1pl.); cneowun, cnewun (pret. ind. 3pl.); cneowe (pret. subj. 1sg.); cneowe (pret. ind. 3sg.); cnēowon, cnēwon, -cnēwon (pret. 2pl.); cnaw (imp. sg.); cnāwen (pa. part.); cnawen (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); cnawne, cnawne (pa. part. nom. pl.)	(von Bahder 1880: 74) (Sievers 1885: §62n, 156.5, 174.3, 174n3, 371n2, 371n6, 396.2c, 396n8) (Weick 1911: 88, 98, 138) (Wright 1925: §5, 52, 120, 161, 162, 264, 266, 517) (Krapp 1929: 240) (Prokosch 1939: §46f) (Hedberg 1945: 265) (Hendrickson 1948: 43) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 66, 67) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §63n2, 89, 126, 126n1, 173n1c, 360n4, 371n2, 371n6, 396.3b, 396n10) (Sweet 1967a: 110) (Pilch 1970: 40, 118, 129, 149, 150) (Seebold 1970: 302) (Bammesberger 1984: 132) (Lehmann 1986: K38) (Campbell 1987: §50.6, 272, 733a, 745e2) (Kastovsky 1989b: 116) (Ono 1989: 194, 196) (Kastovsky 1992: 406) (Krygier 1997: p.268) (Orel 2003: 218) (Hansen and Nielsen

		2007: 227, 230, 323) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.21, 5.44.1, 5.45, 7.72) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.15, 6.70, 6.70n4, 6.76) (Molineaux 2012: 437)
Headword: cnōdan		
Alternative Spelling: cnēodan, cneodan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): assign, attribute Hedberg (1945): to attribute to Mitchell and Robinson (1985): to be committed (to)	cnēodeð (pres. 3sg.); cnōdað (pres. pl.); ġecnōden (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 224) (Schuldt 1905: §195) (Hedberg 1945: 88) (Brunner 1965: §384n4, 396n6) (Hinderling 1967: 32) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 312) (Campbell 1987: §740, 745f1) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.50, 6.50n10, 6.76)
Headword: crāwan		
Alternative Spelling: crawing		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): crow Palmgren (1904): crow Wright (1925): to crow Krapp (1929): to crow Hedberg (1945): to crow Campbell (1987): crow Scragg (1992): crow	cræd, cræwþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); crēow (pret. 1sg.); creow (pret. 3sg.); creowe (subj. sg.)	(von Bahder 1880: 74) (Sievers 1885: §396.2c, 396n8) (Palmgren 1904: 41) (Wright 1925: §120, 264, 517) (Krapp 1929: 240) (Hedberg 1945: 266) (Brunner 1965: §396.3b) (Krahe 1967: 12, 154) (Seebold 1970: 305) (Kastovsky 1985: 231, 248, 249) (Campbell 1987: §406, 745) (Kastovsky 1992: 358) (Scragg 1992: 420) (Krygier 1997: p.264) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76)
Headword: fealdan		
Alternative Spelling: faldan, fealdian, fyldan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References

<p>Sievers (1885): fold Sedgefield (1899): fold, furl Wyatt (1912): fold Wright (1925): to fold Krapp (1929): to fold, wrap Hedberg (1945): to fold, multiply Bammesberger (1965): fold Sweet (1967b): fold Lehmann (1986): fold Campbell (1987): fold Scragg (1992): fold Mitchell (1995): to fold O'Neill (2001): fold Marsden (2004): fold, wrap</p>	<p>fealde (pres. subj. 3sg.); fēold (pret. 1sg.); fēoldon (pret. 2pl.); fēoldan (pret. pl.); fēoldan (pret. 3pl.); fealden (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §396.1a) (Sedgefield 1899: 235) (Palmgren 1904: 55) (Wyatt 1912: 142) (Wright 1925: §64, 303, 516, 628) (Krapp 1929: 254) (Meroney 1943: 79) (Hedberg 1945: 90, 294) (Pinsker 1969) (Bammesberger 1965: 84) (Brunner 1965: §201.2, 396.1) (Sweet 1967b: 323) (Seebold 1970: 183) (Kastovsky 1985: 247) (Lehmann 1986: F19) (Campbell 1987: §414, 745(c)) (Scragg 1992: 428) (Voyles 1992: 152) (Mitchell 1995: 378) (Krygier 1997: p.265) (O'Neill 2001: 293) (Orel 2003: 91) (Marsden 2004: 430) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §4.18) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 126)</p>
<p>Headword: feallan Alternative Spelling: fallan</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): fall Cook (1894): fall Sedgefield (1899): fall Cook (1905): fall Blackburn (1907): fall on Dodd (1908): fall Wyatt (1912): fall Cook (1919): fall Wright (1925): to fall Krapp (1929): to fall Hedberg (1945): to fall Mertens-Fonck (1960): to fall Bammesberger (1965): fall, decay, attack, die, yield</p>	<p>gefallu (pres. ind. 1sg.); fealst (pres. 2sg.); fealleþ, felð, fallet, falledð, fielp, fylð, fealð, fealleþ (pres. 3sg.); gefalleð (pres. ind. 3sg.); fællæþ (pres. pl.); fallað (pres. ind. 2pl.); feallað, gefeallað, fallað (pres. 3pl.); fēolle (subj. 1sg.); feolle, gefalle (pres. subj. sg.); gefeallen (pres. subj. 3pl.); fēoll, fūl, fēol, gefeoll, gefeol (pret. ind. 3sg.); feollen (pret. pl.); fēollan, fēollon, fēllun,</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §10n, 80, 80n2, 158.2, 201.2, 226, 357n2, 359.1, 360n2, 369, 394.2, 394n3, 371n2, 371n3, 371n6, 396.1a, 396n1) (Cook 1894: 286) (Sedgefield 1899: 235) (Cook 1905: 58) (Blackburn 1907: 164) (Dodd 1908: 61) (Skeat 1911: 71) (Weick 1911: 11, 55) (Wyatt 1912: 142) (Cook 1919: 171, 180)</p>

<p>Sweet (1967a): fall Dunning and Bliss (1969): break down Fry (1974): fall, fail, die Finnegan (1977): fall, fall dwn Gordon (1979): fall Scragg (1984): fall, fall in battle Campbell (1987): fall Irvine (1987): to fall Karp (1989): fall Irvine (1993): to fall Mitchell (1995): to fall, fall in battle Mitchell and Robinson (1985): fall, fall in battle O'Neill (2001): fall Marsden (2004): fall, fall in battle, die, fall to ruin Blake (2009): fall Anlezark (2009): fall Liuzza (2011): fall Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): fall, go</p>	<p>gefeollon, gefeollun (pret. 3pl.); feolle (pret. subj. 1sg.); feole (pret. subj. 3sg.); falla, feallan, fallen (inf.); to feallanne (infl. inf.); feallende (pres. part.); -feallenu, feallen, fallen, gefeallen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Wright 1925: §64, 65, 176, 233, 258, 259, 276, 295, 303, 475, 476, 484, 516) (Krapp 1929: 254, 264) (Meroney 1943: 51, 70, 79) (Hedberg 1945: 217) (Hendrickson 1948: 44) (Pinsker 1969) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 110, 111) (Bammesberger 1965: 78) (Brunner 1965: §77, 85, 85n4, 201.2, 226, 357n3, 359.1, 360n2, 369, 371n2, 371n3, 371n6, 394.2, 396.1, 396n1) (Hinderling 1967: 164) (Sweet 1967a: 113) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 132) (Harrison 1970: 27, 28, 30, 47) (Pilch 1970: 46, 64, 93, 110, 149) (Seebold 1970: 181) (Fry 1974: 59, 62, 63) (Voyles 1974: 106) (de la Cruz 1975: 65) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 235, 271) (Finnegan 1977: 130) (von Schon 1977: § 4, 6, 7) (Gordon 1979: 60) (Wenisch 1979: 147, 154) (Bammesberger 1984: 48) (Scragg 1984: 93, 94) (Kastovsky 1985: 237) (Mitchell 1985: §868) (Campbell 1987: §732, 733, 735b, 736h, 745c) (Irvine 1987: 458, 459) (Karp 1989: §10, 12, 16) (Bammesberger 1990: 54, 134)</p>
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		(Bammesberger 1992: 36) (Hogg 1992: 114) (Irvine 1993: 216, 217) (Mitchell 1995: 378) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §104, 116fn, 133.5; GLOSS319) (Niwa 1995: 139, 144, 146, 168, 172, 173) (Krygier 1997: p.265) (O’Neill 2001: 293) (Orel 2003: 91) (Marsden 2004: 430) (Elenbaas 2007: 128) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 232) (Blake 2009: 156) (Anlezark 2009: 142) (Liuzza 2011: 260) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.23n1, 5.38, 5.85.6) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.12, 6.18, 6.30, 6.70, 6.76, 4.17n2) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 90) (Sauer 2013: 265)
Headword: flōwan		
Alternative Spelling: flowan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): flow Cook (1894): flow Sedgefield (1899): flow Wright (1925): to flow Krapp (1929): to flow Hedberg (1945): to flow Mertens-Fonck (1960): to flow Sweet (1967a): flow Sweet (1967b): flow Cross and Hill (1982): flow Scragg (1984): flow Yerkes (1984): flow Lehmann (1986): overflow Campbell (1987): flow Irvine (1987): to flow Scragg (1992): flow Irvine (1993): to flow	flēwþ, flēwð, flēuð, flōweð, flēowþ, flēowð, floweþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); flowað (pres. 3pl.); flēow (pret.); flēow (pret. 1sg.); flēow (pret. 3sg.); flēowan (pret. pl.); flēowon (pret. 2pl.); fleowan, fleowun (pret. 3pl.); ġiflāue (pret. subj. sg.); flōwende (pres. part.); flōwende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); flōwen (pa. part.)	(von Bahder 1880: 75, 97) (Sievers 1885: §113n3, 371n2, 371n3, 371n6, 396.2b, 396n8) (Cook 1894: 287) (Sedgefield 1899: 237) (Wright 1925: §128, 264, 519) (Krapp 1929: 258) (Meroney 1943: 51, 79) (Hedberg 1945: 267) (Hendrickson 1948: 33, 34, 44) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 119, 120) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §126.1,

<p>Mitchell (1995): to flow Mitchell and Robinson (1985): flow O'Neill (2001): flow Marsden (2004): flow Blake (2009): flow Anlezark (2009): flow Liuzza (2011): flow</p>		<p>126n2, 371n2, 371n3, 371n6, 396.3a) (Sweet 1967a: 113) (Sweet 1967b: 325) (Harrison 1970: 19, 36, 47) (Pilch 1970: 126, 132) (Seebold 1970: 204) (Fullerton 1977: 102) (von Schon 1977: §4, 7) (Mitchell 1978: 242) (Cross and Hill 1982: 168) (Scragg 1984: 94) (Yerkes 1984: 127) (Kastovsky 1985: 231, 232) (Lehmann 1986: F62) (Campbell 1987: §272, 273, 274, 733(a), 736(l), 745(f2)) (Irvine 1987: 459) (Kastovsky 1992: 358) (Scragg 1992: 429) (Irvine 1993: 217) (Mitchell 1995: 379) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 321) (Niwa 1995: 127) (Krygier 1997: p.265) (Möhlig 2001: 219) (O'Neill 2001: 294) (Orel 2003: 108) (Marsden 2004: 432) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 231) (Blake 2009: 156) (Anlezark 2009: 143) (Liuzza 2011: 260) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.44.2, 7.72, 7.73) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70, 6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 147)</p>
<p>Headword: forðweaxan Alternative Spelling:</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Scragg (1992): develop, grow up</p>		<p>(Scragg 1992: 431)</p>
<p>Headword: forengan</p>		

Alternative Spelling: foregongan, foregan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Wright (1925): to precede Krapp (1929): to go before, precede Mertens-Fonck (1960): to go, walk before, precede Mitchell (1995): to go before Mitchell and Robinson (1985): precede Magennis (2002): go forth, go about	foregehāt (pret. ind. 1sg.); foregæsst (pres. ind. 2sg.); foregāð (pres. ind. 3pl.); foregeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); foregange (pres. subj. 3sg.)	(Schrader 1914: 80, 92) (Wright 1925: §14) (Krapp 1929: 259) (Weman 1933: 100, 101) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 136, 137, 138, 139) (Pilch 1970: 74) (Wenisch 1979: 131, 146, 147, 148, 149, 174, 200, 257, 326) (Mitchell 1995: 379) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 321) (Goh 1999: 154) (Magennis 2002: 223)
Headword: forgangan Alternative Spelling: forgān		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to forgo, abstain from		(Schrader 1914: 99) (Krapp 1929: 259) (Weman 1933: 101) (de la Cruz 1975: 52) (Wenisch 1979: 146, 147, 147, 148) (Goh 1999: 154)
Headword: forhealdan Alternative Spelling: forðhealdan, forhealden		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): illtreat, misuse Dodd (1908): withhold Krapp (1929): to withhold, disregard, misuse Whitelock (1963): withhold Sweet (1967b): withhold Scragg (1992): neglect Marsden (2004): withhold	forhealdað (pres. 1pl.); forheoldon (pret. 3pl.); forheolden (pret. subj. 3pl.); forhealden (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 239) (Dodd 1908: 66) (Siemerling 1909: 42, 47, 49, 87) (Schrader 1914: 33, 41) (Krapp 1929: 260) (Whitelock 1963: 77) (Sweet 1967b: 327) (de la Cruz 1975: 76) (Ogura 1989: 88) (Scragg 1992: 430) (Goh 1999: 154) (Marsden 2004: 434)
Headword: forhēawan Alternative Spelling: forheawan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to cut or hew to pieces Hofmann (1955): kill Malone (1962): cut to pieces	forhēowan (pret. 3pl.); forfēawen (part.); forhēawen (pa. part.);	(Siemerling 1909: 76) (Schrader 1914: 52) (Krapp 1929: 260) (Hofmann 1955: 196)

Sweet (1967b): cut down Scragg (1984): cut down Mitchell and Robinson (1985): cut down Marsden (2004): cut down, hack down	forhēawan (pa. part. nom. masc. sg.)	(Malone 1962: 120) (Sweet 1967b: 327) (Scragg 1984: 94) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 322) (Marsden 2004: 434)
Headword: forlǣtan		
Alternative Spelling: forelǣtan, forletan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): let, allow; let go; lay down; leave, leave off; abandon, forsake; lose Sedgefield (1899): leave, forsake Hargrove (1902): leave, leave off, forsake Cook (1905): leave, abandon Blackburn (1907): let, leave, forsake Dodd (1908): leave, leave undone, abandon, forsake, neglect; give, grant; let, permit; loose, release Wyatt (1912): release, let flow Cook (1919): let, allow Krapp (1929): to permit, let go, allow; abandon, neglect, leave Ure (1957): forsake Campbell (1959): leave Mertens-Fonck (1960): to let, permit Whitelock (1963): leave, abandon Sweet (1967a): leave, abandon Sweet (1967b): leave, desert, abandon; leave undone, leave off, lose, allow Fowler (1972): desert Finnegan (1977): let go, send forth, forsake, abandon, lose Garmonsway (1978): neglect, forsake; let Scragg (1984): leave, abandon, lose, let (go)	forlēt (pres. 1sg.); forlǣst (contr. pres. 2sg.); forlǣtest, forlǣtes, forletesde, forlǣst, forlēst, forlætst (pres. ind. 2sg.); forlǣtt, forleteð, forlǣt, forlǣteð, forlēð, forlēt (pres. 3sg.); forlætað (pres. ind. 1pl.); forlætað (pres. 2pl.); forlǣten, forlætað, forlǣte, forletað (pres. 3pl.); forlǣte, forlēte (pres. subj. 1sg.); forlēte, forlǣte (pres. subj. 2sg.); forlǣte, forlēte (pres. subj. 3sg.); forlǣten (pres. subj. pl.); forlǣten (pres. subj. 2pl.); forlētan (pres. subj. 3pl.); forlēt, forleort (pret.); forlēt, forlǣt, forleort (pret. 1sg.); forlēte, forleorte (pret. 2sg.); forlǣtes, forlete (pret. ind. 2sg.); forlēt, forleot, forlēton, forlǣt, forlēte (pret. 3sg.); forlǣttan, forlēton, forlǣetan, forletan, forleortun, forleorton (pret. pl.); forlēten (pret. 1pl.); forlēton, forlēte, forlētān (pret. 3pl.); forlete (pret. subj. sg.); forleten (pret. subj. 1pl.); forlēten, forlēton (pret. subj. pl.); forlǣt (imp. sg.); forlǣteð, forlætað (imp. pl.); forlǣton, forlǣtan, forlētān, forlǣten (inf.); forlǣtanne, forlǣtenne, forlētanne, forlētende (infl.	(Cook 1894: 288) (Sedgefield 1899: 239) (Hargrove 1902: 86) (Cook 1905: 58) (Blackburn 1907: 158) (Dodd 1908: 67) (Siemerling 1909: 42, 86) (Wyatt 1912: 145) (Schrader 1914: 20, 62, 64, 66) (Cook 1919: 174, 198) (Krapp 1929: 260) (Meroney 1943: 47, 50, 70, 79) (Hendrickson 1948: 23, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45) (Ure 1957: 139) (Campbell 1959: 118) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 201, 202) (Whitelock 1963: 77) (Sweet 1967a: 114) (Sweet 1967b: 327) (Pilch 1970: 41) (Fowler 1972: 50) (Finnegan 1977: 130) (von Schon 1977: §6) (Garmonsway 1978: 56) (Wenisch 1979: 113) (Hiltunen 1983: 69) (Scragg 1984: 94) (Yerkes 1984: 128) (Mitchell 1985: §3743) (Bodden 1987: 117) (Campbell 1987: §735(d)) (Irvine 1987: 460) (Moffat 1987: 115) (Ogura 1989: 87)

<p>Yerkes (1984): let go of, abandon, lose, provide Bodden (1987): to let go Irvine (1987): to leave, let go, forsake, to leave, allow, to omit, neglect Moffat (1987): to release or let go (someone) Scragg (1992): allow, release, give up, avoid, leave, desert Irvine (1993): to leave, let go, forsake, allow, omit, neglect Wilcox (1994): neglect, give up, leave Mitchell (1995): to lose, abandon, neglect, release, allow Mitchell and Robinson (1985): abandon, neglect, forsake, let (go) O'Neill (2001): forsake, surrender Magennis (2002): leave, grant, allow Marsden (2004): let go, loose, abandon, neglect, leave, forsake Blake (2009): leave, abandon Anlezark (2009): let, allow Liuzza (2011): abandon, permit, allow</p>	<p>inf.); forlæten (part.); forlætende (pres. part.); forlætende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); forlæten, forlæten, forlætan (pa. part.); forlen (pa. part. nom. sg.); forletne (pa. part. nom. pl.); forletenne, forlætenne (pa. part. acc. sg. masc.); forlætenan (pa. part. dat. sg. wk.); forletendum (pres. part. dat. pl.)</p>	<p>(Wollmann 1990: 212, 214) (Kastovsky 1992: 311) (Scragg 1992: 430) (Irvine 1993: 218) (Wilcox 1994: 175) (Mitchell 1995: 380) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 322) (Schwyster 1996: 108, 117, 156) (O'Neill 2001: 295) (Magennis 2002: 223) (Marsden 2004: 434) (Blake 2009: 156) (Anlezark 2009: 143) (Liuzza 2011: 261) (Sauer 2013: 265)</p>
<p>Headword: forswāpan Alternative Spelling:</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Krapp (1929): to sweep away Sweet (1967b): sweep away Marsden (2004): sweep away</p>	<p>forswāpen (part.); forswāpen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Siemerling 1909: 45) (Schrader 1914: 52) (Krapp 1929: 260) (Sweet 1967b: 328) (Marsden 2004: 435)</p>
<p>Headword: forþgangan Alternative Spelling: forðgangan, forðgan, forþgān</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Wilcox (1994): go forth, advance Magennis (2002): go forth, advance</p>	<p>forðganginge (pres. part.); forðgenge (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.)</p>	<p>(Weman 1933: 101, 102) (Pilch 1970: 74) (Wenisch 1979: 147, 178) (Wilcox 1994: 175)</p>

Marsden (2004): go forth, advance		(Niwa 1995: 121, 123) (Goh 1999: 154) (Magennis 2002: 224) (Ogura 2002: 7, 101, 114) (Marsden 2004: 435)
Headword: fulgangan Alternative Spelling: fulgān		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): fulfil		(Weman 1933: 102) (Scragg 1992: 432) (Goh 1999: 154)
Headword: gangan Alternative Spelling: ġeonga, gongan, ganga, ġionga, ġengan, ġiungo, ġiung, ġegangan, geongan, begangan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): go van Zandt (1906): to go, walk Blackburn (1907): go, come Dodd (1908): go Wyatt (1912): go, walk Cook (1919): go Wright (1925): to go Hedberg (1945): to walk Bammesberger (1965): go Leslie (1966): to walk Fry (1974): go, walk, go to a place, reach, happen Finnegan (1977): go Scragg (1984): go, advance Yerkes (1984): go Lehmann (1986): go Campbell (1987): go Scragg (1992): go Mitchell (1995): to happen O'Neill (2001): go, walk Marsden (2004): go, advance, proceed, walk Blake (2009): go Anlezark (2009): go, walk, happen Liuzza (2011): go Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): go Karasawa (2015): to go, come	gange, gonge, geonge (pres. 1sg.); gegangeð, ganged, gonged (pres. 3sg.); iongaþ (pres. pl.); ġenge (subj. sg.); gange (pres. subj. 1sg.); gange (pres. subj. 2sg.); gange, gonge (pres. subj. 3sg.); gangan, gangon (pres. subj. pl.); gangon (pres. subj. 3pl.); ġeong, ġeñg, gang, geong (pret. ind. sg.); ġeong, ġiong, ġang, ġieng (pret. 3sg.); geongon (pret. 2pl.); gað (imp.); ġeong, gang (imp. sg.); gangað, gangaþ, gongað (imp. pl.); gangan (inf.); begangenne (inf. inf.); gangande, gangende, begangende (pres. part.); gangende (pres. part. acc. sg. fem.); gangendes (pres. part. gen. sg. neut.); ġegongen, ġiead, gangen (pa. part.); gongende (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); gongendre (pa. part. dat. sg. fem.)	(Sievers 1885: §65, 76.1, 157.3, 360n3, 396.1b, 396n2, 396n4) (Palmgren 1904: 35) (van Zandt 1906: 104) (Blackburn 1907: 162) (Dodd 1908: 76) (Wyatt 1912: 147, 149, 152) (Cook 1919: 177) (Wright 1925: §59, 289, 515) (Weman 1933: 102, 103, 104, 105, 106) (Prokosch 1939: §18, 62g, 75c) (Hedberg 1945: 146) (Pinsker 1969: §136, 182.3) (Bammesberger 1965: 78) (Brunner 1965: §91n3, 92n4, 360n4, 394n5) (Leslie 1966: 80) (Pilch 1970: 93, 96, 98, 150, 151, 214) (Fry 1974: 64, 65) (Finnegan 1977: 134) (Scragg 1984: 95) (Yerkes 1984: 129) (Mitchell 1985: §691) (Lehmann 1986: G18) (Ogura 1986: 305) (Campbell 1987: §130,

		173, 736(h)n2, 745) (Kastovsky 1992: 294, 295, 361) (Scragg 1992: 433) (Mitchell 1995: 383) (Krygier 1997: p.266) (O’Neill 2001: 298) (Ogura 2002: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 36, 43, 51, 59, 76, 83, 84, 85, 87, 96, 102, 105) (Orel 2003: 126) (Marsden 2004: 442) (Ringe 2006: 113, 265) (Elenbaas 2007: 203) (Blake 2009: 157) (Anlezark 2009: 143) (Liuzza 2011: 261) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70, 6.76, 6.76nn10-11, 6.156) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.61, 7.19n5, 7.41.3) (Fulk 2012: 67) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 92) (Kroonen 2013: 166) (Karasawa 2015: 204)
Headword: gebannan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to summon; order Karp (1989): order		(Krapp 1929: 266) (Karp 1989: §69)
Headword: geblandan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Mitchell and Robinson (1985): taint, infect, corrupt	geblonden (pa. part.)	(Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 309)
Headword: ġecnāwan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): know, recognize, understand Hargrove (1902): know, understand Dodd (1908): know, understand, perceive,	ġecnāwōð, ġecnāð, gecnāweð (pres. ind. 3sg.); gecnawað (pres. ind. 1pl.); gecnāwe (pres. subj. 3sg.); ġecnāwe (pres. subj. 3sg.); icnēowe (pret. 2sg.);	(Sedgefield 1899: 224) (Hargrove 1902: 88) (Dodd 1908: 81) (Cook 1919: 163, 179) (Krapp 1929: 267) (Whitelock 1963: 75)

<p>recognize Cook (1919): recognize, perceive Krapp (1929): to recognize, perceive, learn Whitelock (1963): know, perceive Sweet (1967b): know, perceive Irvine (1987): to know, perceive, understand, recognise Karp (1989): recognize Scragg (1992): know, acknowledge, respond to Irvine (1993): to know, perceive, understand, recognize Mitchell (1995): to know, understand, acknowledge, ascertain Mitchell and Robinson (1985): understand O'Neill (2001): recognize Marsden (2004): know, perceive, understand</p>	<p>gecnēow (pret. ind. 3sg.); cnēowæ (pret. subj. sg.); gecnēowe (pret. subj. 1sg.); ġecnāwað (imp. pl.); gecnāwað (imp. 2pl.); gecnāwan, cnāwan (inf.); gecnāwen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sweet 1967b: 312) (Campbell 1987: §272, 406) (Irvine 1987: 453) (Moffat 1987: 113) (Karp 1989: §2, 70) (Ono 1989: 190, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197) (Kastovsky 1992: 406) (Scragg 1992: 420) (Irvine 1993: 213) (Mitchell 1995: 382) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §104; GLOSS312) (Krygier 1997: p.267) (O'Neill 2001: 285) (Marsden 2004: 417) (Kroonen 2013: 295)</p>
<p>Headword: ġefeallan Alternative Spelling:</p>		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Cook (1894): fall, chance Dodd (1908): fall Krapp (1929): to fall upon Sweet (1967b): fall; fall in battle Finnegan (1977): fall, plunge Cross and Hill (1982): to fall Karp (1989): fall down (to) Scragg (1992): fall, die Mitchell (1995): to fall, die Mitchell and Robinson (1985): fall Magennis (2002): fall, fall headlong</p>	<p>fylþ (pres.); ġefallu (pres. ind. 1sg.); fealð, ġefeallaþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); ġefealle (pres. subj. 1sg.); fēol, fēoll (pret.); ġefeol, ġefēoll, ġefeoll (pret. 3sg.); fēollon (pret. pl.)</p>	<p>(Cook 1894: 291) (Dodd 1908: 85) (Krapp 1929: 268) (Hendrickson 1948: 25, 33, 36, 44, 56) (Sweet 1967b: 323) (Finnegan 1977: 132) (Cross and Hill 1982: 168) (Campbell 1987: §730(a)n1) (Karp 1989: §10, 12, 16) (Scragg 1992: 428) (Mitchell 1995: 383) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §25; GLOSS319) (Krygier 1997: p.267) (Magennis 2002: 227)</p>
<p>Headword: gegangan Alternative Spelling: gegongan</p>		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References

Krapp (1929): to obtain, to come by, acquire Sweet (1967b): go, win Scragg (1984): get, obtain Karp (1989): reach, bring about Mitchell and Robinson (1985): get, obtain, overrun	gegangen, gegongen (pa. part.)	(Krapp 1929: 269) (Sweet 1967b: 332) (Scragg 1984: 95) (Karp 1989: p.12; §10, 16, 44, 48, 53) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 326) (Goh 1999: 154)
Headword: gehātan Alternative Spelling: gehatan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): promise, pledge; call Sedgefield (1899): promise Hargrove (1902): call, promise Dodd (1908): promise, threaten; call, summon; name, call Blackburn (1907): promise Wright (1925): to name Krapp (1929): to promise; name Campbell (1959): call, name, promise Mertens-Fonck (1960): to promise, make a vow Leslie (1966): to promise Sweet (1967a): promise Sweet (1967b): promise Scragg (1984): vow, promise Karp (1989): promise Scragg (1992): promise Mitchell and Robinson (1985): promise, vow O'Neill (2001): promise Magennis (2002): promise, vow Marsden (2004): promise, vow Blake (2009): call, name, be called, command, order	gehāte (pres. 1sg.); gehætst, gehātst, gehæst (pres. ind. 2sg.); gehæt (pres. ind. 3sg.); atte, hätte (pres. 3sg. pass.); gehātað (pres. 3pl.); hātað (pres. 1pl.); gehēt (pret.); ġehēt, gehec, gehāte (pret. 1sg.); ġihehtest, gehehtest, gehete (pret. ind. 2sg.); ġehēt, ġeheht, hēt, gehec (pret. 3sg.); gehēton (pret. pl.); ġehēton (pret. 3pl.); gehēte (pret. subj. 2sg.); gehatað (imp. pl.); gehāten (inf.); gehatende (pres. part.); gehāten (pa. part.); gehātene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.); gehātene (pa. part. nom. pl. fem.)	(Cook 1894: 292) (Sedgefield 1899: 250) (Hargrove 1902: 89) (Blackburn 1907: 164) (Dodd 1908: 88) (Wright 1925: §14) (Krapp 1929: 270) (Hendrickson 1948: 37, 39, 40, 45, 57) (Campbell 1959: 120) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 164) (Leslie 1966: 80) (Sweet 1967a: 115) (Sweet 1967b: 337) (Scragg 1984: 96) (Campbell 1987: §735(d)) (Karp 1989: §24, 38, 48) (Scragg 1992: 437) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 328) (Ogura 1995: 80) (O'Neill 2001: 302) (Magennis 2002: 228) (Marsden 2004: 445) (Blake 2009: 153, 157, 158)
Headword: ġehealdan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): observe, keep; reserve; maintain, sustain Dodd (1908): keep, observe, hold; consider, maintain,	ġehealdeþ, ġehealt, ġehealdað (pres. 3sg.); healdað, hylt, heald, healt (pres. 3sg.); ġehealdað	(Cook 1894: 292) (Dodd 1908: 88) (Krapp 1929: 270) (Campbell 1959: 120)

protect Krapp (1929): to hold, maintain, save Campbell (1959): keep, hold Malone (1962): hold Dunning and Bliss (1969): keep, preserve Finnegan (1977): keep, retain possession of Scragg (1984): hold, grip Irvine (1987): to hold, keep, protect Karp (1989): keep Scragg (1992): hold, possess, keep, preserve Irvine (1993): to hold, keep, protect Mitchell and Robinson (1985): hold, maintain, preserve Blake (2009): hold, keep, observe Haselow (2011): to observe	(pres. 1pl.); gehealdað, gehealdaþ (pres. 3pl.); healdaþ, healdæþ (pres. pl.); gehealde (subj. 1sg.); gehealde (pres. subj. 3sg.); healden, healde (pres. subj. pl.); healdon (pres. subj. 1pl.); geheold (pret. 1sg.); geheold, geheoldð, heold, hēold (pret. 3sg.); gehīoldon, heoldon, heolden (pret. pl.); gehīoldon, heoldon, geheoldan (pret. 3pl.); geheald (imp. sg.); healdan, haldan, gehealdan (inf.); gehealdenne (infl. inf.); gehealdenne (pres. part. dat. sg.); gehealden (pa. part.); gehealdene (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); gehealdene (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(Malone 1962: 121) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 133) (Pilch 1970: 135) (Finnegan 1977: 132) (Scragg 1984: 97) (Kastovsky 1985: 237, 251) (Campbell 1987: §4643.5(c)) (Irvine 1987: 463, 464) (Karp 1989: §25) (Scragg 1992: 437) (Irvine 1993: 220, 221) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 329) (Krygier 1997: p.267) (Goh 1999: 154) (Marsden 2004: 448) (Blake 2009: 157, 158) (Haselow 2011: 136) (Sauer 2013: 265)
Headword: gehēawan		
Alternative Spelling: geheawan, geheawian		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): cut down, slay Leslie (1966): to gash Sweet (1967b): kill Karp (1989): hew down Anlezark (2009): hew	gehēawan (pa. part)	(Cook 1894: 292) (Leslie 1966: 80) (Sweet 1967b: 339) (Karp 1989: §30) (Anlezark 2009: 145)
Headword: ġehlēapan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Palmgren (1904): mount (horse) Krapp (1929): to leap upon, mount Scragg (1984): leap upon, mount Mitchell and Robinson (1985): leap upon, mount Marsden (2004): leap onto, mount	ġehlēop (pret. 3sg.)	(Palmgren 1904: 41) (Krapp 1929: 270) (Scragg 1984: 97) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 330) (Marsden 2004: 450)
Headword: geondlācan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1919): flow through Sweet (1967b): flow through	geondlāce (pres. subj. 3sg.)	(Cook 1919: 183, 197) (Sweet 1967b: 333)

Headword: geondsāwan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): sow, spread, scatter	geondsawen (pa. part. nom. sg.)	(Blackburn 1907: 167) (Niwa 1995: 132)
Headword: gerædan		
Alternative Spelling: gerædan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): read, counsel, advise Krapp (1929): to counsel, determine Bammesberger (1965): order, help Scragg (1984): decide, determine Lehmann (1986): prepare Mitchell and Robinson (1985): decide	gerædest (pres. 2sg.); gerædde (pret. 3sg.)	(Schuldt 1905: §120) (Jensen 1913: 65) (Wright 1925: §610) (Krapp 1929: 274) (Hendrickson 1948: 46, 58) (Bammesberger 1965: 17, 31) (Scragg 1984: 101) (Lehmann 1986: R4) (Heidermanns 1993: 434) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 345) (Dietz 2007: 142) (Pons-Sanz 2007: 57)
Headword: gescēadan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): decide, end Cook (1919): decide Irvine (1987): to separate, divide Irvine (1993): to separate, divide Mitchell (1995): to judge, decide Marsden (2004): decide	scēadæþ (pres. 3sg.); gesced (pret. 3sg.); scēadan, gescēadan (inf.); geiscēad, iscēadde, gescēaden (pa. part.)	(Blackburn 1907: 167) (Cook 1919: 184, 213) (Irvine 1987: 477) (Irvine 1993: 230) (Mitchell 1995: 385) (Marsden 2004: 480)
Headword: gewealdan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Dodd (1908): rule, control Krapp (1929): to wield, control Sweet (1967a): rule, control, have power over Karp (1989): rule, wield Mitchell and Robinson (1985): rule, control Liuzza (2011): control, dominate	gewealtst (pres. 2sg.); gewielt, gewylt (pres. 3sg.); gewylt (contracted pres. 3sg.); gewealdene, gewealden (pa. part.); gewaldne (pa. part. pl.)	(Hargrove 1902: 93) (Dodd 1908: 105) (Krapp 1929: 278) (Hendrickson 1948: 48, 60) (Sweet 1967a: 127) (Karp 1989: §10, 25, 44) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 360) (Krygier 1997: p.268) (Liuzza 2011: 275)

Headword: geweaxan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): grow Krapp (1929): to grow up Karp (1989): grow up	gewēox (pret. 3sg.)	(Wyatt 1912: 151) (Krapp 1929: 278) (Hendrickson 1948: 23, 60) (Karp 1989: §6, 17)
Headword: glōwan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): glow Wright (1925): to glow Krapp (1929): to glow Lehmann (1986): glow Campbell (1987): glow Irvine (1987): to glow Irvine (1993): to glow	glēof, glēow (pret. ind. sg.); glowende (pres. part.)	(von Bahder 1880: 75, 135) (Sievers 1885: §192.4) (Wright 1925: §128) (Krapp 1929: 280) (Brunner 1965: §192n5) (Pilch 1970: 112) (Seebold 1970: 233) (Lehmann 1986: G92) (Campbell 1987: §60) (Irvine 1987: 463) (Irvine 1993: 220) (Krygier 1997: p.266) (Orel 2003: 137) (Kroonen 2013: xxi)
Headword: grōwan Alternative Spelling: growan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): grow Cook (1894): grow Sedgefield (1899): grow Hargrove (1902): grow, increase Dodd (1908): grow, bud Wyatt (1912): grow Wright (1925): to grow Krapp (1929): to grow Hedberg (1945): to grow Sweet (1967a): grow Lehmann (1986): grow Campbell (1987): grow Karp (1989): grow Scragg (1992): grow Anlezark (2009): grow	groweð, grewð, gegrewð (pres. ind. 3sg.); growað (pres. ind. 3pl.); grēow (pret. 1sg.); greowon (pret. pl.); grēowon (pret. 2pl.); greowe (pret. subj. 3sg.); grōwan (inf.); growende (pres. part.); grōwen, gegrōwen (pa. part)	(von Bahder 1880: 75) (Sievers 1885: §396.2b) (Cook 1894: 297) (Sedgefield 1899: 248) (Hargrove 1902: 94) (Dodd 1908: 113) (Wyatt 1912: 153) (Wright 1925: §5, 128, 165, 264, 266, 519) (Krapp 1929: 282) (Hedberg 1945: 267) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §396.3a) (Sweet 1967a: 115) (Harrison 1970: 34) (Seebold 1970: 242) (Bierbaumer 1975: p.xii, xvii, xviii, xxi, xvi, xliii) (Fullerton 1977: 95) (Nielsen 1981: 123) (Bammesberger 1984:

		41) (Mitchell 1985: §691) (Lehmann 1986: G102) (Ogura 1986: 305) (Campbell 1987: §745(f2)) (Karp 1989: §65) (Bammesberger 1990: 86) (Scragg 1992: 435) (Krygier 1997: p.267) (Nielsen 1998: 121) (Orel 2003: 143) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 227, 230) (Anlezark 2009: 144) (Kroonen 2013: 191)
Headword: hātan		
Alternative Spelling: hatan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): be called, call Bodden (1987): order, bid, name, be called Sedgefield (1899): call, name, command Hargrove (1902): call, name, bid Cook (1905): bid, command Blackburn (1907): call, summon, bid, command Dodd (1908): call, name; bid, command, order Wyatt (1912): command Cook (1919): call, name, bid, command Wright (1925): to call, to name Krapp (1929): to bid, order, cause; promise; name or call Hedberg (1945): to call, command, promise Campbell (1959): command, call, name Whitelock (1963): name, call Leslie (1966): to command Fry (1974): command, order, cause Finnegan (1977): command,	hāte, hāto (pres. 1sg.); hætest, hæst, hæstst, hats (pres. ind. 2sg.); hāt, hætt, hǣt, hǣtō (3sg.); hāteþ, hātte, hāteð (pres. 3sg.); hæt, hāteð, hætt, hāteþ, ġehāteþ, heht, gehātaþ, hāt, hatte (pres. ind. 3sg.); hātað (pres. ind. 1pl.); hātað, hætað (pres. 3pl.); gehāte (pres. subj. sg.); hātan (pres. subj. pl.); hāten (pres. subj. 3pl.); hātte, hēt, hæt (pret. 1sg.); hēhtes, hehtes, hete (pret. 2sg.); het, hatte (pret. ind. 3sg.); ġehēht, ġeheht, hæt, hēt, het, heot, hēht, heht (pret. 3sg.); hātte, hātton (passive); gehātene (strong nom. pl. pa. part.); gehēt, geheht, hēt, hēht (pret. 3sg.); hēton, hētan, gehēton, hehton (pret. 3pl.); hehte, hēte (pret. subj. 3sg.); hāt (imp. 2sg.); hātan (inf.); gehāten, hāten, ihāten (pa. part.);	(Sievers 1885: §12, 47, 58, 195, 306, 306n1, 350, 356n1, 364n2, 367, 367n, 371n2, 394.1, 394.2, 394n1, 394n2, 395.2b) (Sedgefield 1899: 249) (Hargrove 1902: 95) (Cook 1905: 60) (Blackburn 1907: 175) (Dodd 1908: 118) (Wyatt 1912: 154) (Loewe 1913: 76, 154) (Cook 1919: 190) (Wright 1925: §14, 38, 125, 133, 161, 240, 474, 511, 512, 651) (Krapp 1929: 284) (Prokosch 1939: §47b, 54c, 62a, 62b, 62d, 62g) (Hedberg 1945: 62) (Campbell 1959: 123) (Whitelock 1963: 79) (Brunner 1965: §12, 73, 159a, 195, 232, 306, 306n1, 350.1, 356n1, 358n7, 360n2, 364n3, 267.2, 367n, 371n2, 394.1, 394.2, 394n1, 395.2b, 395n3) (Leslie 1966: 81)

<p>name Cross and Hill (1982): to call, name Scragg (1984): command, order, call, name Yerkes (1984): command, name Lehmann (1986): name, promise Campbell (1987): command Irvine (1987): to bid, order, command, to call, name Irvine (1993): to bid, order, command, to call, name Wilcox (1994): name, be called Mitchell (1995): to command, promise, name, call Mitchell and Robinson (1985): command, order, call, name Magennis (2002): name, call, command Marsden (2004): order, command, summon Anlezark (2009): call, name, command Liuzza (2011): promise Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): promise, command</p>	<p>haten (pa. part. nom. sg. masc.); hātne, hātene, gehātene (pa. part. nom. pl.)</p>	<p>(Pinsker 1969: §18.5, 136, 164, 179.1) (Pilch 1970: 75, 84, 87, 93, 96, 129, 140, 149, 153, 172, 179, 202, 211) (Seebold 1970: 246) (Fry 1974: 66, 67) (Voyles 1974: 105, 106) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 251) (Finnegan 1977: 134) (Wenisch 1979: 111, 111, 118, 203, 203) (Nielsen 1981: 229) (Peters 1981: 122) (Cross and Hill 1982: 170) (Hiltunen 1983: 73) (Scragg 1984: 96, 97) (Yerkes 1984: 132, 133) (Kastovsky 1985: 250) (Mitchell 1985: 375, 600, 679, 680, 746, 955, 1473, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1951, 2305, 3723, 3730, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3743, 3756, 3757, 3764) (Lehmann 1986: H21) (Campbell 1987: §107, 341, 727, 732, 734, 735(d), 736(h), 736(j), 745, 746) (Bodden 1987: 118) (Irvine 1987: 463, 464, 465) (Bammesberger 1992: 58) (Hogg 1992: 90, 147, 156) (Kastovsky 1992: 358) (Voyles 1992: 24, 66, 68, 73, 74, 255) (Irvine 1993: 220, 221) (Wilcox 1994: 177) (Mitchell 1995: 383, 388, 389, 390) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §89, 93, 186.1,</p>
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		187.1, 202; GLOSS328) (Krygier 1997: p.267) (Nielsen 1998: 48, 73, 121) (Magennis 2002: 234) (Marsden 2004: 445) (Elenbaas 2007: 204) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 208) (Mailhammer 2007: 175) (Anlezark 2009: 145) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §2.49, 6.15) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.2, 6.11, 6.13, 6.13f, 6.16, 6.16n1, 6.70, 6.70n2, 6.70n5, 6.71, 6.71n2, 6.71n3, 6.76) (Liuzza 2011: 262) (Fulk 2012: 66) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 92) (Kroonen 2013: 202)
Headword: healdan		
Alternative Spelling: haldan, hēaldan, heoldan, healdon, healden		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): hold Cook (1894): hold; observe, maintain; keep, reserve Sedgefield (1899): hold, keep, observe, perform, restrain Hargrove (1902): keep, hold Blackburn (1907): hold, keep, regard Dodd (1908): keep, observe, retain, protest, treat Wyatt (1912): hold, maintain, keep Cook (1919): hold, keep, observe Wright (1925): to hold Krapp (1929): to hold, keep, guard Hedberg (1945): to hold Campbell (1959): hold, keep Mertens-Fonck (1960): to keep, guard, protect Malone (1962): hold, keep Whitelock (1963): hold,	healde, haldu, halde, gehealde (pres. 1sg.); haldy (pres. ind. 1sg.); hyltst, hylst, haldest, gehaldes, gehyldst (pres. 2sg.); helst (pres. ind. 2sg.); gehealdað (pres. 2pl.); gehaldeð, haldeð, hylt, helt, hielt, hēld, halt, healdeð, gehealdeð, healt, helt, gehelt, hilt, gehealt, gehylt (pres. ind. 3sg.); hylt (contracted pres. 3sg.); healdað (pres. 1pl.); healdað, healdað, gehealdað, haldað, healdeð (pres. 3pl.); halde, healde (pres. subj. 1sg.); gehealde, healde (pres. subj. 2sg.); healde, halde, gehealde (pres. subj. 3sg.); hēoldon, healdan, halden (pres. subj. 3pl.); hēold (pret. ind. sg.); hēold,	(von Bahder 1880: 123) (Sievers 1885: §81n1, 150n2, 158.2, 198.2, 359.2, 360n2, 396.1a, 396n1) (Cook 1894: 298) (Sedgefield 1899: 250) (Hargrove 1902: 89, 96) (Blackburn 1907: 164, 177) (Dodd 1908: 120) (Weick 1911: 30, 66, 88, 108) (Wyatt 1912: 155) (Cook 1919: 181, 191) (Wright 1925: §5, 7, 49, 64, 176, 299, 516) (Krapp 1929: 285, 294) (Prokosch 1939: §24b, 42e, 62d, 62g) (Meroney 1943: 51) (Hedberg 1945: 90) (Hendrickson 1948: 45) (Hofmann 1955: 234,

<p>keep Leslie (1966): to hold Sweet (1967a): hold, keep; preserve, maintain; observe Dunning and Bliss (1969): hold Fowler (1972): keep, look after Fry (1974): hold, guard, occupy, possess, regard, rule, treat Finnegan (1977): hold, keep, retain Garmonsway (1978): hold Gordon (1979): hold, possess, keep, control Cross and Hill (1982): hold, support, contain Scragg (1984): hold, grasp, maintain, keep, guard, stand (firm) Yerkes (1984): hold, keep, preserve Lehmann (1986): hold, guard Bodden (1987): to hold, preserve Campbell (1987): hold Moffat (1987): to hold, keep Karp (1989): hold Wilcox (1994): keep, hold, observe Mitchell (1995): to hold, guard, possess, keep, observe, rule Mitchell and Robinson (1985): keep, observe, hold, stand firm O'Neill (2001): keep, protect, cherish Magennis (2002): keep, preserve, care about; hold, keep, guard Anlezark (2009): hold, keep Liuzza (2011): hold, keep Karasawa (2015): to hold, celebrate</p>	<p>holden, geheold (pret. 1sg.); heolde (pret. 2sg.); hēold, gehēold (pret. 3sg.); heoldan (pret. pl.); hēoldon, hēoldon (pret. 2pl.); hīoldon, hēoldon, heoldun, heoldon, heolden, geheoldon, gehēoldan (pret. 3pl.); hēolde, hēoldon, geheolde (pret. subj. 3sg.); hēoldon, hiolden (pret. subj. pl.); hald (imp. sg.); heald (imp. 2sg.); geheald, heald, gehealde, gehald (imp. sg.); healdað (imp. pl.); tō healdenne, haldonne, gehealdenne (infl. inf.); healdan, gehealden, gehealdan, gehæaldan, haldan (inf.); healdende, haldende (pres. part.); haldende (acc. pl. pres. part); haldendra (gen. pl. pres. part.); haldendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); haldenne, healdenne, haldænne (infl. inf.); gehealden, gehealdene, gehealdne, healden, -healden, halden, holden, healdon, gehealden (pa. part.); gehealdene, gehaldne (pa. part. nom. pl.); tō healdes (corrupt form of infl. inf.)</p>	<p>236, 251, 256) (Campbell 1959: 123) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 159, 160, 161, 162, 163) (Malone 1962: 122) (Whitelock 1963: 79) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §38n2, 77, 198.2, 396.1, 396n1) (Lindermann 1965: 73) (Leslie 1966: 81) (Sweet 1967a: 115, 116) (Sweet 1967b: 337) (Dunning and Bliss 1969: 133) (Harrison 1970: 19, 20, 52) (Lindermann 1970: 8) (Pilch 1970: 46, 47) (Seebold 1970: 248) (Fowler 1972: 51) (Fry 1974: 66, 67) (de la Cruz 1975: 76) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 112n, 249, 249n, 251) (Finnegan 1977: 134) (Fullerton 1977: 95, 108) (von Schon 1977: §4, 5) (Garmonsway 1978: 57) (Gordon 1979: 61) (Nielsen 1981: 175) (Peters 1981: 88, 175) (Cross and Hill 1982: 170) (Hiltunen 1983: 205) (Scragg 1984: 97) (Yerkes 1984: 132, 133) (Lehmann 1986: H27) (Bodden 1987: 118) (Campbell 1987: §143, 165, 200.1, 346, 643.5c, 733(b), 745(c)) (Moffat 1987: 116) (Karp 1989: §9, 12, 25, 57) (Hogg 1992: 96) (Kastovsky 1992: 333) (Wilcox 1994: 178) (Mitchell 1995: 329, 388,</p>
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		<p>389, 390, 391) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §8, 93; GLOSS328, 333) (Niwa 1995: 127) (Chapman 1996: 16) (Krygier 1997: p.267) (Nielsen 1998: 14, 121, 178, 207) (Goh 1999: 154) (O'Neill 2001: 302, 306) (Magennis 2002: 228, 235) (Orel 2003: 155) (Elenbaas 2007: 225) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 241) (Anlezark 2009: 145) (Liuzza 2011: 263) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §2.80, 5.89n4, 5.216n1) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §4.54, 6.13b, 6.15, 6.76) (Durkin 2015: 181) (Karasawa 2015: 205)</p>
<p>Headword: hēawan Alternative Spelling: hēāwan, heawan</p>		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): hew Cook (1894): hew, cleave Dodd (1908): hew down, kill, slander Wright (1925): to hew Krapp (1929): to hew, cut, kill Hedberg (1945): to hew Whitelock (1963): hew, stab, cut down Sweet (1967a): hew Sweet (1967b): hew, stab Finnegan (1977): strike Scragg (1984): hew, cut down, kill Lehmann (1986): hew, strike Campbell (1987): cut, hew Moffat (1987): to hew, slander, to be cutting</p>	<p>hēawep (pres. 3sg.); hīewð (pres. ind. 3sg.); hēow (pret.); hēou (pret. 2sg.); hēow (pret. 3sg.); hēowon (pret. pl.); hēowan, hēowon (pret. 3pl.); gehēawen (part.); hēawen, gehēawen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §63, 99, 371n2, 396.2a, 396n8) (Cook 1894: 298) (Dodd 1908: 121) (Loewe 1913: 69, 147) (Wright 1925: §76, 172, 264, 518) (Krapp 1929: 286) (Hedberg 1945: 267) (Hendrickson 1948: 40) (Whitelock 1963: 79) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §75, 106, 126.1, 173n2, 371n2, 396.2a) (Krahe 1967: 176) (Sweet 1967a: 115) (Sweet 1967b: 339) (Seebold 1970: 251) (Finnegan 1977: 135)</p>

<p>Karp (1989): hew Mitchell (1995): to hew, cleave, strike, kill Mitchell and Robinson (1985): hew, cut down, kill Marsden (2004): hew, cut down, hack, slay</p>		<p>(Fullerton 1977: 105) (Scragg 1984: 97) (Kastovsky 1985: 240, 251, 252) (Lehmann 1986: H53) (Campbell 1987: §120.1, 272, 745(b)) (Moffat 1987: 116) (Karp 1989: §9, 30) (Bammesberger 1990: 66, 246) (Mitchell 1995: 389) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 329) (Krygier 1997: p.267) (Orel 2003: 167) (Marsden 2004: 447) (Ringe 2006: 146) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 218)</p>
<p>Headword: hēofan Alternative Spelling: heōfian, hēafiga</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): lament Palmgren (1904): lament Finnegan (1977): lament, bewail Lehmann (1986): wail Campbell (1987): lament O'Neill (2001): mourn Magennis (2002): lament</p>	<p>hēof, hēofde (pret. 3sg.); heofon (pret. 3pl.); heofað (imp. pl.); hīofende, hēofende (pres. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §384n2, 413n7) (Palmgren 1904: 33) (Schuldt 1905: §22) (Jensen 1913: 124) (Brunner 1965: §384n2, 413n7) (Finnegan 1977: 135) (Kastovsky 1985: 247) (Lehmann 1986: H67) (Campbell 1987: §745(b), 745n2) (O'Neill 2001: 303) (Magennis 2002: 235) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76, 6.76n18)</p>
<p>Headword: hlēapan Alternative Spelling: hleapan, hlēāpan</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): leap Cook (1919): rub Wright (1925): to leap Krapp (1929): to leap, run Hedberg (1945): to leap Sweet (1967a): leap Lehmann (1986): run,</p>	<p>hlypð (pres. 3sg.); hlēop (pret. 1sg.); hlēop (pret. 3sg.); hlēopon, hlupon (pret. 2pl.); hlēopon (pret. 3pl.); hlēapen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §377n, 394.2, 396.2a) (Loewe 1913: 19) (Cook 1919: 193) (Wright 1925: §5, 135, 325, 518) (Krapp 1929: 289)</p>

<p>hasten Campbell (1987): leap Karp (1989): leap Mitchell and Robinson (1985): leap, gallop O'Neill (2001): mount</p>		<p>(Prokosch 1939: §47b, 54c, 62d, 62g) (Meroney 1943: 52) (Hedberg 1945: 129) (Hofmann 1955: 246) (Brunner 1965: §394.2, 396.2a) (Krahe 1967: 185) (Sweet 1967a: 116) (Harrison 1970: 33) (Pilch 1970: 84, 96, 105, 126, 131) (Seebold 1970: 259) (de la Cruz 1975: 76) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 107) (Fullerton 1977: 95) (von Schon 1977: §5) (Kastovsky 1985: 240, 252) (Lehmann 1986: U55) (Campbell 1987: §745(b)) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 330) (Krygier 1997: p.268) (O'Neill 2001: 304) (Ogura 2002: 110) (Orel 2003: 175) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 244) (Dietz 2010: 577) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §2.83n1, 6.70n2, 6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 229)</p>
<p>Headword: hlōwan Alternative Spelling:</p>		
<p>Meaning</p> <p>Sievers (1885): low Krapp (1929): to low, bellow Palmgren (1904): low Hedberg (1945): to low Lehmann (1986): bellow Campbell (1987): low</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p> <p>hlēowō (pres.)</p>	<p>References</p> <p>(Sievers 1885: §113n3, 396.2b) (Palmgren 1904: 26) (Wright 1925: §264, 519) (Krapp 1929: 290) (Hedberg 1945: 267) (Brunner 1965: §396.3a) (Kastovsky 1985: 241) (Lehmann 1986: H74) (Campbell 1987: §745(f2))</p>

		(Krygier 1997: p.268) (Orel 2003: 177) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 231)
Headword: hrōpan Alternative Spelling: hropan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): shout Palmgren (1904): shout Blackburn (1907): cry, howl Cook (1919): make proclamation Wright (1925): to shout Krapp (1929): to cry out, clamor, scream Bammesberger (1965): call, shout, bawl Finnegan (1977): cry out, scream Lehmann (1986): shout Campbell (1987): shout	hrēop (pret. 1sg.); hrēopon (pret. 2pl.); hrēopan, hrēopon, hwreopon (pret. 3pl.); hrōpen (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §396.2b) (Palmgren 1904: 32) (Blackburn 1907: 182, 183) (Cook 1919: 195) (Wright 1925: §128, 519) (Krapp 1929: 292) (Prokosch 1939: §62g) (Pinsker 1969: §136) (Bammesberger 1965: 80) (Brunner 1965: §396.2b) (Krahe 1967: 60) (Pilch 1970: 93, 96, 132) (Seebold 1970: 279) (Finnegan 1977: 136) (Fullerton 1977: 95) (Nielsen 1981: 123) (Lehmann 1986: H95) (Campbell 1987: §736(l), 745(f1)) (Kastovsky 1992: 395) (Orel 2003: 188) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 249)
Headword: hwōpan Alternative Spelling: hwopan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): threaten Blackburn (1907): threaten Cook (1919): threaten, menace Krapp (1929): to threaten Lehmann (1986): threaten Campbell (1987): threaten Mitchell (1995): to threaten Marsden (2004): threaten	hwōpan (pres. subj. 3pl.); hwēop (pret. 1sg.); hwēopon (pret. 2pl.); hwēop (pret. 3sg.); hwōpan (inf.)	(Sievers 1885: §396.2b) (Blackburn 1907: 183) (Cook 1919: 195) (Wright 1925: §519) (Krapp 1929: 293) (Brunner 1965: §396.2) (Seebold 1970: 285) (Lehmann 1986: H18) (Campbell 1987: §745f) (Mitchell 1995: 391) (Goh 1999: 153) (Orel 2003: 202) (Marsden 2004: 454)

		(Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76)
Headword: ingangan		
Alternative Spelling: ingongan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): enter Krapp (1929): to go in, enter Yerkes (1984): enter Irvine (1987): to go in, enter Scragg (1992): enter Irvine (1993): to go in, enter Magennis (2002): go in, enter	inēode (pret. ind. 1sg.); inēodon (pret. ind. 3pl.); ingangan (inf.); ingangendum (pres. part. dat. pl. masc.); ingonge (pres. subj. sg.); ingangende (pres. part.)	(Cook 1894: 301) (Krapp 1929: 295) (Yerkes 1984: 129, 136) (Kastovsky 1985: 252) (Irvine 1987: 466) (Scragg 1992: 442) (Irvine 1993: 223) (Goh 1999: 154) (Magennis 2002: 238) (Elenbaas 2007: 235)
Headword: lācan		
Alternative Spelling: lacan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): play, jump Cook (1894): bound, leap, toss; sail Sedgefield (1899): move quickly, fly Blackburn (1907): sport, leap, play Wyatt (1912): play, dance Cook (1919): flicker, flare Wright (1925): to play Krapp (1929): to leap, play; to move or fly quickly, hurry Campbell (1959): swing, play, move about Bammesberger (1965): move, jump, flow, fly, play, swing, fence, stimulate Lehmann (1986): leap, fly, sing Campbell (1987): play Karp (1989): move quickly Mitchell (1995): to play, leap, fly, fight Mitchell and Robinson (1985): sport, contend, fight Marsden (2004): move up and down, soar Haselow (2011): to play, fight	lāce (pres. 1sg.); lācað (pres. ind. pl.); lācað (pres. 3pl.); leolc, lēc (pret. ind. 1sg.); leolc (pret. ind. 3sg.); leolcon, lēcon (pret. 2pl.); lācan (inf.); lācen, lācen (pa. part.); liolcen (subj. pl.); lācende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); lacende (pres. part. acc. sg. masc.)	(Sievers 1885: §395.2b, 394.1, 394n1) (Cook 1894: 301) (Sedgefield 1899: 259) (Blackburn 1907: 185) (Wyatt 1912: 161, 162) (Cook 1919: 197) (Wright 1925: §92, 511, 512) (Krapp 1929: 296) (Prokosch 1939: §62a, 62g) (Campbell 1959: 125) (Pinsker 1969: §136) (Bammesberger 1965: 84) (Brunner 1965: §85n6, 159n8, 394.1, 394n1, 395.2b) (Pilch 1970: 86, 149, 153) (Seebold 1970: 322) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 249, 250, 251, 253) (Fullerton 1977: 94, 100) (Nielsen 1981: 229) (Lehmann 1986: L7) (Campbell 1987: §146n1, 745(a), 746) (Karp 1989: §57, 65) (Voyles 1992: 66)

		(Mitchell 1995: 392) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 334) (Krygier 1997: p.268) (Marsden 2004: 457) (Dietz 2007: 137) (Haselow 2011: 157) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.22n4) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70n5, 6.71, 6.71n4, 6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 323)
Headword: lāetan		
Alternative Spelling: lētan, lætan, letan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): let Cook (1894): let, allow Egge (1898): let Sedgefield (1899): allow Hargrove (1902): let, allow, leave Blackburn (1907): let, permit Wyatt (1912): let, allow Cook (1919): let, allow Wright (1925): to let, leave Krapp (1929): to let, allow, leave, let go; to let on, pretend, deem, consider Hedberg (1945): to let Campbell (1959): leave, allow Mertens-Fonck (1960): to let, allow Whitelock (1963): let, allow, consider Leslie (1966): to allow Sweet (1967a): let; leave Fowler (1972): allow Finnegan (1977): let, suffer, regard Garmonsway (1978): let Scragg (1984): cause Lehmann (1986): leave, let Bodden (1987): to allow, to leave something in someone's control Campbell (1987): let Irvine (1987): to let, allow,	lāete (pres. 1sg.); lāetst, lāetest, lāetæst (pres. 2sg.); lāeteð, -lāeteð, lāett, lāet (pres. ind. 3sg.); lāett (contracted pres. 3sg.); lāetað (pres. 1pl.); lāetað (pres. 3pl.); lāete (pres. subj. 3sg.); lēte (subj. 3sg.); lāeten (pres. subj. pl.); lēt, leort (pret. 1sg); -leortes, leorte, lettest, lete (pret. 2sg.); lēt, leort, lāet (pret. 3sg.); -leortun (pret. pl.); lēton, leorton (pret. 2pl.); lēton, lētan (pret. 3pl.); lēte (pret. subj. 3sg.); lēten (pret. subj. pl.); lāt, lāet, lēt, læd (imp. sg.); lāetað (imp. pl.); lāetan, lātan, lētan (inf.); lētan, lāeten, gelāeten (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §351, 355n3, 364n2, 394.1, 394n2, 395.2, 395n3) (Cook 1894: 302) (Egge 1898: 2) (Sedgefield 1899: 260) (Hargrove 1902: 98) (Blackburn 1907: 185) (Weick 1911: 67, 81) (Wyatt 1912: 161) (Loewe 1913: 132, 147) (Cook 1919: 198) (Royster 1922: 328, 342, 351, 352) (Wright 1925: §38, 119, 511, 513) (Krapp 1929: 298) (Prokosch 1939: §46d, 47b, 62a, 62g) (Hedberg 1945: 63) (Hendrickson 1948: 40, 45) (Campbell 1959: 125) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 201, 202) (Whitelock 1963: 81) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §62, 126n4, 138n, 355n3, 364n3, 394.1, 394n1, 395.2a, 395n2) (Leslie 1966: 82) (Sweet 1967a: 117) (Harrison 1970: 20)

<p> permit Moffat (1987): let out, emit Karp (1989): let Scragg (1992): allow, allot, remain, abandon, believe Irvine (1993): to let, allow, permit Wilcox (1994): leave Mitchell (1995): to let, allow Mitchell and Robinson (1985): let, allow O'Neill (2001): leave behind Marsden (2004): let, allow, cause to do, set, leave behind Anlezark (2009): let, cause Liuzza (2011): let Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): let, cause, leave </p>		<p> (Pilch 1970: 96, 132, 137, 149, 153, 172, 179) (Fowler 1972: 51) (Voyles 1974: 105, 106) (Finnegan 1977: 137) (Fullerton 1977: 95) (von Schon 1977: §5, 6) (Garmonsway 1978: 58) (Wenisch 1979: 113) (Nielsen 1981: 229, 232) (Hiltunen 1983: 69) (Scragg 1984: 98) (Kastovsky 1985: 230, 248, 249) (Mitchell 1985: §680, 919, 955, 1210, 1210n, 1279, 1952, 3735, 3742, 3743, 3756, 3785) (Lehmann 1986: L36) (Bodden 1987: 119) (Campbell 1987: §146n1, 732, 736(l), 736(l)n2, 745(e), 746) (Irvine 1987: 467, 468) (Moffat 1987: 117) (Karp 1989: §63, 64) (Ogura 1989: 93) (Kastovsky 1992: 358) (Scragg 1992: 443) (Voyles 1992: 24, 25, 61, 66, 68, 72, 73, 74, 153) (Irvine 1993: 223, 224) (Wilcox 1994: 181) (Mitchell 1995: 392, 393) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §104, 133.3; GLOSS335) (Niwa 1995: 75, 83, 85, 90, 95, 96, 104, 105, 166) (Schwyster 1996: 117, 124, 156) (Nielsen 1998: 121) (O'Neill 2001: 308, 309) (Kornexl 2003: 207) (Marsden 2004: 458) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 208, 235) (Anlezark 2009: 146) </p>
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		(Liuzza 2011: 265) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.12, 6.21, 6.70, 6.70n2, 6.71, 6.76) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 94) (Kroonen 2013: 332)
Headword: lāetan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): think, deem Fowler (1972): judge	lāete (pres. ind. 1sg.); lāetest, lāetst, lāetæst (pres. ind. 2sg.); lāēt (pres. ind. 3sg.); lāetað (pres. ind. 3pl.); lāete (pres. subj. 3sg.); lāeten (pres. subj. pl.); lēt (pret. 3sg.); lēte (pret. subj. sg.); lēten (pret. subj. pl.); lāēt (imp. sg.); lāetað (imp. pl.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 260) (Fowler 1972: 51)
Headword: lēodan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): grow Cook (1919): grow Lehmann (1986): grow	udon (pret. 2pl.); loden, geloden (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §384n1a) (Cook 1919: 182, 199) (Wright 1925: §493) (Brunner 1965: §107, 384n1a) (Krahe 1967: 236) (Seebold 1970: 335) (Lehmann 1986: L48) (Bammesberger 1990: 65, 112, 133) (Orel 2003: 242) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.50) (Kroonen 2013: 332)
Headword: māwan		
Alternative Spelling: mawan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): mow Wright (1925): to mow Krapp (1929): to mow Hedberg (1945): to mow Sweet (1967a): mow Campbell (1987): mow	mēowon (pret. 2pl.); māwen (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §62n, 396.2c) (Wright 1925: §5, 120, 264, 282, 517) (Krapp 1929: 303) (Hedberg 1945: 265) (Hendrickson 1948: 41) (Brunner 1965: §173, 396.3b) (Sweet 1967a: 118)

		(Pilch 1970: 132) (Seebold 1970: 347) (Kastovsky 1985: 241) (Campbell 1987: §745(e2)) (Bammesberger 1990: 146) (Krygier 1997: p.269) (Orel 2003: 269) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 360)
Headword: oðfeallan		
Alternative Spelling: opfeallan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Wright (1925): to fall off Krapp (1929): to fall away, decline Mitchell (1995): to fall off, decline Mitchell and Robinson (1985): fall away, decline Marsden (2004): fall away, decay	oðfeallan (pa. part.); oðfeallenu (nom. sg. fem.); oðfeallenu (pa. part. nom. sg. fem.)	(Wright 1925: §14) (Krapp 1929: 317) (Voyles 1974: 125) (Mitchell 1995: 398) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 344) (Marsden 2004: 476)
Headword: oðrōwan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to row away		(Lüngen 1911: 76) (Krapp 1929: 317)
Headword: ofagelætan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): give up	ofogelet (pret.)	(Scragg 1992: 451)
Headword: ofdrædan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): fear, be afraid	ofdrædde (pa. part. nom. pl. masc.)	(Marsden 2004: 473) (Molineaux 2012: 449)
Headword: oferfeallan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): fall over		(Röhling 1914: 60) (Scragg 1992: 451)
Headword: ofergan		
Alternative Spelling: ofergangan, ofergongan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): overcome Wyatt (1912): come over Marsden (2004): overcome	ofergongeþ (pres. 3sg.); ofergangað (pres. 2pl.)	(Blackburn 1907: 198) (Wyatt 1912: 167) (Röhling 1914: 35, 41, 45)

		(Weman 1933: 106, 107) (Hendrickson 1948: 45, 62) (Kastovsky 1992: 296) (Goh 1999: 154) (Ogura 2002: 53, 107) (Marsden 2004: 473)
Headword: oferhealdan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): overcome		(Röhling 1914: 52) (Scragg 1992: 451) (Goh 1999: 154)
Headword: oferhleapan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blake (2009): jump over	oferhlypð (pres. 3sg.)	(Röhling 1914: 35) (Krygier 1997: p.270) (Ogura 2002: 115) (Blake 2009: 160)
Headword: ofersāwan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sweet (1967a): sow over		(Röhling 1914: 23) (Sweet 1967a: 120)
Headword: onasawan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Scragg (1992): implant		(Scragg 1992: 452)
Headword: oncnāwan		
Alternative Spelling: oncnāwa, ancnāwan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): know Cook (1894): know; perceive; recognize; acknowledge Sedgefield (1899): recognize, know, understand Cook (1919): acknowledge, recognize Krapp (1929): to recognize, understand Sweet (1967a): perceive, understand, recognize Finnegan (1977): recognize, understand, believe Scragg (1984): understand, perceive Bodden (1987): to know, observe, perceive	oncnāwe (pres. 1sg.); oncnāwaþ (pres. pl.); oncnāwe (pres. subj. sg.); oncnāwen (pres. subj. pl.); oncnīow (pret. sg.); oncnēow (pret. 1sg.); oncnēow (pret. 3sg.); oncnēowon (pret. 3pl.); oncnēw, oncnēu, oncnāw, oncnēaw (pret. ind. sg.); oncnēowe (pret. subj. sg.); oncnāwan (inf.); oncnāwenne (infl. inf.); oncnāwan, oncnāwen (pa. part.); oncnāwenne (pa. part. nom. pl. neut.); oncnāwenne (pa. part. acc. pl. neut.)	(Sievers 1885: §156.5) (Cook 1894: 308) (Sedgefield 1899: 277) (Lüngen 1911: 51) (Cook 1919: 163, 208) (Wright 1925: §654) (Krapp 1929: 314) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 66, 67, 68) (Sweet 1967a: 120) (Finnegan 1977: 140) (Scragg 1984: 100) (Kastovsky 1985: 238) (Bodden 1987: 122) (Campbell 1987: §279, 279n1) (Irvine 1987: 474) (Ono 1989: 190, 191,

<p>Campbell (1987): know Irvine (1987): to know, recognise, understand Scragg (1992): perceive Irvine (1993): to know, realise, understand Mitchell (1995): to perceive Mitchell and Robinson (1985): recognize, perceive, acknowledge Magennis (2002): understand, know, recognize Marsden (2004): recognise, know, acknowledge, understand</p>		<p>192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200) (Kastovsky 1992: 406) (Scragg 1992: 452) (Irvine 1993: 228) (Mitchell 1995: 398) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 343) (Magennis 2002: 244) (Marsden 2004: 474) (Dietz 2010: 572)</p>
<p>Headword: <i>ondrædan</i> Alternative Spelling: <i>ondrēdan, andrēdan, andrædan</i></p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): fear, dread Cook (1894): fear Sedgefield (1899): dread, fear Hargrove (1902): fear, dread Blackburn (1907): dread Dodd (1908): fear Wyatt (1912): dread, fear Wright (1925): to dread, fear Krapp (1929): to dread, fear Prokosch (1939): be afraid Mertens-Fonck (1960): to fear Sweet (1967a): dread, fear Voyles (1974): dread Gordon (1979): dread, fear Bammesberger (1984): be afraid Yerkes (1984): dread, fear, be afraid Campbell (1987): dread Irvine (1987): to fear, dread Scragg (1992): fear, be afraid (reflexive) Irvine (1993): to fear, dread Wilcox (1994): fear Mitchell (1995): to fear Mitchell and Robinson (1985): be afraid, dread O'Neill (2001)L fear, dread Magennis (2002): fear,</p>	<p><i>ondræde, ondredē,</i> <i>ondrēdu, ondredō</i> (pres. ind. 1sg.); <i>ondrætst, ondreddest, ondredes</i> (pres. 2sg.); <i>ondrædeþ, ondredē, ondrededeð, ondrededeð, ondredæð, oudræt, ondred, ondredæt</i> (pres. 3sg.); <i>ondredede, ondrededað, ondrededað</i> (pres. 1pl.); <i>ondrededað</i> (pres. 2pl.); <i>ondrededað, ondrededað, ondrededaþ</i> (pres. 3pl.); <i>ondredede, ondredede</i> (pres. subj. 3sg.); <i>ondredon, ondrededen, ondrededen</i> (pres. subj. 3pl.); <i>ondreord, ondred, ondredede</i> (pret. 1sg.); <i>ondreord, ondred, ondredde, ondred</i> (pret. 3sg.); <i>ondreordun, ondredon</i> (pret. 3pl.); <i>ondredede</i> (pret. subj. 2sg.); <i>ondræt, ondreded, ondred, ondred</i> (imp. sg.); <i>ondredæþ, ondrededað, ondrededað</i> (imp. pl.); <i>ondrededan, andrededan</i> (inf.); <i>ondredenne</i> (inf. inf.); <i>ondredende, ondredendan</i> (pres. part. acc. pl.); <i>ondredendra</i> (pres. part.</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §122, 394.1, 394n2, 395.2a) (Cook 1894: 308) (Sedgefield 1899: 277) (Hargrove 1902: 104) (Palmgren 1904: 55) (Blackburn 1907: 136) (Dodd 1908: 14) (Lüngen 1911: 28) (Wyatt 1912: 168) (Wright 1925: §511, 513) (Krapp 1929: 314) (Prokosch 1939: §62a) (Hendrickson 1948: 28, 32, 44, 62) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 88, 89, 90) (Brunner 1965: §188n3, 394.1, 394n1, 395.2a 395n2) (Sweet 1967a: 120) (Harrison 1970: 18, 32) (Pilch 1970: 41, 153) (Voyles 1974: 105) (Gordon 1979: 65) (Hiltunen 1983: 54) (Bammesberger 1984: 135, 136) (Yerkes 1984: 145) (Mitchell 1985: §1952, 2964, 3413) (Campbell 1987:</p>

dread Marsden (2004): be afraid, dread Elenbaas (2007): to dread, fear Blake (2009): fear Ogura (2013): to fear, to be afraid Sauer (2013): to fear	gen. pl.); ondrēdendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); ondrædendum (pres. part. dat. pl. masc.)	§745(e1), 746, 747) (Irvine 1987: 474) (Ogura 1989: 73, 97) (Scragg 1992: 452) (Irvine 1993: 228) (Wilcox 1994: 187) (Mitchell 1995: 398) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 343) (O’Neill 2001: 317) (Marsden 2004: 474) (Elenbaas 2007: 121) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 235) (Blake 2009: 161) (Dietz 2010: 572) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.71, 6.71n1, 6.75, 6.76) (Ogura 2013: 16, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 35, 40, 42, 43, 68, 69, 73, 84, 101, 104, 116, 117, 118, 125, 128) (Sauer 2013: 262)
Headword: ongangen		
Alternative Spelling: ongān		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): come on	ongangen (inf.)	(Blackburn 1907: 199) (Weman 1933: 108) (Goh 1999: 154)
Headword: onslæpan		
Alternative Spelling: onslēpan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to fall asleep		(Lüngen 1911: 39) (Krapp 1929: 315) (Goh 1999: 153)
Headword: onspannan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): open Cook (1919): open Krapp (1929): to unspan, unfasten, loosen	onspēon (pret. 3sg.)	(Cook 1894: 308) (Lüngen 1911: 29) (Cook 1919: 209, 218) (Wright 1925: §654) (Krapp 1929: 315)
Headword: rædan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Krapp (1929): to advise, counsel; to explain; read		(Krapp 1929: 318)

Headword: rādan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): govern, control Cook (1919): advise, counsel, exhort Malone (1962): rule, govern, guide	rāt (pres. ind. 3sg.); rādde, reord (pret. 3sg.); rādde (pret. subj. sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 280) (Cook 1919: 210) (Malone 1962: 124)
Headword: rōwan		
Alternative Spelling: rowan, hrōwan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): row Cook (1894): row Wright (1925): to row Krapp (1929): to row, go by water Hedberg (1945): to row Sweet (1967a): row Garmonsway (1978): row, sail Yerkes (1984): row, sail Campbell (1987): row Irvine (1987): to row Irvine (1993): to row Mitchell and Robinson (1985): row Magennis (2002): go by water, row, sail Marsden (2004): row Fulk and Jurasinski (2012): row	rōwe (pres. 1sg.); rōwað (pres. pl.); rēow (pret. 1sg.); gehrēwun, rēon, rēowan (pret. pl.); hrēwun, hrōwun, hrāunn, rēon, rāuun, hrāuun (pret. ind. pl.); rēowon, rōwon, rēon (pret. 2pl.); hrēowan (pret. 3pl.); rōwende (pres. part.); -rōwen (pa. part.)	(von Bahder 1880: 123) (Sievers 1885: §156.5, 173.1, 396.2b, 396n8) (Cook 1894: 310) (Schnepper 1908: 48, 69) (Wright 1925: §128, 264, 266, 519) (Krapp 1929: 320) (Hedberg 1945: 266) (Brunner 1965: §89, 173n3, 396.3a, 396n10) (Krahe 1967: 176, 182) (Sweet 1967a: 121) (Pilch 1970: 98, 150) (Seebold 1970: 382) (Garmonsway 1978: 60) (Yerkes 1984: 147) (Kastovsky 1985: 240, 241) (Campbell 1987: §235, 279n1, 745(f2)) (Irvine 1987: 475, 476) (Ogura 1989: 101) (Irvine 1993: 229, 230) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 346) (Krygier 1997: p.271) (Magennis 2002: 236) (Orel 2003: 306) (Marsden 2004: 479) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70n4, 6.76, 6.76n22) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 97) (Kroonen 2013: 414)
Headword: sāwan		
Alternative Spelling: sēwan, sawan		

Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): sow Sedgefield (1899): sow Wyatt (1912): sow Wright (1925): to sow Krapp (1929): to sow Hedberg (1945): to sow Campbell (1959): sow Mertens-Fonck (1960): to sow Sweet (1967a): sow Scragg (1992): sow Lehmann (1986): sow Campbell (1987): sow Irvine (1987): to sow Irvine (1993): to sow Magennis (2002): sow Liuzza (2011): sow</p>	<p>sāwþ, sāwð, sāweþ (pres. ind. 3sg.); sāwað (pres. 3pl.); sāwe, sāuwe (pres. subj. sg.); sēow (pret. 1sg.); ġesāudesd, ġesāudes (pret. ind. 2sg.); sēow, sēw (pret. ind. 3sg); sēowon (pret. pl.); sēowon (pret. 2pl.); sēowun (pret. ind. 3pl.); sāwe (pret. subj. sg.); sāwan (inf.); sāw (imp. sg.); sāwende (pres. part.); sāwen, isāwene (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §57.2a, 62n, 173, 364n2, 396.2c, 396n7, 396n8) (Sedgefield 1899: 284) (Weick 1911: 35) (Wyatt 1912: 171) (Loewe 1913: 147) (Wright 1925: §5, 120, 264, 266, 517) (Krapp 1929: 322) (Hedberg 1945: 265) (Campbell 1959: 130) (Pinsker 1969) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 251) (Brunner 1965: §63n2, 363n4, 396.3b, 396n9, 396n10) (Krahe 1967: 176) (Sweet 1967a: 122) (Pilch 1970: 132) (Seebold 1970: 386) (Fullerton 1977: 95, 105) (Nielsen 1981: 122, 123) (Bammesberger 1984: 145, 146) (Kastovsky 1985: 232, 241) (Lehmann 1986: S6) (Campbell 1987: §272, 279n1, 745(e2), 747) (Irvine 1987: 476, 478) (Bammesberger 1990: 146) (Kastovsky 1992: 358) (Scragg 1992: 456) (Irvine 1993: 230, 232) (Krygier 1997: p.271) (Magennis 2002: 246) (Orel 2003: 327) (Ringe 2006: 134) (Liuzza 2011: 269) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.21, 5.44.2, 7.72) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70n4, 6.75, 6.76, 6.76n1, 6.99) (Kroonen 2013: 428)</p>
Headword: sceađan		

Alternative Spelling: scādan, sceadan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): separate Blackburn (1907): part, divide, distribute Cook (1919): command, marshal Wright (1925): to divide, sever, separate Krapp (1929): to separate, divide Hedberg (1945): to divide Leslie (1966): to part Lehmann (1986): separate Campbell (1987): divide Mitchell and Robinson (1985): part Marsden (2004): part, come away from</p>	<p>sceādeð, -scēat, -scæt, scādeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); sceað, scēd (pret. ind. sg.); -scēd, -sceað, -sceaðade, scēad (pret. 3sg.); scēdon (pret. 2pl.); -sceaðadon (pret. 3pl.); scāden, sceadenne, sceaden, -sceaðed (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §37.3, 76.2, 157.4, 358n1, 395.2b, 395n4) (Blackburn 1907: 205) (Cook 1919: 213) (Wright 1925: §28, 51, 133, 233, 512) (Krapp 1929: 322) (Prokosch 1939: §54c, 62g) (Hedberg 1945: 86) (Pinsker 1969: §164) (Brunner 1965: §2.2d, 92.2e, 92n7, 358n1, 394n5, 395.2b, 395n4) (Leslie 1966: 83) (Seebold 1970: 402) (Lehmann 1986: S76) (Campbell 1987: §179, 181, 183n4, 184, 185n1, 313, 733a, 736hn2, 745a, 747) (Karp 1989: §33, 40) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 346) (Goh 1999: 153) (Marsden 2004: 480) (Elenbaas 2007: 142) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §2.68, 5.53n1, 5.69, 5.69n3, 7.38) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.75, 6.76, 6.76n15)</p>
Headword: slæpan		
Alternative Spelling: slēpan, slāpan, slæpan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sievers (1885): sleep Cook (1894): sleep Sedgefield (1899): sleep Wyatt (1912): sleep Wright (1925): to sleep Krapp (1929): to sleep Hedberg (1945): to sleep Mertens-Fonck (1960): to sleep Sweet (1967a): sleep Garmonsway (1978): sleep</p>	<p>slæpst (pres. 2sg.); slepð, slepeð, slæpð (pres. 3sg.); slepað (pres. ind. 2pl.); slepað, slapað (pres. ind. 3pl.); slape (pres. subj. 3sg.); slapan (pres. subj. 3pl.); sclēp (pret.); slæpte, slēp, slēap, slēpde (pret. ind. sg.); slēp (pret. 1sg.); slēptest (pret. 2sg.); slēpde, slēpte, siepte, slēp</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §57.2, 57n2, 57n3, 58, 150.1, 202, 210.1, 395.2a, 395n3, 405n10) (Cook 1894: 312) (Sedgefield 1899: 290) (Palmgren 1904: 32) (Schuldt 1905: §22, 62) (Skeat 1911: 71) (Weick 1911: 35) (Wyatt 1912: 175)</p>

<p>Cross and Hill (1982): to sleep Yerkes (1984): sleep Bodden (1987): to sleep Campbell (1987): sleep Moffat (1987): to sleep Karp (1989): sleep Scragg (1992): sleep Mitchell and Robinson (1985): sleep O'Neill (2001): sleep Magennis (2002): sleep Marsden (2004): sleep, fall asleep Liuzza (2011): sleep</p>	<p>(pret. 3sg.); geslēpedon, slēpon (pret. pl.); slēpon (pret. 1pl.); slēpon (pret. 2pl.); slēpon, sleptun, slypton (pret. 3pl.); slēpe (pret. subj. 1sg.); slēpan (inf.); slāpende, slāpende (pres. part.); slāpende, slepende (pres. part. nom. sg. masc.); slepende (pres. part. nom. pl.); slependra (pres. part. gen. pl.); slæpendum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.); slæpendum (pres. part. dat. pl.); slāpen (pa. part.); slāpendne (acc. sg. masc.)</p>	<p>(Wright 1925: §119, 125, 188, 232, 276, 291, 306, 513) (Krapp 1929: 328) (Prokosch 1939: §47b) (Hedberg 1945: 127) (Pinsker 1969) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 282, 283) (Bammesberger 1965: 86) (Brunner 1965: §13, 46, 63a, 63n1, 66, 202, 395.2, 395n2, 405n10) (Sweet 1967a: 123) (Pilch 1970: 132) (Seebold 1970: 434) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 254n) (Fullerton 1977: 95) (Garmonsway 1978: 61) (Nielsen 1981: 99) (Cross and Hill 1982: 177) (Bammesberger 1984: 29, 112) (Yerkes 1984: 151) (Bodden 1987: 123) (Campbell 1987: §35, 162, 745(e1), 747, 751.2) (Moffat 1987: 121) (Karp 1989: p.15; §57, 65) (Kastovsky 1992: 395) (Scragg 1992: 459) (Voyles 1992: 66, 147) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 350) (Schwyster 1996: 48) (Goh 1999: 153) (O'Neill 2001: 325) (Magennis 2002: 249) (Marsden 2004: 486) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 235, 244) (Liuzza 2011: 270) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.39, 7.90) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76, 6.76, 6.76n2,</p>
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		6.76n3) (Fulk and Jurasinski 2012: 98) (Kroonen 2013: 453) (Sauer 2013: 274)
Headword: spanan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): attract, allure Marsden (2004): urge, allure Anlezark (2009): entice, mislead	spænst (pres. ind. 2sg.); spanað (pres. ind. 2pl.); spēon (pret. 3sg.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 291) (Schrader 1914: 35) (Hendrickson 1948: 38, 47) (Hinderling 1967: 15) (Harrison 1970: 40) (Ogura 1989: 104) (Marsden 2004: 487) (Anlezark 2009: 149)
Headword: spannan Alternative Spelling: sponnan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): join Palmgren (1904): attach, clasp Blackburn (1907): bind on, clasp Wright (1925): to clasp, fasten Krapp (1929): to fasten, bind together, span Campbell (1987): span Mitchell (1995): to incite, urge	speonn (pret. 1sg.); spēonn, spenn, gespeon (pret. 3sg.); speonon (pret. 2pl.); spannen (pa. part.); spēone (pret. subj. 3sg.)	(Sievers 1885: §392n4, 396.1b, 396n4) (Palmgren 1904: 28, 40) (Blackburn 1907: 168) (Weick 1911: 70) (Wright 1925: §59, 285, 515) (Krapp 1929: 329) (Brunner 1965: §392n4, 396.1) (Harrison 1970: 54) (Seebold 1970: 450) (Kastovsky 1985: 236, 252) (Campbell 1987: §744, 745(d1)) (Mitchell 1995: 402) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §133.5) (Krygier 1997: p.271) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70, 6.76, 6.76n12) (Kroonen 2013: 465)
Headword: spōwan Alternative Spelling: speowian, spowan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): thrive Blackburn (1907): succeed, thrive	spēwþ, spēwð, spēowþ, spēowð (pres. ind. 3sg.); spēow (pret. 1sg.); spēow	(von Bahder 1880: 75) (Sievers 1885: §113n3, 174.3, 296.2b, 296n8)

<p>Wyatt (1912): succeed Cook (1919): avail, succeed Krapp (1929): to succeed Hedberg (1945): to succeed Sweet (1967a): succeed Lehmann (1986): succeed; flourish Campbell (1987): succeed Karp (1989): succeed Mitchell and Robinson (1985): succeed</p>	<p>(pret. 3sg.); spēowon (pret. 2pl.); spōwan (inf.); spowende (pres. part. acc. sg. fem.)</p>	<p>(Blackburn 1907: 212) (Wyatt 1912: 175) (Cook 1919: 219) (Wright 1925: §519) (Krapp 1929: 330) (Hedberg 1945: 267) (Hendrickson 1948: 47) (Pinsker 1969: §179.1) (Brunner 1965: §126n2, 396.3a) (Sweet 1967a: 123) (Harrison 1970: 20) (Seebold 1970: 455) (Bammesberger 1984: 74) (Lehmann 1986: F40, S121) (Ogura 1986: 305) (Campbell 1987: §273, 745(f2)) (Bammesberger 1990: 146) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 350) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §7.72, 7.73) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70n4, 6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 468)</p>
<p>Headword: swāpan Alternative Spelling: swapan, swōpen</p>		
<p>Meaning</p> <p>Sievers (1885): sweep Sedgefield (1899): sweep, rush Palmgren (1904): sweep Blackburn (1907): sweep on, swoop Wright (1925): to sweep Krapp (1929): to sweep; to swoop Hedberg (1945): sweep Lehmann (1986): swing, sweep Campbell (1987): sweep Moffat (1987): to sweep Mitchell (1995): to sweep, rush Marsden (2004): sweep, rush</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p> <p>swāpeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); swēop (pret. 1sg.); swēop (pret. 3sg.); swēopon (pret. 2pl.); swōpen (inf.); swāpen, swopen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>References</p> <p>(Sievers 1885: §396.2c, 397) (Sedgefield 1899: 295) (Palmgren 1904: 26) (Blackburn 1907: 214) (Wright 1925: §133, 237, 291, 517) (Krapp 1929: 333) (Hedberg 1945: 128) (Brunner 1965: §396n5, 397) (Harrison 1970: 55) (Voyles 1974: 106) (Lehmann 1986: M55) (Campbell 1987: §745(a)) (Moffat 1987: 122) (Bammesberger 1990:</p>

Anlezark (2009): sweep, drive		247) (Mitchell 1995: 403) (Krygier 1997: p.271) (Orel 2003: 390) (Marsden 2004: 490) (Anlezark 2009: 150) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.70n5, 6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 494)
Headword: swōgan Alternative Spelling: swogan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): roar, overcome Palmgren (1904): resound, swooning Wyatt (1912): sound, rustle Krapp (1929): to make a noise, resound Bammesberger (1965): sound, roar, rustle, whistle, bawl, rattle Lehmann (1986): resound Campbell (1987): sound Karp (1989): resound Mitchell (1995): to resound, roar Mitchell and Robinson (1985): resound, make a noise Marsden (2004): sound, resound	ġeswōgen (pa. part.); swōgað (pres. 3pl.); swōgende (pres. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §214.8, 396.2b) (Palmgren 1904: 76) (Schön 1905: §55) (Wyatt 1912: 179) (Wright 1925: §519) (Krapp 1929: 335) (Bammesberger 1965: 81, 82) (Brunner 1965: §396.2b) (Lehmann 1986: S178) (Ogura 1986: 305) (Campbell 1987: §745(f1)) (Karp 1989: §57, 65) (Mitchell 1995: 403) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 353) (Marsden 2004: 492) (Bator 2010: 83) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76)
Headword: tōcnāwan Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): discern, distinguish Hargrove (1902): recognize Krapp (1929): to acknowledge, recognize Irvine (1987): to discern, distinguish, understand Irvine (1993): to discern, distinguish, understand Marsden (2004): understand, acknowledge, recognise	tōcnāwan (inf.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 299) (Hargrove 1902: 111) (Krapp 1929: 337) (Irvine 1987: 483) (Ono 1989: 194, 195, 196) (Irvine 1993: 235) (Möhlig 2001: 203) (Marsden 2004: 495) (Blake 2009: 163)

Blake (2009): discern, recognise		
Headword: tōflōwan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): flow in different directions Mertens-Fonck (1960): to flow, become fluid Scragg (1992): melt, rot	tōflōwen, tōflēowon (pret. subj. sg.); tōflōwen (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 299) (Wright 1925: §656) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 119, 120) (Scragg 1992: 464)
Headword: tōgongan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Wyatt (1912): pass away Mitchell and Robinson (1985): pass away	tōgongeð (pres. 3sg.)	(Wyatt 1912: 180) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 354)
Headword: tosceādan		
Alternative Spelling: tōscādan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sedgefield (1899): distinguish, separate Hargrove (1902): distinguish Scragg (1992): scatter, divide, afflict Liuzza (2011): separate, divide	tosceāt, tōscæt, tōscēad, tōscādeð (pres. ind. 3sg.); tōscāde (pres. subj. 3sg.); tōscād (imp. sg.); tōscedan (inf.); tosceādenne (pres. part.); tōscādende (pres. part. nom. sg.); tōscāden (pa. part.)	(Sedgefield 1899: 299) (Hargrove 1902: 111) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 252) (Campbell 1987: §66) (Scragg 1992: 464) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.57) (Liuzza 2011: 272)
Headword: toswapan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blackburn (1907): sweep away	tosweop (pret. 3sg.)	(Blackburn 1907: 216)
Headword: utblawan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Blake (2009): breathe out, exhale	utblawað (pres. 1pl.)	(Blake 2009: 165) (Sauer 2013: 262)
Headword: ūtangan		
Alternative Spelling:		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Cook (1894): go out O'Neill (2001): go out	utgange (pres. 1sg.)	(Cook 1894: 320) (Kastovsky 1985: 252) (Goh 1999: 154) (O'Neill 2001: 338) (Ogura 2002: 6, 7, 14, 103)
Headword: ūtweallan		
Alternative Spelling:		

Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Marsden (2004): well out, flow		(Marsden 2004: 504)
Headword: wealcan Alternative Spelling: wealcian, wealkan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): resolve Palmgren (1904): roll Wyatt (1912): roll, toss Krapp (1929): to roll, toss Hedberg (1945): to roll Bammesberger (1965): roll, turn over Lehmann (1986): roll Campbell (1987): roll Moffat (1987): to move around, roll, toss Bator (2010): to roll	walkeþ (pres. 3sg.); weolc (pret. 1sg.); -wealcen, gewealcen (pa. part.)	(Sievers 1885: §396.1a) (Palmgren 1904: 18, 26) (Wyatt 1912: 186) (Wright 1925: §516) (Krapp 1929: 349) (Weman 1933: 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170) (Hedberg 1945: 138) (Bammesberger 1965: 113) (Brunner 1965: §396.1) (Krahe 1967: 261) (Seebold 1970: 537) (Bammesberger 1984: 85) (Lehmann 1986: T35) (Campbell 1987: §745(c)) (Moffat 1987: 123) (Kastovsky 1992: 382) (Krygier 1997: p.273) (Ogura 2002: 4, 104, 107, 109, 111) (Bator 2010: 105, 180) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 570)
Headword: wealdan Alternative Spelling: waldan		
Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
Sievers (1885): wield Sedgefield (1899): wield, control, govern Hargrove (1902): rule, govern Blackburn (1907): rule, control, govern Wyatt (1912): wield, rule Cook (1919): hold sway, rule Wright (1925): to wield Krapp (1929): to wield, govern, control, limit; be the cause of, bring about; strive,	waldes, welst, wealdest, wetst, wealst, wildest, wylst, wylt (pres. ind. 2sg.); wældeþ, wealdeð, waldeð, wealt, wilt, welt, wylt (pres. ind. 3sg.); wealdað (pres. ind. 3pl.); wealde, walde (pres. subj. sg.); walde (pres. subj. 3sg.); wealden, walden (pres. subj. pl.); weold (pret. 1sg.); weold, wēold, wiold (pret. 3sg.); weoldon (pret. 2pl.); wīoldon,	(Sievers 1885: §205n2, 359.2, 396.1a) (Sedgefield 1899: 314) (Hargrove 1902: 116) (Blackburn 1907: 224) (Wyatt 1912: 186) (Cook 1919: 231) (Wright 1925: §64, 276, 476, 516) (Prokosch 1939: §54c) (Krapp 1929: 349) (Hedberg 1945: 92) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 336)

<p>get along Hedberg (1945): to rule Mertens-Fonck (1960): to rule, have power over (of God) Malone (1962): rule Whitelock (1963): wield, rule, cause, bring about Bammesberger (1965): rule, command, preside, exercise, own, cause Fowler (1972): control Finnegan (1977): possess Scragg (1984): wield, control Lehmann (1986): wield, rule, control, possess Campbell (1987): rule Moffat (1987): to have control or power over Karp (1989): have power over Mitchell and Robinson (1985): wield, control O'Neill (2001): govern, have dominion over</p>	<p>weoldan, weoldon (pret. 3pl.); weolde, wioalde (pret. subj. sg.); waldende (pres. part.); wealden (pa. part.); wealdan (infl.); to wealdanne (infl. inf.); wealdað, wealdyð (infl)</p>	<p>(Malone 1962: 125) (Whitelock 1963: 87) (Pinsker 1969: §164) (Bammesberger 1965: 85) (Brunner 1965: §204n6, 359.2, 396.1) (Harrison 1970: 26) (Pilch 1970: 96, 112, 134) (Seebold 1970: 536) (Fowler 1972: 55) (Finnegan 1977: 147) (Scragg 1984: 105) (Kastovsky 1985: 251) (Lehmann 1986: W24) (Campbell 1987: §745c) (Karp 1989: §10, 25, 57, 58) (Ono 1989: 250) (Kastovsky 1992: 404) (Ono 1993: 280) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 360) (Krygier 1997: p.273) (O'Neill 2001: 339, 343) (Orel 2003: 443) (Kim 2010: 27) (Kroonen 2013: 569) (Sauer 2013: 274)</p>
<p>Headword: weallan Alternative Spelling: wiellan</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): boil, be agitated Cook (1894): seethe, foam Sedgefield (1899): boil, seethe Blackburn (1907): well, gush, bleed Wright (1925): to boil Krapp (1929): to well up, boil, surge, flow forth Hedberg (1945): to well, boil Whitelock (1963): well, surge, boil Bammesberger (1965): boil, bubble, well, surge, flow, enrage, bluster</p>	<p>weoll (pret. 1sg.); wēol, wēoll (pret. 3sg.); weollon (pret. 2pl.); wēollon (pret. 3pl.); weallende (pres. part.); weallendan (pres. part. acc. sg. masc.); -weallen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §80n2, 81n1, 98a, 387n1, 396.1a) (Cook 1894: 321) (Sedgefield 1899: 314) (Blackburn 1907: 224) (Wright 1925: §64, 276, 516) (Krapp 1929: 350) (Meroney 1943: 47) (Hedberg 1945: 218) (Hendrickson 1948: 32, 48) (Whitelock 1963: 87) (Pinsker 1969: §185.2) (Bammesberger 1965: 82)</p>

<p>Sweet (1967a): boil, swarm Fry (1974): well, be agitated, rage, toss, bubble, seethe, foam, be hot, boil, swarm, flow, flood Finnegan (1977): well, surge, boil Lehmann (1986): surge, well/boil up Campbell (1987): boil Irvine (1987): to foam or blaze Karp (1989): surge Irvine (1993): to foam or blaze Mitchell (1995): to surge, boil Mitchell (1995): to gush, seethe Mitchell and Robinson (1985): well, surge, boil Marsden (2004): well up, seethe, surge, boil, flow Blake (2009): be hot, boil Anlezark (2009): surge, seethe</p>		<p>(Brunner 1965: §85n4, 105, 396.1) (Krahe 1967: 229) (Sweet 1967a: 127) (Harrison 1970: 47) (Seebold 1970: 538) (Fry 1974: 78) (Finnegan 1977: 147) (von Schon 1977: §6) (Kastovsky 1985: 230) (Lehmann 1986: W98) (Ogura 1986: 306) (Campbell 1987: §745c) (Irvine 1987: 488) (Karp 1989: §57) (Bammesberger 1990: 134) (Irvine 1993: 239) (Mitchell 1995: 408) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §133.5; GLOSS360) (Krygier 1997: p.273) (Sauer 2001: 311) (Orel 2003: 453) (Marsden 2004: 506) (Blake 2009: 165) (Anlezark 2009: 151) (Kroonen 2013: 571)</p>
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Headword: weaxan
Alternative Spelling: wæxan, wexan, waxen

Meaning	Inflectional forms	References
<p>Sedgefield (1899): grow, increase Blackburn (1907): grow Wyatt (1912): grow Krapp (1929): to wax, grow, increase Hedberg (1945): to grow Sweet (1967a): grow, increase Yerkes (1984): increase, grow, persist Campbell (1987): grow Irvine (1987): to grow Moffat (1987): to flourish, grow Karp (1989): grow Irvine (1993): to grow Mitchell (1995): to grow</p>	<p>geweaxð, gewexð, gewyxð (pres. ind. sg.); weaxeð, wiexð, wiext, wexep, weaxð, wexeð, weaxæð, wexð (pres. 3sg.); weaxað (pres. 3pl.); wexað, weaxap (pres. ind. pl.); weaxe, wexe (pres. subj. sg.); weaxan (pres. subj. pl.); wōx (pret.); wēox (pret. 1sg.); wēox, geweox (pret. 3sg.); weoxon (pret. 2pl.); wēoxon (pret. 3pl.); weaxe (imp. pl.); wexan, waxen (inf.); to wexanne (infl. inf.); weaxende, wexende, waxende, wexsende (pres. part.);</p>	<p>(von Bahder 1880: 123) (Cook 1894: 321) (Sedgefield 1899: 314) (Blackburn 1907: 170) (Weick 1911: 40) (Wyatt 1912: 186) (Krapp 1929: 350) (Hedberg 1945: 182) (Hendrickson 1948: 25, 48) (Sweet 1967a: 127) (Harrison 1970: 31, 56) (Seebold 1970: 532) (Hiltunen 1983: 85) (Yerkes 1984: 161, 162, 163) (Campbell 1987: §145, 200.3, 223, 224, 227,</p>

<p>Mitchell and Robinson (1985): grow Marsden (2004): grow, increase, wax, be fruitful Blake (2009): grow, increase Liuzza (2011): wax, grow</p>	<p>weaxende (pres. part. nom. sg.); weaxendum (pres. part. dat. sg. masc.); waxen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>227n2, 416, 417, 481.1, 734, 745c) (Irvine 1987: 488) (Moffat 1987: 123) (Karp 1989: §9, 17) (Ogura 1989: 109) (Bammesberger 1990: 144) (Irvine 1993: 239) (Mitchell 1995: 408, 409) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §104; GLOSS360) (Krygier 1997: p.273) (Orel 2003: 439) (Marsden 2004: 506) (Ringe 2006: 113, 189) (Mailhammer 2007: 201) (Blake 2009: 165) (Liuzza 2011: 275) (Fulk 2012: 70)</p>
<p>Headword: wēpan Alternative Spelling: wōepan, wepan</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): weep Cook (1894): weep Sedgefield (1899): weep, bewail Palmgren (1904): weep Cook (1905): weep, lament Wyatt (1912): weep Wright (1925): to weep Krapp (1929): to weep, cry out Hedberg (1945): to weep Mertens-Fonck (1960): to weep, mourn, lament Bammesberger (1965): weep, lament, bemoan, mourn Leslie (1966): to weep Sweet (1967a): weep Cross and Hill (1982): to weep Yerkes (1984): weep Lehmann (1986): weep Campbell (1987): weep Irvine (1987): to weep Moffat (1987): to weep, complain</p>	<p>wepe (pres. 1sg.); wēop, wēpeð (pres 3sg.); wepon, woepen (pres. subj. 1pl.); wepað wēpen (pres. subj. 3pl.); wāpde (pret.); wēp (pret. sg.); wēop (pret. 1sg.); wēop, wāpde, wēpte (pret. 3sg.); weopun (pret. ind. 1pl.); weopon (pret. 2pl.); wēopon, weopun (pret. 3pl.); wepað (imp. pl.); wēpan (inf.); to wēpanne (infl. inf.); wāpendre, wēpende, weopinde (pres. part.); woepende (pres. part. nom. pl.); wependne (pres. part. acc. sg. masc.); wependan (pres. part. wk. acc. sg. fem.); -wōpen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §396.2b, 396n9) (Cook 1894: 322) (Sedgefield 1899: 316) (Palmgren 1904: 33) (Cook 1905: 65) (Wyatt 1912: 187) (Loewe 1913: 147) (Wright 1925: §129, 291, 519) (Krapp 1929: 351) (Hedberg 1945: 128) (Pinsker 1969) (Mertens-Fonck 1960: 354) (Bammesberger 1965: 81) (Brunner 1965: §372, 396.2b, 396n11) (Leslie 1966: 85) (Sweet 1967a: 128) (Pilch 1970: 70, 84, 132) (Seebold 1970: 564) (Voyles 1974: 106) (Lass and Anderson 1975: 154n)</p>

<p>Irvine (1993): to weep Mitchell (1995): to weep Mitchell and Robinson (1985): weep O'Neill (2001): weep, lament Magennis (2002): weep Marsden (2004): weep, bewail, mourn over Anlezark (2009): weep Liuzza (2011): weep Haselow (2011): to weep</p>		<p>(Cross and Hill 1982: 181) (Yerkes 1984: 162) (Lehmann 1986: W88) (Campbell 1987: §50.6, 736k, 745f3, 746, 749) (Irvine 1987: 489) (Moffat 1987: 123) (Ogura 1989: 110) (Bammesberger 1990: 98) (Irvine 1993: 240) (Mitchell 1995: 408) (Mitchell and Robinson 1985: §104.1, 116, 133.1; GLOSS361) (O'Neill 2001: 340) (Magennis 2002: 257) (Orel 2003: 470) (Hansen and Nielsen 2007: 244) (Marsden 2004: 508) (Ringe 2006: 222) (Anlezark 2009: 151) (Liuzza 2011: 275) (Haselow 2011: 86) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V1: §5.85.7) (Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.37, 6.74, 6.76, 6.83) (Ogura 2013: 16, 26, 28, 29, 33, 36, 38, 55, 60, 82, 83)</p>
<p>Headword: þrāwan Alternative Spelling: ðrāwan</p>		
<p>Meaning</p>	<p>Inflectional forms</p>	<p>References</p>
<p>Sievers (1885): twist Wright (1925): to twist Krapp (1929): to throw, twist, turn Campbell (1987): twist</p>	<p>þreow (pret. 1sg.); þrāwen, ðrāwen, ðrāwen, -ðrāwen (pa. part.)</p>	<p>(Sievers 1885: §378n1, 396.2c) (Wright 1925: §120, 264, 517) (Pinsker 1969) (Brunner 1965: §378n1, 396.3b) (Seebold 1970: 519) (Campbell 1987: §736m, 745e2) (Heidermanns 1993: 626) (Krygier 1997: p.272) (Orel 2003: 426)</p>

		(Hogg and Fulk 2011 V2: §6.76) (Kroonen 2013: 546)
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Figure 63. Strong VII verbs from secondary sources.

6.3. Launching automatic searches

The strong VII verbs of Old English have been searched on the corpus database by Metola Rodríguez (2015). He applies a search algorithm to the seven classes of strong verbs of Old English, which targets the verbal prefix, the stem and the inflectional endings of the verbs. The search algorithm, as described in the methodology section, aims not only at the simplex forms but also the derived ones. Consequently, the lemmatisation of the strong VII verbs presented in this work will not only deal with the derived forms but also with the basic forms of the verbs, unlike the other verbal classes included in this research. The algorithm is effective with the strong VII verbs since they represent a large group in terms of attestations, but they are relatively predictable and therefore suitable to an automatic search based on an algorithm. This, again, constitutes a remarkable difference with respect to the other classes included in this study, whose inflections are very unpredictable.

The search algorithm designed by Metola Rodríguez (2015) comprises four query strings, which aim at the roots, the set of inflections and the preverbal items relevant to strong VII verbs. The accuracy of the algorithm is refined by the application of four different filters that discard undesired results. Once the query strings have been inputted to the lemmatiser, Metola Rodríguez (2015) assigns a lemma to the inflectional forms on the basis of the reference list shown in Figure 64.

<i>ābannan</i>	<i>āfeallan</i>	<i>āhlōwan</i>	<i>andwealcan</i>
<i>āblandan</i>	<i>āflōwan</i>	<i>ahwāetan</i>	<i>andwealdan</i>
<i>āblāwan</i>	<i>āgangan</i>	<i>ālāetan</i>	<i>andwēpan</i>
<i>ābūan</i>	<i>āgrōwan</i>	<i>ānclāwan</i>	<i>ānēadan</i>
<i>ācnāwan</i>	<i>āhātan</i>	<i>āncnāwan</i>	<i>ānfealdan</i>
<i>ādrāedan</i>	<i>āhealdan</i>	<i>andfealdan</i>	<i>ānforlāetan</i>
<i>āēadan</i>	<i>āhēawan</i>	<i>andlācan</i>	<i>ānhealdan</i>
<i>āfealdan</i>	<i>āhlēapan</i>	<i>āndrāedan</i>	<i>ānlāetan</i>

<i>ānrædan</i>	<i>bēatan(ge)</i>	<i>blāwan(ge)</i>	<i>forēadan</i>
<i>ānscēadan</i>	<i>bebēatan</i>	<i>blōtan(ge)</i>	<i>foreēadan</i>
<i>ānstealdan</i>	<i>beblāwan</i>	<i>blōwan(ge)</i>	<i>forefeallan</i>
<i>ānwealdan</i>	<i>bebūan</i>	<i>būan(ge)</i>	<i>foregangan</i>
<i>ārædan</i>	<i>becnāwan</i>	<i>clāwan</i>	<i>foregehātan</i>
<i>āsāwan</i>	<i>bedrædan(ge)</i>	<i>cnāwan(ge)</i>	<i>forelætan</i>
<i>āscēadan</i>	<i>beēacan</i>	<i>crāwan(ge)</i>	<i>foresāwan</i>
<i>āslæpan</i>	<i>beēadan</i>	<i>dēagan</i>	<i>forfealdan</i>
<i>āstealdan</i>	<i>befealdan</i>	<i>drædan</i>	<i>forfeallan</i>
<i>āswāpan</i>	<i>befeallan</i>	<i>ēacan</i>	<i>forgangan</i>
<i>āswōgan</i>	<i>beflōwan</i>	<i>ēadan</i>	<i>forgrōwan</i>
<i>āweallan</i>	<i>begangan</i>	<i>ealldrædan</i>	<i>forhātan</i>
<i>āweaxan</i>	<i>behātan</i>	<i>eallēadan</i>	<i>forhealdan</i>
<i>āwēpan</i>	<i>behealdan</i>	<i>eallwealdan</i>	<i>forhēawan</i>
<i>æfterēadan</i>	<i>behēawan</i>	<i>edblōwan</i>	<i>forlācan</i>
<i>æftergangan</i>	<i>behlēapan</i>	<i>edlācan</i>	<i>forlætan</i>
<i>ærædan</i>	<i>behrōpan</i>	<i>edrædan</i>	<i>forrædan</i>
<i>ærgangan</i>	<i>belācan</i>	<i>edwēpan</i>	<i>forsāwan</i>
<i>ærhwātan</i>	<i>belætan</i>	<i>eftbehealdan</i>	<i>forscēadan</i>
<i>æscēadan</i>	<i>berædan</i>	<i>eftflōwan</i>	<i>forswāpan</i>
<i>ætēadan</i>	<i>berōwan</i>	<i>eftrædan</i>	<i>forðblāwan</i>
<i>ætfeallan</i>	<i>besāwan</i>	<i>fealdan(ge)</i>	<i>forðēadan</i>
<i>ætflōwan</i>	<i>bescēadan</i>	<i>feallan(ge)</i>	<i>forðgangan</i>
<i>æthealdan</i>	<i>beslæpan</i>	<i>flōcan</i>	<i>forðhealdan</i>
<i>æthēawan</i>	<i>bespannan</i>	<i>flōwan(ge)</i>	<i>forðlætan</i>
<i>æthlēapan</i>	<i>beswāpan</i>	<i>forārædan</i>	<i>forðrædan</i>
<i>ætwealdan</i>	<i>bewealcan</i>	<i>forbegangan</i>	<i>forðweaxan</i>
<i>ætweāpan</i>	<i>beweaxan</i>	<i>forblāwan</i>	<i>forweallan</i>
<i>æwēpan</i>	<i>bewēpan</i>	<i>forbūan</i>	<i>forweaxan</i>
<i>bannan(ge)</i>	<i>blandan(ge)</i>	<i>forcnāwan</i>	<i>framāhealdan</i>

<i>framcnāwan</i>	<i>hwōpan</i>	<i>mishealdan</i>	<i>ofgangan</i>
<i>framēadan</i>	<i>hwōsan</i>	<i>mislāetan</i>	<i>ofhealdan</i>
<i>framgangan</i>	<i>īgbūan</i>	<i>misrāedan</i>	<i>oflācan</i>
<i>framlācan</i>	<i>īghātan</i>	<i>misspōwan</i>	<i>oflāetan</i>
<i>framrāedan</i>	<i>īghwātan</i>	<i>misweaxan</i>	<i>ofrāedan</i>
<i>framscēadan</i>	<i>īglācan</i>	<i>niðerlāetan</i>	<i>ofrōwan</i>
<i>framslāpan</i>	<i>īgweaxan</i>	<i>ōbūan</i>	<i>ofscēadan</i>
<i>fullēadan</i>	<i>inblāwan</i>	<i>ōcnāwan</i>	<i>ōhealdan</i>
<i>fullgangan</i>	<i>inbūan</i>	<i>ofāhēawan</i>	<i>onāblāwan</i>
<i>fullhealdan</i>	<i>inēadan</i>	<i>ofbēatan</i>	<i>onāhealdan</i>
<i>fullweaxan</i>	<i>ingangan</i>	<i>ofdrāedan</i>	<i>onbefeallan</i>
<i>gangan(ge)</i>	<i>ingeeadan</i>	<i>ofēadan</i>	<i>onbeflōwan</i>
<i>geondblāwan</i>	<i>ingefeallan</i>	<i>oferbūgan</i>	<i>onbelāetan</i>
<i>geondbrāedan</i>	<i>ingestealdan</i>	<i>oferēacan</i>	<i>onblandan</i>
<i>geondflōwan</i>	<i>ingewealdan</i>	<i>oferēadan</i>	<i>onblāwan</i>
<i>geondgangan</i>	<i>inhealdan</i>	<i>oferfeallan</i>	<i>onblōtan</i>
<i>geondlācan</i>	<i>inlāetan</i>	<i>oferflōwan</i>	<i>onbūan</i>
<i>geondsāwan</i>	<i>inngangan</i>	<i>ofergangan</i>	<i>oncnāwan</i>
<i>glōwan</i>	<i>inwāpan</i>	<i>ofergrōwan</i>	<i>ondrāedan</i>
<i>grōwan(ge)</i>	<i>inweaxan</i>	<i>oferhealdan</i>	<i>onfealdan</i>
<i>hātan(ge)</i>	<i>lācan(ge)</i>	<i>oferhlāapan</i>	<i>onfeallan</i>
<i>healdan(ge)</i>	<i>lāetan(ge)</i>	<i>oferrāedan</i>	<i>ongangan</i>
<i>healffealdan</i>	<i>manigfealdan</i>	<i>oferrōwan</i>	<i>ongēanfealdan</i>
<i>healfhlōwan</i>	<i>māwan</i>	<i>ofersāwan</i>	<i>ongēanhlōwan</i>
<i>hēawan(ge)</i>	<i>medēadan</i>	<i>oferscēadan</i>	<i>ongeblāwan</i>
<i>hēofan</i>	<i>medhātan</i>	<i>oferslāpan</i>	<i>ongehealdan</i>
<i>hlāapan(ge)</i>	<i>medhwātan</i>	<i>oferswōgan</i>	<i>ongeanscēadan</i>
<i>hlōwan</i>	<i>medscēadan</i>	<i>oferwealdan</i>	<i>ongewealdan</i>
<i>hrōpan</i>	<i>midwēpan</i>	<i>oferweaxan</i>	<i>onhātan</i>
<i>hwātan</i>	<i>misfeallan</i>	<i>offeallan</i>	<i>onhealdan</i>

<i>onhrōpan</i>	<i>slāpan(ge)</i>	<i>twifealdan(ge)</i>	<i>ūtblāwan</i>
<i>onlācan</i>	<i>spannan(ge)</i>	<i>twirādan</i>	<i>ūtflōwan</i>
<i>onlāetan</i>	<i>spātan(ge)</i>	<i>đrāwan(ge)</i>	<i>ūtgangen</i>
<i>onrādan</i>	<i>spōwan(ge)</i>	<i>đrifealdan</i>	<i>ūtlāetan</i>
<i>onsāwan</i>	<i>stealdan(ge)</i>	<i>đurhblāwan</i>	<i>ūtweallan</i>
<i>onslāpan</i>	<i>swāfan</i>	<i>đurhēadan</i>	<i>uðgangen</i>
<i>onspannan</i>	<i>swāpan</i>	<i>đurhgangan</i>	<i>wāwan</i>
<i>onspātan</i>	<i>swōgan</i>	<i>đurhlācan</i>	<i>wealcan(ge)</i>
<i>onstealdan</i>	<i>tōbēatan</i>	<i>đurhscēadan</i>	<i>wealdan(ge)</i>
<i>onwealcan</i>	<i>tōbefealdan</i>	<i>unāweaxan</i>	<i>weallan(ge)</i>
<i>onwealdan</i>	<i>tōbeflōwan</i>	<i>unblandan</i>	<i>wealtan(ge)</i>
<i>onwēpan</i>	<i>tōblāwan</i>	<i>uncnāwan</i>	<i>weaxan(ge)</i>
<i>orcāwan</i>	<i>tōcnāwan</i>	<i>underflōwan</i>	<i>wēpan(ge)</i>
<i>ođrōwan</i>	<i>tōēacan</i>	<i>underrādan</i>	<i>wiðblāwan</i>
<i>ođēadan</i>	<i>tōēadan</i>	<i>unfealdan</i>	<i>wiðerrādan</i>
<i>oðfeallan</i>	<i>tōfeallan</i>	<i>ungehātan</i>	<i>wiðgangen</i>
<i>oðhealdan</i>	<i>tōflōwan</i>	<i>ungescēadan</i>	<i>wiðhealdan</i>
<i>oðhlāpan</i>	<i>tōforlāetan</i>	<i>ungewealdan</i>	<i>wiðrādan</i>
<i>ōwēpan</i>	<i>tōgangen</i>	<i>unlāetan</i>	<i>wrōtan</i>
<i>rādan(ge)</i>	<i>tōgescēadan</i>	<i>unrādan</i>	<i>ymbēadan</i>
<i>rōwan(ge)</i>	<i>tōhealdan</i>	<i>unscēadan</i>	<i>ymbgangen</i>
<i>sāmweaxan</i>	<i>tōhēawan</i>	<i>unsealtan</i>	<i>ymbhealdan</i>
<i>sām wēpan</i>	<i>tōlāetan</i>	<i>untwifealdan</i>	<i>yombsāwan</i>
<i>sāwan(ge)</i>	<i>tōsāwan</i>	<i>unweaxan</i>	<i>ymbspannan</i>
<i>scēadan(ge)</i>	<i>tōscēadan</i>	<i>ūpārādan</i>	<i>ymbswāpan</i>
<i>sealtan(ge)</i>	<i>tōslāpan</i>	<i>ūpgangan</i>	<i>ymbweaxan</i>
<i>sinewealtan</i>	<i>tōswāpan</i>	<i>ūphealdan</i>	
<i>sinwealtan</i>	<i>tōweaxan</i>	<i>ūtāscēadan</i>	

Figure 64. Reference list for the strong VII verbs.

The application of the search algorithm to the strong VII verbs of Old English allowed Metola Rogríguez (2015) to find up to 2,624 inflectional forms. Of these, 1,568 are assigned to lemmas from the A-H group, while the remaining 1,056 are assigned to I-Y lemmas. A total of 361 potential strong VII lemmas have been listed, 173 corresponding to the A-H verbs and 188 to the I-Y group. The results are given below, with the corresponding lemmas in bold (capitalisation as in the DOEC).

ābannan: *abannan, abanne*; **āblandan:** *ablændeð, ablend, ablende, ablendon*;
āblāwan: *ablawan, ablawen, ablawene, ablawenre, ablaweþ, ableow, ableowe*;
ābūan: *abbud, abbude, abbuden, abbut, abud, abude, abudon, obust, obyden*;
ācnāwan: *acnæwst, acnaw, acnawan, acnawene, acneow, acneowe, ocnawe*;
ādrēdan: *adræd, adrædad, adrædað, adrædan, adrædat, adrædaþ, adræde, adrædeð, adrædende, adrædendra, adrædendum, adrædenne, adræt, adred, adredon*;
āēadan: *aeode*; **āfealdan:** *afylde, afyldon*; **āfeallan:** *afeallað, afeallæd, afeallan, afealle, afealleð, afeallen, afeallende, afeallene, afealleþ, afeoll, afeolle, afeollen, afeollon*;
āflōwan: *afleow, aflewð, aflowan, aflowe, afloweð, afloweþ*; **āgangan:** *agangen, agangende, agangendum, agangene*; **āgrōwan:** *agrowen*; **āhātan:** *ahaten*; **āhealdan:** *ahaldan, ahalden, ahyld, ahyldað, ahyldaþ, ahyldan, ahyldaþ, ahyldde, ahylddeð, ahyldende, ahyldest, ahyldreþ, ahylyt*; **āhēawan:** *aheawan, aheaweð, aheawen, aheawene, aheow, aheowon*; **āhlēapan:** *ahleop, Ahleoþon*; **āhlōwan:** *ahlowan*;
ahwētan: *ahwæt, ahwet*; **ālētan:** *alæten, alætenne, aleton*; **andfealdan:** *andfeald, andfealde, andfylst*; **andlācan:** *andleac*; **āndrēdan:** *Andræd, andrædað, andrædan, andrædanne, andrædaþ, andræde, andrædeð, andræden, andrædende, andrædeþ, andræt, Andred, Andrede*; **andwealcan:** *andwealc*; **andwealdan:** *andweald, andwealde*; **andwēpan:** *ondwist*; **ārēdan:** *aræd, arædað, arædan, aræde, arædeð, aræden, arædenne, aræst, ared, arede, aredon, Arest, aret, arets, arett*; **āsāwan:** *asæwð, asawen, asawene, aseow, aseowe, aseowen*; **āscēadan:** *ascead, asceadað, asceadan, asceade, asceaden, asceadene, asceadeþ, asceat, asced, ascet*; **āslēapan:** *aslapað, aslapaþ, aslep, aslepe, aslepen*; **āstealdan:** *asteald, astealde, astealdest*;
āswāpan: *aswæpð, aswopen*; **āswōgan:** *aswogen*; **āweallan:** *aweallað, aweallan, awealleð, aweallen, aweallene, awealleþ, aweoll, aweollon*; **āweaxan:** *awæxan, awaxen, aweaxað, aweaxeð, aweaxen, aweaxene, aweox, aweoxe*; **āwēpan:** *awest*;
æfterēadan: *Æftereode*; **æftergangan:** *Æftergengen*; **ærrēdan:** *Æræst, Ærest, Ærets*;
ærgangan: *argang, arsgang*; **ærhwātan:** *arhwate*; **æscēadan:** *Æsceadan*; **ætēadan:**

adeadað, adeadaþ; ætfeallan: Ætfeallað, Ætfeallan, Ætfealle, Ætfeoll, Ætfeollon, atfeallað; ætflōwan: Ætflowan; æthealdan: Ætheold, athealt; æthēawan: Ædheaw; æthlēapan: Æthleapan; ætwealdan: adwealde; ætwēpan: Ædwist, Ætwist; æwēpan: Æwest; bannan(ge): bannan, banne, bannendra, beonn, beonne, bonnað, bonne, gebann, gebannan, gebanne, gebannen; bēatan(ge): beafton, beast, beat, beatað, beatan, beatanne, beate, beateð, beaten, beatende, beatendes, beatendra, beatenne, beateþ, beaton, beatst, beoftun, beot, beotan, beote, beoton, beotum, beotun, best, bet, beton, betst, biotan, gebeat, gebeate, gebeaten, gebeatenan, gebeatene, gebeatenne, gebeatenre, gebeatenu, gebeatten, gebeot, gebeote; bebēatan: bebeot, bebiet; beblāwan: beblawan, bebleow; bebūan: bebude, bebudon, bebyd, bebyt, bebytt, bebytt, bibude, bibudon; becnāwan: becnawe; bedrēdan: bedrædene, bedrest, gebedræddenne, gebedræden, gebedrædene, gebedrædenne, gebedreden; beeācan: beteace; beeādan: beeode, beeoden, beeodon, beod, beode, beoden, beodon, bieade, bieode, bieodon, bigeode; befealdan: befeald, befealdað, befealdan, befealdaþ, befealde, befealden, befealdende, befealdenne, befealdest, befealt, befeold, befeoldon, befylde, befylde, bifealden; befeallan: befeall, befeallað, befeallan, befealle, befeallen, befeallenne, befeolle, befeollen, befeollon; beflōwan: beflowan; begangan: begang, begangað, begangæð, begangan, beganganne, begangaþ, begange, begangeð, begangen, begangende, begangenne, begeonganne, beogang, bigang, bigange, bigeng, bigengc, bigenge, bigeong, bigeongað, bigeongende, biggange, biggeng, biggenge, biggengon; behātan: bahaten, behæt, behætst, behætt, behat, behatað, behatæn, behatan, behate, behateð, behatena, behatenan, behatene, behatenra, behatenre, behatenum, behatest, Behateþ, behatt, behet, behete, beheten, beheton, bihæt, bihat, bihaten, bihet; behealdan: behald, behaldað, behaldan, behaldanne, behalde, behaldeð, behaldende, behaldendum, behaldenna, behaldenne, behaldeþ, Beheald, behealdað, behealdan, behealdanne, behealdaþ, behealde, behealdeð, Behealden, behealdende, behealdendra, behealdendum, behealdene, behealdenne, behealdenra, behealdest, behealdeþ, behealdst, behealdyð, behealst, behealt, behealts, beheold, Beheoldað, beheoldan, beheolde, beheolden, beheoldon, behyldan, behylde, behyldst, behylst, behylt, behyltst, bihald, bihaldað, bihaldanne, bihalde, bihaldeð, bihaldende, bihaldenne, biheald, bihealdan, bihealde, bihealdeð, bihealden, bihealdende, bihealdeþ, biheold, biheolde; behēawan: beheawan, beheawð, beheawen, beheawene, beheow, beheowe, biheawan, biheowen, biheowon; behlēapan: behleapan; behrōpan: behropende; belācan: belec, bilec; belētan: belæt,

blæs, blæst, blæteð; berædan: berædan, berædeð, beræst, beredon, berest, betret, bired, birede, birst, bræd, brædað, brædan, brædanne, brædaþ, bræde, brædeð, bræden, brædende, brædest, brædeþ, bræs; berōwan: berowan; besāwan: besæwð, besawan, besawð, besawe, besawen, besawene; bescēadan: bescead, besceadeð, besceadenne, besceat; beslæpan: beslep, beslepen; bespannan: bespannan; beswāpan: beswape, Beswapen, besweop, biswapen, bisweop; bewealcan: bewealce; beweaxan: beweaxen, beweaxon, biweaxen; bewēpan: becwist, bewepað, bewepæð, bewepan, bewepaþ, bewepð, bewepe, bewepeð, bewepen, bewepende, bewepenne, bewopenan, bewopene, biwepð, biwepende, biwist; blandan(ge): bland, blende, blondu, gebland, geblanden, geblende, geblendon, geblond, geblonden, giblonden; blāwan(ge): blæwð, Blæwþ, blau, blaw, blawað, blawæð, blawan, blawas, blawaþ, blawe, blaweð, blawen, blawendan, blawende, blawendra, blawendre, blawenne, blefla, bleow, bleowæð, bleowan, bleowe, bleowen, bleowon, bleowun, blewan, blewen, blewon, blowað, blowan, blowen, geblawað, geblawan, geblawe, geblawen, geblawene, gibleow; blōtan: bleoton, blot, blotan, blote, bloten, blotende, geblot, geblote; blōwan(ge): bleouan, bleowþ, blewap, blewð, blewþ, blo, bloewð, blowanne, blowap, blowe, bloweð, blowenda, blowendan, blowende, blowendes, blowendre, blowendum, bloweþ, blowyð, geblowan, gebloweð, geblowen, geblowene; būan(ge): bu, buað, buan, bud, buð, bude, budon, buendan, buendra, bun, buon, bust, buþ, by, byd, byð, byde, byden, byeð, byende, byn, byst, byt, byþ, bytst, bytt, gebud, gebude, gebuden, gebudon, gebuen, gebun, gebyde, gebydon, gebytt, gibyað, gibye; clāwan: clawan, clawe, cleowen; cnāwan(ge): cnawað, cnawan, cnaweð, cnawen, cnawene, cnawest, cneow, cneowæ, cneowan, cneowe, cneowen, cniewen, gecnæwð, gecnæwe, gecnæweð, gecnæweþ, gecnæwþ, gecnawað, gecnawan, gecnawaþ, gecnawð, gecnawe, gecnaweð, gecnawen, gecnawene, gecnawest, gecnaweþ, gecnawst, gecneow, gecneowe, gecneowen, gecneowon; crāwan(ge): cræd, cræwð, cræwþ, crawað, crawæn, crawan, crawe, crawendan, crawendum, creawa, creow, creowe; dēagan: deag, deage, deah, deog, deoh; drædan: drædað, drædeð, drædaþ, dræde, drædende, drædendum, drædenne, drædest, drædeþ, dræst, dræt, drætt, DRED, dredende, dredendum, dredon; eācan: eac, eacan, eacc, eacen, eacene, eacenne, eacenu, geac, geeac, geieçð, geoc, geoce; eādan: ead, eadan, eade, eaden, eadenne, eode, eoden, eodon, gead, geade, gedead, geead, geeade, geeode, geeoden, geeodon, gemeode, geneadað, geneadað, geneadud, geod, geode, geoden, geodon, gereade, gieade, gieadest, gieode, gifead, gifeade, gifeode, gimeod; ealldrædan: Ældred;

ealleādan: aleaden; **eallwealdan:** alwealdan, eallwealdan, eallwealdende, ealwealdende; **edblōwan:** edblewð; **edlācan:** edlæcð, edlæcen; **edrædan:** EDRED; **edwēpan:** edwist; **eftbehealdan:** eftbeheald; **eftflōwan:** eftflowende; **eftrædan:** oftræd, oftrædan, oftræde, oftreden, oftret; **fealdan(ge):** feald, fealdan, fealde, fealdendum, feold, feoldan, feolde, fyalden, fylde, fyliden, fyldest, fylst, gefeald, gefealdan, gefealde, gefealden, gefealdene, gefealdenne, gefeolde, gefielt, gefyld, gefyldan, gefylde, gefyliden, gefyldende, gefyldest, gefylst, gifeald, gifylde, gifyldest, gyfylde; **feallan(ge):** fællæð, fællæþ, fællap, fælle, fælleð, faelles, fælles, fallað, fallæð, fallande, fallas, falled, fallen, fallende, fallendum, falles, fallet, falleþ, fealleþ, feal, fealð, fealendne, feall, fealla, feallað, feallan, feallanne, Feallap, fealle, fealled, fealled, fealledne, feallen, feallenda, feallendan, feallende, feallendne, feallendu, feallendum, feallest, fealleþ, feallinde, feallon, feallyð, fealst, fealþ, felð, fell, fellan, fellen, fellun, feol, feole, feoll, feollan, feolle, feollen, feollon, feollun, filð, fillon, fiollæn, fiollon, fyld, fylð, fyllon, fylþ, gefeall, gefeallað, gefeallan, gefealle, gefealleð, gefeallen, gefealleþ, gefeallyð, gefellap, gefeoll, gefeolle, gefeollen, gefeollon, gifeall, gifeoll, gifeolle; **flōcan:** floceð, flocende; **flōwan(ge):** fleow, fleowan, fleowð, fleowe, fleowen, fleowon, fleowun, fleuwð, flewð, flewþ, floað, flouað, flowað, flowæð, flowæþ, flowan, flowanne, flowð, flowe, floweð, flowen, flowendan, flowende, flowendre, flowendum, flowenne, floweþ, flowon, flowonde, flowun, flowyð, flywð, gefleow; **forārædan:** faræden; **forbengan:** forbigenge; **forblāwan:** forblawen; **forbūan:** feorbuende, forbude, forbuden, forbudon, forbytt; **forcnāwan:** forcneow; **foreādan:** foreade, foreode; **foreeādan:** foreead, foreeade, foreeadon, foreeode, foreeodon, foregeead, foregeeade, foreseadan; **forefeallan:** forefeoll; **foregangan:** foregangan, foregange, foregangeð, foregangendan, foregangende, foregangendra, foregangeþ; **foregehātan:** foregehat, foregehaten, foregehete; **foresāwan:** foresawe; **forfealdan:** forfyldan; **forfeallan:** forfeallan; **forgangan:** forgang, forgange, forgenge; **forgrōwan:** forgrowen; **forhātan:** forhæt, forhatan, forhaten, forhatena, forhet; **forhealdan:** forheald, forhealdað, forhealdan, forhealde, forhealdeð, forhealden, forhealdene, forhealdeþ, forheold, forheoldan, forheolden, forheoldon; **forhēawan:** forheawð, forheaweð, forheawen, forheow, forheowe; **forlācan:** forlacen, Forlec; **forlætātan:** flet, fleten, forlæs, forlæst, Forlæt, forlætað, forlætæð, forlætæþ, forlætātan, forlætātanne, forlætātaþ, forlæte, forlæteð, forlætētan, forlætētanen, forlætētende, forlætētendum, forlætētene, forlætētenne, forlætētenre, forlætētenu, forlætētenum, forlætētest, forlætētet, forlætēteþ, forlætētst, forlætēt, forlætētyð, forlætētyn, forlætētyst, forlest, forlet, forlete, forleteð, forletētan,

forletest, forleteþ, forletst, forlett, forletun, forliet, frlet; **forrædan:** faerred, forræde, forrædeð; **forsāwan:** forsæwen, forsawan, forsawe, forsawen, forseowen; **forscēadan:** færsceat, fersceat, forsceade, forsceat, forsceden, forsceoc; **forswāpan:** forswapen, forswæop; **forþblāwan:** forþblawap; **forþgangan:** forðgang, forðgangan, forðgange, forðgangeð, forðgangen, forðgangende, forðgangendum, forðgenge, forðgeong, forðgeonge, forþgang, forþgangende; **forþhealdan:** forðhald, forðheald; **forþlætan:** forðgelæt, forðgelætt, forðlæt, Forðlætan, Forðlæteð, forðlet; **forþrædan:** Forðred, Forðrede, Forþræst, Forþred, forþrest, fortræde, fortred, fortrede, fortredeð, fortreden, fortreddest, fortredeþ, fortredon, fortretst; **forþweaxan:** forðweox; **forweallan:** forweall, forweallen; **forweaxan:** forweaxe, forweaxen, forweoxen; **framāhealdan:** framahyldan; **framcnāwan:** frumcneow; **frameādan:** fromeade, fromeode; **framgangan:** fromgeongende; **framlācan:** framlece; **framrædan:** frumræd, frumrædenne; **framscēadan:** frumsceat; **framslæpan:** frumslæpe; **fuleādan:** fuleode, fuleoden, fulleode, fulleodon; **fulgangan:** fulgangað, fulgangan, fulgange; **fulhealdan:** fulhealden; **fulweaxan:** fullweaxen, fulweoxe, fulweoxon; **gangan(ge):** gængæð, gængæn, gængæþ, gængang, gænge, gængen, gængende, gancgan, gancge, gang, gangað, gangæ, gangænde, gangan, gangande, gangandne, ganganne, gangas, gangap, gange, ganged, gangen, gangend, gangenda, gangendan, gangende, gangendes, gangendra, gangendre, gangendum, gangene, gangenne, ganges, gangest, gangeþ, gangic, gangon, Gangynde, geangað, gegandende, gegang, gegangað, gegangan, gegange, geganged, gegangen, gegangenne, gegangeþ, gegenge, gegeongað, gegeonge, genge, geong, geonga, geongað, geongæ, geongægdum, geongan, geonganne, geongas, geonge, geonged, geongend, geongende, geongendum, geonges, geongo, gien, giong, gionga, giunga, giungo, goncge, gondgað, gonende, gong, gonga, gongað, gongæþ, gongan, gonganne, gongas, Gongap, gonge, gonged, gongen, gongende, gongendes, gongendre, gongendum, gonges, gongestu, gongo, gongon, gongu, gongyð, gongynde, gongyst; **geondblāwan:** geondblawað, geondblawen; **geondbrædan:** geondbrædap, geondbrædeð; **geondflōwan:** geondflowan, geondflowendum; **geondgangan:** geondgange, geondgangan, geondgangendra; **geondlācan:** geondlace; **geondsāwan:** geondsawen; **glōwan:** gleof, gleow, gleowe, glod, glowende; **grōwan(ge):** gegreow, gegrewð, gegrowan, gegrowen, greouue, greow, greowan, greowon, grewð, grewæþ, grewþ, growað, growan, growap, growe, groweð, growen, growende, growendes, growendra, growendre, growendum, grywe; **hātan(ge):** gehæst, gehæt, gehætst, gehat, gehatað,

gehatæn, gehatan, gehataþ, gehate, gehateð, gehaten, gehatena, gehatende, gehatene, gehatenne, gehatenu, gehatest, gehateþ, gehatst, gehatud, gehet, gehete, geheton, gihat, gihaten, haat, hæst, hæet, hætað, hæteð, hæte, hæteð, hæteþ, hæton, hætsð, hæstst, hætt, hætte, hat, hata, hatad, hatað, hatæð, hatan, hatas, hatast, hatat, hataþ, hate, hateð, haten, hatendan, hatende, hatendes, hatene, hatenne, hatenu, hates, hatest, hatet, hateþ, hatian, hatne, hato, haton, hats, hatst, hatt, hatta, hattan, hatte, hatteð, hattest, hatton, hatu, heð, hehst, heht, hehtan, hehte, hehtes, Hehton, heot, hest, het, hetan, hete, heten, Heton, hetst, hett, hoteþ, hwætd, hwætys, hwettað, ihaten, ihatene;

healdan(ge): *aldes, ealdan, gæhealde, gehald, gehalðað, gehaldan, gehalde, gehaldeð, gehalden, gehaldende, geheald, gehealdað, gehealdæð, gehealdæn, Gehealdæt, gehealdan, gehealdanne, gehealdap, gehealde, gehealdeð, gehealden, gehealdende, gehealdendre, gehealdendum, gehealdene, gehealdenna, gehealdenne, gehealdenre, gehealdenu, gehealdenum, gehealdest, gehealdeþ, gehealdst, gehealt, gehealtst, geheold, geheoldan, geheolde, geheolden, geheoldon, gehielt, gehyld, gehyldanne, gehylde, gehyldst, gehylst, gehylt, gehyltst, ghealden, gihald, gihaldað, gihalde, gihaldeð, gihalden, gihaldenne, giheald, gihealde, giheold, giheolde, giheoldon, hæaldan, hæld, hæld, hældan, hæld, hældæð, hælden, hælt, hald, halda, haldað, haldæn, haldænne, haldan, haldanne, haldas, halde, haldeð, halden, haldend, haldende, haldendo, haldendra, haldendum, haldene, haldenne, haldes, haldeþ, haldne, haldo, haldond, haldonne, haldu, halt, heade, Heældendum, Hecældiend, heald, healð, healdað, healdæn, healdænde, healdæþ, healdan, healdanne, healdap, healdend, healdenne, healde, healdeð, healdemde, healden, healdende, healdendra, healdendum, healdene, healdenes, healdenne, healdes, healdest, healdeþ, healdon, healdonne, healdst, healdyð, healdynde, healdyndra, Healdyndum, healdyst, healh, healst, healt, healts, healtst, held, heldan, helde, helden, helst, helt, heol, heold, heolda, heoldan, heolde, heolden, heoldon, heoldun, hielt, hild, hilt, hiold, hiolden, hioldon, hlod, holde, holden, hyld, hyldað, hyldan, hylde, hyldest, hyldeþ, hyls, hylst, hylt, hylts, hyltst, hyold, hyoldon;*

healffealdan: *healfeald;*

healflōwan: *healflowe;*

hēawan(ge): *geheaw, geheawan, geheawe, geheaweð, geheawen, geheawene, giheowen, heaw, heawað, heawan, heawð, heaweð, heaweþ, heou, heow, heowan, heowe, heowen, heowon, heowun, hiewð, hywð;*

hēofan: *heafena, heafene, heofende, heofendra, heofendre, heofendum, heofenne, heofun;*

hlēapan(ge): *gehleapað, gehleapan, gehleapeð, gehleop, hleapað, hleapan, hleapð, hleape, hleapeð, hleapendan, hleapende, hleop, hleope, Hleopon, hliepen, hlipen, hlupon, hlypð, leop;*

hlōwan: gehlow, gehlowe, hleow, hleowð, hleowe, hlewþ, hlo, hlowan, hlowe, hloweð, hlowende, hlowendra, hlowenne; **hrōpan:** gehrop, gehropen, hreopan, Hreopon, hreopun, hreowan, hrepeð, hrest, hrop, hropende, hrost; **hwātan:** gehwæt, hwæt, hwætt, hwat, hwate, hwet, hwete; **hwōpan:** hweop, hweopan, hwopan; **hwōsan:** hweos, hwest, hwosað; **inblāwan:** inblawen, inblawene, inbleow; **inbūan:** inbye, inbyeð; **ineādan:** ineade, ineod, ineode, ineoden, ineodon, ingeode, ingeodon, inneade, inneadest, inneode, inneodon; **ingangan:** ingang, ingangað, ingangan, ingange, ingangeð, ingangen, ingangendan, ingangende, ingangendum, ingangeþ, ingeong, in'geong, ingeonganne, inggangen, inngang, inngangan, inngange, inngeong, inngeongað, inngeonganne, inngeonge, inngeongende; **ingeeādan:** ingeode; **ingefeallan:** ingefealle; **ingestealdan:** ingesteald; **ingewealdan:** Ingeweald; **inhealdan:** inheald; **inlætān:** inlætan; **inswāpan:** inswapen; **inweaxan:** inwæxað; **lācan(ge):** garleac, gelac, gelæcð, gelec, gelecð, lac, lacað, lacan, lace, lacedð, lacende, læcedð, lec, lecc, lece, leolc; **lætān(ge):** gelæst, gelæt, gelætað, gelætan, gelæte, gelæteð, gelæten, gelætene, gelætst, gelætt, gelest, gelet, geleten, geletest, gelett, læst, Læt, Lætað, lætað, lætæst, lætan, lætanne, lætaþ, læte, læteð, læten, lætende, lætene, lætenne, lætest, læteþ, lætin, lætoð, lætst, lætt, Leort, lest, let, lete, leteð, leten, leteþ, Leton, lett; **māwan:** mæwð, maw, mawan, mawaþ, Mawe, mawen, mawenum, maweþ; **midhātan:** modhete; **midhwātan:** modhwatan, modhwate; **midwēpan:** midwist; **misfeallan:** musfealle; **mishealdan:** misheoldon; **mislætān:** mislæt; **misrædan:** misræde, misræt; **misspōwan:** misspeowe; **misweaxan:** misweaxendan; **nīperlætān:** nīperlæten; **ofāhēawan:** ofaheawen; **ofbēatan:** ofbeat, ofbeatað, ofbeatan, ofbeatene, ofbeoton; **ofdrædan:** ofdræd, ofdrædd, ofdred; **ofeādan:** ofeade, ofeode, ofeodon; **oferbūgan:** oferbuganne; **ofereācan:** ofæreacan, ofereacan, oforeacan; **ofereādan:** ofereade, ofereode, ofereodon, oferneod, oferneode; **oferfeallan:** oferfeallen, oferfeoll; **oferflōwan:** oferfleow, oferfleowen, oferfleowon, oferflewð, oferflowe, oferflowen, oferflowendan, oferflowende; **ofergangan:** ofergangað, ofergangan, ofergange, ofergeong, ofyrgangaþ; **ofergrōwan:** ofergreow, ofergrewð; **oferhealdan:** oferheald, oferhealden; **oferhlēapan:** oferhleape, oferhleapende, oferhleop; **oferrædan:** oferræd, oferrædað, oferrædan, oferræde, oforræd; **oferrōwan:** offerreowon, offerrowan; **ofersāwan:** offersawan, offersawe, offerseow; **oferscēadan:** offersceadað, offersceade; **oferslæpan:** offerslype; **oferswōgan:** offerswogen; **oferwealdan:** oferwealdan; **oferweaxan:** offerweaxen, offerweoxe; **offeallan:** offeallan, offeallen, offeoll; **ofgangan:** Ofgang,

ofgange, ofgangende; **ofhealdan:** ofhealdan, ofhealden; **oflætān:** oflætān, oflætēst, oflet, oflete; **ofrēdan:** offrede, offredon, ofrede, ofreden, ofredon; **ofrōwan:** ofreow, ofrowen; **ofscēadan:** ofsceat, ofscet; **ōhealdan:** ohealde, ohylde, ohylde; **onāblāwan:** onableow; **onāhealdan:** Onahyldað; **onbefeallan:** onbefeallaþ, onbefealle, onbefeollon; **onbeflōwan:** onbeflowe; **onbelætān:** onbelæt; **onblandan:** onblonden; **onblāwan:** onblæwþ, onblawaþ, onblawen, onblawende; **onblōtan:** onbleot, onblest; **onbūan:** onbude, onbudon, onbydon; **onclāwan:** ancleow, ancleowe; **oncnāwan:** ancnawað, ancnawan, ancnawaþ, ancnawð, ancnawe, ancnaweð, ancnawen, ancnawieþ, ancnawst, ancneow, ancneowe, oncnæw, oncnæwð, oncnæwst, oncnæwyð, Oncnaw, oncnawað, oncnawæð, oncnawæn, oncnawan, oncnawanne, oncnawaþ, oncnawð, oncnawe, oncnaweð, oncnawen, oncnawende, oncnawendum, oncnawene, oncnawenne, oncnawenum, oncnawest, oncnaweþ, oncnaws, oncnawst, oncnawþ, Oncnawyð, oncnawyn, oncneow, oncneowe, oncneowon; **ondrēdan:** ondræd, ondrædað, ondrædæð, ondrædan, ondrædanne, ondrædaþ, ondrædd, ondræde, ondrædeð, ondræden, ondrædendan, ondrædende, ondrædendes, ondrædendra, ondrædendum, ondrædenne, ondrædest, ondrædeþ, ondrædst, ondrædt, ondrædyð, ondrædyt, ondrædyþ, ondræt, ondrætst, ondrætt, ondræd, ondræde, ondrædeð, ondræden, ondrædest, ondrædeþ, ondrædon, ondræst, ondræt; **onfealdan:** anfeald, anfealdan, anfealde, onfeold; **onfeallan:** onfealle; **onforlætān:** Ænforleten, anforlæt, anforlætað, anforlætān, anforlætāþ, anforlæte, anforlæteð, anforlæten, anforlætēst, anforlæteþ, anforlæton, anforlet, anforlete, anforleton; **ongangan:** ongang, ongangen, ongange, ongangen, ongangende, ongangendre, ongangest, ongengang, ongeong; **ongēanfealdan:** ongeanfealden; **ongēanhlōwan:** ongeanhlewþ, ongeanhlowð; **ongēanscēadan:** ongensceat; **ongeblāwan:** ongeblawen; **ongehealdan:** ongehealde; **ongewealdan:** ongewealde; **onhātān:** onhæt, onhate; **onhealdan:** anhealdað, anhyld, anhyilde, onhyld, onhyldað, onhyldaþ, onhyldan, onhyldaþ, onhyldē, onhyldēð, onhyldende, onhyldēst, onhyldēþ, onhyldyd, onhyldyd, onhyldyst, onhylyt; **onhrōpan:** onhrop, onhrope; **onlūcan:** onlece; **onlætān:** anlæte, anlætēne, onlætān, onlæteð, onlætēn, onleton; **onrēdan:** anræd, anrædan, anræde, anred, anrede, anredest, onred, onrered; **onsāwan:** onsawen, onsawende; **onslāpan:** onslæpe, onslēp, onslēpt; **onspannan:** onspeonn; **onspātān:** onspæt; **onstealdan:** anstealde, onstealdan, onstealde, onstealdeð; **onwealcan:** onwealcað; **onwealdan:** angeweald, annwealde, anweald, anwealdan, anwealdast, anwealdāþ, anwealde, anwelde, onwaldende, onweald, onwealdan, onwealde, onwealdeð, onwealdendum;

onwēpan: onwist; **orcnāwan:** orcnawe; **oþeādan:** oþeodon, oþeode; **oþfeallan:** oðfeallan, oðfealle, oðfeallenu; **oþngangan:** uðgenge; **oþhealdan:** oðhealde, oðhielt; **oþhlēapan:** oðhleape, oþhleape; **oþrōwan:** oðreowon, oþreowon; **ōwēpan:** owope; **rādan(ge):** geræd, gerædað, gerædan, gerædaþ, gerædd, geræde, geræden, gerædene, gerædest, gerædeþ, geræst, gered, geredd, gerede, gereden, geredon, geredst, gerest, giræde, girædenne, giredon, grædan, græde, grædenne, græt, gred, ræd, rædað, rædæs, rædeþ, rædan, rædanne, rædaþ, rædd, ræde, rædeð, ræden, rædendan, rædende, rædendes, rædendne, rædene, rædenne, rædest, rædeþ, rædst, ræst, ræt, rætst, red, REDE, reden, redon, redst, reord, rest, ret; **rōwan(ge):** gearowe, gereowe, gerowen, gerowende, reow, reowe, reowon, row, rowað, rowan, rowe, rowende, rowendes, rowenne, Roweþ; **sāmweaxan:** samweaxen; **sāmweāpan:** samwist, somwist; **sāwan(ge):** gæsæwen, gesæwe, gesæwen, gesaw, gesawan, gesawe, gesawen, gesawena, gesawene, gesawenes, gesawenre, geseow, geseowe, geseowen, gisawen, giseow, sæwan, sæwð, sæwe, sæwst, sæwþ, Saw, sawað, sawæs, sawan, sawaþ, sawe, saweð, sawen, sawendan, sawende, sawendes, sawendum, sawenne, saweþ, seow, seowe, seowon; **scēadan(ge):** gescead, gesceadad, gesceadað, gesceadan, gesceade, gesceadeð, gesceaden, gesceadene, gesceadest, gesceadiþ, gesceat, gesced, gesceod, gesceode, gesceodon, giscead, gisceadest, gscead, scead, sceadað, sceadæn, sceadæþ, sceadan, sceadanne, sceadaþ, sceadd, sceade, sceadeð, sceaden, sceadene, sceadenne, sceat, sceatt, sced, scedeð, scedende, scedenne, sceod, sceode, sceodon, scet, sciet, scit; **sealtan:** gesealt, sealt, sealtan, sealte; **sinewealtan:** sineweald, sinewealt, sinewealtan, sinewealte; **sinwealtan:** sinwealte; **slēpan(ge):** geslapað, geslepe, slæp, slæpað, slæpan, slæpanne, slæpð, slæpe, slæpeð, slæpen, slæpenda, slæpendan, slæpende, slæpendes, slæpendne, slæpendra, slæpendum, slæpenne, slæpst, slæpþ, slapen, slapenne, slep, slepað, slepan, slepð, slepe, slepeð, slepen, slepende, slepeþ, sleppende, slypan, slypð; **spannan(ge):** gespann, spannað, spannan, spanne, speonnon; **spātan(ge):** gerspæt, spæt, spatende, speaft, speoft; **spōwan(ge):** gespeow, gespewð, speow, speowe, spewð, spowan, spowende, spowendre; **stealdan:** gesteald, steold; **swāfan:** swæfeð, swæpð, swaf; **swāpan:** Swapeð, swapendum, sweop, sweopon; **swōgan:** geswogen, geswogene, swegð, swegþ, sweogon, swogað, swogan, swoge, swogen, swogende, swogendum, swoh; **tōbēatan:** tobeatan, tobeaten, tobeatenum, tobeot; **tōbefealdan:** tobefealt, tobefeold; **tōbeflōwan:** tobeflowan; **tōblāwan:** toblæwð, toblawen, toblawena, toblawene, toblawenne; **tōcnāwan:** tocnæwð, tocnawad, tocnawað, tocnawæn, tocnawan,

tochnawaþ, tocnawe, tocnaweð, tocnawen, tocnawene, tocnawon, tocnawowon; tōeācan:
toeacan; tōeūdan: toeode, toeodon; **tōfeallan:** tofealleð, tofeallenne, tofeoll, tofeollon;
tōflōwan: tofleow, tofleowon, toflewð, toflowað, toflowan, tofloweð, toflowen,
toflowendum, toflowene, toflowenne, tofloweþ, toflowyn; **tōforlāetan:** toforlāetan;
tōgangan: togang, togange, togangende; **tōgescēadan:** togescead; **tōhealdan:** tohald,
toheald, tohealde; **tōhēawan:** toheawan, toheawene, toheawenne, toheow, toheowe;
tōlāetan: togelæt, togelætt, togeleten, tolæt, tolāetan, tolæte, tolāeten, tolāetenne,
tolāetenum, tolæteþ, tolætt, tolet, tolete; **tōsāwan:** tosæwð, tosawað, tosaweð, tosawen,
tosawene, toseowon; **tōscēadan:** toscēad, toscēadað, toscēadan, toscēadaþ, toscēade,
toscēadeð, toscēaden, toscēadene, toscēadenne, toscēadest, toscēadeþ, toscēadyð,
tosceat, toscēd, toscēde, toscēdenne, toscēod, toscēodon; **tōslāpan:** toslāpeð;
tōswāpan: Tosweop; **tōweaxan:** toweaxen; **twifealdan(ge):** getwifaldað, getwyfeald,
twifeald, twifealdan, twifealde, twifealden, twigfeald, twyfeald, twyfealdan, twyfealde;
twirāedan: twyrāede; **þrāwan(ge):** geþrawen, geþrawenum, þrawende, þrawendum,
þreowe; **þrifealdan:** þryfeald, þryfealdan, þryfealde, þrifealde, þrimfealdan;
þurhblāwan: þurhblawen; **þurheādan:** þurheode; **þurhgangan:** þurchgangeð,
þurhgængende, þurhgangað, þurhgangan, þurhgangende, þurhgangendra,
þurhgangeþ, þurhganggende; **þurhlācan:** þurhlac; **þurhscēadan:** þurhsceat,
þurhsceat; **unāweaxan:** unawaxen; **unblandan:** vnblonden; **uncnāwan:** ungecnawe,
ungecnawen; **underflōwan:** underflowen; **underrāedan:** undred; **unfealdan:**
unfealdað, unfealdan, unfealde, unfeold; **ungehātan:** ungehaten; **ungescēadan:**
ungescead, ungesceade; **ungewealdan:** ungewealden; **unlāetan:** unlæt; **unrāedan:**
unræd, unrāede, unræden, unrede; **unscēadan:** unscēdaþ, unscēode; **unsealtan:**
unsealt; **untwifaldan:** untwifalde; **unweaxan:** unweaxen, unweaxenne; **ūpārāedan:**
uparāede, uparāest; **ūpgangan:** upgang, upgangan, upgange; **ūphealdan:** upheald,
uphealdað, uphealden; **ūtāscēadan:** utasciet; **ūtblāwan:** utblawað; **ūtflōwan:** utfleow,
utfleowe; **ūtngangan:** utgang, utgangan, utgange, utgangende, utgangendre,
utgangendum, utgeong, utgeongende, vtgang; **ūtlāetan:** utlæt, utlæte, utleton;
ūtweallan: utwealle; **wāwan:** wæweð, wawan, weowe; **wealcan(ge):** gewealc,
gewealcen, gewealdenum, wealc, wealcað, wealcan, wealcaþ, wealce, wealcendre,
wealcendum, Wealcyn, weolc; **wealdan(ge):** gedwealde, gedweld, gedwelde, geweald,
gewealdan, gewealde, gewealden, gewealdenan, gewealdendre, gewealdene,
gewealdenne, gewealdest, geweldan, gewelde, geweldende, geweldest, gewelt,
geweold, geweolde, geweolden, gewildeþ, gewilt, weald, wealdað, wealdan,

wealdanne, wealdap, wealde, wealdeð, wealden, wealdenda, wealdendan, wealdende, wealdendes, wealdendne, wealdendra, wealdendum, wealdenes, wealdenne, wealdest, wealdeþ, wealdr, wealdyð, Wealdyst, weld, weldæd, welde, weldeð, welden, weldest, welt, weltst, weold, weolde, weoldon, wildest; **weallan(ge)**: geweollon, weall, weallað, weallan, wealle, wealleð, weallendan, weallende, weallendene, weallendes, weallendne, weallendre, weallendu, weallendum, wealleþ, wealst, wealt, wealte, weoll, weolle, weollon; **wealtan(ge)**: gewealt, gewealtst, wilt; **weaxan(ge)**: gewæx, gewæxe, gewæxen, geweaxað, geweaxan, geweaxap, geweaxe, geweaxeð, geweaxen, geweaxene, geweaxeþ, geweld, geweox, geweoxe, giwæxe, iwæxen, wæx, wæxað, wæxæð, wæxende, wæxeþ, wæxst, wæxt, wax, waxan, waxe, waxen, waxende, weax, weaxað, weaxæð, weaxæn, weaxan, weaxanne, weaxat, weaxap, weaxð, weaxe, weaxeð, waxen, weaxendan, weaxende, weaxendes, weaxendum, weaxene, weaxet, weaxeþ, weaxst, weox, weoxe, weoxen, weoxon, wiexð; **wēpan(ge)**: gewepan, gewist, wæpen, wæpende, wæpendre, weop, wep, wepað, wepæn, wepæþ, wepan, wepanne, wepaþ, wepð, wepe, wepeð, wepen, wependan, wepende, wependne, wependra, wependre, wependum, wepenne, wepst, wepp, wepyn, west, wist, wop, wope, wopene; **wiþblāwan**: wiþblawende; **wiþerrædan**: wiðerrædan, wiðerræde, wiðerræden, wiþerræde; **wiþgangan**: wiðgangan; **wiþhealdan**: wiðheald, wiðhealdað, wiðheold; **wiþrædan**: wiðræde; **wrōtan**: wreoton, wret, wrot, wrotað, Wrote, wrotende; **ymbēādan**: ymbeade, Ymbeode, Ymbeodon; **ymbgangan**: embegang, embegange, embangan, embgange, emegang, emgange, ymbegang, ymbegangað, ymbgang, ymbgangæð, ymbgangap, ymbgange, ymbgeong, ymbgeonge, ymgange; **ymbhealdan**: ymbhaldeð; **ymbśāwan**: ymbsawe; **ymbspannan**: ymbspannan; **ymbśwāpan**: emswapen, ymbswapen, ymbśweopon; **ymbweaxan**: ymbweaxen.

6.4. Comparing the results with lexicographical sources: A-H

This research takes the results from the automatic searches from Metola Rogríguez (2015) concerning the strong VII verbs and applies the manual revision process, which allows us to provide an exhaustive list of lemmas and inflectional forms. Thus, the resulting hits are revised manually to verify that the potential infinitives are attested in the language; that the inflectional forms assigned to them are in fact verbal forms; and that the inflectional forms correspond to the lemma in question. The A-H lemmas are compared with the DOE as presented in Figure 65, which shows the comparison of the strong VII verb *hlōwan(ge)* ‘to low’.

HLŌWAN(GE)

Hits from automatic searches

gehlow, gehlowe, hleow, hleowð, hleowe, hlewþ, hlo, hlowan, hlowe, hloweð, hlowende, hlowendra, hlowenne

Forms found in DOE

hlo, hlowan, hloweð, hlowende, hlowendra, hlowenne

Forms not found in DOE

gehlow, gehlowe, hleow, hleowð, hleowe, hlewþ, hlowe

Other forms found in DOE

hleowendra, hlewð, hlowendre, hlowenra, leowð, loweþ

Figure 65. Comparison of *hlōwan(ge)* ‘to low’ with the DOE.

The comparison with the DOE confirms the assignment of *hlo, hlowan, hloweð, hlowende, hlowendra* and *hlowenne* to the strong VII verb *hlōwan(ge)* ‘to low’. However, few of the hits from automatic lemmatisation, including *gehlow, gehlowe, hleow, hleowð, hleowe, hlewþ* and *hlowe*, are not provided by the DOE for the same lemma. Along with the verified forms, the DOE assigns six extra inflectional forms to the lemma under study, including *hleowendra, hlewð, hlowendre, hlowenra, leowð* and *loweþ*.

For the A-H strong VII lemmas, up to 110 are valid, whereas the remaining have been discarded. The proposed strong VII lemmas which have been discarded include **āblandan, *ābūan, *āēadan, *āfealdan, *andfealdan, *andlācan, *āndrēdan, *andwealcan, *andwealdan, *andwēpan, *āstealdan, *āwēpan, *æfterēadan, *æftergangan, *ærēdan, *ærgangan, *ærhwātan, *æscēadan, *ætēadan, *æthēawan, *ætwealdan, *ætweþan, *æwēpan, *bebēatan, *bebūan, *bedrēdan, *beeācan, *beeādan, *bespannan, *belātan, *eācan, *eādan, *ealldrēdan, *ealleādan, *eallwealdan, *edlācan, *edrēdan, *edwēpan, *forārēdan, *forbegan, *forbūan, *forcnāwan, *foreādan, *foreēdan, *foresāwan, *forfealdan, *forsāwan, *forþhealdan, *forþrēdan, *forþweaxan, *framāhealdan, *framcnāwan, *frameādan, *framlācan, *framrēdan, *framscēadan, *framslēpan, *fuleādan, *fulhealdan, *geondbrēdan, *healfealdan, *healflōwan and *hwātan.*

Actually, most of the lemmas mentioned above have been put aside because the inflectional forms that result from the automatic searches correspond to different verb lemmas, such as, for instance, **āblandan* and the inflectional forms *ablendeð, ablend, ablende* and *ablendon*, which in fact belong to the weak 1 verb *āblendan* ‘to blind’. Likewise, the inflections *forsæwen, forsawan, forsawe, forsawen* and *forseowen* do

not qualify for **forsāwan* but for the strong V contracted verb *forsēon* ‘to despise’. The lemma **bebūan* has also been discarded since the attestations attributed to this lemma, including *bebude*, *bebudon*, *bebyd*, *bebyt*, *bebyrst*, *bebytt*, *bibude* and *bibudon*, rather correspond to *bebōdan* strong II ‘to command’.

However, the hits from the automatic searches do not only overlap within the verbal category, but also across categories, such as nouns and adjectives. As an illustration, the attestations *ædwist* and *ætwist*, initially assigned to **ætwēpan*, qualify as nominal forms corresponding to *edwist* ‘substance’. Similarly, the forms *andweald* and *andwealde* do not belong to **andwealdan* but to the noun *anweald* ‘power’. Moreover, some of the attestations given initially to the potential strong VII lemma **ābūan*, including *abbud*, *abbude*, *abbuden*, *abbut* and *abud*, in fact belong to the noun *abbod* ‘abbot’.

Furthermore, some of the proposed lemmas had been attributed to adjectival forms by the automatic searches, as it is the case with *eacen*, *eacene*, *eacenne* and *eacenu*, which correspond to the adjective *ēacēn* ‘enlarged’ and not to the potential strong VII lemma **ēacan*. Additionally, **eallwealdan* was assigned the attestations *alwealdan*, *eallwealdan*, *eallwealdende*, *ealwealdende* and *edlæcð*, which in fact qualify as adjectival forms belonging to *eallwealda* ‘omnipotent’ and *eallwealdende* ‘almighty’. To cite more examples, the attestations *forðhald* and *forðheald*, which resulted from automatic lemmatisation as potential inflections of **forpheardan*, actually correspond to *forpheard* ‘stooping, bowed’.

Once the strong VII lemmas have been confirmed, the comparison with the DOE focuses on the inflectional forms. Automatic lemmatisation assigned 1,357 inflectional forms to the validated A-H lemmas. Of those, 1,147 have been assigned to the same lemmas as the DOE attributes to them, while 210 do not coincide. The inflectional forms belonging in this group are the following (capitalisation as in the DOEC): *ocnawe*, *ahyld*, *ahyldað*, *ahyldæp*, *ahyldan*, *ahyldap*, *ahylde*, *ahyldeð*, *ahyldende*, *ahyldest*, *ahyldeþ*, *ahylt*, *ahæaweð*, *ahwæt*, *aræst*, *aredon*, *Arest*, *aret*, *arets*, *arett*, *aseowen*, *asceat*, *ascet*, *aslepen*, *awæxan*, *awaxen*, *Ætfeollon*, *banne*, *bannendra*, *beonne*, *gebann*, *gebanne*, *beast*, *beat*, *gebeot*, *gebeote*, *bebleow*, *befealdap*, *befealdenne*, *befealdest*, *befylde*, *befylden*, *befeall*, *begang*, *beogang*, *bigang*, *bigeng*, *bigengc*, *bigenge*, *bigeong*, *biggange*, *biggeng*, *biggenge*, *biggengon*, *behaldendum*, *behealdendra*, *behealdendum*, *behealdenra*, *behlydan*, *behylde*, *behyltst*, *biheald*, *belec*, *bilec*, *beræst*, *beredon*, *berest*, *betret*, *bired*, *birede*, *birest*, *bræd*, *brædað*,

brædan, brædanne, brædaþ, bræde, brædeð, bræden, brædende, brædest, brædeþ, bræs, besawan, besawe, besawene, besceadeð, besceat, beslepen, becwist, bewopenan, biwepende, biwist, bland, gebland, blot, geblot, geblote, bu, bud, buð, buendan, buendra, buþ, by, byd, byð, byde, byden, byende, byn, byst, byt, byþ, bytst, bytt, gebude, gebuden, gebytt, clawan, cleowen, cneowe, gecnæwe, crawæn, deag, deage, deah, deoh, dræst, oftræd, oftrædan, oftræde, oftreden, oftret, feolde, fylde, fyldeþ, fyldest, fylst, gefeolde, gefyld, gefyldan, gefylde, gefyldeþ, gefyldest, gefylst, gifylde, gifyldest, gyfylde, feallendan, flowæþ, foregehat, foregehaten, forgenge, forhæt, forlæs, frlet, færsceat, fersceat, forsceat, forsceoc, forðgange, forðgangen, forðgenge, forðgeong, forðgeonge, forþgang, forðgelæt, forðgelætt, forðlæt, forðlet, forweall, gængang, gegenge, gleowe, greweþ, gehatud, gihat, hætd, hatast, hwætd, hwætys, hwettað, gehyldanne, healdenes, hylðað, hylðan, hyldest, hyldeþ, hyls, geheaw, heaw, heowe, heowen, heafena, heafene, heofenne, gehlow, gehlowe, hleow, hleowð, hleowe, hlewþ, hlowe, gehrop, gehropen, hrepeð, hrest, hrop and hrost.

Indeed, most of these forms will also be excluded from the lemmatisation, given that they are attestations of different verb lemmas or nouns. For instance, the inflections *ahyld, ahylðað, ahyldeþ, ahylðan, ahylðaþ, ahylde, ahyldeð, ahylðende, ahyldest, ahyldeþ* and *ahylt* are attested for the weak verb 1 *āhyldan* ‘to bend down’ and not for *āhealdan* ‘to hold’. Similarly, the inflectional forms *fylde, fyldeþ, fyldest, fylst, gefeolde, gefyld, gefyldan, gefylde, gefyldeþ, gefyldest, gefylst, gifylde, gifyldest* and *gyfylde* do not qualify for the lemma *fealdan(ge)* ‘to fold’, but for the weak 1 verb *gefyllan* ‘to fill’. The strong VII lemma *berædan* ‘to deprive’ shows several forms overlapping with the paradigm of the weak 1 verb *brædan* ‘to spread’, such as *bræd, brædað, brædan, brædanne, brædaþ, bræde, brædeð, bræden, brædende, brædest* and *brædeþ*. In addition, several forms which were originally attributed to *begangan* ‘to go’, like *begang, beogang, bigang, bigeng, bigengc, bigenge, bigeong, biggange, biggeng, biggenge* and *biggengon*, correspond to the nominal category, more specifically to *begang* ‘circuit’ and *biggeng* ‘practice’.

This research has found four inflectional forms that the DOE may have missed for the strong VII lemmas. This study confirms the form *bebleow* for the lemma *beblāwan* ‘to blow upon’, the forms *behyltst* and *biheald* for the lemma *behealdan* ‘to behold, look’, and the form *flowæþ* for the lemma *flōwan* ‘to flow.’ Examples (120) to (123) show the quotations that justify their lemmatisation under *flōwan*.

- (120) [HomS 34 (ScraggVerc 19) 0007 (23)] *Syððan he geworhte of eorðan lame þone ærestan man þe æfre wæs, þone he be naman <Adam> nemde, & him on bebleow <liflicne> gast.*
 After he created the first man who ever was from the clay of the earth, he named him Adam, and blew upon him the living spirit.
- (121) [HyGl 3 (Gneuss) 0549 (129.3)] *Forgife þæs dæg on ðam ðe þu behyltst gehalgod weofod þe ece gefean us & he þeo on langum bryce tide.*
 ‘May this day, on which you regard the altar dedicated to you, bring us everlasting joy and remain effective in use for a long time’ (Milfull 1996: 418)
- (122) [LkGl (Ru) 0644 (20.23)] *sceawade † biheald ða eswic hiora cwæð to ðæm hwæt mec ge costigas.*
 ‘But he, considering their guile, said to them: Why tempt you me?’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 95).
- (123) [PsGlE (Harsley) 1648 (104.41)] *Toslitæþ stæn & flowæþ weter & gængæþ on drigæn streæmæ.*
 ‘He opened the rock, and waters flowed: rivers ran down in the dry land.’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 636).

The comparison of the results with the DOE allow us to recover inflections that were missed by automatic lemmatisation. They represent a total of 695 attestations for the strong VII verbs of the A-H group. As pointed out in previous chapters, this is due to two reasons. Firstly, some inflectional forms do not appear in the 2004 release of the DOEC, on which the lemmatiser *Norna* is based. This is the case with **ābannan**: *abunne*; **ādrædan**: *addreden, adræden, adreddem, adredden, adreddon, adrede, adredeð, adreden*; **āfeallan**: *afalð, afeallaþ, afellan, afiol, afiollon*; **āflōwan**: *afleowe, aflowen*; **āgangan**: *agangenre*; **āhēawan**: *aheaunum, ahewenne*; **ālētan**: *ælæten, alatenne*; **ārædan**: *æræd*; **āsāwan**: *asæwen, asawð*; **āscēadan**: *ascadæn, asceod*; **āswōgan**: *aswogan, aswogun*; **āweallan**: *awallende, awealle, aweallende*; **āweaxan**: *awiexð*; **ætfeallan**: *ætfeol*; **æthlēapan**: *æthleape*; **bannan(ge)**: *gebeonn*; **bēatan(ge)**: *beataþ, beoten*; **befeallan**: *befalð, befallað, befallæð, befealleð, befel, befell, befellað, byfylð*; **begangan**: *bigangende, biggongenre*; **behātan**: *bæhet, behæten, behated, beheatenre, beheoton*; **behealdan**: *beealde, behældæð, behaldus, behealð, behealdum, behioldon, beoheolde*; **behēawan**: *beheopan*; **behrōpan**: *beropende*; **beswāpan**: *bispeop*; **bewēpan**: *bewepenan*; **blandan(ge)**: *geblondan*; **blāwan(ge)**: *blawendon*,

blawon, bleou, blew; **blōtan**: bliotan; **blōwan(ge)**: blewep, blofað, blowð, blowyþ; **būan(ge)**: buap; **clāwan**: clauwe; **cnāwan(ge)**: cnawe, gecnewon, gecniwen, gecnwawan, gecra, gecwafan, gecwawen, icnawæð; **crāwan(ge)**: cræð, cræwe, creowa, crewe; **eftbehealdan**: eftbihald, eftbiheold; **eftrædan**: æftræde; **feallan(ge)**: falð, fall, feallad, feollum, flið; **flōwan(ge)**: fleweð, fliowen, flowap; **forengangan**: foregongendan; **forgangan**: forgagenne, forgonge; **forgrōwan**: forgrouwen; **forhealdan**: forheol, forheolde, forhylt; **forlætan**: f'leitta, fleort, f'leort', fleorte, fleortes, fleorto, fleorton, fleortun, flerte, fletað, fletan, fletanne, flete, fleteð, fletendo, fletenes, fletenno, fleteno, fletes, fletne, fletno, fletnu, fletnum, fletu, fletta, flettas, flette, flettes, fletto, folæten, folet, foletep, forelætanne, forlæan, forlædst, forlætun, forlatenn, f'rlætne; **forscēadan**: forscēadene; **forweaxan**: forweaxan, forweoxon, forwex, forwexi; **fulgangan**: fullgangan; **fulweaxan**: fullweaxene, fullweoxon, fulwæxene, fulwæxoe, fulwexena, fulwexene; **gangan(ge)**: gagen, ganged, gangede, gangenden, gangendon, ganggað, ganggende, gangonde, geongen', geongendu', gioncgeð, gioncgende, goncgende, goncgendum, gongenda, gongendan, gongenre; **geondgangan**: geondgangan; **grōwan(ge)**: greowe, greowen, greþð, grewað, growænde, growend, growene, growinra; **hātan(ge)**: aldas, ehēt, g:hete, gealde, gehættest, gehaldon, gehalt, gehatað, geheældeð, gehealdi, gehec, geheolt, geheten, gehiltst, hældenre, haldæð, haldæþ, haldon, hast, hatem, hattæ, healdæð, healdat, healded, healdenda, healdne, healdun, heaold, heltst, heoildon, hhaldeþ, holdeþ, hyldest, ihalden, iholde; **hēawan(ge)**: giheawað, heawende, heawenum, heawnum, heawþ, hiowon; **hlāpan(ge)**: hlæpe, hlæpendan, hleapenden, lape, leape, leope, lipen; **hlōwan**: hleowendra, hlewð, hlowendre, hlowenra, leowð, lowep; and **hrōpan**: hwreopon.

Secondly, certain forms are unpredictable for the automatic searches, such as *auueol*, *auueoll*, *awealþ*, *aweol* and *awylð*, which qualify as inflectional forms of *āweallan* ‘to well up’. The inventory of inflectional forms that are out of the reach of automatic lemmatisation includes (capitalisation as in the DOEC) **ābannan**: *Aban*; **āblāwan**: *ableawe*; **ādrædan**: *adrædæ*, *adrædenden*, *adrædon*, *adredende*; **āfeallan**: *afalle*, *afalleþ*, *afeal*, *afealð*, *afelð*, *afell*, *afellað*, *afeol*, *afeollan*, *afeollun*, *afielð*, *afilð*, *afioll*, *afylð*, *afylþ*; **āflōwan**: *aflogen*; **āgangan**: *agongen*, *agongene*, *agongnum*; **āhēawan**: *ahæawan*, *ahæawenum*, *ahæawa*, *ahæawenum*, *ahæawone*, *ahæawun*, *ahéowan*, *ahéowne*; **ālētan**: *Ælætan*, *alæt*, *alætað*, *alætan*, *alætane*, *alæte*, *alæteð*, *alætene*, *alæton*, *alætst*, *alet*, *aletan*, *alæte*, *aleten*, *alett*; **ārædan**: *aræddan*, *arædde*,

aræddest, aræddon, araeddun, aræddun, aræded; āsāwan: asiow; āscēadan:
ascadað, ascadæt, ascadan, ascadeð, ascaden, ascadendum, ascadene, ascadeþ,
ascætð; āslāpan: alepen, aslæpæ, aslape, aslapenan, aslapenum, aslepne, aslepnum;
āswāpan: aswape, aswapen; āweallan: auueol, auueoll, awealþ, aweol, awylð;
āweaxan: auexe, aweoxð, awexe, awexene, awox, awoxe, awyxst; ætfeallan: Ætfallen,
Ætfealð, Ætfeallæn, Ætfilð, Ætfylð; ætflōwan: Ætflowon; æthlāpan: Ætleape;
bannan(ge): gebeon, gebonnen; becnāwan: becnæwe; befealdan: befalden,
befealdne, befealdon, befealdyn, befelt, bifealdne; befeallan: befalleð, befallen,
befeald, befealð, befeale, befealenne, befeallon, befealþ, befelð, befellen, befeol,
befeoll, befeollan, befioll, befiollan, befylð, befylþ; begangan: bægængen, begænge,
begancge, beganggenne, begongað, begonganne, begonge, begongen, begongende,
begongenne, begongne, begongyn, bigeonga, bigeongas, bigiongende, bigongað,
bigonge, Bigongen, bigongende, bigongenne, bigongest, bigongynde, bygongyn;
behātan: behæte, behata, behaten, Behaton, beheot, behetan, biget; behealdan:
bealde, Beeald, behæald, behæld, behaldane, behaldas, behaldend, beheald, beheæld,
Behæaldende, beheældenne, beheal, behealded, behealdon, behealdynde, beheld,
behelde, beheldeð, beheldende, behelt, behild, behilt, behiltst, behyold, behyoldon,
beylt, bihalda, bihaldas, bihaldendo, bihaldes, bihaldne, biheoldun; behēawan:
beeow, beheawon, beheowan; behlāpan: beleapen; belācan: beleolc; berādan:
berædde, beræddon, biraednae, birednae; beswāpan: besuapen, beswapene,
Beswapyn, bisweopun; beweaxan: beweaxne; bewēpan: bewæpæð, bewæpð, beweop,
beweope, beweopon, bewopenæ, bewyppe, biweop, biwepæ; blāwan(ge): gebleouu,
gebleuu, gebleuun, geblewun; blōwan(ge): blæwð, blæwþ, bleow, bleowon, blowað,
blowan; cnāwan(ge): geccneow, gecnæw, gecnæwa, gecnæwað, gecnæwan, gecnawa,
gecnawon, gecneowan, gecneowun, gecnew, gecnewe, gecnewun, gecniowon,
gecwæwð, gecweowe, icnawæn, icnawe, icnawon, icneowe; crāwan(ge): gecrawæ;
eftrādan: eftredende; fealdan(ge): gifalde; feallan(ge): gefalla, gefallas, gefalle,
gefalleð, Gefallen, gefallu, Gefeallæþ, gefealled, gefealleð, gefeallen, gefeallende,
Gefealleþ, gefeal, gefealð, gefealla, gefeallap, gefeallon, gefeallyn, gefellon, gefeol,
gefeollan, gefeollun, gefil, gefioll, gefiolle, gefiollon, gefyl, gefylð, gefyll, gefylþ,
giefielð, gifalleð, gifeal, gifeallon, gifeol, gifeollun; forblāwan: forblauene, forbleow;
forefeallan: forfeol; forengangan: foregongap, foregongeð, foregongen,
foregongende, foregongendra, forgangað, forgangende, forgonges; foregehātan:
foregihehtun; forelātan: foreletas; forhealdan: ferhealden, forhaldne, forhilt;

gehehtes, gehehtest, gehehton, gehehtun, giheht, gihehtes and gihehtest. Besides, unpredictable changes in the stem vocalism are also found in a few cases, such as in *afeollan, afeollun, afield, afile, afioll, afylð* and *afylþ* (*āfeallan*), *blæwð* and *blæwþ* (*blōwan(ge)*) or *fulgongan, fulgonge* and *fullgongan* (*fulgangan*). With the information gathered by means of comparison with the lexicographical sources, search strings can be refined in order to provide more exhaustive results. The unpredicted variants of the stem vocalisms and the endings mentioned above should be incorporated into the search algorithm, so that manual revision is reduced.

This research suggests that the following endings and stem spellings related to the strong VII verbs of Old English are included in the query strings in order to make the search algorithm more precise. The list of endings, corresponding to the participles and inflected participles, includes *-æn, -ande, -ane, -anne, -en, -end, -endæ, -ende, -enden, -endo, -endra, -endrac, -endum, -ene, -enne, -enre, -enum, -ne, -num, -ynde, -yndra, -yndum* and *-ynne*. Moreover, the query strings that target the stem of the verbs should incorporate more spelling variants, such as *beon-, bonn- (bann-); bleou-, bleu-, blau- (blaw-); blæw-, bleow- (blow-); cnæw- (cnaw-); fald- (feald-); fall-, feall-, feal-, feoll-, fioll-, fyl-, fyll- (feall-); flog- (flow-); geong-, gong-, gæng- (gang-); heht-, hætt- (hat-); hæald-, hæld-, heæld-, hiold-, hald-, held-, hilt-, hyold- (heald-); hæaw-, heow-, hæw- (heaw-); leolc- (lac-); let-, leort- (læt-); rædd- (ræd-); scad- (scead-); slap- (slæp-); uueol-, wyl- (weall-); uex-, wex-, wox-, wyx- (weax-); weahs- (weax-); and wæp-, weop- (wep-).*

With the updates just mentioned, the application of the search algorithm to the strong VII verbs should provide more exhaustive results, including the attested participles and inflected participles, and the variations in the stem vocalisms that were initially harder to predict, such as *-æ-, -eo-* and *-o-* for *-a-*; *-a-, -e-, -i-, -y-, -eo-, -io-, -o-* and *-æ-* for *-ea-*; *-eo-* for *-o-*; and *-eo-* for *-e-*. The implementation of the improvements will allow the algorithm to target forms that have *-u-* or *-g-* instead of *-w-* in their stem, and also *-hs-* where *-x-* is expected.

6.5. Comparing the results with lexicographical sources: I-Y

A similar checking process has been applied to the I-Y lemmas and inflectional forms, so that the results from the automatic searches have been compared with what is available from the lexicographical sources. An example with respect to the lemma *rōwan(ge)* ‘to row, sail’ is given in Figure 66.

RŌWAN(GE)

Hits from automatic searches

gearowe, gereowe, gerowen, gerowende, reow, reowe, reowon, row, rowað, rowan, rowe, rowende, rowendes, rowenne, roweþ

Forms found in Dictionaries

reow, reowon, rowe, rowenne, roweþ

Forms not found in Dictionaries

gearowe, gereowe, gerowen, gerowende, reowe, row, rowað, rowan, rowende, rowendes

Other forms found in Dictionaries

reon, reowan, reowun

Figure 66. Comparison of *rōwan(ge)* ‘to row, sail’ with the dictionaries.

As shown in Figure 66, the manual revision with dictionaries verifies the assignment of *reow, reowon, rowe, rowenne* and *roweþ* to the lemma *rōwan(ge)*. The attestations *gereowe, gerowen, gerowende, reowe, row, rowað, rowan, rowende* and *rowendes*, which are not provided by the dictionaries as inflectional forms of the lemma in question, will require another look in order to verify them. As a matter of fact, dictionaries attribute three extra forms, *reon, reowan* and *reowun*, to the same lemma.

The comparison with the lexicographical sources verified 104 I-Y lemmas out of the 188 that automatic lemmatisation turned out. The remaining 84 lemmas do not appear in the dictionaries, including *ineādan, ingeeādan, ingestealdan, ingewealdan, inhealdan, inlāetan, inswāpan, inweaxan, midhātan, midhwātan, midwēpan, misfeallan, mislāetan, niþerlāetan, ofeādan, ofereācan, ofereādan, oferslāepan, ofrāedan, ofrōwan, ofscēadan, ōhealdan, onāhealdan, onbefeallan, onbeflōwan, onbelāetan, onbūan, onclāwan, onfeallan, onforlāetan, ongēanhlōwan, ongeanscēadan, ongeblāwan, ongehealdan, ongewealdan, onhrōpan, onlācan, onrāedan, onspātan, onwealdan, onwēpan, orcnāwan, oþeādan, oþgangan, ōwēpan, sāmweaxan, sāmweþpan, sinwealtan, sinwealtan, swāfan, tōeācan, tōeādan, tōhealdan, tōslāepan, twirāedan, þrifealdan, þurheādan, þurhlācan, þurhscēadan, unāweaxan, unblandan, uncnāwan, underrāedan, ungehātan, ungescēadan, ungewealdan, unlāetan, unrāedan, unscēadan, unsealtan, untwifealdan, unweaxan, ūpārāedan, ūpgangan, ūphealdan, ūtāscēadan, ūtblāwan, ūtgangan, ūtlāetan, wealtan(ge), wiþerrāedan, wiþhealdan, ymbeādan* and *ymsāwan*.

Additionally, up to 286 inflectional forms were confirmed for the strong VII I-Y lemmas, including (capitalisation as in the DOEC): *inbleow, ingangan, ingange, ingangendan, ingangende, ingangendum, ingangeþ, gelec, lacan, lace, lacende, lec, leolc, gelæten, Læt, lætan, lætanne, lætaþ, læte, læten, læteþ, Leort, let, lete, leten, Leton, mawan, Mawe, mawen, mawenum, maweþ, misspeowe, misweaxendan, ofbeatan, ofbeatene, ofbeoton, ofdrædd, oferbuganne, oferfleow, oferflowende, ofergangan, ofergange, oferheald, oferhleape, oferhleapende, oferræd, oferrædan, oferræde, offerrowan, offerseow, offerswogen, oferweoxe, offeallan, offeallen, offeoll, Ofgang, ofgange, ofhealdan, ofhealden, oflætan, oflættest, oflet, oflete, onblonden, onblæwþ, onblawende, onbleot, Oncnaw, oncnawan, oncnawaþ, oncnawe, oncnawen, oncnawene, oncnaweþ, oncneow, oncneowe, oncneowon, ondræd, ondrædan, ondræde, ondrædendum, ondrædest, ondrædt, ondræt, ondrætst, ondred, ondrede, ondredon, ondret, onfeold, onhate, onlætan, onspeonn, onstealde, onstealdest, oðfealle, oðfeallenu, oðhealde, oðhielt, oðhleape, oþhleape, oðreowon, oþreowon, geræd, gerædd, geræde, gered, ræd, rædan, rædanne, ræde, ræden, rædende, rædest, ræt, rætst, red, reord, reow, reowon, rowe, rowenne, Roweþ, gesawen, sæwþ, sawaþ, sawen, sawendan, sawenne, saweþ, seow, seowon, gesceadad, gesceadan, gesceaden, gesceadest, gesced, gesceod, giscead, scead, sceadan, sceadaþ, sceaden, sceadene, sceadenne, sced, scedende, slæpan, slæpe, slæpende, slæpendne, slepan, slepende, slepeþ, gespæt, spæt, spatende, gespeow, speow, speowe, spowan, spowende, steold, swapendum, sweop, swogan, swoge, swogen, swogende, swogendum, tobeatan, tobeot, toblawen, toblawene, tocnawan, tocnawaþ, tocnawe, tocnawen, tocneow, tocneowon, tofeoll, tofleow, tofleowon, toflowan, toflowen, toflowene, toheawan, toheawene, toheow, toheowe, tolæt, tolæte, tolæten, tolætenum, tolætt, tolet, tosawen, toseowon, toscead, tosceadan, tosceadaþ, tosceaden, tosceadene, tosceadenne, tosceadeþ, tosceat, tosced, Tosweop, geþrawen, Þrawende, Þrawendum, Þurhgangende, underflowen, unfeold, gewearc, gewearcen, wealcan, wealcaþ, wealcendre, weolc, gewealdan, gewearde, gewealden, gewelde, geweold, geweolde, wealdan, wealdanne, wealdap, wealde, wealden, wealdendum, wealdest, wealdeþ, welden, weold, weolde, weoldon, weallan, wealle, weallendan, weallende, weallendene, weallendes, weallendre, weallendum, wealleþ, weoll, weollon, geweaxan, geweaxe, geweaxen, weaxan, weaxaþ, weaxe, weaxen, weaxendan, weaxende, weaxendes, weaxeþ, weaxst, weox, weoxen, weoxon, wæpende, wæpendre, weop, wep, wepan, wepaþ, wepe, wepen,*

wependan, wepende, wependre, wependum, wepst, wopene, wiðgangen, Wrote, wrotende, ymbgangap, ymbspannan, emswapen, ymbswapen and ymbweaxen.

Furthermore, 258 extra inflectional forms have been recovered as missing from the searches. On the one hand, some of the inflectional forms are missed by the searches because they do not appear in the version of the DOEC that has been used, as it is the case with ***inblāwan***: *inblawende*; ***inbūan***: *inbyeþ*; ***ingangan***: *ingeng, ingongap*; ***lācan(ge)***: *lacap, lacen, laceþ, geletan, geletas*; ***māwan***: *meow*; ***misrēdan***: *misrædan, misrædap, misredap, misret*; ***ofbēatan***: *ofbeaten, ofbeot*; ***ofergangan***: *ofergangap*; ***oferhlēapan***: *oferhylþþ*; ***onlētan***: *onlæteþ*; ***onslēpan***: *onslæpte, onslepan*; ***onwealcan***: *onwealcap*; ***opfeallan***: *opfealle, opfeallenu, opfylþ*; ***ophealdan***: *ophealde, ophielt*; ***onstealdan***: *onstellan*; ***rēdan(ge)***: *gerædes, radap*; ***scēadan(ge)***: *gescadan, scadaþ, sceadeþ*; ***slēpan(ge)***: *geslepan, geslepian, slæpaþ, slæpeþ, slepaþ, slepþ, slypton*; ***spannan(ge)***: *gespannen, spannap, spannen, speonn*; ***spātan(ge)***: *spæten*; ***spōwan(ge)***: *gesowen, gespeowon, speowþ, spewþ*; ***swāpan***: *swape, swapen, swapeþ, swepen, swopeð*; ***swōgan***: *sweog, swogap*; ***tōbēatan***: *tobetep*; ***tōblāwan***: *toblæwþ, toblawenn, tobleow, toblowen*; ***tōcnāwan***: *tocnaweþ*; ***tōfeallan***: *tofallen, tofeallen, tofelle*; ***tōflōwan***: *tofleowe, toflewþ, toflowe*; ***tōgangan***: *togangen, togeng, togongenne, togongeþ*; ***tōhēawan***: *toheawe, toheawen, tohewen*; ***tōsāwan***: *tosæwþ, tosawaþ, tosaweþ, toseow*; ***tōscēadan***: *toscadeþ, toscædde, tosceað, tosceaða, tosceadende, toscedende*; ***twifealdan(ge)***: *getwyfyldan, getwyfylt, twyfyilde*; ***þrāwan(ge)***: *geþræwan, geþræwen, geþræwene, geþrawan, geþrawene, geþreow, geþreowon, þrawe, þrawen, þreou, þreow, þreowen, þrewe*; ***þurhgangan***: *þuruhgangan*; ***unfealdan***: *unfealdap*; ***wāwan***: *wæweþ, wawen, weow*; ***wealcan(ge)***: *geweolc, wealca, wealcen, wealcynde*; ***wealdan(ge)***: *waldap*; ***weallan(ge)***: *weallap, weallen, weollan*; ***weaxan(ge)***: *waexit, weacsan, weacsap, weahxan, weahxap, weaxt, weaxþ, weocs, weohson, waxap, waxþ, wihxþ, wycxð, wycxþ*; ***wēpan(ge)***: *geweop, geweopon, gewopen, wepeþ, wopen*; ***wiþblāwan***: *wiðbleow*; ***wrōtan***: *wreot, wrotap, wroteð, wroten*; ***ymbgangan***: *ymbegangap, ymbgeng*; ***ymbhealdan***: *ymbheold*; and ***ymbswāpan***: *ymbweop, ymbweopan*.

On the other hand, the second reason why some inflectional forms are missed by the automatic lemmatisation has to do with the unpredictable spelling variants of the attestations. As an example, several of the missed forms of *weaxan* ‘to grow up’, such as *weahsan, wehsan, weohs, wyxð, wyxst, wyxt* and *wyxp*, display uncommon variants that were not considered by the search algorithm. The complete list of the missed

inflectional forms for this reason includes (capitalisation as in the DOEC) **ingangan:** *ingongende*; **lætan(ge):** *geleort, gileortest, læton, letan, leto, lettes*; **ofbēatan:** *ofbeatun, ofbeotan*; **oferfeallan:** *oferfeollan*; **ofergangan:** *ofergongen, ofergongeþ*; **oferweaxan:** *oferwexen*; **onblāwan:** *onblawne*; **oncnāwan:** *oncnawon, oncneowan*; **ondrædan:** *ondrædon, ondreard, ondreardon, ondredan, ondreord, ondreordun*; **onhātan:** *onheht*; **onslēpan:** *onslepte*; **onspannan:** *onspeon*; **onstealdan:** *onstaldan, onstalde, onstaldon, onstealdon, onsteled*; **rædan(ge):** *geræddan, gereord, rædde, ræddon, reda*; **rōwan(ge):** *reon, reowan, reowun*; **sāwan(ge):** *sawondum, sew*; **scēadan(ge):** *scad, scadan, scade, scadet, scadeþ*; **slēpan(ge):** *geslepde, geslepdon, geslepedon, slepade, slepdon, slepes, sleptun*; **spannan(ge):** *gespeon, gesponnan, spenn*; **spātan(ge):** *spætan, spæte, spætte, spætton*; **spōwan(ge):** *speou*; **swāpan:** *swopen*; **tōfeallan:** *tofeollan*; **tōflōwan:** *tofleowan, tofleowun*; **tōgescēadan:** *togisceode*; **tōsāwan:** *tosawon*; **tōscēadan:** *toscad, toscadan, toscaden, toscadenne, toscaet, tosceada, tosceadade, tosceadas, tosceadde, tosceadendis, tosceado*; **twifealdan(ge):** *getwyfylde, twyfeldende*; **prāwan(ge):** *ðrawan*; **wealcan(ge):** *wealcon, wealcun, wealcynne*; **wealdan(ge):** *waldan, walde, waldeþ, wealdend, wioldon*; **weallan(ge):** *weol*; **weaxan(ge):** *weahsan, wehsan, weohs, weoxson, waxan, waxende, waxendre, waxeþ, wihst, wixt, wyxð, wyxst, wyxt, wyxþ*; **wēpan(ge):** *geweap, giweopun, weopan, weope, weopon, weopun, wepon*; **wiþblāwan:** *wiðbleowen*; **wiþgangan:** *wiðgongan*; **wiþrædan:** *wiðræð*; **wrōtan:** *wrotu*; and **ymbgangan:** *ymbgonge*.

Once the results from automatic lemmatisation have been compared with the standard dictionaries of Old English, this research turns to secondary sources and the YCOE corpus. As a result, 271 forms that could not be verified by means of the dictionaries were found in the corpus attested as verbal forms, including (capitalisation as in the DOEC) *ocnawe, ihaten, inblawen, inblawene, ineode, ineodon, inneode, inneodon, inngangan, inlætan, gelæcð, gelecð, gelæst, gelæt, gelætað, gelætene, gelest, gelet, gelett, Lætað, lætæst, læteð, lætende, lætenne, lætest, lætst, lætt, lest, lett, mæwð, misheoldon, mislæt, misræde, misræt, ofaheawen, ofbeatað, ofdræd, ofeode, ofereode, ofereodon, oferfeallen, oferflewð, oferflowe, oferflowendan, ofergreow, ofergrewð, oferhealden, oferhleop, oferrædað, offerreowon, ofersawan, ofersceadað, ofersceade, oferwealdan, oferweaxen, ofgangende, offrede, offredon, ofrede, ofreden, ofredon, ofsceat, onblawen, onbudon, oncnæwð, oncnæwst, oncnawað, oncnawæn, oncnawanne, oncnawed, oncnawende, oncnawenne, oncnawest, oncnawst, ondrædað,*

ondrædæð, ondrædanne, ondrædaþ, ondrædeð, ondræden, ondrædendan, ondrædende, ondrædenne, ondrædeþ, ondrædst, ondrætt, ondreden, ondredet, ondrest, onhæt, onhyldan, onhylde, onhyldende, onslep, onslept, onspæt, onstealdan, onstealde, oðfeallan, gerædað, gerædaþ, gerædeþ, gereðd, gereðe, gereðen, gereðon, gereðst, gerest, giredon, grædan, græt, rædað, rædaþ, rædd, rædeð, rædendan, rædendne, rædene, rædenne, rædeþ, reden, redon, redst, rest, ret, rowan, rowende, gesæwen, gesawan, gesawe, gesawene, gesawenre, geseow, geseowe, sæwan, sæwð, sæwst, Saw, sawað, sawan, sawe, saweð, sawende, seowe, gesceat, gesceode, sceat, scet, sciet, slæp, slæpð, slæpen, slæpendan, slæpendes, slæpendum, slæpenne, slæpst, slæpþ, slapen, slapenne, slep, slepð, slepe, spannað, spannan, speonnon, gespæt, spæt, swæpð, swaf, geswogen, geswogene, swegð, tobeaten, tobeatenum, toblæwð, toblawena, toblawenne, tocnæwð, tocnawað, tocnawæn, tocnawene, toeode, toedon, tofeollon, toflewð, toflowað, tofloweð, toflowenne, tofloweþ, tolætan, tolæteþ, tolete, tosæwð, tosawene, tosceadað, tosceade, tosceadeð, tosceadest, tosceodon, toslypeð, toweaxen, getwifealdað, twyræde, Ðurheode, Ðurhsceat, unfealdan, unfealde, utasciet, utblawað, utfleow, utfleowe, utgangen, utgangende, utgangendum, utlæte, utleton, wealcað, wealce, gedwealde, gewealdenan, gewealdene, geweolden, gewilt, wealdað, wealdeð, wealdenda, wealdendan, wealdendne, wealdendra, welt, weltst, wildest, geweollon, weallað, wealleð, wealst, wealt, weolle, wilt, geweaxað, geweaxaþ, geweaxeð, geweaxene, geweaxeþ, geweox, geweoxe, iwæxen, wæx, wæxende, waxan, weaxað, weaxæð, weaxæn, weaxat, weaxð, weaxeð, weaxendum, weaxene, weaxet, weoxe, wiexð, wepað, wepanne, wepeð, wependne, wependra, wepp, wreoton, Ymbeode and ymbseopon.

New variants of the inflectional forms are searched in the YCOE by proximity with the ones previously found in the DOEC. The extra inflectional forms retrieved from the YCOE are: *ingongað, ingongan, ingongeð, ingongendan, gelætte, gelettan, getlette, geletted, geletten, geletton, gelettum, lætað, lætte, letað, lettað, lettenne, letton, maweð, ofdrædda, ofdræddan, ofdrædde, oferræddon, offellan, offeol, ofredan, oncnawun, oncneowun, ondrædeanne, ondræded, ondredað, ondredde, ondreddon, ondredende, ondredenne, onhætan, onhylded, onhyldon, onhyldum, oðfealleð, oðfealleþ, oðreowan, gerædde, gerædden, geræddon, geræddum, gerædeð, gerædedum, ræddan, rædden, ræded, slæpon, slapað, slapan, slape, slapende, slapendum, slepon, gesponnene, speonnan, speowð, speowdon, tocnawon, tocneowan, togangne, tolæteð, toscade, tosceadne, utflowende, gedwealda, gedwealdon,*

gewealdnum, weoldan, weallendon, iwæxene, weaxænde, weoxan, weoxsen, wexanne, wexendum, weopen and weopende.

Secondary sources allow us to validate up to 104 inflectional forms including (capitalisation as in the DOEC) *gelæteð, Lætað, lætæst, læteð, lætest, lætst, ofdrædde, oferfeallen, oferfeoll, oferfleowen, oferflowendan, ofergreow, oferhealden, oferhleop, offerreowon, offersawan, oferwealdan, oferweaxen, onblawen, oncnæw, oncnawenne, ondrædað, ondrædæð, ondrædd, ondræded, ondrædeð, ondræden, ondredað, ondredde, ondredeð, ondreden, ondredende, ondredenne, ondreddest, ongeanfealden, onlæten, onleton, onsawen, oðfeallan, rowað, sæwan, sæwð, Saw, sceadað, sceadæp, sceadeð, sceat, slæpð, slæpendum, slæpst, slapað, slapan, slape, slapen, slapende, slep, slepað, slepð, slepe, slepeð, spannan, spætan, spatende, speaft, speoft, gespewð, speowð, Swapeð, sweopon, geswogen, sweogon, swogað, tobeflowan, toblæwð, toscade, tosceade, unfealdan, utblawað, wæweð, wawan, gewealdene, gewealdest, welt, weoldan, wildest, geweox, waxen, waxende, weaxað, weaxæð, weaxð, weaxeð, weaxendum, weoxan, weoxe, wexanne, wiexð, gewepan, wepað, wepanne, wepeð, wependne, embgangen and ymbsweopon.*

6.6. Dealing with doubtful cases

The disambiguation of doubtful cases is the last task in the research methodology. To complete the manual revision process, inflectional forms that raised doubts are given a closer inspection. Citations, which correspond to the DOEC and are accessed through the concordances in the database *Norna*, allow us to check the meaning and the syntax in context.

Inflectional forms usually show overlapping with other verbal classes or across categories. In these cases, it turns out that the form under study does not correspond to the strong VII verb proposed but to a different category or verbal class, as shown in the following examples. The inflections *gelæcð* and *gelecð* in (124) and (125) show ambiguity among *lācan(ge)* ‘to move, fly’ and the verb lemmas *gelæccan* ‘seize, catch’ and *geleccan* ‘to moisten, wet’, to which they actually belong, respectively. Likewise, the attestation *mislæt*, given in example (126), does not qualify for the potential derived strong VII lemma **mislætan* but for the lemma *mislædan* ‘to mislead’. The proposed strong VII lemma **ofrædan* is discarded from the lemmatisation list since the inflectional forms assigned to this lemma correspond to the weak verb *offrian* ‘to sacrifice’. Three of those forms and their citations are given

in (127) to (129). The only attestation in the corpus for *anhealdað*, presented in example (130), shows that it qualifies for *anhealdan* ‘to hold, keep’ rather than *onhealdan* ‘to watch, observe’. Example (131) has to do with *gereowe*, which is attested for the strong II verb *gehrēowan* ‘grieve, cause sorrow’ and not for *gerōwan* ‘to row, sail’, as turned out from the automatic searches. With respect to *wæxst*, *wæxt* and *waxan* in examples (132) to (134), their citations reveal their assignment to the strong VI verb *waxan* ‘to wash’ and not to *weaxan* ‘grow’.

(124) [BenRG1 034600 (38.69.2)] *ne he on færlicum gelimpe se ðe gelæcð boc rædan ne gedyrstlæce þæra seðe rædan sceall ealra þæra wucan on þam drihtenlican dæge ah inga.*

‘nor should just anyone who happens to pick up the book read there. Rather, the one who is to read should begin on Sunday and do so for the whole week.’

(Kardong 1996: 312)

(125) [CP 063000 (18.137.7)] *Ac ðonne grewð ðæt sæd suiðe wel ðara worda, ðonne sio mildheortnes ðæs lareowes geðwænð & gelecð ða breost ðæs gehierendes.*

‘But the seed of words grows very well when the humanity of the teacher softens and moistens the breast of the bearer’ (Sweet 1871: 136)

(126) [ÆCHom I, 10 009600 (264.183)] *Dysig bið se weigferenda man: Se ðe nymð þone smeðan weig þe hine mislæt: & forlæt þone sticolan weig þe hine gebrincð to ðære byrig.*

‘Foolish is the wayfaring man who takes the smooth way that misleads him, and forsakes the steep which brings him to the city.’ (Thorpe 1846: 165)

(127) [PsGII (Lindelöf) 173700 (105.38)] *& hig aguton blod unscyldig blod bearna heora & dohra heora þa þe hig offredon deofolgyldum on chanaan & ofslagan eorðe on blodgytum.*

‘And they shed innocent blood: the blood of their sons and of their daughters which they sacrificed to the idols of Chanaan. And the land was polluted with blood’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 637)

(128) [Or 4 022400 (7.98.15)] *Ac hit God wræc on him swa he ær ealneg dyde, swa oft swa hie mid monnum ofredan, þæt hie mid hiera cucum onguldon þæt hie ungyltige cwealdon.*

‘But God took vengeance on them, as he always did before whenever they sacrificed human beings, so that they paid with their own lives for those innocents that they killed’ (Godden 2016: 261)

- (129) [Or 6 001500 (1.133.29)] *Sipþan gestod Romeburg XII winter mid miclum welum, þa hwile <þe> Agustus þa eaðmetto wiþ God geheold þe he angunnen hæfde, þæt wæs þæt he fleah & forbead þæt hiene mon god hete, swa nan cyning nolde þe ær him wæs, ac woldon þæt mon to him gebæde & him ofrede.*

‘Afterward the city of Rome stood for twelve years in great wealth, as long as Augustus preserved the humility toward God that he had started with, so that he resisted being called a god and refused to allow it, as no king before him was willing to do, but they wanted people to pray to them and make them offerings’ (Godden 2016: 355)

- (130) [Met 014800 (11.40)] *Swa hit nu fagað, frean ealdgeweorc, þætte winnende wiðerweard gesceaft fæste sibbe forð anhealdað.*

‘Thus it now varies, the father’s ancient work, so that conflicting opposing creatures keep firm peace forever’ (Godden and Irvine 2009: 168)

- (131) [Instr 002300 (75)] *Ac þu scealt gelome gelæran and tæcan, ða hwile þe ðe mihtig Godd mægnes unne, þe læs hit þe on ende eft gereowe æfter dægrime, þonne þu hit gedon ne miht.*

‘But you should be teaching and instructing frequently, as long as mighty God grants you the strength, so that you do not eventually have regrets in the end, after your allotted days, when you are no longer able to do so’ (Jones 2012: 143)

- (132) [PsG1K (Sisam) 075200 (50.9)] *Þu stred me issopum & ic beo geclænsod ðu wæxst me & ofer snaw ic beo ablicen.*

‘Thou shalt sprinkle me with hyssop, and I shall be cleansed: thou shalt wash me, and I shall be made wither than snow’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 606)

- (133) [PsG1K (Sisam) 081800 (57.11)] *Blissiaþ rihwise þenne he gesyhð wrace handa his he wæxt on blode synfulra.*

‘The just shall rejoice when he shall see the revenge: he shall wash his hands in the blood of the sinner’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 612)

- (134) [Exod 038200 (19.10)] *& he cwæð to him: Gehalga hi to dæg, & waxan hi to merigen heora hreaf, & beon gearuwe to ðam ðriddan dæge: on ðam dæge Drihten cymð beforan eallum folce uppan Sinai munte.*

‘And he said to him: Go to the people, and sanctify them to day, and to morrow, and let them wash their garments. And let them be ready against the third day: for on the third day the Lord wil come down in the sight of all the people upon mount Sinai’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 82)

As remarked above, ambiguation does not only occur within the verbal classes, but also across categories. Take as an illustration examples (135) and (136), which give the citations for *modhwatan* and *modhwate*. These two attestations resulted from automatic lemmatisation for **midhwātan*, but in fact they qualify for the adjective *mōdhwæt* ‘brave, bold’. Similarly, the forms *twifealdan*, *twifealde* and *twyfealde* in examples (137) to (139) are attested as adjectival forms of *twifeald* ‘double, two’ rather than as verbal forms of *twifealdan* ‘to double’. Disambiguation with respect to nouns is illustrated in example (140), where the form *onwealdan* is attested as the noun *onwealda* ‘ruler’.

(135) [Dan 010200 (356)] *Þær þa modhwatan þry on geðancum ðeoden heredon, bædon bletsian bearn Israela eall landgesceaft ecne drihten, ðeoda waldend.*

‘There the stouthearted three praised the prince in their thoughts, the children of Israel commanded all land-creatures to bless the eternal Lord, the ruler of nations’ (Anlezark 2011: 271-273)

(136) [Ex 003600 (120)] *Hæfde foregenga fyrene loccas, blace beamas; bellegsan hweop in þam hereþreate, hatan lige, þæt he on westenne werod forbærnde, nymðe hie modhwate Moyses hyrde.*

‘This scout had fiery locks, and lustrous beams of light; it threatened that army-throng with fire-terror, with hot flame so that in the wasteland it could incinerate the company, unless they, keen-spirited, obeyed Moses’ (Anlezark 2011: 215)

(137) [Gen 109700 (50.13)] *& feredon hine to Chanaan lande & hine þær bebyrigdon on þam twifealdan scræfe þe Abraham bohte mid lande mid ealle to licreste æt Ephrone ðam Etheiscan ongean Mambre.*

‘And carrying him into the land of Chanaan, they buried him in the double cave which Abraham had bought together with the field for a possession of buryingplace, of Ephron the Hethite over against Mambre’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 60)

- (138) [Bede 5 038900 (16.448.3)] *Wrat he eac heah boc & weorðlice de uirginitate, & þa on bysene Sedulius twifealde weorce meterfersum asang & geradre spræce gesette.*

‘He wrote also a noble and excellent book De Virginitate, and this, following the example of Sedulius, in a double form, composing it in metre and also drawing it up in prose’ (Miller 1890: 373)

- (139) [ÆCHom II, 4 003700 (31.70)] *Nis gecweden on ðam godspelle þæt ða wæterfatu sume heoldon twyfealde gemetu. sume ðryfealde. ac ænlipige hi heoldon twyfealde gemetu. oððe ðryfealde. for ðan ðe ða halgan lareowas hwilon sprecað be ðam ælmihtigan fæder. and his sunu. hwilon swutollice embe ðære halgan ðrynnysse. and þeah ðe se halga gast ne beo swutollice genemned to ðam fæder and to ðam suna. swa ðeah he bið symle ðærto undergyten. for ðan ðe he is heora begra lufu and willa æfre mid him bam;*

‘It is not said in the gospel that the watervessels held some two measures, some three, but that they held singly two or three measures; because the holy doctors speak sometimes of the Almighty Father and his Son, sometimes manifestly of the Holy Trinity; and though the Holy Ghost be not manifestly named with the Father and the Son, he is, nevertheless, always understood therewith, because he is of both the Love and Will, and ever with them both’ (Thorpe 1846: 57)

- (140) [GuthA,B 019300 (637)] *Ond ic þæt gelyfe in liffruman, ecne onwealdan ealra gesceafta, þæt he mec for miltsu ond mægenspedum, niðða nergend, næfre wille þurh ellenweorc anforlætan, þam ic longe in lichoman ond in minum gæste gode campode þurh monigfealdra mæгна gerynu.*

‘And I believe in the giver of life, the eternal ruler of all created things, the savior of men, believe that, on account of his mercy and might, he will never forsake me because of the courageous deeds with which I have fought for God for a long time in body and in soul, by means of the mysteries of his manifold powers’ (Clayton 2013: 133)

Consequently, the lemmas that are unattested in the corpus are discarded. As shown in the examples above, the inflectional forms attributed to them by automatic lemmatisation turn out to belong to different verb lemmas or categories. The complete list includes **ineādan*, **ingeeādan*, **ingestealdan*, **ingewealdan*, **inhealdan*, **inlætan*, **inswāpan*, **midhātan*, **midhwātan*, **midwēpan*, **misfeallan*, **mislætan*,

**nīperlētan*, **ofeādan*, **ofereācan*, **ofereādan*, **oferslāpan*, **ofrādan*, **ofrōwan*, **ofscēadan*, **ōhealdan*, **onbelātan*, **onbūan*, **onclāwan*, **onfeallan*, **onhrōpan*, **onlācan*, **onrādan*, **onspātan*, **onwēpan*, **orcnāwan*, **oþeādan*, **oþgangan*, **ōwēpan*, **sāmweaxan*, **sāmwēpan*, **sinewealtan*, **sinwealtan*, **swāfan*, **tōeācan*, **tōeādan*, **tōhealdan*, **tōslāpan*, **twirādan*, **þrifealdan*, **þurheādan*, **þurhlācan*, **þurhscēadan*, **unāweaxan*, **unblandan*, **uncnāwan*, **underrādan*, **ungehātan*, **ungescēadan*, **ungewealdan*, **unlātan*, **unrādan*, **unscēadan*, **unsealtan*, **untwifealdan*, **unweaxan*, **ūpārādan*, **ūpgangan*, **ūphealdan*, **ūtāscēadan*, **ūtlātan*, **wealtan(ge)*, **wīþerrādan*, **yμβeādan* and **yμβsāwan*.

Citations are also examined in those cases in which the inflectional forms were not confirmed with the lexicographical and textual sources. Examples (141) to (144) justify the assignment of a few inflectional forms to the lemma *ingangan* ‘to enter, go through, go into’, including *ingangað*, *ingeong*, *ingeonganne* and *ingongeð*. Example (145) displays the only attestation in the corpus by which the inflection *ofaheawen* can be attributed to the derived strong VII verb *ofāhēawan* ‘to hew off’. Similarly, the citation in (146) is the one attestation that confirms *ofersceadað* to the lemma *oferscēadan* ‘to overshadow’. Moreover, seven forms have been attributed to *oncnāwan* ‘to acknowledge, know’ in examples (147) to (153), such as *ancnawað*, *ancnawan*, *ancnawaþ*, *ancnawð*, *ancnawe*, *ancnaweð* and *ancnawen*. In the same vein, attestations of *gesponnene* and *speonnan*, given in (154) and (155), confirm their lemmatisation for the strong VII lemma *spannan(ge)* ‘to join, clasp’. To set more examples, the inflectional form *toflowyn* in (156) belongs to *tōflōwan* ‘to flow away’, as well as *tosceadne*, *tosceadyð* and *tosceod*, which qualify as inflectional forms of the strong VII verb *tōscēadan* ‘to separate, judge’ and are illustrated in examples (157) to (159). Finally, the citations related to the attestations *iwæxan* and *iwæxene*, given in (160) and (161), justify the assignment of these forms to the lemma *weaxan(ge)* ‘to grow’.

(141) [PsGIE (Harsley) 147500 (95.8)] *Tobryngað dryhtene wuldor noman his ontynað dura & ingangað on cafortune his.*

‘Bring to the Lord glory unto his name. Bring up sacrifices, and come into his courts’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 631)

(142) [MtGl (Li) 014600 (6.6)] *ðu uutedlice miððy gie gebiddes t ingeong t inga in cotte ðinum & gesparrado dure ðin <gebidd> fæder ðinne in degolnis & fader ðin seðe gesið t locas in degelnisse forgeldes ðe.*

‘But thou when thou shalt pray, enter into thy chamber, and having shut the door, pray to thy father in secret: and they Father who seeth in secret will repay thee’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 8-9)

- (143) [LkG1 (Li) 065000 (13.24)] *geðrincgas l to ingeonganne ðerh nearo gætt þætte menigo ic cuoeðo iuh soecas l biddas to inngeonganne & ne mæhton.*
 ‘Strive to enter by the narrow gate; for many, I say to you, shall seek to enter, and shall not be able’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 86)

- (144) [Bede 1 035700 (16.80.7)] *Forþon, mid þy seo æ monig þing bewereð to etanne, swa swa unclæne, hwæðre in godspelle Drihten cwæð: Nales þætte ingongeð in muð monnan besmited, ac þa ðe utgongað of muðe, þa seondan þe þone monnan besmited.*

‘For while the law prohibits the eating of many things as unclean, yet in the gospel the Lord saith, ‘Not that which entereth into the mouth of man defileth, but that which goeth out of the mouth, that defileth the man’’ (Miller 1890: 81)

- (145) [Æ LS (Denis) 006600 (291)] *Þær com þa micel leoht to þæra martyra lice, and þæs biscoopes lic mid þam leohte aras, and nam his agen heafod þe ofaheawen wæs uppan ðære dune, and eode him forð þanon ofer twa mila, þam mannum onlocigendum, his Drihten herigende mid halgum lofsangum; and engla werod eac þær wynsumlice sungon, oð þæt þæt lic becom þær ðær he licgan wolde, mid heafde mid ealle, and þa halgan englas singallice sungon, swa swa us secgað bec.*

‘For there came a great light to the martyrs’ bodies, and the bishop’s body arose with that light, and took his own head, which was hewn off upon the hill, and went him forth thense over two miles, while the men were looking on, praising his Lord with holy hymns; and a company of angels also there winsomely sung until the body came to where it desired to lie with the head and all, and the holy angels continually sung, as books tell us’ (Skeat 1966: 187-189)

- (146) [CP 165500 (45.337.10)] *Swa se fūcbeam ofersceadað ðæt lond ðæt hit under him ne mæg gegrowan, forðæm hit sio sunne ne mot gescinan, ne he self nanne wæsðm ðærofer ne bireð, ac ðæt land bið eal unnyt swa he hit oferbræt, swa bið ðæm unnytwyrdan & ðæm unwisan menn, ðonne he mid ðære scande his slæwðe oferbræt ða scire ðe he ðonne hæfð, & ðonne nauðer ne ðone folgað self nytne gedon nyle, ne ðone tolætæn ðe hine ðurh ða sunnan goodes weorces giendscinan wille, & nytwyrdne & wæsðmbærne gedon wille.*

‘As the fig-tree overshadows the land, so that nothing grows under it, because the sun’s rays cannot reach it, and it does not bear any fruit above it itself, but the land is all useless, it spreads over it so; so it is with the useless and foolish man, when with his disgraceful sloth he covers the district he possesses, and will neither himself make his authority beneficial, nor admit him who is ready to shine over it with the sun of good works, and make it useful and fruitful.’
(Sweet 1871: 336-337)

(147) [ChrodR 1 070100 (79.48)] *Eala ge gastlican sacerdas, lufiað eowre preostas and eowre folc, and ne talien ge nateshwon eowre magas eow gesibbran þonne þa þe mid eow wuniað an Godes huse and an Godes worce, for þan þær þær lufu bið and gastlic gesybsumnys, þær bið God to middes, þe sæde, An þam ancnawað ealle men þæt ge mine cnihtas beoð, gif ge soðe lufe habbað eow betwynan.*

‘Alas, you spiritual priests, love your priests and your parish. Do not, under any circumstances, hold your relatives in higher esteem than those who live and work with you for God because where there is love and spiritual peace there God will be present who said, ‘All men will recognise you as my followers if you hold true love amongst yourselves’’ (Langefeld 2003: 386)

(148) [ChrodR 1 057700 (60.13)] *Þu þe wilt god wesan, and wilt soð ancnawan, swa swa deaðes geferan, swa forfleoh þu þæt numele win.*

‘You who want to be good and want to seek the truth shall avoid that mordacious wine like the companion of death’ (Langefeld 2003: 381)

(149) [PsGIK (Sisam) 108300 (73.9)] *Tacn ure na gesegon nu io na is witega & we na ancnawaþ ma.*

‘Our signs we have not seen, there is now no prophet: and he will know us no more’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 618)

(150) [PsGID (Roeder) 111600 (73.9)] *Tacn uru na we gesawon nu io witga & us na ancnawð ma.*

‘Our signs we have not seen, there is now no prophet: and he will know us no more’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 618)

(151) [PsGID (Roeder) 075500 (50.5)] *Ic ancnawe scyld min beforan me is symle.*

‘For I know my iniquity, and my sin is always before me’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 606)

- (152) [PsGID (Roeder) 229300 (137.6)] *Forðon mære drihten & eaþmode he gesihð & hea feorran he ancnawed.*
 ‘For the Lord is high, and ‘ooketh on the low: and the high he knoweth afar off’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 653)
- (153) [PsGID (Roeder) 095600 (66.3)] *Þæt we ancnawen on eorðan weg on eallum þeodum hælo þine.*
 ‘That we may know thy way upon earth: thy salvation in all nations’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 612)
- (154) [CP 199100 (51.399.1)] *Ða ðonne bioð swelce hi eardigen upp on ðæm munte ða ðe bioð gesponnene to gesinscipe, & ðeah ne bioð na gemengde buton ðonne hi wilniað bearn to gestrienne.*
 ‘Those dwell, as it were, up in the mountains, who are yoked in marriage, and yet have no intercourse except when they wish to beget children’ (Sweet 1871: 398)
- (155) [ChronD (Cubbin) 083800 (1052.2.25)] *Þa þa Godwine geaxede þæt þæt lið þe on Sandwic læig wæs ham gewend, þa for he æft on gear to Wiht, & þærabutan be þam særiman, swa lange þæt hi comon togædere, Harold eorl his suna, & hi noldon no mycelne hearm don syððon, buton þæt hyg metsunge namon, ac speonnan heom þa eall þæt landfolc to be þam særiman, & eac upp on lande, & hy foran toward Sandwic, & læson æfre forð mid heom ealle þa butsecarlas þe hy gemetton, & coman þa to Sandwic mid geotendan here.*
 ‘When Godwine found out that the fleet that had been lying at Sandwich was on its way home, he went back again to the Isle of Wight, and lay off the coast there long enough for Earl Harold his son to join him. And they would not do any great harm afterwards except that they lived off the countryside. But they enticed all the local people to their side, both along the sea-coast and inland also. And they went towards Sandwich and kept on collecting all the sailors that they met, and so they came to Sandwich with an overwhelming force’ (Whitelock 1961: 123)
- (156) [PsGIC (Wildhagen) 153900 (96.5)] *Muntas swa swa wiex toflowyn from ansyne drihtnys fram ansyne drihtnys cwacude eall eorðe.*
 ‘The mountains melted like wax, at the presence of the Lord: at the presence of the Lord of all the earth’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 631)

- (157) [Bede 2 007500 (3.104.14)] *Þone Mellitum he sende Eastseaxum to <bodigenne> godcunde lare, þa seondon Temese streame tosceadne from Centlonde & to eastsæ geðeodde.*
 ‘He sent Mellitus to preach the word of God to the East Saxons, who are separated by the river Thames from Kent and adjoin the eastern sea’ (Miller 1890: 105)
- (158) [PsGIC (Wildhagen) 129000 (81.1)] *God stod on gesomnunge goda on midle soðlice god tosceadyð.*
 ‘God hath stood in the congregation of gods: and being in the midst of them he judgeth gods’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 624)
- (159) [PsGIK (Sisam) 072500 (49.4)] *Toclypude heouenas of ufan & eorþan he tosceod folc his.*
 ‘He shall call heaven from above, and the earth, to judge his people’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 605)
- (160) [LS 5 (InventCrossNap) 016000 (330)] *Ða ðæs binnon twelf monðum embe þone ylcan dæg ða wæron heo togadere iwæxene & hæfden ane ælne iwæxen on lenge & oðre on græte & weron ufeward on ðreo toweaxen swylce ðreo fingermel ælc on his cun.*
 ‘Twelve months later, on that very day, they had grown together, and had grown one ell in length and another in thickness, and above they had grown into three separate (branches), as it were, three finger lengths, each after its kind’ (Napier 1894: 23)
- (161) [LS 5 (InventCrossNap) 000300 (7)] *Ða on þare forme nihte þe he þær ræste on þam ylca stude þe he on læg wurden iwæxene ðreo gyrden, þeo an wæs æt his heafod, oðer æt his swiðere sidan, þridde æt his wunstræn.*
 ‘During the first night he rested there, on the selfsame spot on which he lay, there grew three rods; the one was at his head, a second at his right side, a third at his left.’ (Napier 1894: 3)

6.7. Compiling the list of inflections and lemmas

The inventory of lemmas for the class VII strong verbs of Old English amounts to 110 A-H lemmas and 111 corresponding to the I-Y letters. As regards the I-Y verbs, 100 lemmas appear in the standard dictionaries of Old English, whilst eleven cannot be found. The inflectional forms assigned to the I-Y strong VII lemmas account for 1,028.

The dictionaries supported the lemmatisation of 286 inflectional forms and allowed us to retrieve 258 missed forms from the automatic searches. Additionally, the list was completed with fifty-nine inflectional forms retrieved from the YCOE. Finally, the remaining 425 forms were checked by means of the YCOE, glossaries and citations. The complete lemmatisation list for the class VII strong verbs includes:

inblāwan ‘to inspire, inflate’: *inblawen, inblawende, inblawene, inbleow*

inbūan ‘to inhabit’: *inbye, inbyeð, inbyeþ*

ingangan ‘to enter, go through, go into: *ingangað, ingangan, ingange, inganged, ingangen, ingangendan, ingangende, ingangendum, ingangeþ, ingeng, ingeong, in'geong, ingeonganne, ingongað, ingongan, ingongaþ, ingonged, ingongendan, ingongende, inngangan, inngeongað, inngeonganne, inngeonge, inngeongende*

ingefeallan ‘to fall into’: *ingefealle*

inweaxan ‘to grow up’: *inwæxað*

lācan(ge) ‘to move, fly, jump’: *gelec, lacað, lacan, lacaþ, lace, laceð, lacen, lacende, laceþ, lec, leolc*

lāetan(ge) ‘to leave, allow, permit’: *gelætað, gelæteð, gelæten, gelætene, gelætst, geleort, geletan, geletas, geleten, gileortest, læt, lætað, lætað, lætæð, lætæst, lætan, lætanne, lætaþ, læte, læteð, læten, lætende, lætene, lætenne, lætest, læteþ, lætoð, læton, lætst, leort, let, letan, lete, leteð, leten, letþ, leto, leton, lett, lettes*

māwan ‘to mow’: *mæwð, mawan, mawaþ, mawe, maweð, mawen, mawenum, maweþ, meow*

mishealdan ‘to neglect’: *misheoldon*

misrædan ‘to advise wrongly’: *misrædan, misrædaþ, misræde, misræt, misredaþ, misret*

misspōwan ‘to fare badly’: *misspeowe*

misweaxan ‘to grow improperly’: *misweaxendan*

ofāhēawan ‘to hew off’: *ofaheawen*

ofbēatan ‘to beat to pieces’: *ofbeat, ofbeatað, ofbeatan, ofbeaten, ofbeatene, ofbeatun, ofbeot, ofbeotan, ofbeoton*

ofdrædan ‘to terrify, fear’: *ofdræd, ofdrædd, ofdrædda, ofdræddan, ofdrædde, ofdred*

oferbūgan ‘to avoid’: *oferbuganne*

oferfeallan ‘to attack: *oferfeallen, oferfeoll, oferfeollan*

oferflōwan ‘to overflow, run over’: *oferfleow, oferfleowen, oferfleowon, oferflewð, oferflowe, oferflowen, oferflowendan, oferflowende*

ofergangan ‘to cross, conquer’: *ofergangað, ofergangan, ofergangaþ, ofergange, ofergongen, ofergongeþ, ofyrgangaþ*

ofergrōwan ‘to overgrow’: *ofergreow, ofergrewð*

oferhealdan ‘to put off, neglect’: *oferheald, oferhealden*

oferhlēapan ‘to jump over, overcome’: *oferhleape, oferhleapende, oferhleop, oferhylpþ*

oferrædan ‘to read over, go through’: *oferræd, oferrædað, oferrædan, oferræddon, oferræde, oforræd*

oferrōwan ‘to row over’: *oferreowon, offerrowan*

ofersāwan ‘to sow over’: *ofersawan, ofersawe, oferseow*

oferscēadan ‘to overshadow, sprinkle over’: *ofersceadað, ofersceade*

oferswōgan ‘to cover’: *oferswogen*

oferwealdan ‘to get the better of’: *oferwealdan*

oferweaxan ‘to overgrow, overspread’: *oferweaxen, oferweoxe, oferwexen*

offeallan ‘to fall upon, destroy’: *offeallan, offeallen, offeol, offeoll*

ofgangan ‘to require, acquire’: *ofgang, ofgange, ofgangende*

ofhealdan ‘to withhold, retain’: *ofhealdan, ofhealden*

oflætān ‘to let go, leave behind’: *oflætān, oflættest, oflet, oflete*

onāblāwan ‘to blow on’: *onableow*

onāhealdan ‘to depart’: *onahyldað*

onbefeallan ‘to fall into, fall upon’: *onbefeallaþ, onbefealle, onbefeollon*

onbeflōwan ‘to flow out’: *onbeflowe*

onblandan ‘to mingle’: *onblonden*

onblāwan ‘to blow into, inspire’: *onblæwþ, onblawaþ, onblawen, onblawende, onblawne, ongeblawen*

onblōtan ‘to sacrifice’: *onbleot*

oncnāwan ‘to acknowledge, know’: *ancnawað, ancnawan, ancnawaþ, ancnawð, ancnawe, ancnaweð, ancnawen, ancnawieþ, ancnawst, oncnæw, oncnæwð, oncnæwst, oncnæwyð, oncnaw, oncnawað, oncnawæð, oncnawæn, oncnawan, oncnawanne, oncnawaþ, oncnawð, oncnawe, oncnaweð, oncnawen, oncnawende, oncnawendum, oncnawene, oncnawenne, oncnawenum, oncnawest, oncnaweþ, oncnawon, oncnaws,*

oncnawst, oncnawþ, oncnawun, oncnawyð, oncnawyn, oncneow, oncneowan, oncneowe, oncneowon, oncneowun

ondrædan ‘to dread, fear’: *ondræd, ondrædað, ondrædæð, ondrædan, ondrædanne, ondrædaþ, ondrædd, ondræde, ondrædeanne, ondræded, ondrædeð, ondræden, ondrædendan, ondrædende, ondrædendes, ondrædendra, ondrædendum, ondrædenne, ondrædest, ondrædeþ, ondrædon, ondrædst, ondrædt, ondrædyð, ondrædyst, ondrædyþ, ondræt, ondrætst, ondrætt, ondreard, ondreardon, ondræd, ondrædað, ondrædan, ondrædde, ondræddon, ondræde, ondrædeð, ondræden, ondrædende, ondrædenne, ondrædest, ondrædeþ, ondrædon, ondreord, ondreordun, ondrest, ondret*

onfealdan ‘to unfold’: *onfeold*

ongangan ‘to go on, move towards’: *ongangan, ongange, ongangen, ongangende, ongangendre, ongangest, ongeong*

ongēanfealdan ‘to fold back’: *ongeanfealden*

ongēanhlōwan ‘to resound, reverberate’: *ongeanhlewþ, ongeanhlowð*

ongēanscēadan ‘to turn back’: *ongensceat*

ongealdan ‘to observe’: *ongealde*

onhātan ‘to promise’: *onhate, onheht*

onlāetan ‘to let go, permit’: *anlæte, anlætenne, onlætan, onlæteð, onlæten, onlæteþ, onleton*

onsāwan ‘to sow’: *onsawen, onsawende*

onslāpan ‘to sleep, to fall asleep’: *onslæpe, onslæpte, onslæp, onslæpan, onslæpt, onslæpte*

onspannan ‘to open, release’: *onspeon, onspeonn*

onstealdan ‘to bring in, establish, originate’: *onstaldan, onstaldan, onstalde, onstealdan, onstealde, onstealdest, onstealdon, onsteled, onstellan*

onwealcan ‘to roll’: *onwealcað, onwealcap*

onwealdan ‘to rule’: *ongewealde, onwealdeð, onwealdendum*

oþfeallan ‘to fall off, decay’: *oðfeallan, oðfealle, oðfealleð, oðfeallenu, oðfealleþ, oþfealle, oþfeallenu, oþfylþ*

oþhealdan ‘to keep back’: *oðhealde, oðhielt, oþhealde, oþhielt*

oþhlāpan ‘to escape: *oðhleape, oþhleape*

oþrōwan ‘to row away’: *oðreowan, oðreowon, oþreowon*

rǣdan(ge) ‘to advise, arrange, read’: *gerǣd, gerǣdað, gerǣdan, gerǣdaþ, gerǣdd, gerǣddan, gerǣdde, gerǣdden, gerǣddon, gerǣddum, gerǣde, gerǣdeð, gerǣdedum, gerǣdes, gerǣdeþ, gered, geredd, gerede, gereden, geredon, geredst, gereord, gerest, girǣde, girǣdenne, giredon, radaþ, rǣd, rǣdað, rǣdæs, rǣdæþ, rǣdan, rǣdanne, rǣdaþ, rǣdd, rǣddan, rǣdde, rǣdden, rǣddon, rǣde, rǣded, rǣdeð, rǣden, rǣdendan, rǣdende, rǣdendes, rǣdendne, rǣdene, rǣdenne, rǣdest, rǣdeþ, rǣdst, ræt, rætst, red, reda, rede, reden, redon, redst, reord, rest, ret*

rōwan(ge) ‘to row, sail’: *gerowen, gerowende, reon, reow, reowan, reowon, reowun, rowað, rowan, rowe, rowende, rowendes, rowenne, roweþ*

sāwan(ge) ‘to sow’: *gæsæwen, gesæwe, gesæwen, gesaw, gesawan, gesawe, gesawen, gesawena, gesawene, gesawenes, gesawenre, geseow, geseowe, geseowen, gisawen, giseow, sæwan, sæwð, sæwst, sæwþ, saw, sawað, sawæs, sawan, sawaþ, sawe, saweð, sawen, sawendan, sawende, sawendes, sawendum, sawenne, saweþ, sawondum, seow, seowe, seowon, sew*

scēadan(ge) ‘to separate, divide’: *gescadan, gesceadad, gesceadað, gesceadan, gesceade, gesceadeð, gesceaden, gesceadene, gesceadest, gesceadiþ, gesced, gesceod, giscead, gisceadest, scad, scadan, scadaþ, scade, scadet, scadeþ, scead, sceadað, sceadæn, sceadæþ, sceadan, sceadanne, sceadaþ, sceadeð, sceaden, sceadene, sceadenne, sceadeþ, sceat, sced, scedeð, scedende, scedenne*

slǣpan(ge) ‘to sleep’: *geslapað, geslepan, geslepde, geslepdon, geslepe, geslepedon, geslepian, slæp, slæpað, slæpan, slæpanne, slæpaþ, slæpð, slæpe, slæpeð, slæpen, slæpenda, slæpendan, slæpende, slæpendes, slæpendne, slæpendra, slæpendum, slæpenne, slæpeþ, slæpon, slæpst, slæpþ, slapað, slapan, slape, slapen, slapende, slapendum, slapenne, slep, slepað, slepade, slepan, slepaþ, slepð, slepdon, slepe, slepeð, slepen, slepende, slepes, slepeþ, slepon, sleppende, slepþ, sleptun, slypton*

spannan(ge) ‘to join, clasp, fasten’: *gespannen, gespeon, gesponnan, gesponnene, spannað, spannan, spannaþ, spanne, spannen, spenn, speonn, speonnan, speonnon*

spātan(ge) ‘to spit’: *gespæt, spæt, spætan, spæte, spæten, spætte, spætton, spatende, speaft, speoft*

spōwan(ge) ‘to avail, succeed: *gesowen, gespeow, gespeowon, gespewð, speou, speow, speowð, speowe, speowþ, spewð, spewþ, spowan, spowende, spowendre*

stealdan ‘to possess, own’: *steold*

swāpan ‘to sweep’: *swape, swapeð, swapen, swapendum, swapeþ, sweop, sweopon, swepen, swopeð, swopen*

swōgan ‘to make a sound’: *swegð, swegþ, sweog, sweogon, swogað, swogan, swogaþ, swoge, swogen, swogende, swogendum*

tōbēatan ‘to destroy by beating’: *tobeatan, tobeaten, tobeatenum, tobeot, tobetep*

tōbefealdan ‘to fold together’: *tobefealt, tobefeold*

tōbeflōwan ‘to flow round’: *tobeflowan*

tōblāwan ‘to blow to pieces, inflate’: *toblæwð, toblæwþ, toblawen, toblawena, toblawene, toblawenn, toblawenne, tobleow, toblowen*

tōcnāwan ‘to know, recognise’: *tocnæwð, tocnawad, tocnawað, tocnawæn, tocnawan, tocnawap, tocnawe, tocnaweð, tocnawen, tocnawene, tocnaweþ, tocnawon, tocneow, tocneowan, tocneowon*

tōfeallan ‘to fall down’: *tofallen, tofealleð, tofeallen, tofeallenne, tofelle, tofeoll, tofeollan, tofeollon*

tōflōwan ‘to flow away, spread’: *tofleow, tofleowan, tofleowe, tofleowon, tofleowun, toflewð, toflewþ, toflowað, toflowan, toflowe, tofloweð, toflowen, toflowendum, toflowene, toflowenne, tofloweþ, toflowyn*

tōforlætān ‘to dismiss’: *toforlætān*

tōgangan ‘to go away, go in different directions’: *togangen, togangende, togangne, togeng, togongenne, togongeþ*

tōhēawan ‘to hew in pieces’: *toheawan, toheawe, toheawen, toheawene, toheawenne, toheow, toheowe, tohewen*

tōlætān ‘to disperse, release’: *tolæt, tolætān, tolæte, tolæteð, tolæten, tolætēne, tolætēnum, tolæteþ, tolætt, tolet, tolete*

tōsāwan ‘to scatter, spread’: *tosæwð, tosæwþ, tosawað, tosawap, tosaweð, tosawen, tosawene, tosaweþ, tosawon, toseow, toseowon*

tōscēadan ‘to divide, disperse, judge’: *togisceode, toscad, toscadan, toscade, toscaden, toscadenne, toscadeþ, toscædde, toscæt, toscad, toscæð, toscæda, toscæða, toscædað, toscædade, toscædan, toscædas, toscædaþ, toscædde, toscæde, toscædeð, toscæden, toscædende, toscædendis, toscædene, toscædenne, toscædest, toscædeþ, toscæadne, toscædo, toscædyð, toscæt, tosced, toscede, toscedende, toscedenne, toscæod, toscæodon*

tōswāpan ‘to disperse’: *tosweop*

tōweaxan ‘to grow apart’: *toweaxen*

twifealdan(ge) ‘to double’: *getwifealdað, getwyfyldan, getwyfylde, getwyfylyt, twyfeldende, twyfylde*

þrāwan(ge) ‘to turn, twist’: *geþrāwan, geþrāwen, geþrāwene, geþrawan, geþrawen, geþrawene, geþrawenum, geþreow, geþreowon, ðrawan, þrawe, þrawen, þrawende, þrawendum, þreou, þreow, þreowen, þrewe*

þurhgangan ‘to go through, penetrate: *þurchgangeð, þurhgængende, þurhgangað, þurhgangan, þurhgangende, þurhgangendra, þurhgangeþ, þurhganggende, þuruhgangan*

underflōwan ‘to flow under’: *underflōwen*

unfealdan ‘to unfold, open’: *unfealdað, unfealdan, unfealdap, unfealde, unfeold*

ūtblāwan ‘to exhale, breathe out’: *utblawað*

ūtfōwan ‘to flow out’: *utfleow, utfleowe, utflowende*

ūtangan ‘to go out, depart, leave’: *utangan, utgangende, utgangendre, utgangendum, utgeong, utgeongende*

ūtweallan ‘to flow forth’: *utwealle*

wāwan ‘to blow’: *wāweð, wāweþ, wawan, wawen, weow*

wealcan(ge) ‘to roll, toss, revolve’: *gewealc, gewealcen, geweolc, wealca, wealcað, wealcan, wealcap, wealce, wealcen, wealcendre, wealcon, wealcun, wealcynde, wealcynne, weolc*

wealdan(ge) ‘to rule, have power over, control’: *gewealdan, gewealde, gewealden, gewealdenan, gewealdene, gewealdenne, gewealdest, gewelde, geweldende, geweold, geweolde, geweolden, gewildeþ, waldan, waldap, walde, waldeþ, wealdað, wealdan, wealdanne, wealdap, wealde, wealdeð, wealden, wealdend, wealdendum, wealdenne, wealdest, wealdeþ, wealddt, wealdyð, wealdyst, weldeð, welden, welt, weltst, weold, weoldan, weolde, weoldon, wildest, wioldon*

weallan(ge) ‘to well, bubble forth’: *geweollon, weallað, weallan, weallap, wealle, wealled, weallen, weallendan, weallende, weallendene, weallendes, weallendon, weallendre, weallendum, wealleþ, weol, weoll, weollan, weolle, weollon*

weaxan(ge) ‘to grow up’: *gewæx, gewæxe, gewæxen, geweaxað, geweaxan, geweaxap, gewæxe, gewæxed, gewæxen, gewæxene, gewæxeþ, gewæox, gewæoxe, giwæxe, iwæxen, iwæxene, wæx, wæxað, wæxæð, wæxende, wæxeþ, wæxit, waxen, waxende, weacsan, weacsap, weahsan, weahxan, weahxap, weaxað, weaxæð, weaxæn, weaxænde, weaxan, weaxanne, weaxat, weaxap, weaxð, weaxe, weaxed, weaxen, weaxendan, weaxende, weaxendes, weaxendum, weaxene, weaxet, weaxeþ, weaxst, weaxt, weaxþ, wehsan, weocs, weohs, weohson, weox, weoxan, weoxe, weoxen, weoxon,*

weoxsen, weoxson, waxan, waxanne, waxaþ, waxende, waxendre, waxendum, waxeþ, waxþ, wiexð, wihst, wihxþ, wixt, wycxð, wycxþ, wyxð, wyxst, wyxt, wyxþ

wēpan(ge) ‘to weep, mourn, lament’: *geweap, geweop, geweopon, gewepan, gewopen, giweopun, wæpende, wæpendre, weop, weopan, weope, weopen, weopende, weopon, weopun, wep, wepað, wepæn, wepæþ, wepan, wepanne, wepaþ, wepð, wepe, wepeð, wepen, wependan, wepende, wependne, wependra, wependre, wependum, wepenne, wepeþ, wepon, wepst, wepþ, wepyn, wopen, wopene*

wiþblāwan ‘to blow away’: *wiðbleow, wiðbleowen, wiþblawende*

wiþgangan ‘to go against, disappear’: *wiðgangen, wiðgongan*

wiþhealdan ‘to hold back’: *wiðheald, wiðhealdað, wiðheold*

wiþrædan ‘to act against’: *wiðræð*

wrōtan ‘to turn up, root up’: *wreot, wrotað, wrotaþ, wrote, wroteð, wroten, wrotende, wrotu*

ymbgangan ‘to go around, surround’: *embgangan, ymbgangað, ymbgangaþ, ymbgangæð, ymbgangaþ, ymbgeng, ymbgonge*

ymbhealdan ‘to encompass’: *ymbhaldeð, ymbheold*

ymbspannan ‘to embrace’: *ymbspannan*

ymbswāpan ‘to envelop, clothe’: *emswapen, ymbswapen, ymbweop, ymbweopan, ymbweopon*

ymbweaxan ‘to surround’: *ymbweaxen*

As pointed out above, eleven lemmas that do not appear in the dictionaries could be approved for the strong VII verbs, including *inweaxan, onāhealdan, onbefeallan, onbeflōwan, ongēanhlōwan, ongēanscēadan, ongehealdan, onwealdan, ūtblāwan, ūtgangan* and *wiþhealdan*. Examples below give a few of the attested inflectional forms of these lemmas. For instance, the citation with *inwæxað* (*inweaxan* ‘to grow up’) is given in (162). Three new derivatives of *healdan* have been identified, to wit, *onāhealdan* ‘to depart’, *ongehealdan* ‘to observe’ and *wiþhealdan* ‘to hold back’, as illustrated in examples (163) to (165). One of the inflectional forms that has been attested in the corpus for *onbefeallan* ‘to fall into’ is *onbefealle*, whose citation is given in (166). The forms *onbeflowe* and *ongewealde* are the only attestations in the corpus for the lemmas *onbeflōwan* ‘to flow out’ and *onwealdan* ‘to rule’ respectively, which are shown in examples (167) and (168). Finally, number (169) illustrates *utgangan* attested as a verb meaning ‘to depart’.

- (162) [MkG1 (Li) 013600 (4.27)] & *slepiað ƿ slepeð & arisað on næht & on daeg & sed wæxað ƿ wyrtrumiað & inwæxað ða huile ne wat ðe.*
 ‘And should sleep, and rise, night and day, and the seed should spring, and grow up whilst he knoweth not’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 46)
- (163) [PsG1C (Wildhagen) 206600 (118.115)] *Onahyldað fram me awyrgyde & ic smeage bebodu godys minys.*
 ‘Depart from me, ye malignant: and I will search the commandments of my God’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 646)
- (164) [PsG1G (Rosier) 196600 (118.9)] *On þam gerecð gyngra weg his and sy ongehalde spræca þine.*
 ‘By what doth a young man correct his way? By observing thy words’ (Douay-Rheims 1971: 644)
- (165) [HomS 48 (TristrApp 3) 002100 (47)] *Eadige beoð þa þe heom selfen fram middaneardes lustas wiðhealdað and heora lichama tintregiað and mid gode weorcan efestað to heofonarices weard and nyllað habban her on life nan herunge of mannen.*
 Blessed are those who hold themselves back from the lust of the world and...
- (166) [LibSc 039100 (9.30)] *to ondrædenne ys þæt he na þænne he hopað mildheortnysse onbefealle on dom.*
 It is to be feared, that when he hopes for mercy he falls into judgements.
- (167) [HyG1 3 (Gneuss) 013200 (30.3)] *Þæt onbeflowe se ytemesta ærmorgen us to leohte þone we anbidað eadmode þonne hleoðrað gedreme þis.*
 That last morning, which we humbly await, may flow out upon us as this today resounds with out song.
- (168) [PsG1G (Rosier) 010900 (9.26)] *Ne is god on gesihðe his besmitene bioð wegas his on ealle tide bioð afyrrede domas þine fram ansyne his ealra his feonda ongewealde.*
 ‘God is not before his eyes: his ways are filthy at all times. Thy judgements are removed from his sight: he shall rule over all his enemies’ (Douay-Rhims 1971: 585)
- (169) [HomU 55 (Thorpe) 003300 (70)] *He geseah sumes mannes sawle seo wæs genyded þæt heo sceolde of hyre lichoman utgangen ac seo earme sawl ne dorste utgan forþam þe heo geseah þa awyrgedan gastas beforan hyre standan.*

‘He saw the soul of a certain holy man, which was compelled to depart from its body; but the miserable soul durst not depart, because it saw the accursed spirits standing before it’ (Thorpe 1840: 397-399)

6.8. Concluding remarks

This chapter has assigned the inflectional forms of the strong VII verbs of Old English to the corresponding lemmas. As in previous chapters, new lemmas have been identified which have not been listed in the dictionaries before, including *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, ongeanhlōwð*), *ongēanscēadan* ‘to turn back’ (*ongensceat*), *ongehealdan* ‘to observe’ (*ongehealde*), *onwealdan* ‘to rule’ (*ongewealde, onwealdeð, onwealdendum*), *ūtblāwan* ‘to exhale, breathe out’ (*utblawað*), *ūtgangen* ‘to go out, depart, leave’ (*utgangen, utgangende, utgangendre, utgangendum, utgeong, utgeongende*) and *wiphealdan* ‘to hold back’ (*wiðheald, wiðhealdað, wiðheold*). Special emphasis has been given to the lexicographical and textual sources that allowed us to refine the results from automatic lemmatisation (Metola Rodríguez 2015) and to build an exhaustive list of lemmas and inflections. In addition, this chapter has proposed improvements to be made to the search algorithm designed by Metola Rodríguez (2015) so that it becomes more accurate.

Conclusion

This thesis has provided the list of I-Y lemmas and inflectional forms for the derived preterite-present, contracted, anomalous, as well as the lemmas and the inflectional forms of the basic and derived strong VII verbs of Old English. The analysis has adopted two different approaches, which in both cases combine automatic searches and manual revision.

On the one hand, the attestations corresponding to the derived preterite-present, anomalous and contracted verbs of Old English have been searched for on the corpus by means of their simplexes. The automatic searches launched on the lemmatiser *Norna* aimed at potential attestations that combined the verbal prefixes and the attested basic forms of the verbs. This approach has been designed for the verbal classes whose inflections are not as predictable as those of the weak or strong verbs.

On the other hand, the strong VII verbs have been lemmatised by taking as the starting point the work done by Metola Rodríguez (2015), which comprises all verbs in this class, regardless of whether they are morphologically complex or simplex. In his analysis, the search algorithm is applied to the seven classes of strong verbs of Old English, which searches the corpus on the basis of the roots, the set of inflections and the preverbal items. Therefore, the lemmatisation of the strong VII verbs in this research has aimed not only at the derived lemmas but also at the basic verbs, unlike the other three verbal classes.

Overall, the main contribution to the lexicographical field is the inventory of lemmas and inflectional forms for the I-Y letters of the verbal classes mentioned above as attested in *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus*, which was not available until now from the lexicographical sources. Besides, this research provides a few lemmas attested in the Anglo-Saxon language that had not been listed by the dictionaries before.

As part of the methodology, the hits from the automatic searches have been compared with the available lexicographical and textual sources, including the DOE, the standard Old English dictionaries, glossaries of Old English texts and the YCOE. Although the A-H lemmas are out of the scope of this work because the DOE has already published the entries corresponding to these letters, the comparison with the DOE is considerably relevant for the analysis. The feedback gained from the comparison of the first half of the alphabet with *The Dictionary of Old English* allows

for the refinement of the searches by enlarging the list of simplexes, inflectional endings and verbal prefixes.

The list of simplexes to be incorporated to the automatic searches for the preterite-present verbs includes *-cuman, -cunnas, -cunnenne, -ðærft, -ðearfeþ, -ðearft, -ðerfeþ, -ðirfe, -ðorftan, -ðurfen, -durfon, -ðyrfon, -ðyrfynde, -þærfeþ, -þearð, -þearfað, -þearfeþ, -þearfst, -þerfeð, -þorftan, -þorften, -þorftest, -þorftun, -þreafodne, -þurfen, -þurfendra, -þuruon, -þyrfan, -þyrfend, -þyrfendne, -þyrfendra, -wisten, -witena, -witene, -wyste* and *-wytan*. Likewise, a few more simplexes are retrieved for the anomalous verbs such as *-den, -denera, -do, -doenu, -dona, -dondra, -donena, -donra, -donre, -donum, -dyddan, -eode, -ydon, -ganan, -gau, -giode, -hgan* and *-hiodum*.

A similar list is gathered for the contracted verbs, which includes *-ðyde, -ðydest, -ðygddest, -þewde, -þydest, -þydum, -þyn, -þywað, -þywde, -smaead, -smæaganne, -smædest, -smægian, -smeað, -smeada, -smeadan, -smeadum, -smeadun, -smeagan, -smeagean, -smeageanne, -smeagene, -smeagiað, -smeagon, -smegean, -smegen, -smeggap, -tuīga, -twīedon, -twīodestu, -tuīeda, -hēad, -friodo, -fragade, -frēa, -frēað, -frēade, -freades, -freas, -frēde, -fregean, -freoda, -freodes, -freodest, -freodyst, -freogeað, -freogen, -freogian, -frēos, -freost, -freop, -friade, -friadest, -frīega, -frīg, -frīgað, -frīgade, -frīgeð, -frīoð, -frīode, -fēð, -fiage, -fīð, -fīeð, -fiid, -fiweð, -tēad, -tēod, -tēoð, -fæg, -fægen, -fagen, -fea, -feaande, -feað, -feade, -feadon, -feadun, -feaga, -feagan, -feagap, -feage, -feagia, -feaia, -feaiga, -feande, -feando, -feandum, -feas, -feap, -fegan, -fege, -feo, -feode, -feodon, -feogap, -feoge, -feogeap, -feogen, -feogiað, -feogiap, -feonde, -fiað, -fiehde, -fihde, -bogodan, -scōed, -scōð, -scæd, -sceō, , -werigene, -wreogon, -wreoh, -wreop, -wreow, -wriað, -wrieh, -wrigē, -wrigene, -wrigenes, -wrigenne, -wrigenre, -wrigenum, -wrigyne, -wrih, -wrihð, -wriht, -wrihp, -wrioh, -wuriað, -wyrğð, -lih, -lihþ, -lið, -seohhe, -seowen, -seownes, -seowones, -siende, -sih, -sioh, -siwenes, -teo, -tiop, -twygen, -tyh, -tyhð, -flæh, -fleane, -fleanne, -fleg, -flega, -fleone, -fleonne, -flið, -fligð, -fliie, -flogene, -taeh, -teap, -tee, -teh, -tenne, -teo, -teoð, -teode, -teon, -teonde, -teonne, -teop, -tið, -tihð, -tiht, -tihþ, -tio, -tiohð, -tionne, -togan, -toge, -togene, -togenum, -togon, -tugan, -tuge, -tugen, -tuhge, -tyhð, -tyhsð, -tyhst, -tyht, -tyhp, -tynde, -tyþ, -sæge, -sægen, -sægon, -saeh, -sære, -sah, -sawan, -sawe, -sawene, -seage, -seagen, -seagon, -seege, -segan, -segen, -seh, -seohð, -seohst, -seondum, -seone, -seonne, -seop, -seopu, -seowe, -sep, -sewene, -sewenne, -sieh, -sigh, -sih, -sihð, -sihst, -sihp, -siist, -sio, -sioð, -sioh, -siohð, -sist, -siþ, -sixst, -syhð, -syhst, -syhp, -syoh, -syxst, -fæg, -fægen, -fæh, -faeh, -fag, -fagen, -fea, -feaga, -*

feage, -feagia, -feah, -feaiā, -fean, -feande, -feap, -feð, -fee, -fege, -fegon, -fegun, -feh, -fehð, -fehst, -fen, -fendum, -fengun, -feo, -feod, -feogon, -feoh, -feondra, -feondum, -feop, -fiað, -fið, -fie, -fihð, -fiht, -fihþ, -fio, -fiod, -fioð, -fion, -fionde, -fiop, -foð, -foendra, -fyhð, -sceod, -sceode, -flægenan, -fleanne, -flegenan, -fleh, -hlið, -lean, -loge, -lihð, -leanne, -leande, -slaegæn, -slaegæn, -slægene, -slaegenum, -slaeginum, -slagan, -slagene, -slagenum, -slegene, -slegenræ, -slegenre, -slegenum, -sleginum, -slihð, -slihþ, -slogan, -slyhð, -ðægen, -ðoa, -ðoað, -ðuaeh, -ðuah, -ðuean, -ðuog, -ðuogh, -ðuogon, -ðuoh, -ðwæ, -ðwægene, -ðwagen, -ðwea, -ðweað, -ðweah, -ðweahð, -ðwean, -dweande, -ðweanne, -ðwegen, -ðwegene, -ðwegenne, -ðweh, -ðwehð, -ðwiehð, -ðwihð, -ðwihst, -ðwogan, -ðwoge, -ðwogen, -ðwogene, -ðwogh, -ðwyhþ, -þogh, -þwæchð, -þwægen, -þwægene, -þwæhð, -þwan, -þwea, -þweað, -þweah, -þweahst, -þwean, -þweanne, -þweap, -þwegene, -þwegenne, -þwegenum, -þweh, -þwehcð, -þwehð, -þweoh, -þwewen, -þwihst, -þwod, -þwoge, -þwogen, -þwogene, -þwogh, -þwoh, -þwyð, -þwyhcð, -þwyhð, -fæncg, -fangæn, -fangan, -fangene, -fangenne, -fangenre, -fangenum, -fangne, -fangū, -fecð, -feð, -feh, -fehþe, -fen, -fence, -fengo, -fengun, -feþ, -foa, -foað, -foanne, -fohð, -foncgen, -fongne, -fongyn, -fongynne, -foon, -haggen, -haggenne, -hangan, -hangene, -hangenne, -heð, -hehð, -hehst, -hencg, -hencge, -hengan, -hengce, -henge, -hengen, -hengene, -hengun, -heongan, -ho, -hoa, -hoað, -hoanne, -hoas, -hoð, -hoe, -hoen, -hoenen, -hoh, -hohst, -hon, -honde, -hongene, -hongenne, -hongne, -honne, -hoon, -hos, -hop and -hungen.

The accuracy of the search algorithm designed by Metola Rodríguez (2015) will improve when applied to the strong VII verbs of Old English by considering the list of endings that correspond to the participles and inflected participles (*-æn, -ande, -ane, -anne, -en, -end, -endæ, -ende, -enden, -endo, -endra, -endræ, -endum, -ene, -enne, -enre, -enum, -ne, -num, -ynde, -yndra, -yndum* and *-ynne*). In addition, the algorithm will be able to target the less predictable stem spellings by enlarging the list of stems and including *beon-, bonn- (bann-); bleou-, bleu-, blau- (blaw-); blæw-, bleow- (blow-); cnæw- (cnaw-); fald- (feald-); fall-, feall-, feal-, feoll-, fioll-, fyl-, fyll- (feall-); flog- (flow-); geong-, gong-, gæng- (gang-); heht-, hæst- (hat-); hæald-, hæld-, heald-, hiold-, hald-, held-, hilt-, hyold- (heald-); hæaw-, heow-, hæw- (heaw-); leolc- (lac-); let-, leort- (læt-); rædd- (ræd-); scad- (scead-); slap- (slæp-); uueol-, wyl- (weall-); uex-, wex-, wox-, wyx- (weax-); weahs- (weax-); and wæp-, weop- (wep-).*

Apart from the improvement of the method, the most remarkable outcome from the comparison with the DOE is the eight inflections corresponding to the A-H lemmas

that *The Dictionary of Old English* had missed under the entry in question, including *besigh* (*besēon*), *oslæ* (*āslēan*), *ahangon* (*āhōn*), *gidoað* (*gedōn*), *bebleow* (*beblāwan*), *behyltst* (*behealdan*), *biheald* (*behealdan*) and *flowæp* (*flōwan*). This research offers the citation and translation with respect to these eight inflectional forms. It is worth noticing that some of these inflections, pointed out by this research, have been included in the revision of the letters A-H published along with the letter I of the DOE.

This research provides up to 226 I-Y lemmas and 2,211 inflectional forms corresponding to the preterite-present, anomalous, contracted and class VII strong verbs of Old English. The analysis has paid special attention to the twenty-six lemmas that had not been listed by the dictionaries before, so that the present work has offered their attestations in the corpus with their corresponding citation and translation, which justify their lemmatisation and meaning. The new lemmas proposed by this work are *ungeþrēagan* ‘to punish, reproach’, *onsmēagan* ‘to search out’, *gelēon* ‘to lend, grant’, *gewrēon* ‘to cover, clothe’, *oferhōn* ‘to overhang’, *offlēon* ‘to flee off’, *ofwrēon* ‘to cover’, *onwegflēon* ‘to flee away’, *ūptēon* ‘to take up’, *ūtēon* ‘to draw out’, *ymbflēon* ‘to round about’, *ymbwrēon* ‘to enwrap’, *ināgān* ‘to enter’, *ūpāgān* ‘to go up’, *ūpdōn* ‘to take up’, *inweaxan* ‘to grow up’, *onāhealdan* ‘to depart’, *onbefeallan* ‘to fall into, fall upon’, *onbeflōwan* ‘to flow out’, *ongēanhlōwan* ‘to resound, reverberate’, *ongēanscēadan* ‘to turn back’, *ongehealdan* ‘to observe’, *onwealdan* ‘to rule’, *ūtblāwan* ‘to exhale, breathe out’, *ūtgangen* ‘to go out, depart, leave’ and *wiphealdan* ‘to hold back’. The inventory of lemmas and inflectional forms corresponding to the letters A-H has been listed in the appendix in order to match the I-Y letters, and more importantly, following the same headword spelling. As has already been said, this list contains eight inflections that are not listed by the DOE (A-H).

On the applied side, the tasks undertaken for carrying out this research have revolved around the combined use of sources of different types and sizes; the synthesis of complex information that is hard to retrieve because it is scattered, fragmentary and presented with various formats; and the maximisation of automatised, which is absolutely necessary considering the large amount of data under analysis but remarkably hard to attain given the variation and unpredictability of many of the inflectional forms. In this respect, it has been demonstrated that combining sources and implementing indirect procedures, such as gathering the simplexes from derivatives with a different prefix, are necessary and fruitful, particularly in those cases where less input can be gathered.

Turning to the evaluation of the two different approaches to lemmatisation, both seem to work adequately when applied to the verbal classes they were designed for. The search algorithm designed by Metola Rodríguez (2015) tends to find the verbal forms better, whereas the automatic searches by the simplex forms of the verbs turn out more instances of different categories, such as adjectives and nouns. However, this may be a direct consequence of the great variety of spellings found among the anomalous, preterite-present and contracted verbs in comparison with the somehow more predictable strong VII inflections. In any case, both methods need to be refined in order to be more precise and to reduce the necessity of manual revision.

This work has two implications for Lexicography and Corpus Linguistics. The first is the need for structured data. Databases clearly facilitate the gathering, search and retrieval of information. Automatisations, in turn, crucially depend on the existence of available structured data. Much attention must be paid, therefore, to the selection, revision and unification of the sources of the field of Old English studies if the tasks required by linguistic analysis are to be done automatically. The second implication of this work is related to lemmatisation. A language with the degree of morphological variation and orthographical unpredictability shown by Old English requires lemmatised corpora. By drawing on previous research by other members of the *Nerthus* team, this thesis has demonstrated that it is possible to make progress in the task of lemmatising the corpora of Old English. Moreover, this thesis has shown the difficulties that arise when lemmatising Old English and has provided tips for improving the automatic searches conducted so far. The emphasis made on these difficulties ultimately explains why the lemmatisation of the Old English corpora is still a pending task.

Difficulties have arisen in the combined use of direct and indirect sources (texts vs. grammars, glossaries, etc.) on the one hand; and the selection and sequencing of sources of various types (descriptive, textual and lexicographical) on the other hand. This has been solved by systematising all the available information in the databases of the *Nerthus* Project: *Freyra* for secondary sources, *Norna* for lemmatisation, and *The Grid* for the concordance and the index to the DOEC, as well as the exportation from the YCOE.

Difficulties have been mainly encountered during the manual revision process. The revision of the hits became particularly challenging when a given attestation showed possible overlapping with two lemmas, whose paradigms were extremely similar, and

their meanings were also very close. In those cases, the examination of the citations was essential for the disambiguation. In addition, lemmatisation gets also hard when dealing lemmas that were not listed before by the dictionaries, so that there is not meaning for them. These cases turn even more complicated when there is not translation for the citation where the given form is attested. These cases have been discussed with the supervisors and a former editor of the DOE. Similarly, the glosses to Latin expressions normally create uncertainty because the textual context is lacking. The solution in those cases is to check the Latin source and the translation into Latin in order to get the context of the attestation.

Finally, the main task for future research is to refine the lemmatisation method in order to attain exhaustivity and to reduce the necessary amount of manual revision. The feedback gained from the comparison with the DOE, the YCOE and the dictionaries of Old English should be useful to enlarge the list of simplexes, prefixes and stems and to include those for the design of the automatic searches. The lemmatisation task has been presented in this thesis from the angles of Lexicography and Corpus Linguistics. In this sense, lines for future research will concentrate on the lemmatisation of the existing corpora. Once the verbal lexicon is finished, the attention should shift to the non-verbal classes. Thus, lemmatised corpora will improve significantly lexicographical products and will provide linguists researching Old English with much more informative textual sources.

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Appendix: the lemma list A-H

This appendix presents the inflectional forms and the lemmas corresponding to the letters A-H. These letters have been out of the scope of this thesis because the DOE has already published the entries to this segment of the alphabet. However, the headword spelling of the DOE is different from the one followed by the reference list from *Nerthus* used to lemmatise in this research. The former prefers late spelling, whereas the latter opts for the comparatively earlier spelling adopted by Hall-Meritt. Thus the importance of providing the A-H lemmas that match the inventory given in this work for the letters I-Y. More importantly, this research has identified a number of inflections that are not listed by the DOE. They are presented by verb class and lemma.

Preterite-present verbs

***ācan(n)* (III)** ‘to accuse’: *acuman, acunnan, acunnenne*

***āman* (IV)** ‘to have regard for’: *amanst, amundan, amundon*

***beneah* (IV)** ‘to enjoy, possess’: *beneah, benohte, benohton, benuge, benugon*

***beþearf* (III)** ‘to need’: *beðærft, beðearf, beðearfende, beðearfeþ, beðearft, beðerfeþ, beðirfe, beðorfeð, beðorftan, beðorfte, beðorfton, beðurfan, beðurfe, bedurfen, beðurfen, bedurfon, beðurfon, beðyrfe, beðyrfon, beðyrfynde, beþærfeþ, beþeafrf, beþearð, beþearf, beþearfað, beþearfeþ, beþearfst, beþearft, beþerfeð, beþorf, beþorfian, beþorfte, beþorfien, beþorfteft, beþorfion, beþorfion, beþorfteft, beþreafodne, beþunfen, beþurfan, beþurfe, beþurfen, beþurfendra, beþurfon, beþurfun, beþuruon, beþyrfan, beþyrfend, beþyrfendne, beþyrfendra, bewrfe, biðearft, biðorfeð, biþearf, biþurfe*

***bewāt* (I)** ‘to watch’: *bewat, bewiste, bewisten, bewiston, bewitan, bewitanne, bewite, bewiten, bewitena, bewitenne, bewiton, bewyste, bewytan, biwiste*

***forewāt* (I)** ‘to know beforehand’: *forewat, forewiste, forewitan, forewiten, forewitenne, forewiton, forwite*

***geāh* (VII)** ‘to own, possess’: *geagenne, geahton*

***gecan(n)* (III)** ‘to know, understand’: *gecuð, gecuðe, gecuðne, gecunnan, gecunnas, gecupra*

***gedēag* (II)** ‘to avail’: *gedige*

gedear(r) (III) ‘to dare’: *gedarste, gidarste*

Contracted verbs

ætfleōn (II) ‘to flee, escape’: *ætfleah, ætfleo, ætfleon, ætflugan, ætflugon*

ætfōn (VII) ‘to seize, attach’: *ætfence, ætfenge, ætfo*

āflēan (VI) ‘to flay’: *aflægenan, aplean, aplegenan*

āflēon (II) ‘to flee, escape’: *afleah, apleanne, apleon, aflið, aflugð, afluð, aflogen, aflogene, aflugon, afluð*

āfōn (VII) ‘to receive’: *afangen, afangenre, afangenum, afecð, afehð, afehst, afehþ, afenc, afeng, afengc, afenge, afengon, afo, afoð, afoh, afoh, afoh, afoncgen, afonde, afongen, aueng, auenge*

āfrēogan (2) ‘to free, deliver’: *afria, afriad, afriado, afriodo*

āhōn (VII) ‘to hang, suspend’: *ahaggen, ahaggenne, ahangan, ahangen, ahangenan, ahangene, ahangenne, ahangon, aheð, ahehð, ahehst, ahencg, ahencge, aheng, ahengan, ahengce, ahenge, ahengen, ahengene, ahengon, ahengun, aheongan, aho, ahoa, ahoað, ahoanne, ahoas, ahoð, aho, ahoen, ahoenen, ahoh, ahohst, ahon, ahonde, ahongen, ahongene, ahongenne, ahongne, ahonne, ahoon, ahos, ahop, ahungen*

ālēon (I) ‘to lend, grant’: *alih*

āsēon (I) ‘to strain’: *aseoh, aseohhe, aseowen, aseownes, aseowones, asiende, asih, asioh, asiwen, asiwenes*

āsēon (V) ‘to look upon’: *aseon*

āslēan (VI) ‘to strike, beat’: *aslægen, aslæhð, aslagen, aslagenum, aslea, asleah, aslean, aslegen, aslegenræ, aslegenum, asliehð, aslihð, aslihþ, aslog, aslogan, aslogon, asloh, oslæ*

āsmēagan (2) ‘to examine’: *asmaead, asmæaganne, asmædest, asmægian, asmea, asmead, asmeað, asmeada, asmeadan, asmeade, asmeadest, asmeadon, asmeadum, asmeadun, asmeagað, asmeagan, asmeagaþ, asmeage, asmeagean, asmeageanne, asmeagen, asmeagende, asmeagene, asmeagenne, asmeagiað, asmeagian, asmeagon, asmean, asmeast, asmeaþ, asmegan, asmegean, asmegen, asmeggaþ*

ātēon (II) ‘to draw, pull’: *agoten, agute, aguton, ataeh, ateah, ateaþ, atee, ateh, atenne, ateo, ateoð, ateah, ateon, ateonde, ateonne, ateaþ, atið, atihð, atiht, atio,*

atiohð, ation, ationne, atogen, atogene, atogenum, atogon, atugan, atuge, atugen, atugon, atuhge, atyhð, atyhsð, atyhst, atyhþ, atynde

āþwēan (VI) ‘to wash, clean’: *aðægen, aðoa, aðoað, aðuaeh, aðuah, aðuean, aðuog, aðuogh, aðuogon, aðuoh, aðwæ, aðwægen, aðwægene, aðwagen, aðwah, aðwea, aðweað, aðweah, aðweahð, aðwean, adweande, aðweanne, aðwegen, aðwegene, aðwegenne, aðweh, aðwehð, aðwiehð, aðwihð, aðwihst, aðwog, aðwogon, aðwoge, aðwogen, aðwogene, aðwogh, aðwogon, aðwoh, aðwyhþ, ahwegen, ahwyhst, aþogh, aþwæchð, aþwægen, aþwægene, aþwæhð, aþwagen, aþwan, aþwea, aþweað, aþweah, aþweahst, aþwean, aþweanne, aþweaþ, aþwegen, aþwegene, aþwegenne, aþwegenum, aþweh, aþwehcð, aþwehð, aþweoh, aþwewen, aþwihst, aþwoð, aþwoge, aþwogen, aþwogene, aþwogh, aþwogon, aþwoh, aþwyð, aþwyhcð, aþwyhð, awogon, oþwogen*

āþýwan (I) ‘to drive away, force out’: *aðyde, aðydest, aðydum, aðygddest, aþewde, aþyde, aþydest, aþydum, aþyn, aþywað, aþywde*

āwrēon (I) ‘to uncover, reveal’: *awreah, awreh, awreoh, awreon, awria, awrigen, awrigene, awrigenre, awrigon, awrihð, awriht, awrioh, awruge, awuriað*

befēon (V) ‘to deprive of wealth’: *befeod, befiod*

beflēan (VI) ‘to flay’: *beflagen, beflean, befleanne, befleh, beflog*

beflēon (II) ‘to flee’: *befleah, befleo, befleoð, befleon, befleone, befleonne, beflið, befligð, beflihð, befliht, beflion, beflogen, beflugan, befluge, beflugon, bifleonde*

befōn (VII) ‘to grasp, hold’: *befangan, befangen, befangene, befangenne, befangne, befangu, befeh, befehð, befehst, befehst, befehþ, befehþe, befencg, befeng, befengan, befengc, befenge, befengen, befengon, befengun, befo, befoð, befoen, befoh, befon, befonde, befongen, befongne, befongyn, befongynne, befoo, befoon, befoþ, bifangæn, bifangen, bifen, bifeng, bifengon, bifengun, bifo, bifo, bifon, bifongen, bifongne, byfon*

befrēogan (2) ‘to free from’: *befreo*

behōn (VII) ‘to hang about’: *behangen, behangene, behongen, bihongen*

belēan (VI) ‘to dissuade’: *behlið, belagen, belean, beleanne, beloge, beloh, bileande, bilihð*

besēon (I) ‘to sprinkle, drench’: *beseah, biseon*

besēon (V) ‘to look, observe’: *beoseon, beoseonde, besæh, besah, besawan, besawe, besawen, besawene, besawon, beseagen, beseagon, beseah, besegan, besege, beseh, beseo, beseoð, beseoh, beseohst, beseon, beseonde, beseonne, beseoþ, besewen,*

besewene, besigh, besih, besihð, besihþ, besio, besioð, besyhð, besyhþ, besyoh, bisægen, bisæh, biseah, bisegen, biseh, bisigh, bisih, bisihð, bisiist

beslēan (VI) ‘to strike’: *beslægen, beslægene, beslagen, beslea, beslegen, besloh*

besmēagan (2) ‘to examine’: *besmeagað, besmeage*

betēon (I) ‘to accuse’: *beteo, betigen, betioþ, betwygen, betygen, betyh, betyhð*

betēon (II) ‘to enclose’: *beteah, beteon, betogan, betogen, betogene, betugen, betugon*

bewrēon (I) ‘to cover’: *bewerigene, bewrah, bewreæh, bewreah, bewreh, bewreo, bewreoð, bewreogon, bewreoh, bewreon, bewreoþ, bewreow, bewrieh, bewrige, bewrigen, bewrigene, bewrigenes, bewrigenne, bewrigenum, bewrigan, bewrigyne, bewrih, bewrihð, bewrihþ, bewrion, bewrogen, bewrogene, bewrigan, bewruge, bewrugon, bewyrgð, biwrah, biwriað, biwrigen*

efengefēon (V) ‘to rejoice together’: *eefengefeonde, efengefeande, efengefeonde, efengefeondum, efngyfundum*

eftbesēon (V) ‘to look, behold’: *eftbesæh, eftbesigh, eftbesih, eftbiseh, eftbisih, eftbisiist*

eftgesēon (V) ‘to look upon’: *eftgisæh*

eftscōgan (2) ‘to put one’s shoes on’: *eftsceogian*

foreflēon (II) ‘to flee’: *foreflæh*

forefōn (VII) ‘to anticipate’: *forefenge, forefengen, forefengon, forefengun, forefo, forefoe*

foregefōn (VII) ‘to obtain’: *foregefeng*

foresēon (V) ‘to anticipate’: *foresæge, foresaeh, foresawe, foreseah, foreseege, foreseege, foreseegen, foreseeo, foreseeoð, foreseeonne, foreseewen, foreseewenne, forsære, forseo, forseone, forseonne, forsewen*

foresmēagan (2) ‘to consider, think out’: *foresmea, foresmeagan, foresmeage, foresmeagean, foresmeagende, foresmeande, forsmeage, forsmeagen*

foretēon (II) ‘to foreordain’: *foreteode, forteode*

forflēon (II) ‘to flee, escape’: *farflugon, forfleah, forflean, forfleo, forfleoð, forfleoh, forfleon, forfleonde, forfleonne, forflihð, forflihst, forflioh, forflion, forflogen, forfluge, forflugon, forflyhð*

forfōn (VII) ‘to seize’: *forfangen, forfangenre, forfehð, forfeng, forfenge, forfep, forfoh, forfon, forfongen*

forlēon (I) ‘to avoid’: *forleon*

forsēon (V) ‘to despise, scorn’: *farseoð, foreseah, forsægen, forsægenum, forsægon, forsæh, forsæh, forsawan, forsawe, forsawen, forsawene, forsawon, forseage, forseah, forsege, forsegen, forsegon, forseh, forseo, forseoð, forseoh, forseohð, forseon, forseonde, forseondum, forseone, forseonne, forseop, forseopu, forseowe, forseowen, forseowene, forsep, forsewen, forsewene, forsewenra, forsewenum, forsieh, forsiehð, forsih, forsihð, forsihst, forsihp, forsio, forsioð, forsioh, forsiohð, forsion, forsist, forsip, forsixst, forsyhð, forsyhst, forsyhp, forsyxst, foseah*

forslēan (VI) ‘to strike, beat’: *faerlslaeginum, forlegenum, forslaegæn, forslaegen, forslægen, forslægene, forslaegenum, forslæhð, forslagan, forslagen, forslagene, forslea, forslean, forslegen, forslægene, forslegenre, forsleginum, forsliehð, forslog, forsloh, forslyhð*

fortēon (II) ‘to pull’: *forteah, fortihð, fortio, fortogen, fortogene*

forþātēon (II) ‘to bring forth’: *forðateah, forðateon, forðateonde, forðatuge, forðatyhð, forhatogene, forþateah, forþatogen, forþatogene*

forþbesēon (V) ‘to look forward’: *forðbeseah*

forþtēon (II) ‘make known, utter, show’: *forðteo, forðteop, forðtyhð, forþteonde, forþteop, forþtyhst*

forwrēon (I) ‘to cover over’: *forwriegen*

framātēon (II) ‘draw out’: *framatihð, framatoge, framatuge, framatyhð, framatyht*

fulslēan (VI) ‘to slay’: *fulleslean, fulslean*

gebōgan (2) ‘to inhabit’: *gebogodan*

gefēagan (2) ‘to rejoice’: *gefæg, gefægen, gefagen, gefea, gefeað, gefeade, gefeadon, gefeagað, gefeagan, gefeagap, gefeage, gefeafia, gefeande, gefeando, gefeandum, gefeas, gefeap, gefegan, gefege, gefeo, gefeodon, gefeogað, gefeogap, gefeoge, gefeogeap, gefeogen, gefeogiað, gefeogiaþ, gefiað, gefiehde, gefihde, gifea, gifeaande, gifeað, gifeade, gifeadun, gifeaga, gifeage, gifeagia, gifeafia, gifeaiga, gifeande, gifeando, gifeo, gifeode, gifeonde*

gefēogan (2) ‘to hate’: *gefēð, gefiað, gefiadon, gefiage, gefieð, gefið, gefiweð, gifiað, gifiadun, gifioge*

gefēon (V) ‘to rejoice’: *gefæg, gefægon, gefaeh, gefag, gefeah, gefean, gefee, gefege, gefegon, gefegun, gefeh, gefehð, gefehst, gefen, gefengun, gefeo, gefeod, gefeogon, gefeoh, gefeon, gefeonde, gefeondra, gefeop, gefiað, gefið, gefie, gefihð, gefiht, gefihp, gefio, gefioð, gefion, gefionde, gefiop, gefoð, gefoendra, gefoendum, gefyhð, gifeð, gifeo, gifeoð, gifeon, gifeonde, gyfendum*

geflēon (II) ‘to flee, escape’: *geflæh, geflea, gefleah, gefleanne, gefleg, gefleh, gefleon, gefliehð, geflihð, gefluge, geflugon, geflugun, geflyhþ, gifleane, giflee, giflega, giflii, gifliie, gifflugun*

gefōn (VII) ‘to grasp, seize, take’: *gefæncg, gefangen, gefangene, gefangenne, gefangenra, gefangenre, gefangenum, gefangne, gefangnu, gefeð, gefehð, gefehst, gefencg, gefencge, gefeng, gefengan, gefengc, gefenge, gefengen, gefengo, gefengon, gefengun, gefeo, gefing, gefo, gefoað, gefoanne, gefoð, gefoen, gefoh, gefohð, gefon, gefonde, gefongen, gefongne, gefonne, gefoo, gefoþ, geofu, gifengon, gifengun, gifoen*

gefrēogan (2) ‘to free’: *gefrea, gefreað, gefreade, gefreades, gefreas, gefrede, gefregean, gefreo, gefreoð, gefreoda, gefreodan, gefreode, gefreodes, gefreodest, gefreodon, gefreodyst, gefreogað, gefreogan, gefreoge, gefreogeað, gefreogean, gefreogen, gefreogian, gefreon, gefreos, gefreost, gefreop, gefria, gefriad, gefriað, gefriade, gefriega, gefrig, gefrigað, gefrigade, gefrige, gefrigeð, gefrigu, gefriod, gefriode, gifragade, gifria, gifriad, gifriað, gifriade, gifriadest, gifriado, gifrie, gifriod, gifriode*

gehēgan (I) ‘to do, carry out’: *gehedan, gehede, gehedon, gehegan, geheganne*

gehōn (VII) ‘to hang, suspend’: *gehangen, gehengon, gehoa, gehoen, gehoh, gehongen, gehongne*

geondsēon (V) ‘to survey, examine’: *geondseh*

geondsmēagan (2) ‘to search through’: *geondsmead, geondsmeage, geondsmeagen, geondsmeagende*

Anomalous verbs

ādōn ‘to take away, remove’: *adeð, adeþ, ado, adoa, adoanne, adoð, adoen, adon, adonne, adonum, adoo, adoon, adop, adydan, adyddan, adyde, adyden, adydes, adydest, adydon, tadoð*

āgān ‘to go away, depart’: *aeode, aga, agað, agæð, agæn, agæþ, agætþ, agan, aganan, agane, aganne, aganre, ageð, agen, agena, ageodest, ageþ, agiode, agon, ahgan*

āweggān ‘to go away, depart’: *awægeode, awægeodun, awegeode, aweggan*

ætbeon ‘to be present’: *ætbe, ætbeo, ætbeon, ætbio, ætbist, ætbyst, æteart, æteom, ætis, ætsy, ætsyn, ætwære, ætwæron, ætwæs, ætweosendre, ætwesan, ætwese, ætwesendre, ætys, etwes*

ætdōn ‘to take away’: *ætdo*

ætgān ‘to escape’: *æteode, ætga*

bedōn ‘to shut, close’: *bedon*

begān ‘to go around’: *beedon, beeodan, beeode, beeoden, beeodest, beeodon, bega, begaa, begad, begað, begæð, begæst, begæþ, began, begane, beganne, beganum, begaþ, begean, begeð, begende, bego, begonde, beode, bieade, bieode, bieodon, bieodun, bigaað, bigaas, bigað, bigæð, bigan, biganne, bigas, bigeode*

fordōn ‘to destroy, ruin’: *fardydon, fordeð, forden, fordenera, fordest, fordeþ, fordide, fordiden, fordidon, fordo, fordoa, fordoan, fordoanne, fordoas, fordoð, fordoeð, fordoes, fordon, fordona, fordonan, fordondra, fordone, fordonne, fordonra, fordonum, fordop, fordude, fordydan, fordyde, fordyden, fordydest, fordydon, fordydun*

forebegān ‘to cut off’: *forebegan*

foregān ‘to precede, go before’: *foreeade, foreeadun, foreeode, foreeodon, foreeodun, forega, foregað, foregæð, foregæst, foregæþ, foregan, foregande, foregaþ, foregeð, foregeode, foregest, forgæd, forgæð, forgæst*

foregegān ‘to precede, go before’: *foregeeade*

forgān ‘to forgo, go without’: *foreode, forga, forgað, forgæð, forgæþ, forgan, forgane, forganne, forged, forgede*

forþagān ‘to pass by’: *forþaganum*

forþgān ‘to go forth’: *forðeodan, forðeode, forðeodon, forðga, forðgaa, forðgað, forðgæð, forðgæþ, forðgande, forþga, forþgæð, forþgaep, forþgæþ, forþgan, forþgaþ,*

framādōn ‘to cut off, remove’: *framadeþ, framado, framadoendrae, framadoenre, framadon*

framdōn ‘to bear away’: *fromdo, fromdoe, fromdoen*

framgān ‘to go away, depart’: *fromeade, fromeode, fromeodon*

fuldōn ‘to complete, finish’: *fuldon, fuldyde, fuldydon*

fulgān ‘to engage in, practice’: *folgæð, fuleode, fuleoden, fulga, fulgað, fulgæst, fulgan, fulgeodest, fulleodan, fulleode, fulleodon, fullgæð*

gebegān ‘to surround’: *gebegane*

gedōn ‘to do, perform’: *gædo, gedæd, gedæst, gedeð, gededan, gedede, gedem, geden, gedeo, gedest, gedet, gedeþ, gedide, gedidest, gedidon, gedo, gedoa, gedoað, gedoæs, gedoan, gedoas, gedoap, gedoð, gedoe, gedoeð, gedoen, gedoenu, gedoest, gedom, gedon, gedonan, gedone, gedonena, gedong, gedonne, gedonra, gedonre,*

āhēawan ‘to cut down’: *ahæawan, ahæwenum, aheaunum, aheawa, aheawan, aheawen, aheawene, aheawenum, aheawone, aheawun, aheow, aheowan, aheowne, aheowon, ahewenne*

āhlēapan ‘to leap up, rise’: *ahleop, ahleopon*

āhlōwan ‘to low’: *ahlowan*

ahwētan ‘to drive away’: *ahwet*

ālētān ‘to leave, depart from’: *ælætān, ælæten, alæt, alætað, alætān, alætāne, alæte, alæteð, alæten, alætene, alætēne, alæton, alætst, alatenne, alet, aletān, alete, aletēn, aleton, alett*

anforlētān ‘to let go’: *ænforletēn, anforlæt, anforlætað, anforlætān, anforlætāþ, anforlæte, anforlæteð, anforlæten, anforlætēst, anforlætēþ, anforlæton, anforlet, anforlete, anforleton*

ārēdan ‘to arrange, settle’: *æræd, aræd, arædað, arædan, aræddan, arædde, arædest, aræddon, araeddun, aræddun, aræde, aræded, arædeð, aræden, arædenne, ared, arede*

āsāwan ‘to sow’: *asæwð, asæwen, asawð, asawen, asawene, aseow, aseowe, asiow*

āscēadan ‘to separate, cut off’: *ascadað, ascadæn, ascadæt, ascadan, ascadeð, ascaden, ascadendum, ascadene, ascadeþ, ascætð, ascead, asceadað, asceadan, asceade, asceaden, asceadene, asceadeþ, asced, asceod*

āslēpan ‘to fall asleep’: *alepen, aslæpæ, aslapað, aslapāþ, aslape, aslapenan, aslapenum, aslep, aslepe, aslepne, aslepnum*

āswāpan ‘to sweep, clean’: *aswæpð, aswape, aswapen, aswopen*

āswōgan ‘to be invaded’: *aswogan, aswogen, aswogun*

āweallan ‘to well up, bubble’: *auueol, auueoll, awallende, aweallað, aweallan, awealle, awealleð, aweallen, aweallende, aweallene, awealleþ, awealþ, aweol, aweoll, aweollon, awylð*

āweaxan ‘to grow’: *auexe, aweaxað, aweaxeð, aweaxen, aweaxene, aweox, aweoxð, aweoxe, awexe, awexene, awiexð, awox, awoxe, awyxst*

ætfeallan ‘to all’: *ætfallen, ætfealð, ætfeallað, ætfeallæn, ætfeallan, ætfealle, ætfeol, ætfeoll, ætfilð, ætfylð, ætfeallað*

ætflōwan ‘to abound’: *ætflowan, ætflowon*

æthealdan ‘to withhold’: *ætheold, athealt*

æthlēapan ‘to run away, escape’: *æthleapan, æthleape, ætleape*

bannan(ge) ‘to summon’: *bannan, beonn, bonnað, bonne, gebannan, gebannen, gebeon, gebeonn, gebonnen*

bēatan(ge) ‘to beat, strike’: *beafton, beatað, beatan, beatanne, beataþ, beate, beateð, beaten, beatende, beatendes, beatendra, beatenne, beateþ, beaton, beatst, beoftun, beot, beotan, beote, beoten, beoton, beotum, beotun, best, bet, beton, betst, biotan, gebeat, gebeate, gebeaten, gebeatenan, gebeatene, gebeatenne, gebeatenre, gebeatenu, gebeatten*

beblāwan ‘to blow upon’: *beblawan, bebleow*

becnāwan ‘to recognise’: *becnæwe, becnawe*

befealdan ‘to enfold, wrap’: *befalden, befeald, befealdað, befealdan, befealde, befealden, befealdende, befealdne, befealdon, befealdyn, befealt, befelt, befeold, befeoldon, bifealden, bifealdne*

befeallan ‘to fall’: *befalð, befallað, befallæð, befalleð, befallen, befeald, befealð, befeale, befealenne, befeallað, befeallan, befealle, befealleð, befeallen, befealenne, befeallon, befealþ, befel, befelð, befell, befellað, befellen, befeol, befeoll, befeollan, befeolle, befeollen, befeollon, befioll, befiollan, befylð, befylþ, byfylð*

beflōwan ‘to surround, flow about’: *beflowen*

begangan ‘to go around, go by’: *bægængen, begænge, begancge, begangað, begangæð, begangan, beganganne, begangaþ, begange, beganged, begangen, begangende, begangenne, beganggenne, begeonganne, begongað, begonganne, begonge, begongen, begongende, begongenne, begongne, begongyn, bigange, bigangende, bigeonga, bigeongað, bigeongas, bigeongende, biggongenne, bigiongende, bigongað, bigonge, bigongen, bigongende, bigongenne, bigongest, bigongynde, bygongyn*

behātan ‘to promise’: *bæhet, bahaten, behæt, behæte, behæten, behætst, behætt, behat, behata, behatað, behatæn, behatan, behate, behated, behateð, behaten, behatena, behatenan, behatene, behatenra, behatenre, behatenum, behatest, behateþ, behaton, behatt, beheatenre, beheot, beheoton, behet, behetan, behete, beheten, beheton, biget, bihæt, bihat, bihaten, bihet*

behealdan ‘to behold, look’: *bealde, beeald, beealde, behæald, behæld, behældæð, behald, behaldað, behaldan, behaldane, behaldanne, behaldas, behalde, behaldeð, behaldend, behaldende, behaldenna, behaldenne, behaldeþ, behaldus, behead, beheald, behealdende, behealdenne, beheal, beheald, behealð, behealdað, behealdan, behealdanne, behealdap, behalde, behealded, behealdeð, behealden,*

behealdende, behealdene, behealdenne, behealdest, behealdeþ, behealdon, behealdst, behealdum, behealdyð, behealdynde, behealst, behealt, behealts, beheld, behelde, beheldeð, beheldende, behelt, beheold, beheoldað, beheoldan, beheolde, beheolden, beheoldon, behild, behilt, behiltst, behioldon, behyldst, behylst, behylt, behyltst, behyold, behyoldon, beoheolde, beylt, bihald, bihalda, bihaldað, bihaldanne, bihaldas, bihalde, bihaldeð, bihaldende, bihaldendo, bihaldenne, bihaldes, bihaldne, biheald, bihealdan, bihealde, bihealdeð, bihealden, bihealdende, bihealdeþ, biheold, biheolde, biheoldun

behēawan ‘to hew, cut’: *beeow, beheawan, beheawð, beheawen, beheawene, beheawon, beheopan, beheow, beheowan, beheowe, biheawan, biheowen, biheowon*

behlēapan ‘to leap upon’: *behleapen, beleapen*

behrōpan ‘to importune’: *behropende, beropende*

belācan ‘to play about’: *beleolc*

berēdan ‘to deprive, betray’: *berædan, berædde, beræddon, berædeð, biraednae, birednae*

berōwan ‘to ow around’: *berowan*

besāwan ‘to sow’: *besæwð, besawð, besawen*

bescēadan ‘to separate’: *bescead, besceadenne*

beslāpan ‘to sleep’: *beslep*

beswāpan ‘to cover’: *besuapen, beswape, beswapen, beswapene, beswapyn, besweop, bispeop, biswapen, bisweop, bisweopun*

bewéalcan ‘to involve’: *bewéalce*

beweaxan ‘to overgrow, cover’: *beweaxen, beweaxne, beweoxon, biweaxen*

bewēpan ‘to mourn, lament’: *bewæpæð, bewæpð, beweop, beweope, beweopon, bewepað, bewepæð, bewepan, bewepaþ, bewepð, bewepe, bewepeð, bewepen, bewepenan, bewepende, bewepenne, bewopenæ, bewopene, bewyppe, biweop, biwepæ, biwepð*

blandan(ge) ‘to mix, blend’: *blende, blondu, geblanden, geblende, geblendon, geblond, geblondan, geblonden, giblonden*

blāwan(ge) ‘to blow’: *blæwð, blæwþ, blau, blaw, blawað, blawæð, blawan, blawas, blawaþ, blawe, blaweð, blawen, blawendan, blawende, blawendon, blawendra, blawendre, blawenne, blawon, blefla, bleou, bleow, bleowæð, bleowan, bleowe, bleowen, bleowon, bleowun, blew, blewán, blewen, blewon, blowað, blowan, blowen,*

geblawað, geblawan, geblawe, geblawen, geblawene, gebleouu, gebleuu, gebleuun, geblewun, gibleow

blōtan ‘to sacrifice’: *bleoton, bliotan, blotan, blote, bloten, blotende*

blōwan(ge) ‘to bloom, flourish’: *blæwð, blæwþ, bleouan, bleow, bleowon, bleowþ, blewap, blewð, blewep, blewþ, blo, bloewð, blofað, blowað, blowan, blowanne, blowap, blowð, blowe, bloweð, blowenda, blowendan, blowende, blowendes, blowendre, blowendum, blowep, blowyð, blowyþ, geblowan, gebloweð, geblowen, geblowene*

būan(ge) ‘to inhabit, dwell’: *buað, buan, buap, bude, budon, bun, buon, bust, byeð, gebud, gebudon, gebuen, gebun, gebyde, gebydon, gibyað, gibye*

clāwan ‘to claw’: *clauwe, clawe*

cnāwan(ge) ‘to perceive, recognise’: *cnawað, cnawan, cnawe, cnaweð, cnawen, cnawene, cnawest, cneow, cneowæ, cneowan, cneowen, cniewen, geccneow, gecnæw, gecnæwa, gecnæwað, gecnæwan, gecnæwð, gecnæweð, gecnæweþ, gecnæwþ, gecnawa, gecnawað, gecnawan, gecnawap, gecnawð, gecnawe, gecnaweð, gecnawen, gecnawene, gecnawest, gecnawep, gecnawon, gecnawst, gecneow, gecneowan, gecneowe, gecneowen, gecneowon, gecneowun, gecnew, gecnewe, gecnewon, gecnewun, gecniowon, gecniwen, gecnwawan, gecra, gecwæwð, gecwafan, gecwawen, gecweowe, icnawæð, icnawæn, icnawe, icnawon, icneowe*

crāwan(ge) ‘to crow’: *cræd, cræð, cræwð, cræwe, cræwþ, crawað, crawan, crawe, crawendan, crawendum, creawa, creow, creowa, creowe, crewe, gecrawæ*

dēagan ‘to hide’: *deog*

drædan ‘to read, fear’: *drædað, drædæð, drædap, dræde, drædende, drædendum, drædenne, drædest, drædeþ, dræt, drætt, dred, dredende, dredendum, dredon*

edblōwan ‘to blossom’: *edblewð*

eftbealdan ‘to look upon, behold’: *eftbeald, eftbihald, eftbiheold*

eftflōwan ‘to flow back’: *eftflowende*

eftrædan ‘to reread’: *æftræde, eftredende*

fealdan(ge) ‘to fold’: *feald, fealdan, fealde, fealdendum, feold, feoldan, fyalden, gefeald, gefealdan, gefealde, gefealden, gefealdene, gefealdenne, gefielt, gefyldende, gifalde, gifeald*

feallan(ge) ‘to drop, fall’: *fællæð, fællæþ, fællap, fælle, fælleð, faelles, fælles, falð, fall, fallað, fallæð, fallande, fallas, falled, fallen, fallende, fallendum, falles, fallet, falleþ, fealleþ, feal, feald, fealendne, feall, fealla, feallad, feallað, feallan, feallanne,*

feallaþ, fealle, fealled, fealleð, fealledne, feallen, feallenda, feallende, feallendne, feallendu, feallendum, feallest, fealleþ, feallinde, feallon, feallyð, fealst, fealþ, felð, fell, fellan, fellen, fellun, feol, feole, feoll, feollan, feolle, feollen, feollon, feollum, feollun, fið, fillon, fiollæn, fiollon, flið, fyld, fylð, fyllon, fylþ, gefalla, gefallas, gefalle, gefalleð, gefallen, gefallu, gefeallæþ, gefealled, gefealleð, gefeallen, gefeallende, gefealleþ, gefeal, gefealð, gefeall, gefealla, gefeallað, gefeallan, gefeallaþ, gefealle, gefealleð, gefeallen, gefealleþ, gefeallon, gefeallyð, gefeallyn, gefellaþ, gefellon, gefeol, gefeoll, gefeollan, gefeolle, gefeollen, gefeollon, gefeollun, gefil, gefioll, gefiolle, gefiollon, gefyl, gefylð, gefyll, gefylþ, giefielð, gifalleð, gifeal, gifeall, gifeallon, gifeol, gifeoll, gifeolle, gifeollun

flōcan ‘to clap, beat’: *flocēð, flocende*

flōwan(ge) ‘to flow’: *fleow, fleowan, fleowð, fleowe, fleowen, fleowon, fleowun, fleuwð, flewð, flewēð, flewþ, fliowen, floað, flouað, flowað, flowæð, flowæþ, flowan, flowanne, flowaþ, flowð, flowe, floweð, flowen, flowendan, flowende, flowendre, flowendum, flowenne, floweþ, flowon, flowonde, flowun, flowyð, flywð, gefleow*

forblāwan ‘to blow violently’: *forblauene, forblawen, forbleow*

forefeallan ‘to fall forwards’: *forefeoll, forfeol*

foregangan ‘to precede, go before’: *foregangan, foregange, foreganged, foregangendan, foregangende, foregangendra, foregangeþ, foregongað, foregongēð, foregongen, foregongendan, foregongende, foregongendra, forgangað, forgangende, forgonges*

foregehātan ‘to promise’: *foregehete, foregihehtun*

forelāetan ‘to prevent, prohibit’: *foreletas*

forfeallan ‘to all upon’: *forfeallan*

forgangan ‘to forgo, go without’: *forgagenne, forgang, forgange, forgonge*

forgrōwan ‘to overgrow’: *forgrouwen, forgrowen*

forhātan ‘to renounce’: *forhatan, forhaten, forhatena, forhet*

forhealdan ‘to keep, withhold’: *ferhealden, forhaldne, forheald, forhealdað, forhealdan, forhealde, forhealdeð, forhealden, forhealdene, forhealdeþ, forheol, forheold, forheoldan, forheolde, forheolden, forheoldon, forhilt, forhylt*

forhāawan ‘to cut down’: *forhæwð, forheawð, forheawēð, forheawen, forheawon, forheou, forheow, forheowan, forheowe*

forlācan ‘to lead astray, seduce’: *forlacen, forlec, forleolc, forleolce*

forlætan ‘to let, allow’: *farlætan, farlæton, farlet, farleton, fleitta, fleort, fleort’, fleorte, fleortes, fleorto, fleorton, fleortun, flerte, flet, fleta, fletað, fletan, fletanne, fletas, flete, fleteð, fleten, fletende, fletendo, fletenes, fletenno, fleteno, fletes, fletne, fletno, fletnu, fletnum, fletto, fletta, flettas, flette, flettes, fletto, folæten, folet, foletende, foletþ, forelætanne, forelet, foreletþ, forlæan, forlædst, forlæst, forlæt, forlætað, forlætæð, forlætæþ, forlætan, forlætanne, forlætþ, forlæte, forlæteð, forlæten, forlætenan, forlætende, forlætendum, forlætene, forlætenne, forlætenre, forlætenu, forlætenum, forlætere, forlætets, forlætetest, forlætet, forlætþ, forlætna, forlætne, forlætnum, forlæton, forlætst, forlætt, forlætann, forlætun, forlætyð, forlætyn, forlætyndum, forlætynne, forlætyst, forlate, forlatenn, forleart, forleataþ, forleateþ, forlec, forleð, forleetan, forleites, forlen, forleort, forleortan, forleorte, forleorton, forleortun, forlest, forlet, forleta, forletað, forletæ, forletæn, forletæþ, forletan, forletanne, forletas, forletþ, forlete, forleteð, forleten, forletendæ, forletende, forletendre, forletendum, forletene, forletenne, forletenre, forletenum, forletes, forletesde, forletest, forletþ, forletnae, forletne, forleto, forleton, forletst, forlett, forletun, forletyn, forliet, f’rlætne*

forrædan ‘to betray’: *faerred, ferred, forrædde, forræddon, forræde, forrædeð*

forscædan ‘to disperse’: *forscadene, forsceade, forsceadene, forsceadne, forsceden*

forswāpan ‘to drive away’: *forswapen, forswēop*

forþblāwan ‘to breathe out’: *forþblawaþ*

forþgangan ‘to go forth, proceed’: *forðgang, forðgangan, forðganged, forðgangende, forðgangendum, forðgeonga, forðgonga, forðgongende, forþgangande, forþgangende, forþgangynde, forþgongende*

forþlætan ‘to let go, proclaim’: *forðlætan, forðlæteð, fortlete*

forweallan ‘to boil away’: *forweallen*

forweaxan ‘to overgrow’: *forweahsan, forweaxan, forweaxe, forweaxen, forweoxen, forweoxon, forwex, forwexen, forwexi*

framgangan ‘to go away, depart’: *fromgeonga, fromgeongende, fromgeongendum, fromgonga*

fulgangan ‘to complete’: *fulgangað, fulgangan, fulgange, fulgongan, fulgonge, fullgangan, fullgongan*

fulweaxan ‘to grow fully’: *fullweaxen, fullweaxene, fullweoxon, fulwæxene, fulwæxoe, fulweaxene, fulweaxne, fulweoxe, fulweoxon, fulwexena, fulwexene*

gangan(ge) ‘to go’: *gængæð, gængæn, gængæþ, gænge, gængen, gængende, gagen, gancgan, gancge, gang, gangað, gangæ, gangænde, gangan, gangande, gangandne, ganganne, gangas, gangaþ, gange, ganged, ganged, gangede, gangen, gangend, gangenda, gangendan, gangende, gangenden, gangendes, gangendon, gangendra, gangendre, gangendum, gangene, gangenne, ganges, gangest, gangeþ, ganggað, ganggende, gangic, gangon, gangonde, gangynde, geangað, gegandende, gegang, gegangað, gegangan, gegange, geganged, gegangen, gegangende, gegangendo, gegangenne, gegangeþ, gegeonga, gegeongað, gegeonge, gegongan, gegonge, gegonged, gegongen, gegonges, gegongeþ, genge, geong, geonga, geongan, geonganne, geongas, geongað, geongæ, geongægdum, geonge, geonged, geongen', geongend, geongende, geongendu', geongendum, geonges, geongo, gien, gigonge, gioncgeð, gioncgende, giong, gionga, giunga, giungo, goncge, goncgende, goncgendum, gondgað, gonende, gong, gonga, gongað, gongæþ, gongan, gonganne, gongas, gongaþ, gonge, gonged, gongen, gongenda, gongendan, gongende, gongendes, gongendre, gongendum, gongenre, gonges, gongestu, gongo, gongon, gongu, gongyð, gongynde, gongyst*

geondblāwan ‘to inflate, inspire’: *gendblawen, geondblawað, geondblawen, geondblawene, geondblawenum, gindbleaw*

geondflōwan ‘to flow throughout’: *gendflowendum, geondflowan, geondflowendum*

geondgangan ‘to pass through, go round’: *geondgangan, geondgange, geondgangen, geondgangendra, geondgangyndra, geondgangyndum, geondgongendra, geondgongendum*

geondlācan ‘to inundate: *geondlace*

geondsāwan ‘to disperse’: *geondsawen*

glōwan ‘to glow, radiate’: *gleof, gleow, glod, glowende*

grōwan(ge) ‘to grow, flourish’: *gegreow, gegrewð, gegrowan, gegrowen, greouue, greow, greowan, greowe, greowen, greowon, greþð, grewað, grewð, grewþ, growað, growænde, growan, growaþ, growe, growed, growen, growend, growende, growendes, growendra, growendre, growendum, growene, growinra, grywe*

hātan(ge) ‘to name, call’: *aldas, atte, ehēt, g:hete, gealde, gehæst, gehæt, gehættest, gehæton, gehætst, gehaldon, gehalt, gehat, gehatað, gehatað, gehataæn, gehatan, gehataþ, gehate, gehated, gehaten, gehatena, gehatend, gehatende, gehatene, gehatenne, gehatenu, gehates, gehatest, gehateþ, gehatst, geheældeð, gehealdi, gehec,*

geheht, gehehte, gehehtes, gehehtest, gehehton, gehehtun, geheolt, geheotan, gehet, gehetan, gehete, geheten, geheton, gehett, gehiltst, gihaten, gihates, giheht, gihehtes, gihehtest, haat, hældenre, hæst, hætt, hætað, hæte, hæteð, hæteþ, hæton, hætsð, hættst, hætt, hætte, haldæð, haldæþ, haldon, hast, hat, hata, hatad, hatað, hatæð, hatan, hatas, hatat, hataþ, hate, hateð, hatem, haten, hatendan, hatende, hatendes, hatene, hatenne, hatenu, hates, hatest, hatet, hateþ, hatian, hatne, hato, haton, hats, hatst, hatt, hatta, hattæ, hattan, hatte, hatteð, hattest, hatton, hatu, he, healdæð, healdat, healded, healdenda, healdne, healdun, heald, heð, heht, hehtan, hehte, hehtes, hehton, heltst, heoildon, heot, hest, het, hetan, hete, heten, heton, hetst, hett, hhaldeþ, holdeþ, hoteþ, hyldest, ihalden, ihaten, ihatene, iholde

healdan(ge) ‘to keep, guard, protect’: aldes, ealdan, gæhealde, gealde, gehæaldan, gehæl, gehældæþ, gehælde, gehælden, gehældende, gehældendrea, gehældenne, gehala, gehald, gehalda, gehaldað, gehalðað, gehaldæs, gehaldan, gehaldas, gehalde, gehaldeð, gehalden, gehaldende, gehaldene, gehaldes, geheæld, geheældæþ, geheælde, geheældest, geheald, gehealda, gehealdað, gehealðað, gehealdæð, gehealdæn, gehealdæt, gehealdan, gehealdanne, gehealdap, gehealde, gehealdeð, gehealden, gehealdende, gehealdendre, gehealdendum, gehealdene, gehealdenna, gehealdenne, gehealdenre, gehealdenu, gehealdenum, gehealdes, gehealddest, gehealdeþ, gehealdne, gehealdon, gehealdst, gehealt, gehealtst, gehelde, geheldon, geheldyst, gehelt, geheold, geheoldan, geheolde, geheolden, geheoldon, gehielt, gehielts, gehilt, gehiold, gehioldan, gehiolden, gehioldon, gehyld, gehylde, gehyldon, gehyldst, gehylst, gehylt, gehyltst, gehyold, geoldun, ghealden, gihald, gihalda, gihaldað, gihaldas, gihalde, gihaldeð, gihalden, gihaldendo, gihaldenne, gihaldes, giheald, gihealde, gihealdon, gihealdun, giheold, giheolde, giheoldon, giheoldun, hæaldan, hæld, hæld, hældan, hæld, hældæð, hælden, hælt, hald, halda, haldað, haldæn, haldænne, haldan, haldanne, haldas, halde, haldeð, halden, haldend, haldende, haldendo, haldendra, haldendum, haldene, haldenne, haldes, haldeþ, haldne, haldo, haldond, haldonne, haldu, halt, heade, heældendum, heældiend, heald, heald, healdað, healdæn, healdænde, healdæþ, healdan, healdanne, healdap, healdend, healdenne, healde, healdeð, healdemde, healden, healdende, healdendra, healdendum, healdene, healdenne, healdes, healddest, healdeþ, healdon, healdonne, healdst, healdyð, healdynde, healdyndra, healdyndum, healdyst, healh, healst, healt, healts, healtst, held, heldan, helde, halden, helst, helt, heol, heold, heolda, heoldan,

heolde, heolden, heoldon, heoldun, hielt, hild, hilt, hiold, hiolden, hioldon, hlod, holde, holden, hylde, hylst, hylt, hylts, hyltst, hyold, hyoldon

hēawan(ge) ‘to hew’: *geheawan, geheawe, geheaweð, geheawen, geheawene, geheu, giheawað, giheowen, heawað, heawan, heawð, heaweð, heawende, heawenum, heawep, heawnum, heawþ, heou, heow, heowan, heowon, heowun, hiewð, hiowon, hywð*

hēofan ‘to lament, mourn’: *heo, heofen, heofende, heofendra, heofendre, heofendum, heofon, heofun*

hlēapan(ge) ‘to leap, rush’: *gehleapað, gehleapan, gehleapeð, gehleop, hlæpe, hlæpendan, hleapað, hleapan, hleapð, hleape, hleapeð, hleapendan, hleapende, hleapenden, hleop, hleope, hleopon, hliepen, hlipen, hlupon, hlypð, lape, leape, leop, leope, lipen*

hlōwan ‘to low, make a loud noise’: *hleowendra, hlewð, hlo, hlowan, hloweð, hlowende, hlowendra, hlowendre, hlowenne, hlowenra, leowð, lowep*

hrōpan ‘to shout, proclaim’: *hreopan, hreopon, hreopun, hreowan, hropende, hwreopon*

hwōpan ‘to threaten’: *hweop, hweopan, hwopan*

hwōsan ‘to cough’: *hweos, hwest, hwosað*

Resumen

Esta tesis contribuye al estudio de análisis lingüístico del inglés antiguo con bases de datos léxicas basadas en corpus. Aunque la lematización es considerada una de las tareas necesarias para la creación de diccionarios, no se dispone de corpus lematizados en inglés antiguo. Además, en el caso de este período histórico del inglés, que presenta numerosas variantes morfológicas y carece de estándar ortográfico, es imprescindible disponer de un corpus lematizado. Por ello, el objetivo de esta tesis es lematizar una parte del léxico verbal derivado del inglés antiguo, lo que combina aspectos de morfología, lexicografía y análisis de corpus. El alcance se restringe a las clases verbales más complejas morfológicamente del inglés antiguo, verbos irregulares y verbos reduplicativos, que incluyen los pretérito-presentes, los anómalos, los contractos y los fuertes de la clase VII. Esto requiere, en primer lugar, la selección y el manejo de las fuentes de datos y de verificación de resultados, y en segundo lugar, la formulación y secuenciado de los pasos de las tareas de lematización. Este trabajo también plantea la cuestión de la automatización en el proceso de la lematización, sobre la que escasa bibliografía se ha encontrado. La metodología combina búsquedas automáticas en el lematizador *Norna* y la revisión manual de los resultados con las fuentes lexicográficas disponibles. El lematizador está basado en la versión 2004 del corpus de *The Dictionary of Old English* (DOE), que contiene aproximadamente tres mil textos y tres millones de palabras. Las fuentes lexicográficas consultadas son, por un lado, la base de datos *The Grid* (*Nerthus Project*), y por otro lado, los diccionarios de inglés antiguo, incluyendo el DOE, Bosworth and Toller, Hall-Meritt, and Sweet. Se han tenido en cuenta dos enfoques diferentes para la lematización en esta investigación. Los verbos fuertes de la clase VII se han lematizado aplicando un algoritmo de búsqueda basado en las formas principales del verbo (Metola Rodríguez 2015). Este algoritmo se ha creado a partir de los radicales, las flexiones y los elementos preverbiales de los verbos fuertes del inglés antiguo. Por otra parte, los verbos derivados de los pretérito-presentes, contractos y anómalos se han buscado a partir de sus formas simples. En conclusión, esta tesis ofrece un inventario de lemas y formas flexivas de los verbos analizados. Desde el punto de vista de la aplicabilidad, este trabajo presenta diferentes procedimientos de lematización automática y manual que pueden ser aplicados a los campos de la lexicografía y la lingüística de corpus.

Conclusión

Esta tesis proporciona la lista de los lemas I-Y y sus formas flexivas para los verbos derivados pretérito-presentes, contractos, anómalos, así como los lemas y formas flexivas de los verbos básicos y derivados de la clase VII de inglés antiguo. El análisis ha adoptado dos procedimientos diferentes que en ambos casos combinan búsquedas automáticas y revisión manual.

Por un lado, las atestiguaciones correspondientes a los verbos derivados de los pretérito-presentes, anómalos y contractos de inglés antiguo se han buscado en el corpus por medio de sus formas simples. Las búsquedas automáticas lanzadas en el lematizador *Norna* se dirigen a atestiguaciones potenciales que combinan prefijos verbales y formas básicas atestiguadas de los verbos. Este procedimiento se ha aplicado a las clases verbales cuyas flexiones no son tan predecibles como las de los verbos fuertes o débiles.

Por otro lado, la clase VII de verbos fuertes se ha lematizado tomando como punto de partida el trabajo desarrollado por Metola Rodríguez (2015), que incluye todos los verbos de la clase sin importar si son morfológicamente simples o complejos. En su análisis, el algoritmo de búsqueda se aplica a las siete clases de verbos fuertes del inglés antiguo, que busca en el corpus a partir de la raíz, las flexiones y los elementos preverbiales. De este modo, la lematización de los verbos fuertes de la clase VII apunta no sólo a los lemas derivados sino también a los verbos básicos, a diferencia de las otras tres clases verbales.

En general, la mayor contribución al campo de la lexicografía es la lista de lemas y formas flexivas para las letras I-Y de los verbos de las clases mencionadas anteriormente como se recogen en *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus*, lo que no estaba disponible en las fuentes lexicográficas hasta el momento. Además, este trabajo proporciona algunos lemas atestiguados en el lenguaje de los anglosajones que no habían sido recogidas anteriormente por los diccionarios.

Como parte de la metodología, los resultados de las búsquedas automáticas se han comparado con lo que está disponible de las fuentes lexicográficas y textuales, incluyendo el DOE, los diccionarios estándar de inglés antiguo, glosarios de textos en inglés antiguo y el YCOE. Aunque los lemas A-H están fuera del objetivo de este trabajo porque el DOE ya ha publicado las entradas correspondientes para estos lemas, la comparación con el DOE es significativamente relevante para este análisis. El

feedback que se obtiene de la comparación de la primera mitad del alfabeto con *The Dictionary of Old English* permite el perfeccionamiento de las búsquedas considerando nuevas formas simples, terminaciones flexivas y prefijos verbales.

La lista de formas simples que deben incorporarse a las búsquedas automáticas para los verbos pretérito-presentes incluye *-cuman, -cunnas, -cunnenne, -ðærft, -ðearfeþ, -ðearft, -ðerfeþ, -ðirfe, -ðorftan, -ðurfen, -durfon, -ðyrfon, -ðyrfynde, -þærfeþ, -þearð, -þearfað, -þearfeþ, -þearfst, -þerfeð, -þorftan, -þorften, -þorftest, -þorftun, -þreafodne, -þurfen, -þurfendra, -þuruon, -þyrfan, -þyrfend, -þyrfendne, -þyrfendra, -wisten, -witena, -witene, -wyste* y *-wytan*. Del mismo modo, nuevas formas simples se han encontrado para los verbos anómalos, como *-den, -denera, -do, -doenu, -dona, -dondra, -donena, -donra, -donre, -donum, -dyddan, -eode, -ydon, -ganan, -gau, -giode, -hgan* y *-hiodum*.

Una lista similar se ha recopilado para los verbos contractos, que incluye *-ðyde, -ðydest, -ðygddest, -þewde, -þydest, -þydum, -þyn, -þywað, -þywde, -smaead, -smæaganne, -smædest, -smægian, -smeað, -smeada, -smeadan, -smeadum, -smeadun, -smeagan, -smeagean, -smeageanne, -smeagene, -smeagiað, -smeagon, -smegean, -smegen, -smeggap, -tuīga, -twīedon, -twīodestu, -tuīeda, -hēad, -friodo, -fragade, -frēa, -frēað, -frēade, -freades, -freas, -frēde, -fregean, -freoda, -freodes, -freodest, -freodyst, -freogeað, -freogen, -freogian, -frēos, -freost, -freop, -friade, -friadest, -frīega, -frīg, -frīgað, -frīgade, -frīgeð, -frīoð, -frīode, -fēð, -fiage, -fið, -fīeð, -fīið, -fiweð, -tēad, -tēod, -tēoð, -fæg, -fægen, -fagen, -fea, -feaande, -feað, -feade, -feadon, -feadun, -feaga, -feagan, -feagap, -feage, -feagia, -feaia, -feaiga, -feande, -feando, -feandum, -feas, -feap, -fegan, -fege, -feo, -feode, -feodon, -feogap, -feoge, -feogeaþ, -feogen, -feogiað, -feogiaþ, -feonde, -fiað, -fiehde, -fihde, -bogodan, -scōed, -scōd, -scāed, -sceō, , -werigene, -wreogon, -wreoh, -wreop, -wreow, -wriað, -wrieh, -wrige, -wrigene, -wrigenes, -wrigenne, -wrigenre, -wrigenum, -wrigyne, -wrih, -wrihð, -wriht, -wrihþ, -wrioh, -wuriað, -wyrğð, -lih, -lihþ, -lið, -seohhe, -seowen, -seownes, -seowones, -siende, -sih, -sioh, -siwenes, -teo, -tiop, -twygen, -tyh, -tyhð, -flæh, -fleane, -fleanne, -fleg, -flega, -fleone, -fleonne, -flið, -fligð, -fliie, -flogene, -taeh, -teap, -tee, -teh, -tenne, -teo, -teoð, -teode, -teon, -teonde, -teonne, -teop, -tið, -tihð, -tiht, -tihþ, -tio, -tiohð, -tionne, -togan, -toge, -togene, -togenum, -togon, -tugan, -tuge, -tugen, -tuhge, -tyhð, -tyhsð, -tyhst, -tyht, -tyhþ, -tynde, -tyþ, -sæge, -sægen, -sægon, -sæh, -sære, -sah, -sawan, -sawe, -sawene, -seage, -seagen, -seagon, -seege, -segan, -segen, -seh, -seohð, -seohst, -seondum, -seone, -seonne, -seop, -seopu, -seowe, -sep, -sewene,*

-sewenne, -sieh, -sigh, -sih, -sihð, -sihst, -sihþ, -siist, -sio, -sioð, -sioh, -siohð, -sist, -sib, -sixst, -syhð, -syhst, -syhþ, -syoh, -syxst, -fæg, -fægen, -fæh, -faeh, -fag, -fagen, -fea, -feaga, -feage, -feagia, -feah, -feaia, -fean, -feande, -feap, -feð, -fee, -fege, -fegon, -fegun, -feh, -fehð, -fehst, -fen, -fendum, -fengun, -feo, -feod, -feogon, -feoh, -feondra, -feondum, -feop, -fiað, -fið, -fie, -fihð, -fiht, -fihþ, -fio, -fiod, -fioð, -fion, -fionde, -fiop, -foð, -foendra, -fyhð, -sceod, -sceode, -flægenan, -fleanne, -flegenan, -fleh, -hlið, -lean, -loge, -lihð, -leanne, -leande, -slaegæn, -slaegæn, -slægene, -slaegenum, -slaeginum, -slagan, -slagene, -slagenum, -slegene, -slegenræ, -slegenre, -slegenum, -sleginum, -slihð, -slihþ, -slogan, -slyhð, -ðægen, -ðoa, -ðoad, -ðuaeh, -ðuah, -ðuean, -ðuog, -ðuogh, -ðuogon, -ðuoh, -ðwæ, -ðwægene, -ðwægen, -ðwea, -ðweað, -ðweah, -ðweahð, -ðwean, -dweande, -ðweanne, -ðwægen, -ðwægene, -ðwægenne, -ðweh, -ðwehð, -ðwiehð, -ðwihð, -ðwihst, -ðwogan, -ðwoge, -ðwogen, -ðwogene, -ðwogh, -ðwyhþ, -þogh, -þwæchð, -þwægen, -þwægene, -þwæhð, -þwan, -þwea, -þweað, -þweah, -þweahst, -þwean, -þweanne, -þweap, -þwegene, -þwegenne, -þwegenum, -þweh, -þwehcð, -þwehð, -þweoh, -þwewen, -þwihst, -þwod, -þwoge, -þwogen, -þwogene, -þwogh, -þwoh, -þwyð, -þwyhcð, -þwyhð, -fæncg, -fangæn, -fangan, -fangene, -fangenne, -fangenre, -fangenum, -fangne, -fangū, -fecð, -feð, -feh, -fehþe, -fen, -fence, -fengo, -fengun, -feþ, -foa, -foað, -foanne, -fohð, -foncgen, -fongne, -fongyn, -fongynne, -foon, -haggen, -haggenne, -hangan, -hangene, -hangenne, -heð, -hehð, -hehst, -hencg, -hencge, -hengan, -hengce, -henge, -hengen, -hengene, -hengun, -heongan, -ho, -hoa, -hoað, -hoanne, -hoas, -hoð, -hoe, -hoen, -hoenen, -hoh, -hohst, -hon, -honde, -hongene, -hongenne, -hongne, -honne, -hoon, -hos, -hoþ y -hungen.

La precisión del algoritmo de búsqueda diseñado por Metola Rodríguez (2015) mejoraría si al aplicarse a los verbos fuertes VII de inglés antiguo se considerasen las terminaciones correspondientes a los participios y los participios flexionados (-æn, -ande, -ane, -anne, -en, -end, -endæ, -ende, -enden, -endo, -endra, -endræ, -endum, -ene, -enne, -enre, -enum, -ne, -num, -ynde, -yndra, -yndum y -ynne). También, al algoritmo sería capaz de encontrar variantes menos predecibles de las raíces de los verbos incluyendo las raíces *beon-*, *bonn-* (*bann-*); *bleou-*, *bleu-*, *blau-* (*blaw-*); *blæw-*, *bleow-* (*blow-*); *cnæw-* (*cnaw-*); *fald-* (*feald-*); *fall-*, *feæll-*, *feal-*, *feoll-*, *fioll-*, *fyll-*, *fyll-* (*feall-*); *flog-* (*flow-*); *geong-*, *gong-*, *gæng-* (*gang-*); *heht-*, *hæt-* (*hat-*); *hæald-*, *hæld-*, *heæld-*, *hiold-*, *hald-*, *held-*, *hilt-*, *hyold-* (*heald-*); *hæaw-*, *heow-*, *hæw-* (*heaw-*); *leolc-* (*lac-*); *let-*, *leort-* (*læt-*); *rædd-* (*ræd-*); *scad-* (*scead-*); *slap-* (*slæp-*); *uueol-*, *wyl-* (*weall-*); *uex-*, *wex-*, *wox-*, *wyx-* (*weax-*); *weahs-* (*weax-*); y *wæp-*, *weop-* (*wep-*).

Además del perfeccionamiento del método, uno de los resultados más relevantes de la comparación con el DOE son las ocho flexiones correspondientes a los lemas A-H que *The Dictionary of Old English* ha olvidado, incluyendo *besigh* (*besēon*), *oslæ* (*āslēan*), *ahangon* (*āhōn*), *gidoað* (*gedōn*), *bebleow* (*beblāwan*), *behyltst* (*behealdan*), *biheald* (*behealdan*) y *flowæþ* (*flōwan*). Este trabajo ofrece la cita y traducción para cada una de estas flexiones. Vale la pena señalar que algunas de ellas se recogen en la revisión de las letras A-H que el DOE ha publicado junto con la letra I.

Esta investigación recoge hasta 226 I-Y lemas y 2211 formas flexivas para los verbos pretérito-presentes, anómalos, contractos y fuertes de la clase VII de inglés antiguo. El análisis ha prestado especial atención a los veintiséis lemas que no habían sido recogidos por los diccionarios anteriormente, por lo que este estudio ofrece las atestiguaciones en el corpus junto con sus correspondientes citas y traducciones que justifican su lematización y significado. Los nuevos lemas propuestos son *ungeþrēagan* ‘castigar, reprobar’, *onsmēagan* ‘buscar’, *gelēon* ‘prestar, ofrecer’, *gewrēon* ‘vestir, cubrir’, *oferhōn* ‘colgar’, *offlēon* ‘huir’, *ofwrēon* ‘cubrir’, *onwegflēon* ‘escapar’, *ūptēon* ‘recibir, aceptar’, *ūttēon* ‘prolongar’, *ymbflēon* ‘girar alrededor’, *ymbwrēon* ‘envolver’, *ināgān* ‘entrar’, *ūpāgān* ‘subir’, *ūpdōn* ‘recibir, aceptar’, *inweaxan* ‘crecer’, *onāhealdan* ‘marchar’, *onbefeallan* ‘caer’, *onbeflōwan* ‘brotar, fluir’, *ongēanhlōwan* ‘resonar, reverberar’, *ongēanscēadan* ‘dar la vuelta, volver’, *onghealdan* ‘observar’, *onwealdan* ‘ordenar, gobernar’, *ūtblāwan* ‘exhalar’, *ūtangan* ‘marchar, dejar, abandonar’ and *wiphealdan* ‘retener’. La lista de lemas y formas flexivas de los verbos A-H se ha incluido en el apéndice que completa la lista de las letras I-Y, y más importante, que mantiene la misma ortografía. Como se ha mencionado, esta lista contiene ocho flexiones que no están incluidas en el DOE (A-H).

Desde el punto de vista de la aplicabilidad, las tareas que se han llevado a cabo en esta investigación giran entorno al uso combinado de fuentes de diferentes tipos y tamaños, la síntesis de información compleja que es difícil de recopilar porque está diseminada, fragmentada y en varios formatos, y la maximización de la automatización, que es absolutamente necesaria teniendo en cuenta la gran cantidad de datos para el análisis pero que es significativamente difícil de alcanzar debido a la variación y poca predicción de muchas de las formas flexivas. Con respecto a esto, se ha demostrado que combinar fuentes e implementar procedimientos indirectos, como la recopilación de formas simples de derivados con diferentes prefijos, es necesario y

efectivo, especialmente en los casos en los que menos información inicial se puede conseguir.

Con respecto a la evaluación de los dos procedimientos de lematización, ambos parecen funcionar adecuadamente cuando se aplican a las clases verbales para los que fueron diseñados. El algoritmo de búsqueda diseñado por Metola Rodríguez (2015) suele encontrar mejor las formas verbales, mientras que las búsquedas automáticas por medio de las formas simples encuentran más casos de otras categorías, como adjetivos y nombres. Sin embargo, esto puede ser una consecuencia directa de la gran variedad de ortografías presentes en las flexiones de los verbos anómalos, pretérito-presentes y contractos en comparación con las flexiones de los verbos fuertes VII, que son de algún modo más predecibles. En cualquier caso, ambos métodos necesitan ser mejorados para alcanzar más precisión y reducir la revisión manual.

Este trabajo tiene dos conclusiones para la lexicografía y la lingüística de corpus. La primera es la necesidad de datos estructurados. Las bases de datos claramente facilitan la recogida, búsqueda y compilación de información. La automatización, por otro lado, depende de la disponibilidad de datos estructurados. Por tanto, mucha atención merece a la selección, revisión y unificación de las fuentes en el campo de los estudios de inglés antiguo si las tareas requeridas por el análisis lingüístico van a hacerse automáticamente. La segunda conclusión de este trabajo tiene que ver con la lematización. Un idioma con un grado de variación morfológica y ortográfica impredecible como el del inglés antiguo requiere corpus lematizados. Esta tesis, recurriendo a investigaciones previas de otros miembros del grupo *Nerthus*, ha demostrado que es posible progresar en la tarea de lematización de corpus de inglés antiguo. Además, esta tesis ha mostrado las dificultades que surgen en la lematización del inglés antiguo, y ha proporcionado recomendaciones para la mejora de las búsquedas automáticas que se han desarrollado hasta el momento. El énfasis puesto en estas dificultades explica el motivo por el que la lematización de corpus de inglés antiguo es todavía una tarea pendiente.

Las dificultades surgen en el uso combinado de fuentes directas e indirectas (textos contra gramáticas, glosarios, etc.) por un lado; y por otro lado, en la formulación y secuenciado de fuentes de varios tipos (descriptivas, textuales y lexicográficas). Esto se ha solventado sistematizando toda la información disponible en las bases de datos del proyecto *Nerthus: Freya* para las fuentes secundarias, *Norna* para la lematización,

and *The Grid* para la concordancia y el índice al DOEC, así como la exportación del YCOE.

Otras dificultades se han encontrado, mayormente, durante el proceso de revisión manual. La revisión de los resultados se complica cuando una forma en concreto muestra una posible coincidencia entre dos lemas, cuyos paradigmas además son bastante similares y sus significados muy cercanos. En estos casos la revisión de las citas es determinante para la desambiguación. Además, la lematización se dificulta cuando los lemas aparecen en los diccionarios, y por tanto no hay traducción para ellos. Algunos casos pueden complicarse más cuando no hay traducción para la cita de la forma en cuestión. Estos casos se han discutido con los directores y una editora anterior del DOE. De la misma manera, las glosas a expresiones latinas normalmente crean problemas porque se carece del contexto textual. La solución en estos casos pasa por comprobar la fuente latina y su traducción para conocer el contexto de la cita.

Finalmente, la tarea principal para la investigación futura tiene que ver con la perfección del método para así hacerlo más exhaustivo y reducir la necesidad de revisión manual. El *feedback* que se obtiene de la comparación con el DOE, el YCOE y los diccionarios de inglés antiguo es útil para completar las listas de formas simples, prefijos y raíces, e incluirlas a la hora de hacer las búsquedas automáticas. La tarea de lematización se ha presentado en esta tesis desde el punto de vista de la lexicografía y la lingüística de corpus. En este sentido, las futuras líneas de investigación se concentrarán en la lematización de los corpus existentes. Una vez que se haya terminado con el léxico verbal, el foco pasará a las clases no verbales. Así, los corpus lematizados mejorarán significativamente los productos lexicográficos y ofrecerán a los lingüistas investigadores de inglés antiguo fuentes textuales mucho más informativas.