

# Hwider ... ðū?

Gap-Filling Exercises for the Old English Class



Fritz Stieleke



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by

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## List of abbreviations

acc. = accusative  
act. = active  
adj. = adjective  
adv. = adverb  
ÆColl = Ælfric's Colloquy  
ÆGI = Ælfric's Glossary  
ÆGr = Ælfric's Grammar  
Angl. = Anglian  
card. num. = cardinal number  
compar. = comparative  
cf. = confer 'compare'  
ch. = chapter  
conj. = conjunction  
comp. = comparative  
coord. conj. = coordinating conjunction  
correl. conj. = correlative conjunction  
dat. = dative  
decl. = declension  
def. art. = definite article  
dem. pron. = demonstrative pronoun  
DOE = Dictionary of Old English  
DOEC = Dictionary of Old English Web Corpus  
etc. = et cetera 'and so forth'  
EWS = Early West Saxon  
f. = feminine  
fol. = folio  
gen. = genitive  
IE = Indo-European  
imper. = imperative  
ind. = indicative  
indecl. = indeclinable  
indef. adj. = indefinite adjective  
indef. art. = indefinite article  
indef. pronoun = indefinite pronoun  
indic. = indicative  
infl. inf. = inflected infinitive  
interj. = interjection  
interr. pron. = interrogative pronoun  
instr. = instrumental  
invar. = invariable  
irr. = irregular verb  
Kt. = Kentish  
l. = line  
IOE = late Old English  
LWS = Late West Saxon  
m. = masculine  
ModE = Modern English  
MS = manuscript  
neg. adv. = negation adverb  
nom. = nominative  
OE = Old English

ord. num. = ordinal number  
p. = page  
past. part. = past participle  
pers. name = personal name  
pers. pron. = personal pronoun  
pl. = plural  
poss. pron. = possessive pronoun  
pp. = pages  
prep. = preposition  
pres. part. = present participle  
pret. = preterite  
pret-pres. = preterite-present verb  
Pre-OE = Pre-Old English  
r. = recto  
refl. pron. = reflexive pronoun  
rel. pron. = relative pronoun  
sb. = somebody  
sg. = singular  
st. = strong  
st. 1 = strong verb 1  
sth. = something  
subord. conj. = subordinating conjunction  
superl. = superlative  
s.a. = sub anno (=under the year)  
s.v. = sub verbo 'under the word'  
v. = verso  
WGmc = West Germanic  
wk. = weak  
wk. 1 = weak verb 1  
WS = West Saxon

1 sg. (etc.) = first person singular present indicative active

The category *noun* is omitted in the glossaries. It is sufficiently expressed by the indication of the gender.

## List of short titles

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Short title</b>	<b>Citation format</b>
ÆColl	Ælfric, Colloquy	Cited by line no. following ed.
ÆExod	Ælfric, Exodus	Cited by page, chapter and verse no. following ed.
ÆGen	Ælfric, Genesis	Cited by page, chapter and verse no. following ed.
ÆGenPref	Ælfric, Preface to Genesis	Cited by page and line no. following ed.
ÆGram	Ælfric, Grammar	Cited by page and line no. following ed.
ÆHom	Ælfric, Catholic Homilies	Cited by volume, chapter, page and line no. following ed.
ÆHomAss	Ælfric, Homilies (Assmann)	Cited by chapter, page and line no. following ed.
ÆHomSuppl	Ælfric, Supplementary Homilies	Cited by volume, chapter, page and line no. following ed.
ÆLet (Wulfgeat)	Ælfric, Letter to Wulfgeat	Cited by chapter, page and line no. following ed.
ÆLev	Ælfric, Leviticus	Cited by page, chapter and verse no. following ed.
ÆLS	Ælfric, Lives of Saints	Cited by volume, chapter, page and line no following ed.
ÆLS (Edmund)	Ælfric, Life of St. Edmund	Cited by page and line no. following ed.
ÆLS (Swithun)	Ælfric, Life of St. Swithun	Cited by page and line no. following ed.
ÆTemp	Ælfric, De Temporibus Anni	Cited by chapter, page and line no. following ed.
And	Andreas	Cited by line no. following ed.
ApT	Apollonius	Cited by page and line no. following ed.
Bede, EH	Bede, Ecclesioastical History	Cited by book, chapter, page and line no. following ed.
Beo	Beowulf	Cited by line no. following ed.
BlicklHom	Blickling Homilies	Cited by chapter, page and line no. following ed.
Bo	Boethius	Cited by volume, chapter, and line no. following ed.
ByrM	Byrhtferth's Manual	Cited by book, chapter and line no. following ed.
ChristSatan	Christ and Satan	Cited by line no. following ed.
ChronC	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle C	Cited by year and line no. following ed.

CP	Pastoral Care	Cited by chapter, page and line no. following ed.
Deor	Dēor	Cited by line no. following ed.
El	Cynewulf, Elene	Cited by line no. following ed.
GD	Gregory, Dialogues	Cited by manuscript, book, chapter, page and line no. following ed.
Gen	Genesis	Cited by line no. following ed.
Herb	Herbarium	Cited by chapter, paragraph no. and line no. following ed.
Jul	Juliana	Cited by line no. following ed.
Lacn	Lācnunga	Cited by chapter and line no. following ed.
Lch	Lǣcebōc	Cited by book, chapter, paragraph and line no. following ed.
LS Margaret	Life of Saint Margaret	(MS Corpus Christi College 303, pp. 152-171) Cited by page, paragraph no. following ed. and line no. assigned by DOE, following lineation of ed.
Malch	Life of Malchus	Cited by page following ed.
Mald	Battle of Maldon	Cited by line no. following ed.
Mk	Gospel of St. Mark	Cited by chapter and verse no. following ed.
MonInd	Monasteriales Indicia	Cited by sentence no. following ed.
Mt	Gospel of St. Matthew	Cited by chapter and verse no. following ed.
NatMary	Nativity of Mary the Virgin	Cited by chapter, manuscript (J) and line no. following ed.
Or	Orosius	Cited by book, chapter, page and line no. following ed.
Prog	Prognostics	Cited by page and sentence no. following ed.
Rid	Riddles	Cited by riddle no. and line no. following ed.
Rune	Rune Poem	Cited by line no. following ed.
Sol	Soliloquies	Cited by page and line no. following ed.
WHom(Napier)	Wulfstan, Homilies	Cited by page and line no. following ed.

## A Introduction

### A.1 The idea of the book

*Hwider ... ðū?* is an exercise book working exclusively with gap-fills. This type of exercise is a well-established tool also in the field of teaching Old English. In the *Workroom* of Peter S. Baker's Website *Old English Aerobics*, which provides supplementary material to the users of his *Introduction to Old English*, nearly half of the exercises are gap-fills. Gap-filling exercises can also be found in complete introductions to Old English, so for instance in the textbooks of Atherton (Atherton 2019), Hasenfratz/Jambeck (Hasenfratz/Jambeck 2011) and Evans (Evans 2023). As in my book *Nū gē lā!* (Stieleke 2024), all sentences are taken from Old English texts and illustrated with a photograph. The majority of photos show present-day people and present-day surroundings. By combining these photos with sentences that are a thousand years old, I do not only want to make the exercises more entertaining, but I also want to create the illusion of Old English being a present-day language. Moreover, by choosing pictures showing funny, surprising and moving situations, I want to create a warm atmosphere of familiarity and intimacy between the language and its learners.

The selected sentences do not cover all aspects of Old English grammar. The focus lies on elementary Old English morphology, that is on the inflectional endings of Old English words. As there is a great richness of inflectional endings and grammatical forms in Old English, I had to make a selection of them. The chapters of this book correspond to learning contents taught in grammars and textbooks. First come exercises on nouns and articles, then follow exercises on pronouns, adjectives and verbs. The gap-fills want to help you to practice things that you have learned in an Old English class or on your own. The solutions are given in the key section. Characteristic features and peculiarities of the OE example sentences in this book are explained in the commentary. All OE words that appear in our text are listed in the glossary at the end of the book.

## A.2 The gap-fill types

In this book, there are two types of gap-filling exercises.

Type 1: The required word form can be found without the picture above the sentence.

There are two subtypes. The first subtype is a sentence with one or more uninflected words in round brackets that you have to change into another grammatical form or to leave them as they are. The second subtype can do without a word in brackets when the chapter heading (for example: demonstrative pronoun) and the structure of the respective sentence alone point to the required word or grammatical form. This second type has a blank that indicates the place the required word has to be filled in.

Subtype A:



Betwux (frēond) eom.  
Betwux frēondum eom.

Subtype B

2.2 Demonstrative pronoun



\_\_\_ man ic lufige.  
Ðisne man ic lufige.

Type 2: The required word form cannot be found without the picture above the sentence.

4. Numerals



Ðes circul ys tōdǣled on \_\_\_\_ .  
Ðes circul ys tōdǣled on twelf.

2.2 Demonstrative pronoun



\_\_\_ wīf ic herige.  
Ðās wīf ic herige.

Without the chapter headings and the pictures above the two pictures you are unable to find the correct solution. The left picture tells you which cardinal number has to be filled in the blank. And the picture on the right side tells you that a demonstrative pronoun in the plural is required here.

In the following case, you need even a second picture to find the required word form under the first picture.



Be *ḏām* (mann) iċ sprece.  
 Be *ḏām* men iċ sprece.



Ætforan (sēo duru) hē stent.  
 Ætforan *ḏære* dura hē stent.

The pronoun *ḏām* in the sentence under the left picture could be dative singular or plural. As the woman on the left picture is pointing to one single man on the right picture, you know that the dative singular *men(n)* of the noun *mann* is required here, and not the plural form *mannum*.

Under some pictures there are either isolated phrases or complete sentences that do not contain a gap-fill exercise. In their combination with the picture above these phrases and sentences serve to add information to the preceding or following image-text pairs and to create a complete situation.



Huniġes tācen is  
 Huniġes tācen is



þæt þū sette (þīn) finger on (þīn) tungan.  
 þæt þū sette þīnne finger on þīne tungan.



Hwā dyde ḏis?  
 Hwā dyde ḏis?



Sē ḏe hæfð (myċel) nosu.  
 Sē ḏe hæfð myċele nosu.





## B The gap-fill exercises

The sources of the example sentences are given in the key to the exercises. The number in green under a picture indicates that the sentence belonging to it is explained in the commentary section D of this book.

### 1. Nouns and articles

#### 1.1. Strong nouns



1 Ætforan ðām (cyning) hē stent.



2 Betwux (frēond) eom.



3 Ærest man fēt þæt (çild) mid (meolc),



4 and syððan mid (hlāf).



5 (Bēor) tācen is



6 þæt þū gnīde þīne hand on þā òþre.



7 Hē wæs on (sēo cwēn) ġewealdum.



8 Lāreow, lōca hwylce (stān) hēr synt.



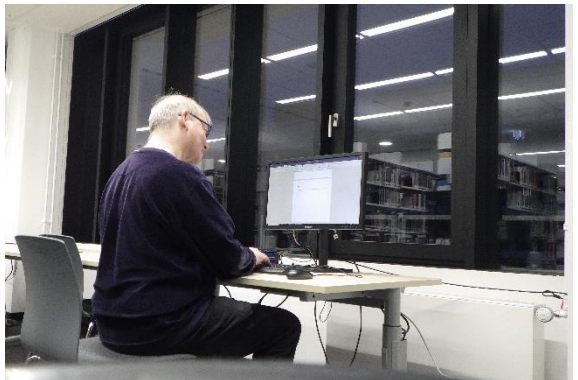
9 Ðæt wæron (þæt) ærestan (scyp) Deniscra



10 (monn) þe (Angelcynn) land ġesōhton.



11 Henn ġegaderað hire (ċicen) under (fiðere).



12 Ġehende þām (ēhþyrl) iċ wriþe.



13 Under (trēow) iċ stande.



14 Dō þonne sumne dæl (sēo wyrt pl.) þærtō.



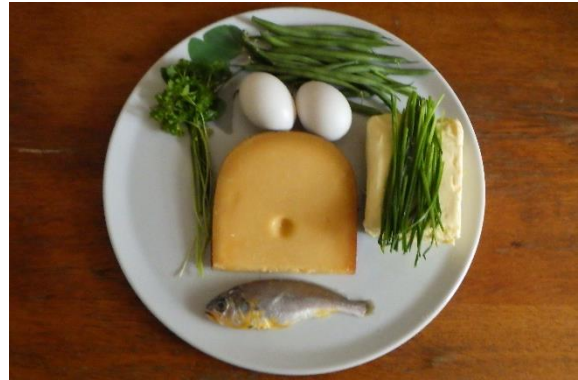
15 Iċ cume fram (hām).



16 Iċ fare tō (Rōm).



17 Hwæt ytst þū on dæg?



18 (Wyr̥t) and æiġru, (fisc) and (ċy̥se), buteran and (bean).



19 Ðā ġefēol hyre mōd on his (lufu).



20 Ġenim þonne þone wyr̥ttruman þy̥sse (wyr̥t).



21 Nym nū hēr æt mē hundteontig (pund) (gold).



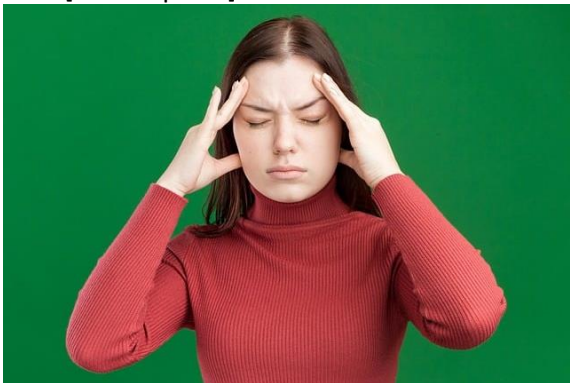
22 Fram ðē iċ ġehy̥rde fela nytwurðe (ðing).



23 Wið (hēafodsār) ġenim þā ylcan (wyr̥t) [i.e. æscprote].



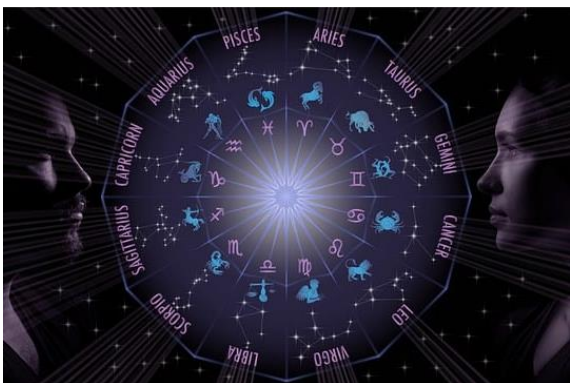
24 (Ðæt mæden) ... hæfden hī sylfe be handa heom betwēonan.



25 Wiþ langum sāre (þæt hēafod)



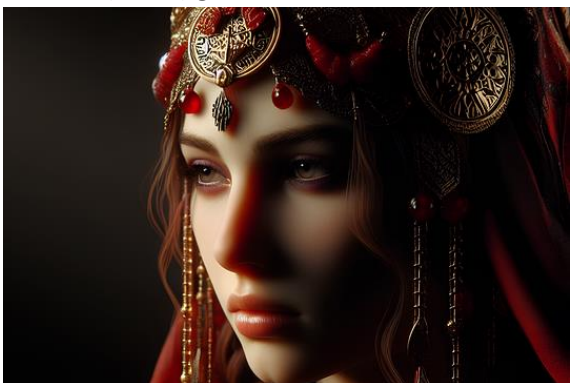
26 ġesēoþ čerfillan on (wæter), sele drincan.



27 Zodiacus ys se circl ġenemned þe (þæt) twelf (tācen) ġeondscrīðað.



28 Būtan (ġeswinc) ič sitte hēr.



29 On (se dæg pl.) þær wæron twā (cwēn),



30 þā wæron ġesweostra, Anthiopa and Orithia.



31 Mē ys (fēoh) wana.



32 Hū fela (stæf)? Hū fela (word)?

## 1.2 Weak nouns



33 Hwā dyde ðis?



34 Sē ðe hæfð mycele (ēare).



35 Wip (ēare) sāre and ece



36 [ġenim] (betonice).



37 Ġif (scanca) sāre synd,



38 ġenim ġiprifan.



39 Ðær wæs (hearpe) swēġ, swutol sang scopes.



40 Ic (heorte) mannes ġestrangie.



41 Đū eart ... mīnra (ēage) lēoht, Iuliana!



42 Đā ġeseah hēo (spearwe) nest on āne lāwertrēowe.

### 1.3 Irregular nouns



43 Be (se mann) ic sprece.



44 Ætforan (sēo duru) hē stent.



45 Hwā dyde ðis?



46 Sē ðe hæfð mycele (nosu).



47 Sē ðe hæfð mycele (tōð).



48 Nāt ic, hwār ic finde mīne (bōc).



49 Hwæs synd ðās (bōc)?



50 Swā fela (bōc)!





51 [Se iil] tīhð his (fōt) suā he inmest mæg,  
and gēhýt his hēafod.



52 Sume gāð on twām (fōt) sume on  
fēower (fōt).



## 2. Pronouns

### 2.1 Personal pronouns



53 \_\_\_ eom Arcestrate, þīn gemæcça,



54 Arcestrates dohtor þæs cynges,



55 and \_\_\_ eart Apollonius, mīn lāreow,



56 þe (iç) lārest.



57 Ælç nȳten biþ oððe \_\_\_



58 oððe \_\_\_ .



59 Iç (hē) cūðe cniht-wesende.



60 \_\_\_ lufedan unc betwēonan.



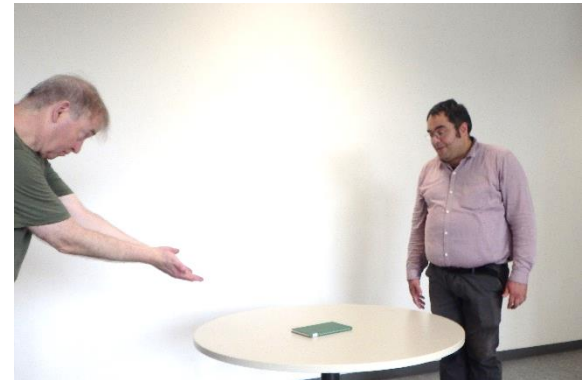
61 Hwæt wille \_\_\_ ðæt ic inc dō?



62 Bēgen \_\_\_ sprecað.



63 Lōca nū, hēr \_\_\_ is.



64 Ðār līð wip \_\_\_ .



65 Nim \_\_\_ , Apolloni, pis gewrit and ræd \_\_\_ .



66 Sing \_\_\_ hwætwugu!



67 And hwæt wille \_\_\_ ?



68 \_\_\_ bām ic andswarige.



69 \_\_\_ ic gēh̄yre.



70 \_\_\_ ic gēh̄yre.



71 \_\_\_ ic gēh̄yre.



72 \_\_\_ ic gēh̄yre.



73 l̄c (gē) gēsēo.



74 Wel hēo l̄cāp (wē).

## 2.2 Demonstrative pronouns



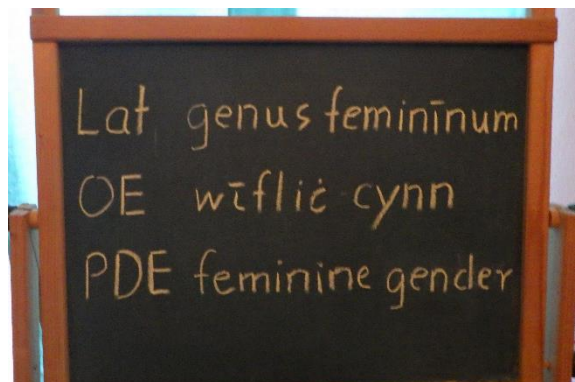
75 Fram \_\_\_ sceopum ic gehyrde leoð.



76 \_\_\_ cild leorniað.



77 Fram \_\_\_ laeowe ic underfeng wisdom.



78 Gyt ane feawa naman \_\_\_ declinunge synd FEMININI GENERIS.



79 \_\_\_ wif ic dreage.



80 \_\_\_ wif ic herige.



81 \_\_\_ man ic lufige.



82 Eallne daeg oððe \_\_\_ man raet oððe he þencð.



83 Brūc \_\_\_ bēages!



84 \_\_\_ wirt [i.e. bēowirt] byð seldon funden.

## 2.3 Possessive pronouns



85 Hwār is \_\_\_ bōc?



86 ðū wāst, hwār \_\_\_ bōc is.



87 Nāt ic, hwār ic finde \_\_\_ bōc.



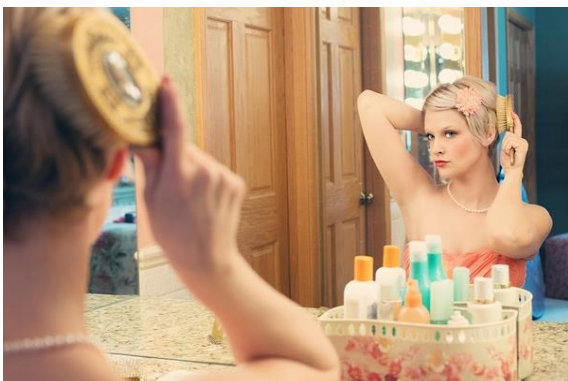
88 (Wē) fæder ys eald man (Gen 43.19.31)



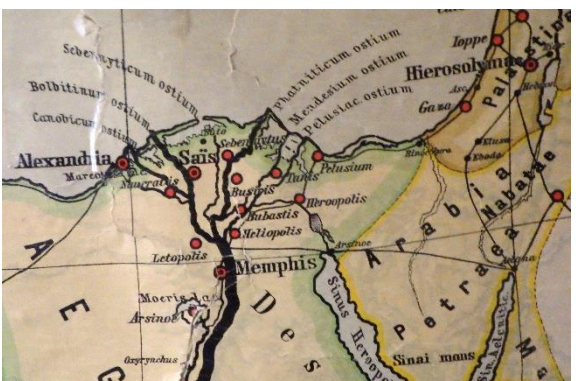
89 Huniġes tācen is



90 þæt þū sette \_\_\_ finger on \_\_\_ tungan.



91 Ġif þū ġesihst ansīne (þū) fæġere, blisse ġe[tācnað].



92 Affrica and Asia \_\_\_ landġemircu onġinnað of Alexandria, Eġypta burge.





93 Aue, þæt is on (wē) ġereorde grētingword.



94 (Ġē) spræc mē līcað.



95 Berað þās þingc mid ēow þe ic behēt Apollonio (ic) lāreowe!



96 And ðonne blissiað (ġē) heortan.



97 Ic wæs geswænced mid hefigum sære \_\_\_ heortan.



98 ... and wēndon (i.e. Apollonius, Athenagoras, Thasia) þæt hēo Diana wære sēo giden for \_\_\_ micclan beorhtnesse and wlite.

## 2.4 Interrogative pronouns



99 \_\_\_ lufast ðū? – ðē ic lufige.



100 \_\_\_ is mīn dohtar?



101 \_\_\_ wilt þū secgan?



102 \_\_\_ eart þū nū?



103 ðū gōða cyningc and mīn se lēofesta fæder, \_\_\_ is þes iunga man?



104 Ðurh \_\_\_ wāst ðū þæt?



105 \_\_\_ is se cyning ?



106 \_\_\_ cōm ðū?



107 \_\_\_ eart ðū gehāten?



108 \_\_\_ cōme ðū ?– For þī ic wolde.



109 \_\_\_ synd ðās bēc?



110 Mīne hig synd.



111 \_\_\_ wilnast þū mā tō witanne?



112 \_\_\_ cræft canst þū?



### 3. Adjectives

#### 3.1 Strong adjectives



113 Hwā dyde ðis?



114 Sē ðe hæfð (mycel) nosu.



115 Sē ðe hæfð (mycel) ēaran.



116 Sē ðe hæfð (mycel) tēð.



117 Ćyse (geong) onfōn ġestrēon ġetācnað.



118 Hē hæfde āne swīðe (wlitig) dohtor (ungelīfedlic) fægernesse.



119 Wið næðran slite ġenim þās ylcan wryt [i.e. heortclæfre],



120 ... , syle drincan on (eald) wīne.



121 Apolloni, ... , ič gedō đē (weliġ).



122 Đeos lyft byređ (l̥ytel) wihte ofer beorg-  
hleopa.

### 3.2. Weak adjectives



123 Ðā ġeseah hē þone (eald) fiscere.



124 Iç eom (swift) þonne hē.



125 Ðā læġ se (græg) wulf þe bewiste  
þæt hēafod..



126 Hīwulm iç onhyrġe þone (hasu) earn.



127 And on þys ylcan ġeare forðfērde  
sēo (eald) hlæfdiġe (i.e. Emma).



128 Wiþ brēostwærce, ġenim þā (lȳtel)  
culmillan.



129 Iç eom (ġōd) þonne hēo.



130 Se hwæl bið miçle (lȳtel) þonne  
ōðre hwalas.



131 Ēac se (mičel) ylp,



132 þe þā (mōdig) fearras mid ealle ofbēat



133 mid his (eġeslič) nypele,



134 ondrǣt him forpearle, ġif hē ġesihð  
āne mūs.

Use the superlative:



135 Ðū eart dohtor mīn sēo (dýre) ond sēo  
(swēte) in sefan mīnum, ... , Iuliana!



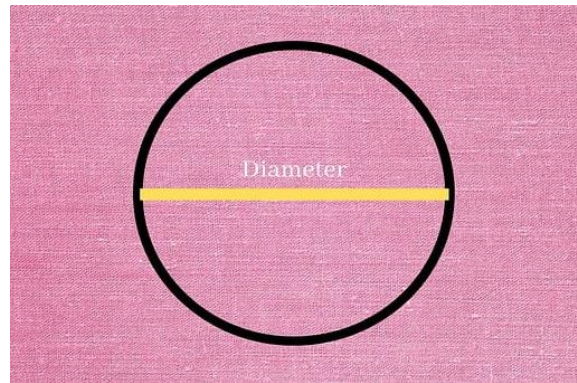
136 Mīn se (swēte) sunnan scīma, Iuliana!



4. Numerals



137 Ēs circul ys tōdæled on \_\_\_\_ .



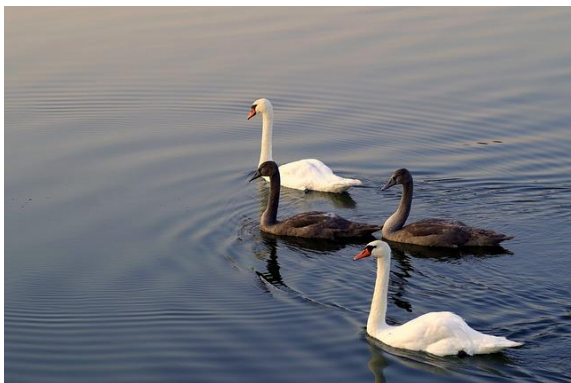
138 Ēs circul ys tōdæled on \_\_\_\_ .



139 Iç hæbbe \_\_\_\_ suna.



140 And \_\_\_\_ mōnðas hē (i.e. lenctentīma) byð betwux mannum.



141 On \_\_\_\_ dæge and þære nihte bēoð \_\_\_\_



142 and \_\_\_\_ tīda.



143 Ġecnūa ðā \_\_\_\_ wyrta, ġemenġe.



144 And nim mid þīnum \_\_\_\_ handum.



145 Ġyf þú buteran habban wylle oððe smeoru,



146 Þonne stríç þú mid \_\_\_ fingrum on þíne innwearde hand.



147 God ġescēop ūs \_\_\_ ēagan



148 and \_\_\_ ēaran,



149 \_\_\_ nosðyrlu,



150 \_\_\_ weleras,



151 \_\_\_ handa



152 and \_\_\_ fēt.

5. Verbs

5.1 Weak verbs

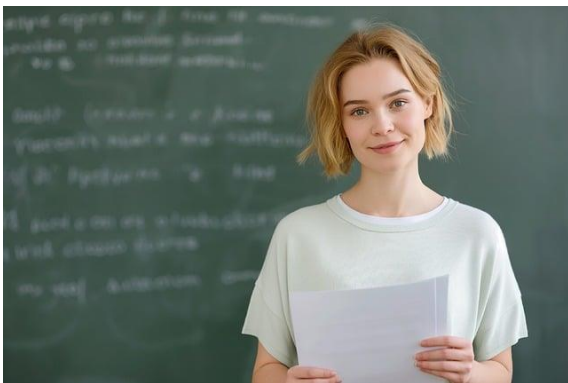
5.1.1 Present tense



153 Ðēos wȳrt ðe man ... oðrum naman  
lāčewȳrt (nemnan) hafað lange leaf.



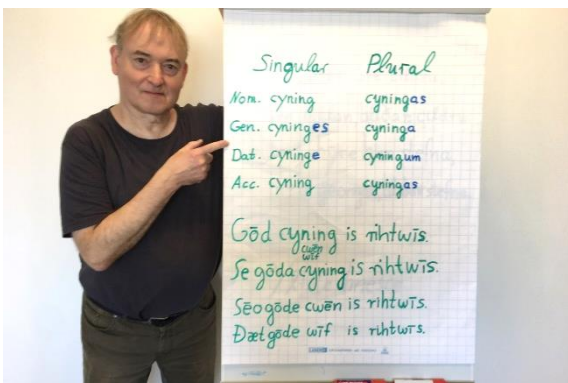
154 Sum fyþerfēte nȳten is þæt wē (nemnan)  
taxonem, þæt ys broc on English.



155 Gōd lāreow (lāeran) his cnapan ġeorne



156 and (tācan) him gōde þēawas.



157 Ic (lāeran). Ic (tācan) ðē.



158 Ðū (tācan) mē.



159 Ic eom (læran) fram ðē.



160 ðonne ic (tæcan), pū (leornian).



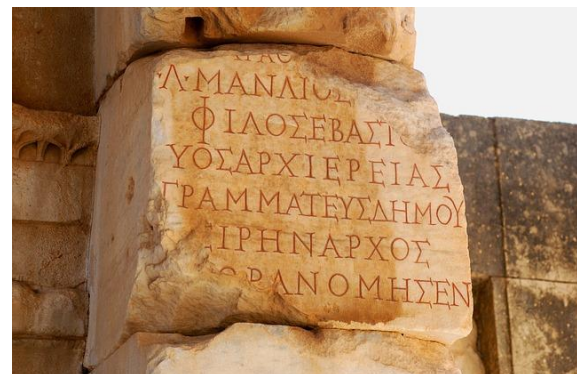
161 Ēala, cīld, hū ēow (līcian) þeos spæc?



162 Wel hēo (līcian) ūs.



163 Ðās cīld (leornian).



164 Ic (leornian) grēcisc.



165 Ic (suwian).



166 Mē pū (andswarian).



167 Sume lator (fēlan) pāra lācēdōma,



168 sume rapor.



169 l̄c (ymbclyppan) pē.



170 l̄c ēom fram dē (ymbclyppan).



171 l̄c (cyssan).



172 l̄c eom (cyssan).



173 dū (cyssan).



174 Hē (cyssan).



175 Hwæne (lufian) ðū? – Ðē ic (lufian).



176 Ic ēom (lufian) fram ðē.– Gēa!



177 Hē mē (lufian).



178 Ne (fremman) þū gerysnu and riht wið mē.



179 Ic (smercian).



180 Hors (hnægan).



181 Scēp (blætan).



182 Swīn (grunian).



183 Hit (hagelian).



184 Hit (snīwan).



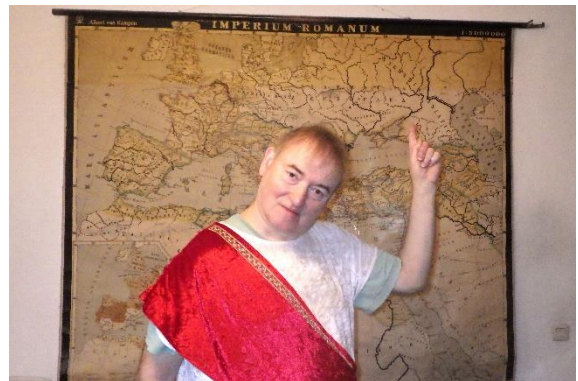
185 Hit līhtan. Hit ōunrian.



186 Hit (rīnan).



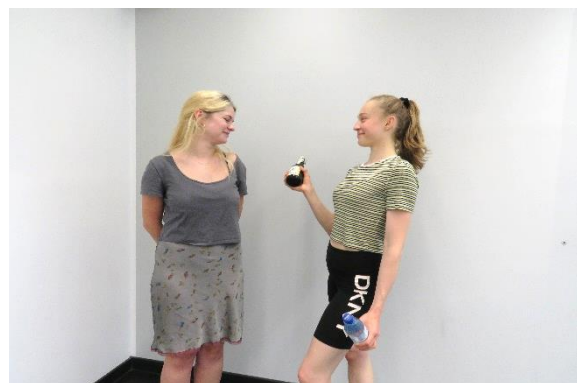
187 Ic eom (cīgan) Priscianus.



188 Ic eom (nemnan) Priscianus.



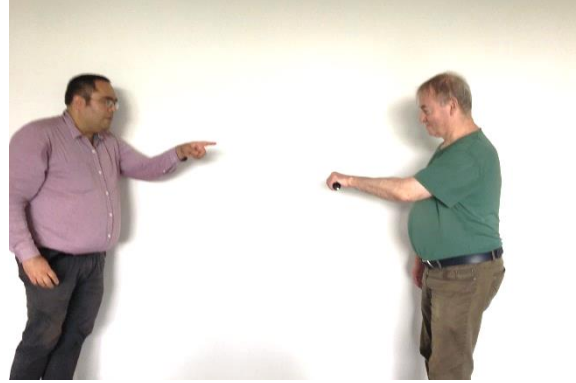
189 And hwæt drincst þū?



190 Ealu, gif ic (habban), oppe wæter, gif ic (nabban) ealu.



191 Mē līcað þæt þū (secgan)



192 Hwæt ys þæt þū (habban) on þīnre handa?



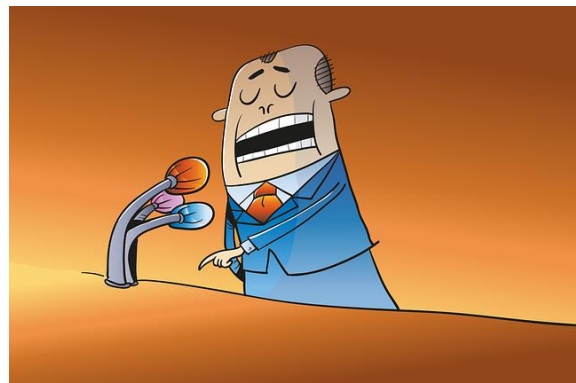
193 Wē (habban) ealdne fæder.



194 Ðær hē wynnum (libban).



195 Hwæt (habban) þū nū, oððe hwæt is þē?



196 Fela ic (habban) ēow tō (secgan).



197 Ic wylle, ðæt ðū (rædan).



198 Hwā byð lāreow, būton hē (læran)?



5.1 Weak verbs

5.1.2 Past tense



199 Ic, witodlice, þæt (geearnian).



200 Fram ðē ic (gehýran) fela nytwurðe ðing.



201 Hwār (lēcgan) ðū mīne bōc?



202 Ðā sōðlice (geendian) þe gebēorscipe.



203 Ðonne þū (smercian) and hlōge,



204 þonne wēop ic biterlice.



205 Ac þæt mæden (habban) unstillen niht.



206 And hē feala gēara æfter ðon (libban).



207 Hwæt, wē Gār-Dena ... þrym gefrūnon,



208 hū ðā æþelingas ellen (fremman).



209 Ēalā gif ic (rædan) on iugoðe,



210 þonne cūðe ic nū sum gōd.

## 5.1 Weak verbs

### 5.1.3 Imperative, infinitive and participle



211 Ēalā gē, (ġehȳran) mīne myngunge.



212 (Lōcian) nū, hēr [hēo] is.



213 (Lænan) mē pā bōc tō (rædan).



214 (Āræcan) mē pā bōc.



215 Ēalā ðū ūre swuster, (syllan) ūs drincan.



216 Hē ys (rædan).



217 (Swīgan) ðū!



218 Ēalā ðū lāreow, (tæcan) mē.



219 (Leornian sg.) ðær wisdom.



220 (Habban) ēowre scōs on ēowrum fōtum.



221 (Secgan sg.) hwæt ic hātte.



222 Mýcel is tō (secgan).



223 Dæghwāmlīce ðæs mōnan lēoht byð weaxende and (wanian).



224 Ic wilnode weorðfullīce tō (libban) þā hwīle þe ic lifede.

## 5.2 Strong verbs

### 5.2.1 Present tense



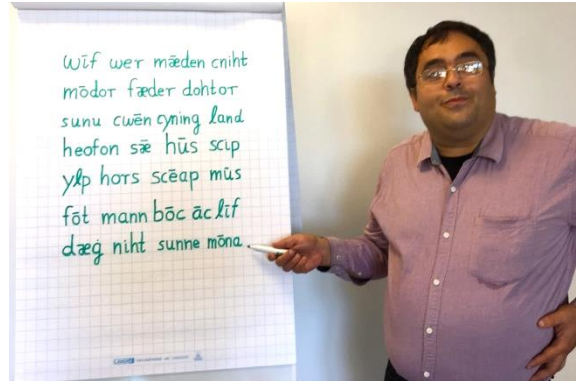
225 Ætforan ðām cyninge hē (standan).



226 Iċ (gangan) drincan.



227 (Understandan) þū lā?



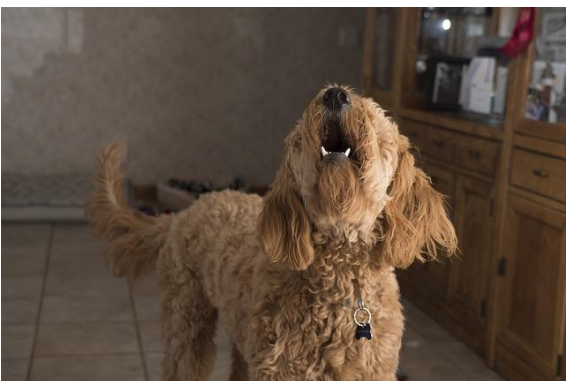
228 Wel ðū (writan).



229 Hwæt (gyfan) ðū mē?



230 Æne bōc ic ðē (gifan).



231 Hund (beorcan).



232 Wulf (ðēotan).



233 Tiberis hātte sēo ēa, þe (yrnan) be Rōme.



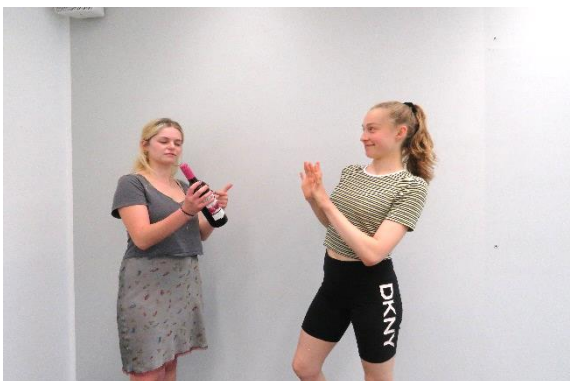
234 Hit (frēosan).



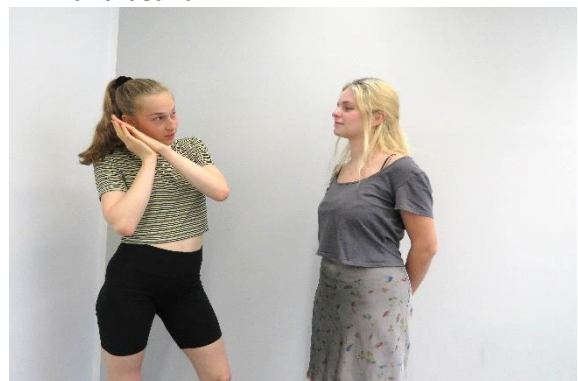
235 Hwæt mære (etan) þū?



236 Wyrta and æiġra, fisc and cýse, buteran and bēana.



237 Ne (drincan) þū wīn? – Nātes hwōn!



238 Hwær (slæpan)?



239 Oxa (hlōwan).



240 Iç (hlihhan).



241 Hēage (flēon) se earn.



242 Iç eom (hātan) Priscianus.

## 5.2. Strong verbs

### 5.2.2 Past tense



243 (Drincan) ðū? Nis hit swā?



244 Hit nis. Nātes hwōn!



245 (Etan) ðū tō dæg?



246 Ġēa, ič dyde.



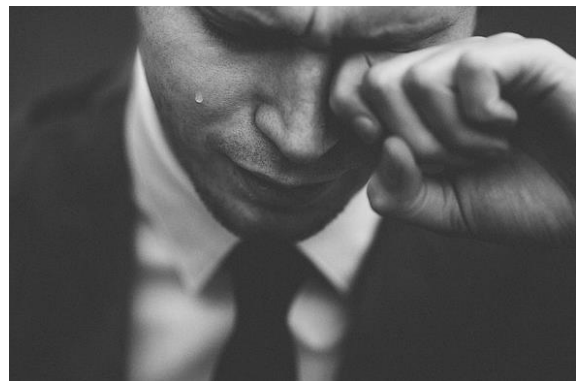
247 Ðær wæs symbla cyst, (drincan) wīn weras.



248 Fram þisum lāreowe ič (underfōn) wīsdōm.



249 Ðonne þū smercodest and (hlihhan),



250 þonne wēpan ič biterlice.





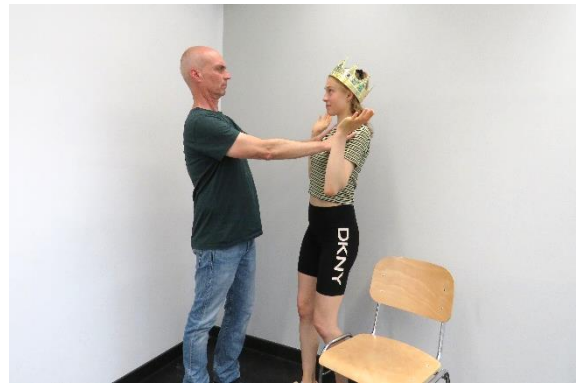
251 Wel þū (cweðan).



252 Ðā se wýrm (onwacan).



253 Arcestrate sōðlīce, his wīf, ūp (ārīsan) and hine ymbclypte.



254 ... ,ac [Apollonius] (scūfan) hī fram him.



255 Ne (drincan) hē wīnes drenč.



256 And hī ealle (singan).



257 Ðā færinga (gesēon) hē sumne fiscere gān.



258 And þār (weorðan) ormæte blis.

## 5.2. Strong verbs

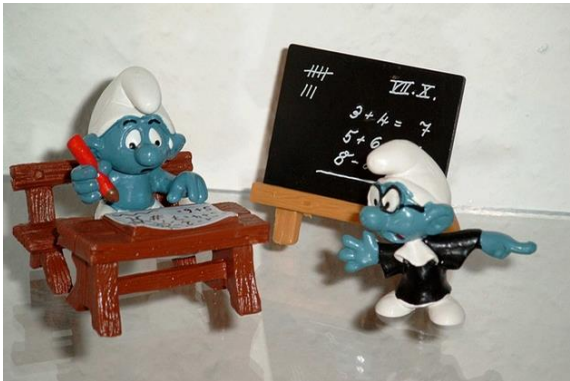
### 5.2.3 Imperative, infinitive and participle



259 Ēalā ðū man, (cuman) hider.



260 Ēala ðū lāreow, (sprecan) tō mē.



261 (Gangan) üt!



262 Dæghwāmlīce ðæs mōnan lēoht byð  
(weaxan) and waniende.



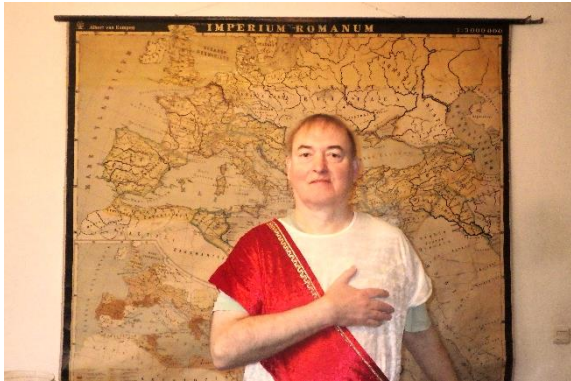
263 (Cuman) tō mē ealle.



264 Sele þonne cælic fulne tō (drincan).

### 5.3 Irregular verbs

#### 5.3.1 Present tense



265 Iċ (bēon/wesan) Priscianus.



266 Hwæt (dōn) þū nū, Apolloni?



267 Ðurh þā duru wē (gān) in.



268 Hwæt (sculan) wē þonne dōn?



269 (Wyllan) ðū ðis ?



270 Nātes hwōn!



271 Hwider (magan) iċ nū faran?



272 Nū iċ ēow ne (cunnan).



273 Witodlīce, iĉ (wyllan).



274 Hē (gān) hām.



275 (Nytan) iĉ, hwylĉ se cyning is.



276 Ðū (witan) wel, hwylĉ hē (bēon/wesan).



277 (Ne bēon/wesan) hit nā oxa,



278 ac (bēon/wesan) hors.



279 Ic (gān) ūt on dæggræd.



280 (Nellan) iĉ hit pē secgan.



281 Sing mē hwætwugu.



282 Ne (cunnan) ic nōht singan.



283 Hwæpre þū (magan) singan.



284 Hwæt (sulan) ic singan?



285 Gōd hē (dōn) openlīce and yfel dīgellīce.



286 Hwæs (bēon/wesan) ðās bēc?



287 Wyt (bēon/wesan) ġebrōpra.



288 Ic (ætbeon) oððe hēr ic (bēon/wesan).



289 Ætgædere hī (gān).



290 For ege ic ne (durran)



291 Ðū (sculan) fylgan mē.



292 Ic (cunnan) ēow læran langsumne ræd.



293 Ġif ðū (nellan) rædan,



294 hlyst hūru!



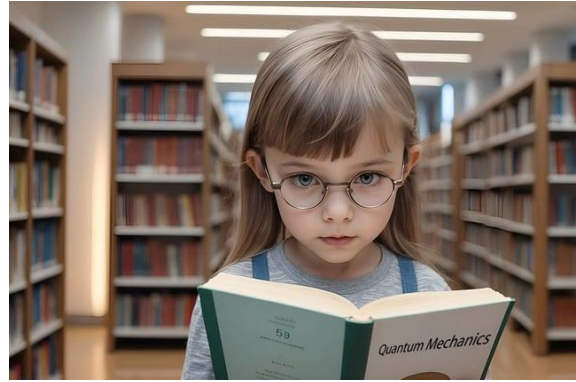
295 Ic bidde þæt nān sacu ne (bēon/wesan) betwux mē and ðē.



296 Ic wylle, ðæt ðū ræde. Ic bidde þæt ðū (dōn).



297 Hwī ne (magan) þū ongitan þætte ælc wuht cwuces bið innanweard hnescost and unbrocheardast?



298 Lange (sculan) leornian sē ðe læran (sculan)



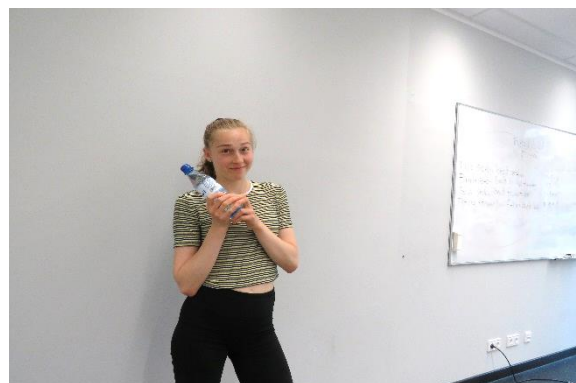
299 Andwyrde unc nū, ... , swā swā þū (willan); wit gēandbidigap þīnre ondsware.



300 Ic (witan) þæt ic þē mōt andsware syllan.



301 Hwider (gān) ðū?



302 (\*Mōtan) ic drincan?

### 5.3 Irregular verbs

#### 5.3.2 Past tense



303 Iç (\*mōtan).



304 Ðæt (wesan) gōd cyning.



305 Hwā (dōn) ðis?



306 Ðū wāst, hwā ðis (dōn). (Dōn) ðis?



307 Iç ne (dōn). Nāt iç, hwā ðis (dōn).



308 Iç (dōn) ðis.



309 (Wesan) þū tōdæg beswungen?



310 Iç (ne wesan), forþām wærlice mē hēold.





311 For hwī cōme ðū ? – For þī ic (willan).



312 Hēo ðā swīðe blīðe üt (gān).



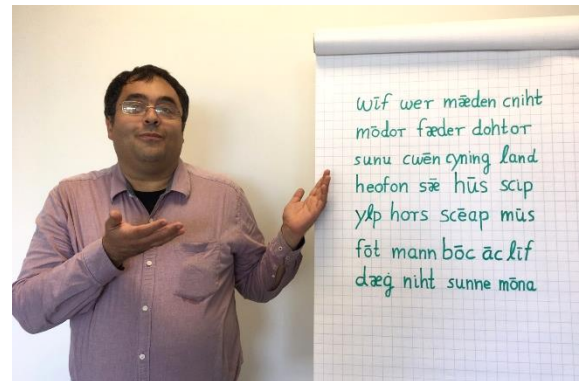
313 ðā (nytan) nā Apollonius ne ne ġelīfde þæt hēo his ġemæcça (wesan).



314 ac scēaf hī fram him.



315 Hlyn swynsode, word (wesan) wynsume.



316 Ic (dōn), swā ic (magan).



317 Ic nāht singan ne (cunnan).



318 Ic (wesan) syfenwintre.



319 Byrhtnoð ... rincum tæhte hū hī (sculan) standan.



320 [Wealhðeo] (gān) þā tō setle.



321 Ðeos wyrht [i.e. tunsingwyrht] sōðlice ealle and hefige and unlācniġendlice ādlu



322 tōfereþ, swā þæt hē byþ ġelācnud þeah hē ær his hæle on tōlætenesse (wesan).



323 Wit ... (wesan) bēġen þā ġīt on ġeogoðfēore.



324 Ic hine (cunnan) cniht-wesende.

### 5.3 Irregular verbs

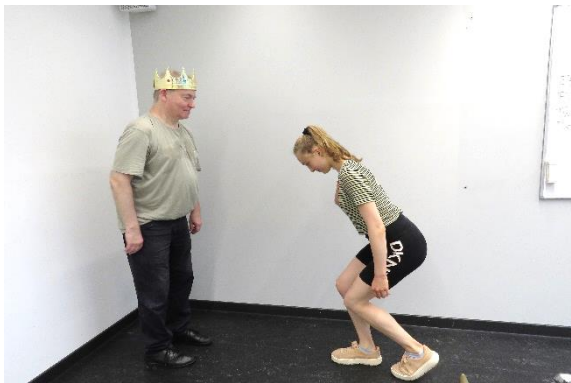
#### 5.3.3 Imperative, infinitive and participle



325 (Bēon) ġesunde.



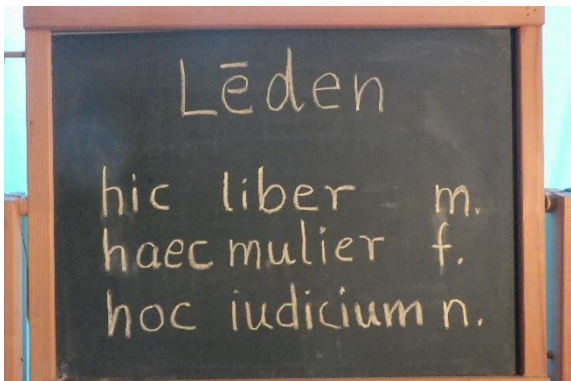
326 (Bēon) ġesund.



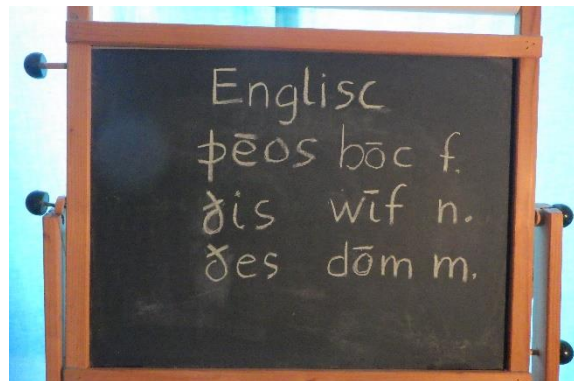
327 (Wesan) ġesund, cynincg.



328 (Dōn) swā ic ðē bidde!



329 Ys ēac tō (witan) þæt hī (i.e. pā naman)



330 bēoþ oft oðres cynnes on lēden and oðres cynnes on englisc.



331 (Gān) hider nēar, þæt ic æthrīne þīn.



332 Hē bið ā (wesan).

## C Key to exercises

### Picture 1

Ætforan ðām cyninge hē stent. (ÆGram 269.4, see commentary)

### Picture 2

Betwux frēondum eom. (ÆGram 269.13, see commentary)

### Picture 3–4

Ērest man fēt þæt cild mid meolce, and syððan mid hlāfe. (ÆHomSuppl 2.19.622\_3)

### Picture 5–6

Bēores tācen is þæt þū gnīde þīne hand on þā ōþre. (MonInd 85)

### Picture 7

... , hē wæs on ðære cwēne ġewealdum. (Elene 610)

### Picture 8

Lāreow, lōca hwylce stānas hēr synt. (Mk 13.1)

### Picture 9–10

Ðæt wæron þā ærestan scipu Deniscra monna þe Angelcynnes land ġesōhton... (ChronC 787.4)

### Picture 11

Henn ġegaderað hire cīcenu under fiðerum. (ÆGram 273.17)

### Picture 12

Ġehende þām ēhþyrle ic wīte. (ÆGram 269.19)

### Picture 13

Under trēowe ic stande. (ÆGram 274.4)

### Picture 14

... ; dō þonne sumne dæġ þāra wyrta þærtō; ... (Lacn 38.166)

### Picture 15

Ic cume fram hāme. (ÆGram 234.5)

### Picture 16

Ic fare tō Rōme. (ÆGram 234.3, see commentary)

### Picture 17

Hwæt ytst þū on dæg? (ÆColl 284, see commentary)

### Picture 18

Wyrta and æiġra, fisc and cýse, buteran and bēana ... (ÆColl 288-289, see commentary)

### Picture 19

... þā ġefēol hyre mōd on his lufe. (ApT 26.22)

### Picture 20

... , ġenim þonne þone wyrtruman þysse wyrte ... (Herb 183.1.25)

Picture 21

Nym nū hēr æt mē hundteontig punda goldes, ... (ApT 12.16)

Picture 22

Fram ðē ic ġehȳrde fela nytwurðe ðing. (ÆGram 95.17, see commentary)

Picture 23

Wið hēafodsār ġenim þā ylcan wyrte [i.e. æscþrote] ... (Herb 4.6.6)

Picture 24

Ðā mædenu ... hæfden hī sylfe be handa heom betwēonan (G, MS H, 2.8.119.12, see commentary)

Picture 25–26

Wiþ langum sære þæs hēafdes ... , ġesēoþ ćerfillan on wætere, sele drincan. (Lch 1.1.16.1)

Picture 27

Zodiacus ys se circul ġenemned þe þā twelf tǣcna ġeondscrīðað. (ByrM 2.3.38)

Picture 28

Būtan ġeswince ic sitte hēr. (ÆGram 272.10)

Picture 29–30

On þæm dagum þær wæron twā cwēna, þā wæron ġesweostra, Anthiopa and Orithia, ... (Or 1.10.30.20)

Picture 31

Mē ys fēos wana. (ÆGram 202.12)

Picture 32

Hū fela stafa? Hū fela worda? (ÆGram 117.10)

Picture 33

Hwā dyde ðis? (ÆGram 8.17, 113.15)

Picture 34

Sē ðe hæfð mycele ēaran. (ÆGram 256.12)

Picture 35–36

Wiþ ēarena sære and ece [ġenim] betonican ... (Lch 1.3.2.1)

Picture 37–38

Ġif scancan sære synd, ġenim ġiþrifan ... (Lch 1.25.1.1)

Picture 39

Ðær wæs hearpan swēġ, swutol sang scopes. (Beo 89)

Picture 40

Ic heortan mannes ġestrangie, ... (ÆColl 190, see commentary)

Picture 41

Ðū eart ... mīnra ēagna lēoht, Iuliana! (Jul 93, see commentary)

Picture 42

Ðā ġeseah hēo spearwan nest on āne lāwertrēowe. (NatMary 10.J.116)

Picture 43

Be ðām men ic sprece. (ÆGram 272.3)

Picture 44

Ætforan ðære dura hē stent. (ÆGram 269.4, see commentary)

Picture 45

Hwā dyde ðis? (ÆGram 8.17, 113.15)

Picture 46

Sē ðe hæfð mycele nosu. (ÆGram 256.13)

Picture 47

Sē ðe hæfð mycele tēð. (ÆGram 256.13)

Picture 48

Nāt ic, hwār ic finde mīne bōc. (ÆGram 231.18)

Picture 49

Hwæs synd ðās bēc? (ÆGram 109.6, see commentary)

Picture 50

Swā fela bōca! (ÆGram 117.11)

Picture 51

[Se iil] tihð his fēt suā he inmest mæg, and ġehȳt his hēafod, ... (CP 35.241.11)

Picture 52

Sume gāð on twām fōtum, sume on fēower fōtum. (ÆLS, Christmas 53)

Picture 53–56

Ic eom Arcestrate, þīn ġemæcça, Arcestrates dohtor þæs cynges, and þū eart Apollonius, mīn lāreow, þe mē lārdest. (ApT 38.7)

Picture 57–58

... : ælc nȳten biþ oððe hē oððe hēo. (ÆGram 18.17)

Picture 59

Ic hine cūðe cniht-wesende; ... (Beo 372)

Picture 60

... wit lufedan unc betwēonan. (Malchus p. 646, see commentary)

Picture 61

Hwæt wille gyt ðæt ic inc dō? (Mt 20.32)

Picture 62

Bēgen hī sprecað. (ÆGram 35.13)

Picture 63

Lōca nū, hēr [hēo] is. (ÆGram 231.5)

Picture 64

Ðār līð wiþ ðē. (ÆGram 225.2, see commentary)

Picture 65

Nim ðū, Apolloni, þis gewrit and ræd hit. (ApT 32.26)

Picture 66

... , sing mē hwætwugu! (Bede, EH 4.25.342.29)

Picture 67

And hwæt wille gē? (ÆColl 252)

Picture 68

Him bām ic andswarige. (ÆGram 35.15)

Picture 69

Hig (= hī) ic gehyre. (ÆGram 97.4)

Picture 70

Hig (= hī) ic gehyre. (ÆGram 97.4)

Picture 71

Hig (= hī) ic gehyre. (ÆGram 97.4)

Picture 72

Hig (= hī) ic gehyre. (ÆGram 97.4)

Picture 73

Ic ēow gesēo ... (ÆLev 26.9)

Picture 74

Wel hēo līcaþ ūs, ... (ÆColl 255)

Picture 75

Fram ðisum sceopum ic gehyrde lēoð. (ÆGram 24.2)

Picture 76

Ðās cild leorniað. (ÆGram 23.17, see commentary)



Picture 77

Fram þisum lāreowe ic underfēng wīsdōm. (ÆGram 23.11)

Picture 78

Ġýt āne fēawa naman þissere declīnunge synd FEMININI GENERIS. (ÆGram 30.3)

Picture 79

Ðis wīf ic ðrēage. (ÆGram 98.4)

Picture 80

Ðās wīf ic heriġe. (ÆGram 98.7)

Picture 81

Ðysne man ic lufiġe. (ÆGram 22.22)

Picture 82

Eallne dæg oððe þes man ræt oððe hē þencð. (ÆGram 260.4, see commentary)

Picture 83

Brūc ðisses bēages, ... ! (Beo 1216)

Picture 84

Ðeos wyr[t] [i.e. bēowyr[t]] byð seldon funden. (Herb 7.1.3)

Picture 85

Hwār is mīn bōc? (ÆGram 225.1)

Picture 86

Ðū wāst, hwār þīn bōc is. (ÆGram 231.15)

Picture 87

Nāt ic, hwār ic finde mīne bōc. (ÆGram 231.18)

Picture 88

Ēower spræc mē līcað. (ÆGram 105.16)

Picture 89–90

Huniġes tācen is þæt þū sette þīne finger on þīne tungan. (IndMon 69)

Picture 91

Ġif þū ġesihst ansīne þīne fæġere, blisse ġe[tācnað]. (Prog 118.274)

Picture 92

Affrica and Asia hīera landġemircu onġinnað of Alexandria, Eġypta burge, ... (Or 1.1.9.11, see commentary)

Picture 93

... aue, þæt is on ūrum ġereorde grētingword. (ÆHom 1.13.282.46)

Picture 94

Ēower spræc mē līcað. (ÆGram 105.16, see commentary)

Picture 95

Berað þās þingc mid ēow þe ic behēt Apollonio mīnum lāreowe . (ApT 28.1)

Picture 96

... , and ðonne blissiað ēowre heortan, ... (CP 27.187.22)

Picture 97

... ic wæs gewænced mid hefigum sāre mīnre heortan. (GD 3.33, MS C)

Picture 98

... and wēndon (i.e. Apollonius, Athenagoras, Thasia) þæt hēo Diana wære sēo giden for hyre micclan beorhtnesse and wlite. (ApT 36.11)

Picture 99

Hwæne lufast ðū? – ðē ic lufige. (ÆGram 120.14)

Picture 100

Hwār is mīn dohtor? (ApT 38.10)

Picture 101

... hwæt wilt þū secgan ... ? (Sol 81.9)

Picture 102

Hū eart þū nū? (GD 4.4.57.15)

Picture 103

Ðū gōda cyningc and mīn se lēofesta fæder, hwæt is þes iunga man ... (ApT 22.29, see commentary)

Picture 104

Ðurh hwæt wāst ðū þæt? (ApT 22.1)

Picture 105

Hwylc is se cyning ? (ÆGram 116.11)

Picture 106

Hwonne cōm ðū? (ÆGram 232.2, see commentary)

Picture 107

Hū eart ðū gehāten? (ÆLS Swithun 77.319, see commentary)

Picture 108

For hwī cōme ðū? (ÆGram 262.20, see commentary) – For þī ic wolde. (ÆGr 263.1)

Picture 109

Hwæs synd ðās bēc? (ÆGram 109.6)

Picture 110

Mīne hig (= hī) synd. (ÆGram 109.7)

Picture 111

Hwæs wilnast þū mā tō witanne? (Sol 84.10, see commentary)

Picture 112

Hwylcne cræft canst þū (ÆColl 86)

Picture 113

Hwā dyde ðis? (ÆGram 8.17, 113.15)

Picture 114

Sē ðe hæfð mycele nosu. (ÆGram 256.13)

Picture 115

Sē ðe hæfð mycele ēaran. (ÆGram 256.12)

Picture 116

Sē ðe hæfð mycele tēð. (ÆGram 256.13)

Picture 117

Ċyse geongne onfōn gēstrēon gētācnað. (Prog 88.55)

Picture 118

... hē hæfde āne swīðe wlitige dohtor ungelīfedlicre fægernesse. (Apt 2.5)

Picture 119–120

Wið nāedran slite genim þās ylcan wyrte [i.e. heortclæfre], ... , syle drincan on ealdum wīne. (Herb 25.2.1)

Picture 121

Apolloni, ... , ic gēdō ðē weligne. (ApT 24.21)

Picture 122

Ðeos lyft byreð lýtla wihte ofer beorghleoþa. (Rid 55.1)

Picture 123

Ðā geseah hē þone ealdan fiscere ... (ApT 42.4)

Picture 124

Ic eom swiftre þonne hē, ... (Rid 81.3)

Picture 125

Ðā læg se græga wulf þe bewiste þæt hēafod, ... (ÆLS Edmund 51.129)

Picture 126

Hīwulm ic onhyrge þone haswan earn. (Rid 22.4)

Picture 127

... and on þys ylcan gēare forðfērde sēo ealde hlæfdige, ... (i.e. Emma), ... (ChronC 1051.6)

Picture 128

Wiþ brēostwærce, genim þā lýtlan culmillan ... (Lch 1.16.1.1)

Picture 129

... , ic eom betre þonne heo; ... (Rid.38.27)

Picture 130

Se hwæl (i.e. *horshwæl* 'walrus') bið micle læssa þonne oðre hwalas: ... (Or 1.1.15.2, see commentary)

Picture 131–134

Ēac se micela ylp, þe þā mōdigan fearras mid ealle ofbēat mid his eġeslican nypele, ondræt him forþearle, ġif hē ġesihð āne mūs, ... (ÆHomAss 4.285, see commentary)

Picture 135

Ðū eart dohtor mīn sēo dýreste ond sēo swēteste in sefan mīnum, ... Iuliana! (Jul 93)

Picture 136

Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, Iuliana! (Jul 166)

Picture 137

Ðes circul ys tōdæled on twelf, ... (ByrM 3.1.197)

Picture 138

Ðes circul ys tōdæled on twā, ... (ByrM 1.1.44)

Picture 139

... ic hæbbe twēgen suna, ... (ÆGen 42.37)

Picture 140

... , and þrȳ mōnðas hē (i.e. lenctentīma) byð betwux mannum, ... (ByrM 2.1.395)

Picture 141–142

On ānum dæġe and þære nihte bēoð fēower and twentiġ tīda. (ByrM 1.1.55)

Picture 143

... , ġecnūa ðā þrēo wyrta, ġemenġe. (Lch 1.61.1.11)

Picture 144

... and nim mid þīnum twām handum ... (Lacn 72.605)

Picture 145–146

Ġyf þū buteran habban wylle oððe smeoru, þonne strīc þū mid þrīm fingrum on þīne innewealde hand. (IndMon 65)

Picture 147–152

God ġescēop ūs twā ēagan and twā ēaran, twā nosðyrly, twēgen weleras, twā handa and twēgen fēt. (ÆGenPref 105)

Picture 153

Ðeos wirt ðe man ... oðrum naman læcewirt nemnep hafað lange lēaf ... (Herb 133.1.1)

Picture 154

Sum fyperfēte nȳten is þæt wē nemnað taxonem, þæt ys broc on Englisc. (Med 1.2.9)

Picture 155–156

... gōd lāreow lǣrð his cnapan ġeorne and tǣcð him gōde þēawas ... (ÆLet Wulfġeat 1.6.130, see Commentaary)

Picture 157

İc lǣre (ÆGram 175.13). İc tǣce ðē. (ÆGram 120.17)

Picture 158

Ðū tǣcst mē. (ÆGram 95.13).

Picture 159

İc eom ġelǣred fram ðē. (ÆGram 120.17)

Picture 160

Ðonne ic tǣce, þū leornast. (ÆGr 126.6)

Picture 161

Ēala, cild, hū ēow līcaþ þeos spǣc? (ÆColl 244)

Picture 162

Wel hēo līcaþ ūs, ... (ÆColl 245)

Picture 163

Ðās cild leorniað. (ÆGram 23.17)

Picture 164

İc leornīġe ġrēcisc. (ÆGram 215.6, see commentary)

Picture 165

İc suwīġe. (ÆGram 217.11)

Picture 166

Mē þū andswarast. (ÆGram 95.2)

Picture 167–168

Sume lator fēlað þāra lǣcedōma sume raþor... (Lch 1.35.82)

Picture 169

İc ymbclyppe þē. (ÆGram 122.4)

Picture 170

İc ēom fram ðē ymbclypped. (ÆGr 122.5)

Picture 171

İc cysse. (ÆGram 144.15)

Picture 172

İc ēom ġecyssed. (ÆGram 248.3)

Picture 173

Ðū cyst (ÆGram 144.15)

Picture 174

Hē cyst (ÆGram 144.15)

Picture 175

Hwæne lufast ðū? – Ðē ic lufige. (ÆGram 120.14)

Picture 176

lc ēom ġelufod fram ðē. (ÆGram 120.16) – Ġēa! (ÆGram 226.12)

Picture 177

Hē mē lufað. (ÆGram 96.17)

Picture 178

Ne fremest þū ġerysnu and riht wið mē. (Gen 2245)

Picture 179

lc smerciġe. (ÆGram 268.8)

Picture 180

Hors hnæġð. (ÆGram 129.2)

Picture 181

Scēp blæt. (ÆGram 129.3)

Picture 182

Swīn grunaþ. (ÆGram 129.3)

Picture 183

Hit hagelað. (ÆGram 128.18)

Picture 184

Hit snīwð. (ÆGram 128.17)

Picture 185

Hit līht. Hit ðunrað. (ÆGram 128.17)

Picture 186

Hit rīnþ. (ÆGram 128.16)

Picture 187

lc eom ġeċġed Priscianus. (ÆGram 128.12, see commentary)

Picture 188

lc eom ġenemned Priscianus. (ÆGram 128.13, see commentary)

Picture 189–190

And hwæt drincst þū? (ÆColl 298) – Ealu, ġif ic hæbbe, oppe wæter, ġif ic næbbe ealu. (ÆColl 299)

Picture 191

Mē līcað þæt þū sægst/ Mē līcað þæt þū sagast (GD, MS H, 1.9.61.18/GD, MS C 1.9.61.18, see commentary)

Picture 192

Hwæt ys þæt þū hæfst on þīnre handa? (ÆExod 93.4.2)

Picture 193

... wē habbaþ ealdne fæder ... (ÆGen 79.44.20)

Picture 194

... , ðær hē wynnum leofaþ. (Rune 89)

Picture 195

Hwæt hafast þū nū, oððe hwæt is þē? (GD 3.34.245.17, see commentary)

Picture 196

Fela ic hæbbe ēow tō secganne, ... (CP 35.237.12)

Picture 197

Ic wylle, ðæt ðū ræde. (ÆGram 265.12)

Picture 198

Hwā byð lāreow, būton hē lāre? (ÆGram 216.2, see commentary)

Picture 199

Ic, witodlice, þæt geearnode. (ÆGram 261.14)

Picture 200

Fram ðē ic gehyrde fela nytwurðe ðing. (ÆGram 95.17)

Picture 201

Hwār lēdest ðū mīne bōc? (ÆGram 231.13, see commentary)

Picture 202

Ðā sōðlice geendode þe gebēorscipe, ... (ApT 28.4, see commentary)

Picture 203–204

Ðonne þū smercodest and hlōge, þonne wēop ic biterlice. (WHom 140.28)

Picture 205

Ac þæt mæden hæfde unstillen niht, ... ApT 28.21)

Picture 206

... and hē feala gēara æfter ðon lifde. (BlickHom 17.219.1)

Picture 207–208

Hwæt, wē Gār-Dena ... þrym gefrūnon, hū ðā æþeligas ellen fremedon. (Beo 1)

Picture 209–210

Ēalā gif ic rædde on iugoðe, þonne cūðe ic nū sum gōd. (ÆGram 125.17, see commentary)

Picture 211

Ēalā gē, gēhȳrað mīne myngunge. (ÆGram 96.1)

Picture 212

... lōca nū, hēr [hēo] is. (ÆGram 231.6, see commentary)

Picture 213

Læne mē þā bōc tō rædenne. (ÆGram 135.8, see commentary)

Picture 214

Āræce mē þā bōc. (ÆGram 173.8)

Picture 215

Ēalā ðū ūre swuster, syle ūs drincan. (ÆGram 111.6)

Picture 216

Hē ys rædende. (ÆGram 136.9)

Picture 217

Swīga ðū! (ApT 32.22)

Picture 218

Ēalā ðū lāreow, tæc mē. (ÆGram 241.16)

Picture 219

... leorna ðær wisdom. (CP 28.192.1)

Picture 220

... habbað ēowre scōs on ēowrum fōtum ... (ByrM 3.1.22)

Picture 221

Saga hwæt ic hātte. (Rid 8.11, see commentary)

Picture 222

Mycel is tō secganne. (And 1481)

Picture 223

Dæghwāmlīce ðæs mōnan lēoht byð weaxende and waniende. (ÆTemp 3.22.9)

Picture 224

... , ic wilnode weorðfullīce tō libbanne þā hwīle þe ic lifede. (Bo 1.17.26)

Picture 225

Ætforan ðām cyninge hē stent (ÆGram 269.4)

Picture 226

Ic gange drincan. (ÆGram 134.14)



Picture 227

Understentst þū lā? (ÆGram 260.2, see commentary)

Picture 228

Wel ðū wrīst. (ÆGram 9.14)

Picture 229

Hwæt ġyfst ðū mē? (ÆGram 22.18)

Picture 230

Āne bōc ic ðē ġife. (ÆGram 22.19)

Picture 231

Hund byrcð. (ÆGram 129.1)

Picture 232

Wulf ðy̆tt. (ÆGram 129.1)

Picture 233

Tiberis hātte sēo ēa, þe yrnð be Rōme. (ÆGram 75.8)

Picture 234

Hit fr̆yst. (ÆGram 128.18). The manuscripts DHJ have *fr̆ysþ*. (ÆGram, p. 128, critical apparatus)

Picture 235

Hwæt māre ytst þū? (ÆColl 287)

Picture 236

Wyrta and æiġra, fisc and c̆yse, buteran and bēana ... (ÆColl 288)

Picture 237

Ne drincst þū wīn? (ÆColl 300) – Nātes hwōn! (ÆGram 226.8)

Picture 238

Hwær slæpst? (ÆColl 303)

Picture 239

Oxa hlēwð. (ÆGram 129.2)

Picture 240

lc hliche. (ÆGram 155.6, 268.7, DOE s.v. hlyhhan: 1 sg. hlyche, hlihhe, hlihe, hliche)

Picture 241

Hēage fl̆yhð se earn. (ÆGram 233.17)

Picture 242

lc eom ġehāten Priscianus. (ÆGram 128.14, see commentary to picture 187-188)

Picture 243

Drunc ðū? (ÆGram 226.13, see commentary). Nis hit swā? (ÆGram 227.9, see commentary)

Picture 244

Hit nis. (ÆGram 227.9) Nātes hwōn! (ÆGram 226.8)

Picture 245

Æt ðū tō dæg? (ÆGram 226.12)

Picture 246

Ġēa, ic dyde. (ÆGram 226.13)

Picture 247

Ðær wæs symbla cyst, druncon wīn weras. (Beo 1232)

Picture 248

Fram þisum lāreowe ic underfēng wīsdōm. (ÆGram 23.11)

Picture 249–250

Ðonne þū smercodest and hlōge, þonne wēop ic biterlice. (WHom 140.28)

Picture 251

Wel þū cwæde. (ApT 28.16)

Picture 252

Ðā se wyrm onwōc, ... (Beo 2287)

Picture 253–254

Arcestrate sōðlice, his wīf, ūp ārās and hine ymbclypte. ... ,ac [Apollonius] scēaf hī fram him. (ApT 38, 5)

Picture 255

Ne dranc hē wīnes drenç. (ÆHom 2.17.171.64)

Picture 256

And hī ealle sungon: ... (ÆHom 1.14.291.23)

Picture 257

... , þā færinga geseah hē sumne fiscere gān, ... (ApT 18.3)

Picture 258

... , and þār wearð ormæte blis ... (ApT 49.9)

Picture 259

Ēalā ðū man, cum hider. (ÆGram 23.4)

Picture 260

Ēala ðū lāreow, sprec tō mē. (ÆGram 95.16)

Picture 261

Gang ūt! (ÆGram 242.6, see commentary)

Picture 262

Dæghwāmlīce ðæs mōnan lēoht byð weaxende and waniende. (ÆTemp 3.22.9)

Picture 263

Cumað tō mē ealle ... (Mt 11.28)

Picture 264

... , sele þonne cælic fulne tō drincanne ... (Lch 2.51.32)

Picture 265

Ic eom Priscianus. (ÆGram 128.10)

Picture 266

Hwæt dēst þū nū, Apolloni? (ApT 8.16)

Picture 267

Ðurh þā duru wē gāð in. (ÆGram 269.18, see commentary)

Picture 268

Hwæt sculon wē þonne dōn ... ? (Bo 1.33.95)

Picture 269

Wylt ðū ðis? (ÆGram 226.5)

Picture 270

Nātes hwōn! (ÆGram 226.8)

Picture 271

Hwider mæg ic nū faran? (ApT 18.1)

Picture 272

Nū ic ēow ne con (ChristSatan 627b)

Picture 273

Witodlīce, ic wylle. (ÆGram 263.17)

Picture 274

Hē gæð hām. (ÆGram 234.3)

Picture 275

Nāt ic, hwylc se cyning is. (ÆGram 116.13, see commentary)

Picture 276

Ðū wāst wel, hwylc hē is. (ÆGram 116.15)

Picture 277–278

Nis hit nā oxa, ac is hors. (ÆGram 262.15, see commentary)

Picture 279

Ic gā ūt on dæggræd ... (Æcoll 23)

Picture 280

Nelle ic hit þē secgan, ... (LS Margaret 164.16.5)

Picture 281

... , sing mē hwætwugu! (Bede EH 4.25.342.29)

Picture 282

... ne con ic nōht singan, ... (Bede EH 4.25.342.30)

Picture 283

Hwæþre þū meaht singan. (Bede EH 4.25.344.11)

Picture 284

Hwæt sceal ic singan? (Bede EH 4.25.343.2)

Picture 285

Gōd hē dēð openlice and yfel dīgellīce. (ÆGram 271.17)

Picture 286

Hwæs synd ðās bēc? (ÆGram 109.6)

Picture 287

Wyt sind gebrōþra. (ÆGen 33.13.8, see commentary)

Picture 288

Ic ætēom oððe hēr ic eom. (ÆGram 202.7, see commentary)

Picture 289

Ætgædere hī gāð. (ÆGram 229.6)

Picture 290

For ege ic ne dear. (ÆGram 272.8)

Picture 291

Ðū scealt fylgan mē, ... (BlickHom, 2.23.)

Picture 292

Ic can ēow læran langsumne ræd. (ChristSatan 248)

Picture 293–294

Ġif ðū nelt rædan, hlyst hūru. (ÆGram264.18, see commentary)

Picture 295

Ic bidde þæt nān sacu ne sȳ betwux mē and ðē, ... (ÆGen 32.13.8)

Picture 296

Ic wylle, ðæt ðū ræde. Ic bidde þæt ðū dō. (ÆGram 265.13, see commentary)

Picture 297

Hwī ne meah t þū onġitan þætte ælc wuht cwuces bið innanweard hnescost and unbrokeardast?  
(Bo 1.34.275)

Picture 298

Lange sceal leornian sē ðe læran sceal. (ÆCHom 2.19.183.111)

Picture 299

Andwyrde unc nū, ... , swā swā þū wille; wit ġeandbidigap þīnre ondsware. (Bo 1.7.141, see commentary)

Picture 300

Ic wāt þæt ic þē mōt andsware syllan. (ByrM 2.2.45)

Picture 301

Hwider ġæst ðū? (ÆGram 224.15)

Picture 302

Mōt ic drincan? (ÆGram 207.1)

Picture 303

Ic mōste. (ÆGram 207.1)

Picture 304

Ðæt wæs ġōd cyning. (Beo 11)

Picture 305

Hwā dyde ðis? (ÆGram 8.17, 113.15)

Picture 306

Ðū wāst, hwā ðis dyde. (ÆGram 113.19) Dydest ðis? (ÆGram 226.4, see commentary)

Picture 307

Ic ne dyde. (ÆGram 226.5) Nāt ic, hwā ðis dyde. (ÆGram 113.17)

Picture 308

Ic dyde ðis. (ÆGram 9.1)

Picture 309

Wære þū tōdæg beswungen? (ÆColl 279)

Picture 310

Ic næs, forþām wærlīce mē hēold. (ÆColl 280)

Picture 311

For hwī cōme ðū ? (ÆGram 262.20) – For þī ic wolde. (ÆGram 263.1)

Picture 312

Hēo ðā swīðe blīðe üt eode ... (ApT 26.26)

Picture 313–314

Ðā niste nā Apollonius ne ne ġelīfde þæt hēo his ġemæcça wære, ac scēaf hī fram him. (ApT 38.5)

Picture 315

Hlyn swynsode, word wæron wynsume. (Beo 611, see commentary)

Picture 316

Ic dyde, swā ic mihte. (ÆGram 265.14)

Picture 317

... ic nāht singan ne cūþe. (Bede EH 4.25.342.31)

Picture 318

Ic wæs syfenwintre ... (Beo 2428)

Picture 319

Byrhtnoð ... rincum tæhte hū hī sceoldon standan ... (Mald 17)

Picture 320

Ēode þā tō setle. (Beo 1232, see commentary)

Picture 321–322

Ðeos wurt [i.e. tunsingwurt] sōðlice ealle ealde and hefige and unlācniġendlice ādlu tōfereþ, swā þæt hē byþ ġelācnud þeah hē ær his hæle on tōlæteneſse wære. (Herb 140.3.19, see commentary)

Picture 323

Wit ... wæron bēgen þā ġit on ġeogoðfēore... (Beo 535-537)

Picture 324

Ic hine cūðe cniht-wesende; ... (Beo 372)

Picture 325

Bēoð ġesunde. (ÆGram 209.16, see commentary)

Picture 326

Bēo ġesund. (ÆGram 209.15, see commentary)

Picture 327

Wes ġesund, cynincg. (ApT 6.2)

Picture 328

... , dō swā ic ðē bidde. (Gen 2227)

Picture 329–330

Ys ēac tō witenne þæt hī (i.e. þā naman) bēoþ oft oðres cynnes on lēden and oðres cynnes on engliſc. (ÆGram 18.19)

Picture 331

Gā hider nēar, þæt ic æthrine þin, ... (ÆGen 55.27.21)

Picture 332

... ; hē bið ā wesende, ... (BlickHom 2.19.25)

## D Commentary

**Picture 1** *Ætforan ðām cyninge hē stent* 'He is standing in front of the king': In the OE sentence, the durative aspect of the verb, that is the aspect "relating to both habitual and continuous actions" (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 120, p. 78), is expressed by the simple present tense. PDE requires the progressive form here.

**Picture 2** *Betwux frēondum eom* 'Among friends I am': Here the subject pronoun *ic* 'I' is omitted: "In fact, in situations where Modern English uses a pronoun subject, the Old English finite verb can sometimes express the subject all by itself" (Baker 2012, ch. 11.2, p. 108). This is possible because "context and the form of the verb together give us enough information to figure them (i.e. the subjects) out for ourselves" (Baker 2012, ch. 11.2, p. 108). In this case, the omission of the pronoun is possible because the verb form *eom* '(I) am' is unambiguous.

**Picture 8** *Lāreow, lōca hwylce stānas hēr synt!* 'Teacher, look what kind of stones here are!': The diphthong in the second syllable of *lāreow* 'teacher' is short: "To the same process as this shortening is to be attributed the shortening of long vowels in the second element of compounds of obscured meaning, e.g. *lāreow* teacher (< *lār+þēow*), ..." (Campbell 1974, § 356, p. 148). The pronunciation with a short diphthong in the second syllable of the word is also accepted by the DOE s.v. *lāreow*, by Hogg (Hogg 1992, ch. 7.91.3, p. 301), and by Hogg/Fulk (Hogg/Fulk 2011, ch. 2.28 note 1, p. 24; ch. 3.46, p. 91).

**Picture 16** *ic fare tō Rōme* 'I travel to Rome': The OE names for 'Rome' are *Rōm* or *Rōmeburg*. Ælfric uses both forms in his *Grammar*, *Rōm* four times and *Rōmeburg* once: "*ic eom on Rōmebyrig*" 'I am in Rome (literally: I am in Rometown)' (*ÆGram*233.19). The second element of the compound *Rōmeburg* is the feminine word *burg* 'fortress, town, city'. It belongs to a small group of words that change their stem vowel in the dative singular and in the nominative and accusative plural. *Rōmebyrig* is dative singular, the stem vowel [u] is mutated to [y], that is the sound as in the French noun *lutte* 'fight' or in the German verb *küssen* 'to kiss'. Other words that show the same mutation are such nouns as *cū* 'cow', *lūs* 'louse', *mūs* 'mouse' and *hnutu* 'nut': dat. sg., nom. acc. pl. *cȳ*, *lȳs*, *mȳs*, *hnyte*. In Ælfric's texts, the dat. sg. of *burg* is *byrig*, and his nom. acc. pl. is *burga*, which is formed after the model of the nouns belonging to the strong (or general) feminine declension.

**Picture 17** *Hwæt ytst þū on dæg?* 'What do you eat a day?': Ælfric's *Grammar* has 2 sg. *etst* 'you eat': "*Ðū etst ūre æceras*" 'You are grazing our fields' (*ÆGram* 104.19). In the *DOEC*, *etst* is listed 13 times, and *ytst* 11 times.

**Picture 18** *Wyrta and æiġra, fisc and cȳse, buteran and bēana* 'Herbs and eggs, fish and cheese, butter and beans': The form *æiġru* 'eggs' is nom. acc. pl. of the neuter noun *æġ* 'egg'. The spelling *-ig-* in the middle of the word represents the sound [j] as in PDE *yes*. The word *æġ* belongs to a small group of nouns denoted with different terms by different authors: "nouns with *-r-* plurals" (Baker 2012, ch. 6.3.3, p. 62), "nouns in *\*-es/\*-os*." (Evans 2023, ch. 23.3, p. 215), "children nouns" (Hasenfratz/Jambeck 2011, ch. 10.8, pp. 319–320), "s-stem nouns" (Hogg/Fulk 2011, ch. 2.98, p. 59), or "*-ru* plurals" (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 44, pp. 28–29). To this small noun class also belong the nouns *lamb* 'lamb' (pl. *lambru*), *cealf* 'calf' (pl. *cealfu*, and *cild* 'child' (pl. *cildru*)

**Picture 20** *Ġenim þonne þone wyrtruman þysse wyrte* 'Take then the root of this herb': The usual dative singular of the feminine demonstrative pronoun *þēos* 'this' is *þisse*, but there are deviations from this form: "In LWS gen. dat. sg. fem. and gen. pl. often adopt the adjectival inflexions *-re*, *-ra*, i.e. *þisre*, *þisra*, and this most usually leads to phonological epenthesis, see Hogg (Hogg 1992b: § 6.41), hence *þissere*, *þissere*" (Hogg /Fulk 2011, ch. 5.12, p.196). The genitive singular form *þissere* is used by Ælfric in the sentence under picture 78 (*ÆGram* 30.3). On the picture you see the root of St. John's wort, and not that of the sweet yellow clover, which is the plant described in chapter 183 of the *Herbarium*.

**Picture 22** *Fram ðē ic ġehȳrde fela nytwurðe ðing* 'From you I heard many useful things': Here the indeclinable adjective *fela* 'many' is followed by a noun phrase in the accusative. In all other cases in the *Grammar*, *fela* is followed by a noun in the genitive plural: "Hū fela manna?" 'How many men?', "Hū fela stafa?" 'How many letters?', "Hū fela worda?" 'How many words?', "Swā fela bōca" 'So many books', "Swā fela trameta" 'So many pages', "Swā fela lēafa" 'So many leaves' (ÆGram 117.9–12).

**Picture 24** *Ðā mǣdenu ... hæfden hī sylfe be handa heom betwēonan* 'The girls held each other by the hand' (word for word: 'The girls had themselves by hand them between'): OE pronouns quite often precede prepositions: "With pronouns, the prepositions (especially those of more than one syllable) quite frequently follow: *þus cweðende him tō* 'saying thus to him', *him biforan* 'before him', *him betweoh* 'between them'; ..." (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 141, p. 90).

**Picture 34 and 47** *Sē ðe hæfð mycele ēaran* 'the one who has big ears'; *sē ðe hæfð mycele tēð* 'the one who has big teeth': In Late West Saxon, adjectives of the strong declension tend to have a one-gender plural ending *-e* in the nominative and accusative plurals: "The nominative and accusative plural ending *-e* is very frequent both for feminines and neuters in late Old English, when *-e* becomes the dominant ending for all genders" (Baker 2012, ch. 8.2, p. 92; see also Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 50, p. 31, and § 124, p. 75). This is also Ælfric's use in his *Grammar*; for instance, he no longer uses *sumu word*, he uses *sume word*, and that 16 times. Even in *Bēowulf*, you find this ending in the neuter plural: "Ðær wæs hælepa hleahtor, hlyn swynsode, word wæron wynsume" 'There was laughter of heroes, sound was melodious, words were delightful' (Beo 611).

**Picture 41** *Ðū eart ... mīnra ēagna lēoht, Iuliana!* 'You are ... the light of my eyes, Juliana!': The word form *ēagna* is gen. pl. of the neuter noun *ēage* 'eye' and a syncopated variant of the longer form *ēagena*. In the *DOEC*, *ēagena* is listed 134 times, and *ēagna* 27 times.

**Picture 43.1** *Be ðām men ic sprece* 'About that man I speak': The OE sentence is a translation of the Latin sentence *De illo homine loquor*. It is followed by the Latin–OE sentence pair "*De rege loquitur episcopus be ðām cyncge sprecð se bisceop* 'About the king the bishop speaks'". In both OE sentences, *ðām* has exactly the same grammatical form: dative singular of masculine *se*. But in the two sentences, *se* has a different function. In the first sentence, *se* like the Latin *ille*, is a demonstrative pronoun corresponding to PDE *that*: *that man* (not *this man*). Let's have a look at the syntax and word order of the Latin and OE sentences and at how Ælfric translates the two Latin sentences.

Preposition	Dem. pronoun	Substantive	Verb		
De	illo	homine	loquor.		
About	that	man	I talk.		
Be	ðām	men	ic sprece.		
About	that	man	I talk.		
Preposition	Def. article	Substantive	Verb	Def. article	Substantive
De	∅	rege	loquitur	∅	episcopus.
About	a/the	king	speaks	a/the	bishop.
Be	ðām	cyncge	sprecð	se	bisceop.
About	the	king	speaks	the	bishop.

Ælfric translates both sentences word by word and keeps the Latin word order. In the first sentence, he translates the Latin demonstrative pronoun *ille* with the corresponding OE demonstrative pronoun *se*. As Latin has neither a definite nor an indefinite article, the words *rex* and *episcopus* in the second sentence can be translated with '*a* or *the* king' and with '*a* or *the* bishop'. So there are four possible ways of translating the second Latin sentence into PDE, if the context is not known.



About the king speaks the bishop.  
 About a king speaks the bishop.  
 About the king speaks a bishop.  
 About a king speaks a bishop.

Ælfric interprets the second Latin sentence in the first way and uses *se* as a definite article in his translation. Obviously he has a situation in mind whereby a bishop, who has been referred to before, speaks about his king.

**Picture 43.2** *Be ðām men ic sprece* 'I talk about that man': The word *man(n)* has the form *men(n)* in the dative singular and in the nominative and accusative plurals. It belongs to a group of nouns that is denoted with different terms by different authors: "athematic nouns" (Baker 2012, ch. 6.1.3, p. 55), "root nouns" (Evans 2023, ch. 30.3, pp. 259–260), "foot-feet (i-mutation) nouns" (Hasenfratz/Jambeck 2011, ch. 10.4, pp. 314–316), "root-stem nouns" (Hogg/Fulk 2011, ch. 2.109, p. 64), "nouns that change their vowel" (McGillivray 2011, ch. 9, pp. 72–73), "mutated plurals" (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 48, p. 30). These nouns are characterized by a sound change called *i*-mutation (Baker 2012, ch. 2.2.2, pp. 17–18; Hasenfratz/Jambeck 2011, ch. 8.11, pp. 267–270; McGillivray 2011, ch. 9, p. 72, Quirk/Wrenn 1967, §§ 208–213, pp. 151–156), or "i-umlaut" (Hogg 1992, ch. 5.75–5.86, pp. 121–138). This process took place in Pre-Old English (Pre-OE), a stage of the English language before the first written documents appear. In this case, it means that in a former stage of OE, the word stem *mann-* was followed by an [i]. It is assumed that the [i] following the stem changed the original [a] into an [e] and in the end got lost: *\*manni* > *menn*. The asterisk in front of the word form *\*manni* means that this form is not documented, it is reconstructed. The *i*-mutation effect is still felt in such PDE pairs as *foot* - *feet* (OE *fōt* - *fēt*), *mouse* - *mice* (OE *mūs* - *mȳs*), *goose* - *geese* (OE *gōs* - *gēs*). According to Hogg/Fulk (Hogg/Fulk 2011, ch.2.111, p. 67), the Pre-OE paradigm of the word *\*mann* is analogous to that of *\*fōt*. In the following paradigm, I have replaced the Pre-OE forms of *\*fōt* with those of Pre-OE *\*mann*.

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	*mann	*manni
Acc.	*mann	*manni
Gen.	*manni	*mannō
Dat.	*manni	*mannum

It is assumed that the double spelling in *\*mann* expresses a longer pronunciation of the consonant [n]. A lengthening of a consonant is called gemination. This word is derived from Latin *geminus* 'twin' and means 'twinning'. In PDE the phenomenon of gemination is unknown. Languages which have long consonants are for instance Finnish, Italian, and Latin. In Latin there was for instance a clear distinction in the pronunciation of the nouns *annus* 'year' and *anus* 'old woman'. In the case of *annus* the tongue of a Roman speaker dwelled longer on the [n] than in the case of *anus*. By the way, the Latin word *ānus* with a long [a:] means 'anus'. These three words are a very good example of the necessity to differentiate between long and short vowels and consonants, in order to avoid ambiguities and to guarantee clear communication. In Ælfric's time, the double consonants in final position were pronounced short: "Geminal consonants were liable to shortening in a variety of circumstances in OE. In stressed positions, that is immediately following a stressed vowel, all geminate consonants were shortened finally, ..." (Hogg 1992, ch. 7.80, p. 294). In the medial position the gemination was still preserved, in our example in the forms *mannes* (gen. sg.), *manna* (gen. pl.), *mannum* (dat. pl.). In the International Phonetic Alphabet, gemination is marked by a colon behind the long consonant: gen. pl. *manna* ['man:a] 'of the men'. In Ælfric's *Grammar*, the spellings *man*, *mann*, *men*, *menn* are used side by side, the spellings *man* and *mann* even in one and the same sentence (ÆGram 94.8–9). The coexistence of both spellings is rather due to scribal inconsistency.

**Picture 43.3** *Be ðām men ic sprece* 'I talk about that man': In OE the word *man(n)* has the meanings 'human being, person' and 'adult male human being'. Ælfric uses *man(n)* in its two meanings, but when he contrasts the male and female sexes, he uses the word *wer* for 'man' and the word *wif* for 'woman' (ÆGram 17.16, 18.7, 36.18, 244.1, 259. 5, 260.13). OE *wer* 'man' is cognate with Latin *vir* 'man'.

**Picture 44** *Ætforan ðære dura hē stent* 'In front of the door he stands': The verb form *stent* 'stands' is the 3 sg. of the strong verb *standan* 'to stand'. This form *stent* is the product of several sound changes in West Germanic (WGmc) and Pre-Old English (Pr-OE), i.e. in the periods, before the first written documents in OE appeared. It is assumed that a reconstructed form *\*standip* first underwent a sound change that is called "i-mutation" (Baker 2012, ch. 2.2.2, pp. 17–18; Hasenfratz/Jambeck 2011, ch. 8.11, pp. 267–270; McGillivray 2011, ch. 9, p. 72; Quirk/Wrenn 1967, §§ 208–213, pp. 151–156), or "i-umlaut" (Hogg 1992, ch. 5.75–5.86, pp. 121–138). In this process the [i] of a following syllable changes the vowel of the preceding syllable. In our example word, the sound [a] became the sound [e]. The vowel [i] in the following syllable was weakened to [ə] and finally omitted. The reduction of the number of syllables by the omission of a vowel in an unstressed syllable is called syncope: "The unstressed vowel of the final syllable in the 2 and 3 sg. pres. indic. is commonly reduced to zero or 'cut from between' in what is called *syncope* in the OE verbs of Kt and WS, while Angl. tends to retain the 'unsyncoated' forms" (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 191, p. 138). After the syncope took place, the consonant cluster at the end of the word was simplified by assimilation: "It will be seen that this syncope brought together the consonant(s) of the stem with those of the inflexions, and where this produced unfamiliar consonant clusters, assimilation took place ..." (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 191, pp. 138–139). The entire process in our case may have been like this: *\*standip* > *\*stendep* > *\*stendp* > *\*stentt* > *stent*. Besides the mutated form *stent*, an unmutated and unsyncoated form *standep* is also documented: "Such forms, without syncope or mutation, are fairly common in IOE (i.e. late Old English)" (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, pp. 155–156). In the *Dictionary of Old English Web Corpus (DOEC)*, the form *stent* occurs 187 times, and the form *standep* 70 times.

**Picture 47**, see **Picture 34**

**Picture 49** *Hwæs synd ðās bēc* 'Whose books are these?': The feminine word *bēc* 'book' belongs to a small group of nouns that change their stem vowel –ō– to –ē– in the dative singular and in the nominative and accusative plurals. This subgroup of the "athematic nouns" (or: "root nouns", "foot-feet (i-mutation) nouns", "root-stem nouns", "nouns that change their vowel", "mutated plurals") also includes the nouns *fōt* 'foot' and *tōð* 'tooth' (Baker 2012, ch. 6.1.3, pp. 55–56; Evans 2023, ch. 30.3, pp. 259–260; Hasenfratz/Jambeck 2011, ch. 10.4, pp. 314–316, Hogg/Fulk 2011, ch. 2.109–2.114, pp. 64–68; McGillivray 2011, ch. 9, pp. 72–73; Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 48, p. 30). The form *bēc* (here: nom. pl. 'books') shows a further sound change. In this form *bēc*'s final consonant [k] changes to the sound [t] as in *child*. The word order in the Latin and the OE sentences is identical. The word order *\*Hwæs bēc synd ðās?* should also be possible. We find this word order (*hwæs* – noun – conjugated verb form of *bēon/wesan* – demonstrative pronoun) in the following sentence from the West Saxon Gospel of St. Matthew: "Ðā cwæð se Hælend tō him, hwæs anlīcnys ys þis and ðis ofer-ġewrit?" 'Then the Saviour spoke to them, whose image and inscription is this?' (Mt 22.20).

**Picture 60** *Wit lufedan unc betwēonan* 'We loved each other', or 'There was love between the two of us' (word for word: 'We both loved us both between'): The OE personal pronoun has dual forms for the first and the second person: *wit* 'we two' and *ġit* 'you two': "Dual pronouns are used to refer to two things: 'we two', 'you two'. Use of the dual is optional: the plural will do just as well. It is used to emphasize that two persons or things are being discussed, (...) There is no dual verb form; dual pronouns agree with plural verbs" (Baker 2012, ch. 5.2.1, pp. 44–45). In this sentence, the form *unc* 'us two' is either dative or accusative of *wit*, as the preposition *betwēonan* can be used with both cases when indicating "mutual relation between two parties" (DOE s.v. *betwēonan* A.12.a.i). In OE pronouns often precede prepositions: "With pronouns, the prepositions (especially those of more than one syllable) quite frequently follow: *þus cweðende him tō* 'saying thus to him', *him biforan* 'before him', *him betweoh* 'between them'; ..." (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 141, p. 90).

**Picture 64** *Ðār līð wip ðē* 'There it lies with you!': The subject pronoun is omitted here. As the grammatical gender of the noun *bōc* 'book' is feminine, the omitted pronoun is *hēo*. In the following sentence from the *Grammar*, you can see that Ælfric replaces the feminine noun *bōc* with the feminine pronoun *hēo*: "Ne cweðe ic nā for ðī, þæt ðēos bōc mæge miclum tō lāre fremian, ac hēo byð swā ðēah sum angyn tō ægðrum ġeorde, ġif hēo hwām līcað" 'I do not say therefore that this book can be of much use for learning, but it is a beginning for both languages, if it pleases anyone' (ÆGram 3.16–19). The verb form *līð* is the 3 sg. of the strong verb *licgan*. It developed from *liġð*. The semivowel /semiconsonant [j] as in PDE *yes* was lost, and the preceding vowel [i] was lengthened. Besides *līð/līþ* (approx. 250 times) and *liġð/liġþ* (39 times), the variants *liġeð/liġeþ* (55 times) and *licgeð* (3 times) are also used.

**Picture 76** *Ðās cild leorniað* 'These children learn/are learning!': In this sentence, the noun *cild* is inflected according to the the strong neuter declension, and not according to a small declension with relatively few nouns which is designated with different terms by different authors: : "nouns with –r-plurals" (Baker 2012, ch. 6.3.3, p. 62), nouns in \*–es/\*–os" (Evans 2023, ch. 23.3, p. 215), "children nouns" (Hasenfratz/Jambeck 2011, ch. 10.8, pp. 319–320), "s-stem nouns" (Hogg/Fulk 2011, ch. 2.98, p. 59), or "ru– plurals" (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 44, pp. 28–29). To this small noun class belong the nouns *lamb* 'lamb' (pl. *lambru*), *cealf* 'calf' (pl. *cealfru*), *æg* 'egg' (pl. *æġru*), and *cild* 'child' (pl. *cildru*). Here the nom. pl. is *cild*, not *cildru* or *cildra*.

**Picture 78** *Ġýt āne fēawa naman þissere declīnunge synd FEMININI GENERIS* 'Yet a few nouns of this declination have the feminine gender!': The form *þissere* is genitive singular of the feminine demonstrative pronoun *þēos* 'this'. It is a variant of the usual form *þisse* (See commentary to picture 20).

**Picture 82** *Eallne dæg oððe þes man ræt oððe hē þencð* 'All day long this man either reads or thinks!': The noun *dæg* 'day' belongs to a declension which is denoted with different terms by different authors:

- "strong masculine declension" (Atherton 2019, ch. 7, p. 70, ch. 10, p. 103; Baker 2012, ch. 6.1.1, pp. 51–53, ch. 6.2.1-6.2.3, pp. 57–60; Hazenfratz/Jambeck, ch. 2.7–2.10.4, pp. 37–40; McGillivray 2011, ch. 3, p. 30–31, and ch. 7, p. 58)
- "nouns of the a–stem class" (Evans 2023, ch. 4.3, pp. 53–55)
- "a–stem nouns" (Hogg/Fulk 2011, ch. 20.10–2.18, pp. 14–18)
- "general masculine declension" (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, §§ 26-30, pp. 20–22).

All nouns of this class have identical forms in the nominative and accusative singulars and in the nominative and accusative plurals: nom. acc. sg. *dæg* 'day', nom. acc. pl. *dagas* 'days'. As all adjectives describing a noun must have the same case, number (singular or plural), and gender as the respective noun, we can decide that the noun *dæg* must be in the accusative because with adjectives, the ending *–ne* is an exclusive accusative singular ending. It expresses three grammatical meanings together: accusative, singular, and masculine: "Of all the accusative endings, the ending *–ne* is the easiest to distinguish, and marks various words that refer to a masculine noun in the accusative singular" (Atherton 2019, ch. 6, p. 64). The ending *–ne* (acc. sg. m.) is the only adjective ending in OE which is unambiguous. All other adjective endings are ambiguous. The ending *–e* for example can be a singular or plural ending, a nominative, accusative, or instrumental ending, and a masculine, feminine, or neuter ending. The accusative here has the function of expressing the duration of time: "The acc. is used to state extent of space and time" (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 97, p. 61).

**Picture 83** *Brūc ðisses bēages!* 'Wear this arm-band!': In this book there are five verbs that take an object in the genitive: *brūcan* 'to use, employ, wear, enjoy' (Picture 83), *wilnian* 'to wish, desire' (Picture 111), *fēlan* 'to feel, feel the physical effect of' (Picture 167), *ġeandbidian* 'to wait for' (Picture 299), and *æthrīnan* 'to touch' (Picture 331). A list of OE verbs that take the genitive can be found in the grammar of Quirk/Wrenn (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 103, pp. 63–64.)

**Picture 92** *Affrica and Asia hiera landgæmircu onginnað of Alexandria, Eýpta burge* 'The border between Africa and Asia begins at the Egyptian city of Alexandria': A word-for-word translation would be: 'Africa and Asia, their boundaries begin off from Alexandria, the city of the Egyptians'. The form *hiera* is one of the various documented forms of the OE possessive pronoun third person plural. Its most frequent form listed in the DOEC is *heora* (7079 times), followed by *hyra* (1126), *hiora* (924), *hira* (756), *hiera* (291), and others. In *Beowulf*, all these five forms of the possessive pronoun are documented: *hyra* (8 times), *heora* (4), *hiora* (3), *hira* (3), and *hiera* (1). In Ælfric's *Grammar*, the form *heora* is used almost exclusively (64 times). Besides *heora*, the variant *hyra* is documented there, but only once, together with *heora* in one and the same sentence: "Sume word āwendað ægðer gē heora gētācnunge gē hyra declinunge" 'Some verbs change both their meaning and their conjugation' (ÆGram 219.13). The sentence discussed in this commentary is taken from MS L of the OE *Orosius*. The form *burge* is the regular genitive singular of the feminine noun *burg* 'city', but in this sentence, *burge* is dative singular. The regular OE dative singular *byrig/byrġ* is also documented in the same manuscript, in two different spellings: *byriġ* (Or, p. 2, l. 2), and *byrġ* (Or, p. 3, l. 5).

**Picture 94** *Ēower spræc mē līcað* 'Your language/speech pleases me, I like your language /speech': The noun *spræc* f. means both 'language' and 'speech'. The verb *līcian* wk. 2 'to please' is constructed completely differently than the PDE verb *to like*. The subject in PDE is the object in OE, and the object in PDE is the subject in OE.

**Picture 103** *Ðū gōda cyningc and mīn se lēofesta fæder, hwæt is þes iunga man?* 'You good king and my dearest father, who is this young man?': The interrogative pronoun *hwæt* can also have the meaning 'who'. This is the case when someone asks for the name or identity of a person.

**Picture 106** *Hwonne cōm ðū* 'When did you come': Here the 2 sg. pret. of *cuman* does not have the regular ending *-e*: "Occasionally *-e* is omitted when the pronoun *ðū* immediately follows, e.g. ÆGram 224.4, 232.2 *cōm ðū* 'did you come', Soul I 17 *druh ðū* 'did you suffer'. Possibly this is due to a reduction similar to that before an enclitic pronoun described in § 6.7, but perhaps it is due in some instances simply to scribal misapprehension of the construction as imperative" (Hogg/Fulk 2011, ch. 6.21, pp. 222–223). The manuscripts D and H of the *Grammar* have regular *cōme* (ÆGram, p. 232, critical apparatus). Also the sentence under picture 108 *For hwī cōme ðū?* 'Why did you come' (ÆGram 262.20) has the regular ending *-e*. Alternative verb forms in front of a personal pronoun are not unusual in OE. This applies above all to forms preceding pronouns of the first and second person plural: "Before the pronouns *wē* 'we' and *gē* 'you', any plural ending may appear as *-e*" (Baker 2012, ch.7.2.2, p. 69; see also Quirk/Wrenn 1967, p. 42). The following examples in Ælfric's *Grammar* show very well that the position of the pronoun *wē* has an influence on the respective verb ending: "*Wē* wyllað nū secgan be ðīssum eallum gēwislicor" 'We now want to talk about all this in more detail' " (ÆGram 242.18), and "*Nū* wylle wē secgan þā seofon DIRIVATIVA" 'Now we want to explain the seven derivatives' " (ÆGram 100.7). In the first example, the first person plural of *willan* has the regular ending *-að*, and in the second example it has the alternative ending *-e*. The word order *Nū willað wē* is also possible, but in the *Dictionary of Old English Web Corpus* it is documented only once. The word order *Nū wille/wylle wē* is documented 47 times. \**Nū wē wille/wylle* is not documented at all.

**Picture 107, see commentary to Picture 187–188**

**Picture 108, see commentary to Picture 106**

**Picture 111** *Hwæs wilnast þū mā tō witanne?* 'What more do you wish to know?': The form *hwæs* is genitive singular of the interrogative pronoun *hwæt* 'what'. The verb *wilnian* 'to wish' belongs to a number of verbs that take the genitive (see commentary to picture 83). A list of these verbs can be found in the grammar of Quirk/Wrenn (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, pp. 63–64.)

**Picture 130** *Se hwæl bið micle læssa þonne oðre hwalas* 'The whale is much smaller than other whales': The *hwæl* in this sentence from the OE *Orosius* is a *horshwæl*. The DOE s.v. *horshwæl* gives the following explanation of the word: "a large marine mammal, probably a walrus (cf. *hwæl* sense 1.b; cf. ON *hrosshvalr*); the variant spelling *horschwælum* has given rise to less plausible interpretation of the first element as if *horsc*<sup>1</sup> 'quick, active'."

**Picture 131–134** *Ēac se micela ylp ... ondræt him forpearle* 'Also the big elephant ... is very much afraid': The personal pronoun *him* (dat. of *hē* pers. pron. 3 sg. m.) is used as a reflexive here: "Old English sometimes uses a reflexive pronoun where it would make no sense to use one in Modern English: when this happens the translator may simply ignore it" (Baker 2012, ch. 5.6, p. 48).

**Picture 155-156:** *Gōd lāreow lærð his cnapan ġeorne and tæcð him gōde þēawas* 'A good teacher teaches his boys diligently and teaches them good manners': The word *lāreow* is a masculine noun, but it can also be used for a female person. In the following sentence, it is King Oswiu's daughter *Ælflæd* that is called a *lāreow*: "... , ðær hēo (i.e. abbess Hilde) mynster ġetimbrode, in þæm sēo ġemyngade cyninges dohtor (i.e. *Ælflæd*) ærest wæs discipula ond leornungmon regollice lifes, ond eft æfter þon wæs magister ond lāreow þæs mynstres, ..." '... , there she erected a monastery, in which the aforesaid king's daughter was first a pupil and novice in monastic life and after instructor and teacher in the monastery, ...' (Bede 3.18.236.32–238.1). There is also a feminine noun *lærestre* 'female teacher'. It is documented three times in OE texts (see DOE s.v. *lærestre*), so also in *Ælfric's Grammar*: "*doctor lāreow, doctrix lærestre*" (*ÆGram* 71.7).

**Picture 164** *Īc leornige grēcisc* 'I learn Greek': The word *grēcisc* like other language names can be an adjective or a noun. In OE nouns of other languages are neuter words which can be used with the definite neuter article *þæt*: *þæt Englisc* 'English', *þæt Lēden* 'Latin'. In the *DOEC (Dictionary of Old English Web Corpus)*, the noun *Englisc* 'English, the English language' without definite article is documented 302 times in the prepositional phrase *on Englisc* 'in English' and at least once without preceding preposition or article: "... , sē ðe (i.e. Bishop Aidan) Englisc fulllice ne cūðe, ..." 'who did not speak English perfectly' (Bede, *Ecclesiastical History*, Book 3, ch. 2, p. 158, l. 19).

**Picture 187–188** *Īc eom ġecġged Priscianus, ic eom ġenemned Priscianus, and ic eom ġehāten Priscianus* (Picture 242): All these three variants can be translated with 'I'm called Priscianus'. The questions *Hū eart þū ġecġged?* and *Hū eart þū ġenemned?* are not documented in the *DOEC*, the only question recorded (and only once) is *Hū eart þū ġehāten?* The direct question form *Hwæt is þīn nama?* 'What is your name?' is preferred. It is recorded six times in the *DOEC*.

**Picture 191** *Mē līcað þæt þū sæġst/ Mē līcað þæt þū sagast* 'I like what you say': The 2 sg. of *secgan* 'to say' is documented in different forms. The number in brackets behind the following verb forms indicates the frequency of the respective form in the *DOEC*: *sæġst* (59), *seġst* (57), *sæġest* (14), *sagast* (9), *seġest* (3). Manuscript C of Gregory's *Dialogues* has the verb form *sagast*, and manuscript H has the more frequent variant *sæġst*. In this sentence, *þæt* is a relative pronoun. In PDE the corresponding relative pronoun is *what*.

**Picture 195** *Hwæt hafast þū nū, oððe hwæt is þē?* 'What's the matter with you now?', or 'What's wrong with you?': The verb form *hafast* is 2 sg. of *habban* 'to have' and a variant of the much more frequent form *hæfst*. So the solution "hæfst" would of course also be absolutely correct here.

**Picture 198.1** *Hwā byð lāreow, būton hē lære?* 'Who is a teacher, unless he teaches?': The conjunction *būton* 'unless, if not' in most cases demands a verb form in the subjunctive. Here we have 3 sg. pres. subj. *lære* and not 3 sg. pres. ind. *lærð*.

**Picture 198.2** *Hwā byð lāreow, būton hē lære?* 'Who is a teacher, unless he teaches?': In this sentence, the vowel in the verb form *byþ/byð* (3 sg. of *bēon* 'to be') is spelled with the letter *y*. Spellings with the letter *i* are also very common: *bið/biþ*. Both spellings represent the same sound, a lax [i]: "It seems

more likely that in the kinds of environment specified above there was a tendency for /i/ to be laxed, that is, to become more centralized and lowered, to something like [ɪ]" (Hogg 1992, ch. 5.170, p.199).

**Picture 201** *Hwār lēdest ðū mine bōc* 'Where did you lay my book?': The form *lēdest* is the 2 sg. pret. of the weak verb *lecgan*. It developed from *leǵdest*. The [j] was lost, and the preceding vowel was lengthened: "The change occurs equally in inflected forms (...) Of special importance are the prets. and pa.parts. of the weak verbs *secġan* and *leġgan*, that is, *sāede* 'he said' and *lēde* 'he laid' " (Hogg 1992, ch. 7.71, p. 290).

**Picture 202** *Ðā sōðlice ġeendode þe ġebēorscipe* 'Then the feast ended at last': Here we have one of the very rare cases in OE where the word *þe* is a definite article: "A few examples of *þe* 'the' are recorded, e.g. *Matt(Li)* 2.3 *Herodes ðe cynig* and *ApT* 28.4 *Ða sōðlice ġeendode þe ġebeorscipe*" (Mitchell 2002, § 238, p. 102).

**Picture 209–210** *Ēalā ġif ic rædde on iugoðe, þonne cūðe ic nū sum gōd* 'Alas! If I had read in my youth, then I would know now something good': Here the simple past form *rædde* expresses the third conditional. It is the prepositional phrase *on iugoðe* that makes it clear that the action in the conditional clause did not happen. The simple past can also be used to express the second conditional as in the following sentence from the Old English *Apollonius*: "Ēalā lāreow, ġif ðū mē lufodest, þū hit besorgodest" 'Alas, teacher, if you loved me, you would regret it ' (Goolden 1958, p. 32, l. 7). Without its context, this sentence from a dialogue between Princess Arcestrate and Prince Apollonius would be misleading. Arcestrate is in love with Apollonius and believes that he does not love her. What she says is that he acutally should be unhappy if he loved her and she chose another man.

**Picture 212** *Lōca nū, hēr [hēo] is* 'Look now, here it is': In Ælfric's sentence, the pronoun is *hit*: *Lōca nū, hēr hit is*. In OE pronouns are on the whole used with their grammatical gender. As the grammatical gender of *bōc* 'book' with a few exceptions is feminine, I have replaced the neuter pronoun *hit* with the feminine pronoun *hēo*. Also in the *Grammar*, there is a sentence where the noun *bōc* is substituted by the pronoun *hēo*: "Ne cweðe ic nā for ðī, þæt ðēos bōc mæġe micclum to lāre fremian, ac hēo byð swā ðēah sum anġyn to æġðrum ġereorde, ġif hēo hwām līcað" 'I do not say at all that this book can be of much use for instruction, but it is nevertheless an introduction to either language, if it pleases anyone' (ÆGram 3.16–19).

**Picture 213** *Læne mē þā bōc tō rædenne* 'Lend me the book to read': The so-called inflected infinitive is used after the preposition *tō*. The ending *-ne* is added to the uninflected infinitive of the verb, and in most cases the infinitive ending *-an* is weakened to *-en*. In Ælfric's *Grammar*, the uninflected infinitive is always *rædan* (eight times), and the inflected infinitive is exclusively *rædenne* (twice).

**Picture 221** *Saga hwæt ic hātte* 'Say what I am called': The imper. sg. *saga* of *secgan* 'to say' has the variant forms *sege* and *sæġe*. The most frequent imper. sg. form of *secgan* listed in the *DOEC* is *saga*, followed by *sege* and *sæġe*. Ælfric, in his *Grammar*, has *sege* (ÆGram 210.8).

**Picture 227** *Understentst þū lā* 'Do you (really) understand?': Where PDE uses the auxiliary verb *to do* in questions, OE simply inverts the word order of noun/pronoun and verb. A word-for-word translation would be 'Understand you?'. Ælfric's Latin example sentence is "*Sentisne*" 'Do you understand?' There is no intensifier in it as in Ælfric's translation. Ælfric here uses the interjection *lā* to give emphasis to the question.

**Picture 242**, see commentary to **Picture 187-188**

**Picture 243.1** *Drunce ðū* 'Have you drunk?': Also in this sentence, we have an endingless verb form in the 2 sg. pret. (See also commentaries to picture 106 and 108). The manuscripts C, H, U, and W of Ælfric's *Grammar* have the regular ending *-e*: *drunce* (C,H,U) and *druncke* (W) (ÆGram, p. 226, critical apparatus).

**Picture 243.2** *Nis hit swā?* 'Isn't it so?': The verb form *nis* (= *ne is*) is a contraction of the negation adverb *ne* and the third person singular *is* of the verb *bēon/wesan* 'to be'. In OE the contraction takes place at the beginning of the word, and in PDE at the end of the word. Here we have the rare phenomenon that an OE word form is shorter than a PDE form, *nis* has one syllable, and *isn't* has two.

**Picture 245** *Ēt ðū tō dæg?* 'Did you eat today?': Here we have the same case as in the sentences under picture 106 and picture 243. The 2 sg. pret. of the verb *etan* is endingless. In manuscript H of Ælfric's *Grammar*, the verb has the ending *-e* (ÆGram, p. 226, critical apparatus). The following sentence from the *Grammar* demonstrates again that the position of the pronoun can be decisive for the form of the verb. The 2 sg. pret. form of *etan* follows the pronoun *ðū* and has the ending *-e*: "Ic rædde ðā hwīle ðe ðū æte" 'I eat while you are reading' (ÆGram 242.2–3).

**Picture 261** *Gang ūt!* 'Go out!': This form is the 2 imper. sg. of the strong verb *gangan* 'to go'. The 2 sg. imper. of the irregular verb *gān* 'to go' can also be used with the adverb *ūt* 'out': *Gā ūt!* 'Go out!'. The first form is documented five times and the second three times. In the 2 imper. pl. the irregular verb predominates in this context: *Gāþ ūt* (5), *gangað ūt* (1).

**Picture 267** *Ðurh þā duru wē gāð in* 'Through the door we go in': The Latin original sentence is *Per hostium intramus* 'Through the door we go in'. In Latin it is the normal word order that the conjugated verb form stands at the end of the sentence, and that the direct, indirect and prepositional objects precede the verb. In his translation Ælfric maintains the Latin word order and puts the prepositional OE object at the beginning of the sentence. So in his translation the prepositional object is stressed, which is not necessarily the case in the Latin sentence. The word order as in Ælfric's sentence would be rather expected after a question like *Hū cume ġē in?* 'How do you get in?'. It is Ælfric's general practice in his *Grammar* to maintain the Latin word order in his translations. These word-for-word translations are meant to help his pupils to identify the words and the parts in a sentence that correspond to each other in both languages.

**Picture 275** *Nāt ic, hwylc se cyning is* 'I don't know which one is the king': The verb form *nāt* is a contraction of the negation adverb *ne* and the conjugated verb form *wāt* '(I) know' (1 sg. of *witan* 'to know'). Here the final vowel *-e* of *ne* and the initial consonant *w-* of *wāt* were elided. In the case of *nāt ic*, we have an inversion of subject and verb in a declarative sentence. This inversion is quite common in OE, *nāt ic* is documented 57 times in the DOEC. The word order *ic nāt* is also possible in OE, but in his *Grammar*, Ælfric has only the inverted word order (ÆGram 113.17, 116.13, 231.18).

**Picture 277–278** *Nis hit nā oxa, ac is hors* 'It is not an oxen, it is a horse': OE can do without the indefinite article. Its use is a rare exception.

**Picture 287** *Wyt sind ġebrōþra* 'We are brothers': The nominative and accusative plurals of *brōðer* 'brother' either have an ending or are endingless: a) forms with ending: *brōðru*, *brōðra*, *ġebrōðru*, *ġebrōþra* b) forms without ending: *brōðor*, *ġebrōðor*. The noun *brōðor* belongs to a small group of nouns denoted with different terms by different authors: "nouns of relationship" (Baker 2012, ch. 6.3.2, p. 61), "r-stem nouns" (Evans 2023, ch. 26.3, pp. 236–237), "mother/father nouns ... technically known as the *-r-* declension" (Hasenfratz/Jambeck 2011, ch. 10.5, p. 317), "r-stem nouns" (Hogg/Fulk 2011, ch. 2.91, p. 55), or "uninflected plurals" (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 47, p. 30). Other words of this group are *fæder* 'father', *mōdor* 'mother', *dohter* 'daughter' and *sweostor* 'sister'. In the singular, the noun *brōðor* has an endingless genitive *brōðor* and a mutated dative singular *brēðer*. In his *Grammar*, Ælfric translates the Latin nom. acc. sg. *frāter* 'brother' to OE *brōðor* (ÆGram 102.8), and the Lat. nom. acc. pl. *frātrēs* 'brothers' to *ġebrōðra* (ÆGram 102.12).

**Picture 288** *Ic æteom oððe hēr ic eom* 'I am present or I am here': The form *æteom* is 1 sg. of *ætbeon/ætwasan* (irr.) 'to be present'. In OE there is also the verb *frambeon/framwasan* (irr.) 'to be absent'. Further possibilities to express physical presence and absence in OE are: *bēon andweard* 'to be present', *bēon hēr* 'to be here', *bēon æfweard* 'to be absent', *ne bēon hēr* 'not to be here'.

**Picture 290** *For ege ic ne deor* 'I do not dare out of fear': An infinitive of the verb form *deor* (1 and 3 sg. pres. ind.) 'dare, dares' is not documented. The infinitive form *\*durran* has been reconstructed.

**Picture 291** *Ðū scealt fylgan mē* 'You must follow me': In OE there were various spellings for the sound [j] as in in PDE *yes*. It was reproduced a) with one, b) with two, or c) with three letters:

- a) spelling *–g–* or *–i–*: *fylgan*, *fylian*
- b) spelling *–ge–*, *–gi–* or *–ig–*: *fylgean*, *fylgian*, *fyligan*
- c) spelling *–ige–* or *–igi–*: *fyligean*, *fyligian*

**Picture 293** *Ġif ðū nelt rædan, hlyst hūru* 'If you do not want to read, listen at least!': The verb form *nelt* '(you) do not want' is the 2 sg. of *nellan* 'to be unwilling'. It is a contraction of the negation adverb *ne* 'not' and the verb form *wilt* '(you) want', and the infinitive *nellan* is a contraction of *ne* and *willan*.

**Picture 296** *lc wylle, ðæt ðū ræde. lc bidde, þæt ðū dō* 'I want you to read. I ask you to do it (literally: I want that you read. I ask, that you do)': The OE verbs *willan* and *biddan* are not used like the PDE verbs *to want* and *to ask*, i.e. with a verb form followed by a direct object and an infinitive. In OE the verb in the main clause is followed by a subordinate clause with the conjunction *þæt* and a verb form in the subjunctive. Here we have the second singular present subjunctive forms *ræde* and *dō*, and not the second singular present indicative forms *rætst* and *dēst*. The subjunctive forms are used because the verbs *willan* 'to want' and *biddan* 'to ask, entreat' in the two main clauses express a wish and the action in the subordinate clauses is not a fact. It is an action that the subject of the main sentences wants to happen. Another characteristic feature of OE is that the pronoun object could often be omitted: "Apart from serving as reflexives, the personal pronouns have little that is distinctively OE when they are present; it is their absence that is striking" (Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 120 d, p. 73). In our second sentence, it is the pronoun *hit* 'it' or *þis* 'this' that is left out.

**Picture 299** *Andwyrde unc nū, ... , swā swā þū wille* 'Answer the two of us, ... , as you wish': The verb form *wille* is 2 pres. subj. here. The indicative form would be *wilt*. In this sentence, the subjunctive is used in a conjectural context. The speaker of the sentence (i.e. personified Wisdom) is expecting an answer, but does not exactly know what the person addressed (i.e. personified Mind) may answer.

**Picture 300** *lc wāt þæt ic þē mōt andsware syllan* 'I know I must give you an answer': An infinitive *\*mōtan* of the verb form *mōt* (1 and 3 sg. pres. ind.) is not documented. Like *\*durran* (Picture 290) *\*mōtan* has been reconstructed. In this sentence, *ic mōt* has the meaning 'I must'. In the sentences under picture 302 and 303 *\*mōtan* has the meaning 'to be allowed'.

**Picture 302** *Mōt ic drincan?*: This is Ælfric's translation of his Latin example sentence *Licet mihi bibere?* 'May I drink?'

**Picture 303** *lc mōste*: This is Ælfric's translation of his Latin example sentence *Mihi licuit* 'I was allowed (to drink)'

**Picture 306** *Dydest ðis?* 'Did you do it? Have you done it?': Here the verb is used without the personal pronoun *þū* 'you'. In this case, the omission of the pronoun is possible because the ending *–st* is unambiguous. It is exclusively a verb ending of the second person singular.

**Picture 315** *Hyn swynsode, word wæron wynsume* "Sound was melodious, words were delightful': Also in this sentence from *Bēowulf*, you find the strong adjective ending *–e* in the nominative neuter plural. In Late West Saxon, adjectives of the strong declension tend to have a one-gender plural ending *–e* in the nominative and accusative plurals: "The nominative and accusative plural ending *–e* is very frequent both for feminines and neuters in late Old English, when *–e* becomes the dominant ending for all genders" (Baker 2012, ch. 8.2, p. 92; see also Quirk/Wrenn 1967, § 50, p. 31, and § 124, p. 75). This is also Ælfric's use in his *Grammar*; for instance, he no longer uses *sumu word*, he uses *sume word*, and that 16 times.



**Picture 320** *Ēode þā tō setle* 'Went to the seat': The subject (i.e. Wealhðeo, King Hrōðgār's queen) is omitted in this sentence: "In fact, in situations where Modern English uses a pronoun subject, the Old English finite verb can sometimes express the subject all by itself" (Baker 2012, ch. 11.2, p. 108). This is possible because "context and the form of the verb together give us enough information to figure them (i.e. the subjects) out for ourselves" (Baker 2012, ch. 11.2, p. 108). The verb form *ēode* is 1 and 3 sg. pret. of *gān* 'to go'. In this case, the context makes it clear that the 3 sg. is meant here. *Ēode* is the predicate of the sentence directly following Queen Wealhðeo's speech. And in the following sentence, there is no subject in the third singular the verb form *ēode* could relate to: "Ðæ̅r wæs symbla cyst, druncon wīn weras" 'There was the best of feasts, men drank wine' (Beo 1232).

**Picture 321–322.1** *Ðēos wyr̅t sōðlice ealle ealde and hefige and unlācniġendlice ādlu tōfereþ, swā þæt hē byþ ġelācnud þēah hē ær his hāle on tōlātenesse wære* 'This herb definitely expels all old and severe and incurable diseases, so that he will be cured, even though he was in despair before his healing': The verb form *byþ* is third singular present indicative of *bēon* 'to be'. In OE the present verb form can express present and future time. The conjugated forms of *bēon* can also assume future meaning. In his Grammar, Ælfric translates the Latin form *ero* 'I shall be' with *ic bēo* (ÆGram 201.15).

**Picture 321–322.2** *Ðēos wyr̅t sōðlice ealle ealde and hefige and unlācniġendlice ādlu tōfereþ, swā þæt hē byþ ġelācnud þēah hē ær his hāle on tōlātenesse wære* 'This herb definitely expels all old and severe and incurable diseases, so that he will be healed, although he was in despair before his healing': The verb form *wære* in the concessive clause "*þēah hē ær his hāle on tōlātenesse wære*" is third singular preterite subjunctive. The indicative form would be *wæs*. The conjunction *þēah* (*þe*) 'though' "always takes the subjunctive whether or not the statement it contains is known to be true" (Baker 2012, p. 86).

**Picture 325 and 326** *Bēo ġesund! Bēoþ ġesunde!* 'Be healthy!': The OE greetings are formed with the imperative forms of the verbs *bēon* and *wesan* and the adjectives *ġesund* and *hāl*. Both verbs have the meaning 'to be', and both adjectives have the meaning 'healthy'. In contrast to PDE, there are singular and plural forms of both the imperative and the adjectives. All of these word forms can be combined with each other, so that in the end there are eight possible combinations of them. All these combinations have the same meaning: 'Be healthy!'. The OE greetings were used at meeting and parting, corresponding to PDE *Hello* and *Goodbye*. The imperatives can also be used with the personal pronoun: *Bēo þū ġesund!* and *Bēoð ġē ġesunde!*

Singular	<b>Bēo/wes</b>	ġesund!	<b>Be healthy!</b>	(You address one person)
Plural:	<b>Bēoþ/wesap</b>	ġesunde!	<b>Be healthy!</b>	(You address two or more persons)
Singular:	<b>Bēo/wes</b>	hāl!	<b>Be healthy!</b>	(You address one person)
Plural:	<b>Bēoþ/wesap</b>	hāle!	<b>Be healthy!</b>	(You address two or more persons)

**Picture 331** *Gā hider nēar, þæt ic æthrīne þīn* 'Come here closer, so that I may touch you': the verb form *æthrīne* in the subordinate clause is 1 sg. pres. subj. of *æthrīnan* 'to touch'. We have a volitional context here. The subjunctive expresses a wish. The speaking person wants to be touched by the person addressed. In this sentence, the verb *æthrīnan* is followed by an object in the genitive (see commentary to picture 83). Here the object pronoun is not the possessive pronoun *þīn* 'your', it is the the personal pronoun *þū* 'you' in the genitive case.



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### Models

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\*Karl Stieleke (1920–2001) was my father. On the picture, I was five years old. It was taken in my home town Neuss, North Rhine-Westphalia, on the street where we lived. North Rhine-Westphalia is one of the sixteen states in Germany.





## Glossary

The arrangement is alphabetical. The words beginning with *æ* are inserted between the words beginning with *ad* and beginning with *af*. The words beginning with *þ/ð* follow those beginning with *t*. The present indicative active forms of verbs are only defined by person and number, e. g. *sprece* (1 sg. of *sprecan* st. 5 ). Another tense, mood or voice is only added to the definition of the respective verb form when necessary. The asterisk in front of the infinitives *\*durran* 'to dare' and *\*mōtan* 'to be allowed, to have to' means that these forms are not documented, they are reconstructed.

<i>ā</i> (adv.)	always, ever
<i>ac</i> (conj.)	but
<i>ād</i> (f.)	ailment, disease, illness, sickness
<i>ād</i> lu (acc. pl. of <i>ād</i> f.)	ailments, diseases, illnesses, sicknesses
<i>æfter</i> (prep. with dat. and instr.)	after
<i>æfter ðon</i> ( <i>ðon</i> instr. sg. of <i>þæt</i> dem. pron. n.)	after that
<i>æig</i> (n., DOE s.v. <i>æg</i> )	egg
<i>æigra</i> , <i>ægra</i> , <i>ægru</i> (acc. pl. of <i>æg</i> n.)	eggs
<i>ælc</i> (indef. adj.)	each, every
<i>ær</i> (prep. with dat.)	before
<i>ærest</i> (adj.)	first
<i>ærest</i> (adv.)	first, in the beginning
<i>ærestan</i> (wk. nom. pl. n. of <i>ærest</i> adj.)	first
<i>æscpote</i> (f.)	vervain, verbena
<i>æt</i> (prep. with dat.)	at
<i>æt</i> (2 sg. pret. of <i>etan</i> st. 5)	(you) ate
<i>ætbeon</i> / <i>ætwesan</i> (irr. )	to be present
<i>æteom</i> (1 sg. of <i>ætbeon</i> / <i>ætwesan</i> irr.)	I am present, I am here
<i>ætforan</i> (prep. with dat.)	in front of
<i>æthrīnan</i> (st. 1 with object in genitive)	to touch
<i>æthrīne</i> (1 sg. pres. subj. of <i>æthrīnan</i> st. 1)	(I) touch
<i>æþeling</i> (m.)	man of birth and valour, hero, prince
<i>æþelingas</i> (nom. pl. of <i>æþeling</i> m. noun)	men of birth and valour, heroes, princes
<i>and</i> (conj.)	and
<i>andswarast</i> (2 sg. of <i>andswarian</i> wk. 2)	(you) answer
<i>andsware</i> (acc. sg. of <i>andswaru</i> f. noun)	answer
<i>andswarian</i> (wk. 2)	to answer
<i>andswariġe</i> (1 sg. of <i>andswarian</i> wk. 2)	(I) answer
<i>andswaru</i> (f.)	answer
<i>ān</i> (card. num.)	one
<i>ān</i> (indef. art.)	a, an
<i>āne</i> (acc. sg. f. of <i>ān</i> card. num.)	one
<i>āne</i> (acc. sg. f. of <i>ān</i> indef. art.)	a, an
<i>āne</i> (nom. pl. m. of <i>ān</i> indef. numeral)	some
<i>Angelcynn</i> (n.)	the English race, English people, England
<i>Angelcynnes</i> (gen. sg. of <i>Angelcynn</i> n.)	(of) the English race, English people, England
<i>ansīn</i> (f., DOE s.v. <i>ansyn</i> )	face
<i>ansīne</i> (acc. sg. of <i>ansīn</i> f.)	face
<i>ānum</i> (dat. sg. m. of <i>ān</i> card. num.)	(on) one
<i>āræcan</i> (wk. 1b)	to hand, pass (something acc. to someone dat.)
<i>āræce</i> (imper. sg of <i>āræcan</i> wk. 1b)	hand!, pass! (something acc. to someone dat.)
<i>āðrēotan</i> (st. 2)	to be wearisome, tedious (to someone)

āðrȳt (3 sg. of āðrēotan st. 2)	is wearisome, tedious (to someone)
ārās (3 sg. pret. of ārīsan st. 1)	to rise, arise, get up, stand up
bā (numeral f. n.)	both
bām (dat. of bēgen m., bā f. n., bū f. n. numeral)	(to) both
be (prep. with dat.)	here: about
bēag (m.)	arm-band, necklace, collar
bēages (gen. sg. of bēag m.)	(of a/the) arm-band, necklace, collar
bēan (f.)	bean
bēana (acc. pl. of bean f.)	beans
bēc (nom. pl. of bōc f.)	books
bed (n.)	bed
bedde (dat. sg. of bed n.)	bed
bēgen (numeral m.)	both
behātan (st. 7)	to promise
behēt (1 sg. of behātan st. 7)	(I) promised
bēo (imper. sg. of bēon irr.)	be! (sg.)
bēon (irr.)	to be
beorcan (st. 3)	to bark
bēor (n.)	beer
bēores (gen. sg. of bēor n.)	(of) beer
beorghleoþa (acc. pl. of beorghliþ n.)	hill-sides, mountain-slopes
beorghliþ (n.)	hill-side, mountain-slope
beorhtnes (f.)	brightness, brilliance, radiance
beorhtnesse (dat. sg. of beorhtnes f.)	brightness, brilliance, radiance
bēoð (imper. pl. of bēon irr. )	be!
bēowyr̥t (f.)	(unidentified) plant (attractive to bees), glossing wild parsley or balm-mint, black horehound, yellow iris, and ? sweet flag
beran (st. 4)	to carry
beraþ (imper. pl. of beran st. 4)	carry!
beswigan (st. 3)	to flog, scourge, beat (someone acc.)
beswungen (past part. of beswigan st. 3)	flogged, scourged, beaten
betonice (f.)	betony
betonican (acc. sg. of betonice f.)	betony
betre (comp. nom. sg. f. of gōd adj.)	better
betwēonan (prep. with dat.)	between
betwux (prep. with dat.)	between
bewiste (3 sg. of bewitan pret-pres.)	(he) guarded
bewitan (pret-pres. )	to watch over, pay attention to, guard
biddan (st. 5)	to ask, entreat, demand
bidde (1 sg. of biddan st. 5)	(I) ask, entreat, demand
biterlīce (adv.)	bitterly
bið = byð (3 sg. of bēon irr.)	is, will be
blæt (3 sg. of blætan wk. 1b)	bleats
blætan (wk. 1b)	to bleat
blis(s) (f.)	bliss, joy, delight, enjoyment
blisse (acc. sg. of bliss f.)	bliss, joy, delight, enjoyment
blissian (wk. 2)	to rejoice, exult
blissiaþ (3 pl. of blissian wk. 2)	(they) to rejoice, exult
blīþe (adj.)	joyful, happy, merry
bōc (f.)	book

bōc (acc. sg. of bōc f.)	book
bōca (gen. pl. of bōc f.)	(of the) books
brēostwærċ (m.)	pain in the chest
brēostwærċe (dat. sg. of brēostwærċ m.)	pain in the chest
broc(c) (m.?)	badger
brūc (imper. sg. of brūcan (st. 2))	here: wear!
brūcan (st. 2)	to use, employ, enjoy, enjoy the use of, wear
buteran (acc. sg. of butere f.)	butter
burg (f., DOE s.v. burh)	town, city
burge (dat. sg. of burh f.)	city
būton (conj., DOE s.v. būtan)	unless, if ... not
būton (prep. with dat., DOE s.v. būtan)	without
butere (f.)	butter
byð = bið (3 sg. of bēon irr.)	is, will be
byrcð (3 sg. of beorcan st. 3)	barks
byreð (3 sg. of beran st. 4)	carries
byriġ (dat. sg. of burg)	city
byþ ġelācnud (3 sg. pores. pass. of lācnian wk. 2 or ġelācnian wk. 2)	is/will be healed
cælic (m., DOE s.v. calic)	drinking vessel, cup
can (1 sg. of cunnan pret-pres.)	(I) can
canst (2 sg. of cunnan pret-pres.)	(you) can
ċerfille (f.)	chervil
ċerfillan (acc. sg. of ċerfille f.)	chervil
ċicen (n.)	chick
ċicenu (acc. pl. of ċicen n.)	chicks
ċiġan (wk. 1b)	to call
ċild (n.)	child
ċild (acc. sg. of ċild n.)	child
ċild (nom. pl. of ċild n.)	children
cnapa (m.)	male child, boy, youth, young man
cnapan (acc. sg. or pl. of cnapa m.)	male children, boys, youth, young men
cniht-wesende (adj., participial formation)	being a boy, being boys (in the pl.), as a youth
cniht-wesende (acc. sg. of cniht-wesende adj.)	being a boy, being boys (in the pl.), as a youth
con (1 sg. of cunnan pret-pres.)	(I) can
cōm, cōme (2 sg. pret. of cuman st. 4)	(you) came, have come
cræft (m.)	skill, trade, work
cūðe (1 sg. pret. of cunnan pret-pres.)	(I) could
culmillan (acc. sg. of culmille f.)	the lesser centaur, common centaur
culmille (f., DOE s.v. curmealle)	the lesser centaur, common centaur
cum (imper. sg. of cuman st. 4)	come!
cuman (st. 4)	to come
cumap (imper. pl. of cuman st. 4)	come!
cume (1 sg. of cuman st. 4)	(I) come
cunnan (pret-pres.)	to be able
cūþe ((1 sg. pret. of cunnan pret-pres.)	(I) could, was able
cwæde (2 sg. of cweðan st. 5)	(you) spoke, said
cwēn (f.)	queen
cwēna (nom. pl. of cwēn f.)	queens
cwēne (gen. sg. of cwēn f.)	(of the) queen
cweðan (st. 5)	to speak, say
cwidas (nom. pl. of cwide m.)	sentences

cwuc (adj., DOE s.v. cwic, cucu)	living, endowed with life, alive
cwuces (st. gen. sg. m. n. of cwuc adj.)	(of a/the) living, endowed with life, alive
cyng (m., DOE s.v. cyning)	king
cynges (gen. sg. of cyng m.)	(of the) king
cyninge, cynincge (dat. sg. of cyning m.)	(mid – with the, ætforan – in front of the) king
cyning, cynincg (m.)	king
cynn (n.)	here: (grammatical) gender
cynnes (gen. sg. of cynn n.)	(of the) gender
čyse (m.)	cheese
čyse (acc. sg. of čyse m.)	cheese
cyssan (wk. 1b)	to kiss
cysse (1 sg. of cyssan wk. 1b)	(I) kiss
cyst (2 sg. of cyssan wk. 1b)	(you) kiss
cyst (3 sg. of cyssan wk. 1b)	(he) kisses
cyst (f.)	with genitive: the best of (anything)
dæg (m.)	day
dæg (acc. sg. of dæg m.)	day
dæge (dat. sg. of dæg m.)	day
dæghwāmlīce (adv.)	daily, every day
dægræd (n., DOE s.v. dægrēd)	dawn, daybreak
dægræd (acc. sg. of dægræd n.)	dawn, daybreak
dæl (m.)	part, amount, quantity
dæl (acc. sg. of dæl m.)	part, amount, quantity
dagum (dat. pl. of dæg m.)	days
dear (1 sg. of *durran pret-pres. )	(I) dare
declīnung (f.)	declension or conjugation
declīnunge (gen. sg. of declīnung f.)	(of the) declension or conjugation
denisc (adj.)	Danish
deniscra (gen. pl. m. of denisc adj.)	(of the) Danish
dēst (2 sg. of dōn irr.)	(you) do
dēð (3 sg. of dōn irr.)	does
dīgellīce (adv.)	secretly
dō (imper. sg. of dōn irr.)	do!
dō (2 sg. pres. subj. of dōn irr.)	(that you) do
dohtor (f.)	daughter
dohtor (acc. sg. of dohtor f.)	dauhgter
dōn (irr.)	to do
dranc (3 sg. pret. of drincan st. 3)	drank
drenč (m.)	drink, that which is drunk
drenč (acc. sg. of drenč m.)	drink, that which is drunk
drincan (st. 3)	to drink
drincanne (infl. inf. of drincan st. 3)	to drink
drincst (2 sg. of drincan st. 3)	(you) drink
drunc (2 sg. pret. of drincan (st. 3)	(you) drank, have drunk
druncon (3 pl. pret. of drincan st. 3)	(they) drank
dura (dat. sg. of duru f.)	door
*durran (pret-pres. )	to dare
duru (f.)	door
duru (acc. sg. of duru f.)	door
dyde (1 sg. pret. of dōn irr.)	(I) did, have done
dydest (2 sg. pret. of dōn irr.)	(you) did, have done
dȳre (adj.)	dear, beloved, loved

dýreste (wk. superl. nom. sg. f. of dýre adj.)	dear, beloved, loved
ēa (f.)	river, large body of running water
ēac (adv.)	also, moreover, likewise, even, too
ēagan (acc. pl. of ēage n.)	eyes
ēage (n.)	eye
ēagna (gen. pl. of ēage n.)	(of the) eyes
ēala (interj.)	oh!
eald (adj.)	old
ealdan (wk. acc. sg. m. of eald adj.)	old
ealde (wk. nom. sg. f. of eald)	old
ealde (st. acc. pl. f. of eald adj.)	old
ealdne (st. acc. sg. m. of eald adj.)	old
ealdum (dat. sg. n. of eald adj.)	old
eall (adj.)	all, (mid ealle 'entirely, completely')
ealle (nom. pl. m. f. n. of eall adj.)	all
ealle (acc. pl. f. of eall adj.)	all
eallne (st. acc. sg. m. of eall adj.)	all
ealu (n.)	ale
ealu (acc. sg. of ealu n.)	ale
ēaran (acc. pl. of ēare n.)	ears
ēare (n.)	ear
ēarena (gen. pl. of ēare n.)	(of the) ears
earn (m.)	eagle
eart (2 sg. of bēon/wesan irr.)	(you) are
ece (m.)	ache, pain, soreness, bodily suffering
ece (dat. sg. of ece m.)	ache, pain, soreness, bodily suffering
eġe (m.)	fear
eġe (dat. sg. of eġe m.)	fear
eġesliċ (adj.)	frightening, terrible, terrifying, dreadful, horrible
eġeslican (wk. dat. sg. m. of eġesliċ adj.)	frightening, terrible, terrifying, dreadful, horrible
Ēgypta (gen. of Ēgypte m. pl.)	(of the) Egyptians
Ēgypte (m. pl.)	Egyptians
ēhþyrel (n., DOE s.v. ēagþyrel)	window
ēhþyrle (dat. sg. of ēhþyrel n.)	window
ellen (n.)	courage, valor, strength
ellen (acc. sg. of ellen n.)	courage, valor, strength
englisc (n.)	English, the English language
englisc (acc. sg. of englisc n.)	English, the English language
ēode (3 sg. of gān irr.)	(she) went
eom (1. sg. of bēon/wesan irr.)	(I) am
eom ġecġġed (1 sg. pres. pass. of ġġgan wk. 1b)	(I) am called
eom ġecyssed (1 sg. pres. pass. of cyssan wk. 1b)	(I) am kissed
eom ġehāten (1 sg. pres. pass. of hātan st. 7)	(I) am called
eom ġelāered 1 sg. pres. pass. of lāeran wk. 1b)	(I) am taught
eom ġelufod (1 sg. pres. pass. of lufian wk. 2)	(I) am loved
eom ġenemned (1 sg. pres. pass. of nemnan wk. 1b)	(I) am called
eom ymbclypped (1 sg. pass. of ymbclyppan wk. 1b)	(I) am embraced
ēow (acc. of ġġ pers. pron. 2 pl.)	you
ēow (dat. of ġġ pers. pron. 2 pl.)	you
ēower (nom. sg. of poss. pron 2 pl.)	your

ēowre (nom. pl. f. of ēower poss. pron. 2 pl.)	your
ēowre (acc. pl. m. of ēower poss. pron. 2 pl.)	your
ēowrum (dat. pl. m. of ēower poss. pron. 2 pl.)	your
etan (st. 5)	to eat
fæder (m.)	father
fæder (acc. sg. of fæder m.)	father
fægere (wk. acc. sg. f. of fægere adj.)	beautiful, fair
fægernes (f.)	beauty
fægernesse (gen. sg. of fægernes f.)	beauty
færinga (adv.)	suddenly, unexpectedly, without warning
faran (st. 6)	to go, travel
fare (1 sg. of faran st. 6)	(I) go, travel
feala (indecl. adj., DOE s.v. fela)	many
fearr (m.)	bull, ox
fearras (acc. pl. of fear m.)	bulls, oxen
fēawa (adj.)	few, a few, not many
fela (indecl. adj.)	many
fēlan (wk. 1b with object in genitive)	to feel (the physical effect of)
fēlaþ (3 pl. of fēlan wk. 1b)	(they) feel
feoh (n.)	money
fēos (gen. sg. of feoh n.)	(of) money
fēower (card. num.)	four
fēt (acc. pl. of fōt m.)	foot
fēt (3 sg. of fēdan wk. 1b)	feeds
fiðere (n.)	wing
fiðerum (dat. pl. of fiðere n.)	wings
findan (st. 3)	to find
finde (1 sg. of findan st. 3)	(I) find
finger (m.)	finger
finger (acc. sg. of finger m.)	finger
fingrum (dat. pl. of finger m.)	fingers
fisc (n.)	fish
fisc (acc. sg. of fisc n.)	fish
fiscere (m.)	fisher
fiscere (acc. sg. of fiscere m.)	fisher
flēon (st. 2)	to fly, flee
flȳhð (3 sg. of flēon st. 2)	flies
for (prep. with dat.)	for, out of (fear)
for hwī (interr. pron.)	why
for þī (adv.)	therefore
for þī (conj.)	because
forþām (conj.)	because
forþearle (adv.)	very much, greatly, severely
forþfēran (wk. 1b)	to go forth, depart, proceed, die
forþfērde (3 sg. pret. of forþfēran wk. 1b)	here: (she) died
fōt (m.)	foot
fōtum (dat. pl. of fōt m.)	feet
fram (prep. with dat.)	from (home)
fram (prep. with dat.)	by (in passive constructions)
fremedon (3 pl. of fremman wk. 1a)	(they) did, performed
fremest (2 sg. of fremman wk. 1a)	(you) act
fremman (wk. 1a)	to act, do, perform, effect

frēosan (st. 2)	to freeze
frȳst (3 sg. of frēosan (st. 2))	freezes
full (adj.)	full, filled
fulne (st. acc. sg. m. of full adj.)	full, filled
findan (st. 3)	to find
funden (past part. of findan st. 3)	found
fylġan, fylgean, fylgian, fylian, fyligan, fyligean, fyligian (wk. 1 and wk. 2)	to follow
fȳperfēte (adj., DOE s.v. fīperfēte, fīperfōte)	four-footed, quadruped
gā (1 sg. of gān irr.)	(I) go
gā (2 sg. imper. of gān irr.)	go!
gæð (3 sg. of gān irr.)	goes
gæst (2 sg. of gān irr.)	(you) go
gāð (1 pl. of gān irr.)	(we) go
gāð (3 pl. of gān irr.)	(they) go
gān (irr.)	to go
gang (imper. sg. of gangan st. 6)	go!
gange (1 sg. of gangan st. 6)	(I) go
Gār-Dena (gen. of Gār-Dene m. pl.)	(of the) Spear-Danes
Gār-Dene (m. pl.)	Spear-Danes
ġē (pers. pron. 2 pl.)	you (pl.)
ġēa (adv.)	yes
ġēar (n.)	year
ġēara (gen pl. of ġēar n.)	(of the) years
ġēare (dat. sg. of ġēar n.)	year
ġebēorscipe (m.)	feast at which (alcoholic) drink is served, carousal
ġebrōpra (m. pl., DOE s. v. ġebrōpor)	brothers
ġecġged (past part. of cġġan wk. 1b)	called
ġecnūa (imper. sg. of ġecnūwian wk. 2)	pound!
ġecnūwian (wk. 2)	to pound (medicinal ingredients)
ġecyssed (past part. of cyssan wk. 1b)	kissed
ġedō (1 sg. of ġedōn irr.)	(I) make, do
ġedōn (irr.)	to make, do
ġeandbidian (wk. 2 with object in genitive)	to await, wait for, expect, look forward to
ġeandbidigap (1 pl. of ġeandbidian wk. 2)	(we) await, wait for, expect, look forward to
ġeearnian (wk. 2)	to deserve
ġeearnode (1 sg. pret. of ġeearnian wk. 2)	(I) deserved
ġeendode (3 sg. pret. of ġeendian wk. 2)	(it) ended
ġefeallan (st. 7)	to fall
ġefēol (1 sg. pret. of ġefeallan st. 7)	(she) fell
ġefrignan (st. 3)	to learn about
ġefrūnon (1 pl. pret. of ġefrignan st.3)	(we) learned about
ġegaderað (3 sg. of ġegaderian wk. 2)	gathers
ġegaderian (wk. 2)	to gather
ġehāten (past part. of hātan st. 7)	called
ġehende (prep. with dat.)	near, close to
ġehȳdan (wk. 1b)	to hide
ġehȳran (wk. 2)	to hear
ġehȳrað (imper. pl. of ġehȳran wk. 1b)	hear!
ġehȳrde (1 sg. pret. of ġehȳran wk. 2)	(I) heard
ġehȳre (1 sg. of ġehȳran wk. 2)	(I) hear
ġehȳrsumġe (1 sg. of ġehȳrsumian wk. 2)	(I) obey

ġehȳrsumian (wk. 2)	to obey
ġehȳt (3 sg. of ġehȳdan wk. 1b)	hides
ġelācnud (past part. of lācnian or ġelācnian wk. 2)	healed
ġelāred (past part. of lāeran wk. 1b)	taught
ġelīfan (wk. 1b)	to believe
ġelīfde (3 sg. pret. of ġelīfan wk. 1b)	(he) believed
ġelufod (past part. of lufian wk. 2)	loved
ġemācċa (m.)	mate, companion, husband, wife
ġemengan (wk. 1b)	to mix
ġemenge (imper. sg. of ġemengan wk. 1b)	mix!
ġenemned (past part. of nemnan wk. 1b)	called
ġenim (imper. sg. of ġeniman st. 4)	take!
ġeniman (st. 4)	to take
ġeogopfēore (dat. sg. of ġeogopfēorh n.)	(period of) youth
ġeogopfēorh (n., DOE s.v. ġeogopfēorh)	(period of) youth (literally: youth life)
ġeondscrīpan (st. 1)	to move through
ġeondscrīpaþ (3 pl. of ġeondscrīpan st. 1)	(the twelve signs) move through
ġeong (adj.)	young
ġeongne (st. acc. sg. m. of ġeong adj.)	young
ġeorne (adv.)	eagerly, diligently, conscientiously
ġereord (n.)	language
ġereorde (dat. sg. of ġereord n.)	language
ġerysnu (n. pl.)	what is fitting, dignity, honour
ġerysnu (acc. of ġerysnu n. pl.)	what is fitting, dignity, honour
ġescēop (3 sg. of ġescyppan st.6)	(he) created
ġesēcan (wk. 1)	to go to, to approach, to seek (with hostile) attention, to attack,
ġesēo (1 sg. of ġesēon st. 5)	(I) see
ġesēon (st. 5)	to see
ġesēoþ (imper. sg. of ġesēoþan st. 2)	boil!
ġesēoþan (st. 2)	to boil
ġesihst (2 sg. of ġesēon st. 5)	(you) see
ġesihþ (3 sg. of ġesēon st. 5)	sees
ġesōhton (3 pl. of ġesēcan wk. 1)	(they) went to, approached, attacked
ġestrangian (wk. 2)	to strengthen
ġestrangie (1 sg. of ġestrangian wk. 2)	(I) strengthen
ġestrēon (n.)	treasure, gain, wealth
ġestrēon (acc. sg. of ġestrēon n.)	treasure, gain, wealth
ġesund (adj.)	healthy
gesunde (st. nom. pl. of ġesund adj.)	healthy
geswānced (past part. of geswāncan wk. 1b)	afflicted, tormented
ġesweostra (nom. pl. of sweostor f.)	sisters
ġeswinc (n.)	work, toil
ġeswince (dat. sg. of ġeswinc n.)	work, toil
ġetācnian (wk. 2)	to mean
ġetācnaþ (3 sg. of ġetācnian wk. 2)	means
ġeweald (n.)	power, possession
ġewealdum (dat. pl. of ġeweald n.)	(in the) power (of) – (on) ġewealdum (with gen.)
ġewrit (n.)	writing, letter
ġewrit (acc. sg. of ġewrit n.)	writing, letter
ġiden (f., DOE s.v. gyden)	goddess



ġif (conj.)	if
ġifan (st. 5)	to give
ġife (1 sg. of ġifan st. 5)	(I) give
ġīt (adv., DOE s.v. ġýt)	still
ġiþrifan (acc. sg. of ġiþrife f. )	cockle
ġiþrife (f.)	the plant cockle
gnīdan (st. 1)	to rub
gnīde (2 pres. subj. of gnīdan st. 1)	(you) rub
God (m.)	God
gōd (adj.)	good
gōd (n.)	that which is good
gōd (acc. sg. of gōd n.)	that which is good
gōda (wk. nom. sg. of gōd adj.)	good
gōde (st. acc. pl. m. of gōd adj.)	good
gold (n.)	gold
goldes (gen. sg. of gold n.)	(of) gold
græg (adj.)	grey
græga (wk. nom. sg. m. of græg adj.)	grey
grēcisc (n.)	Greek, the Greek language
grēcisc (acc. sg. of grēcisc)	Greek, the Greek language
grētingword (n.)	word of greeting, salutation
grunap (3 sg. of grunian wk 2)	grunts
ġyf (conj., DOE s.v. ġif)	if
ġyfan (st. 5, DOE s.v. ġifan)	(you) give
ġyfst (2 sg. of ġyfan st. 5)	(you) give
ġyrstandæg (adv.)	yesterday
ġyt (pers. pron. 2 dual, DOE s.v. ġit)	you two, both of you
ġýt (adv.)	in addition, besides, also, furthermore, moreover
habban (wk. 3).	to have
hæbbe (1 sg. of habban wk. 3)	(I) have
hæfde (3 sg. pret. of habban wk. 3)	(she) had
hæfden (3 pl. pret. of habban wk. 3)	(they) had
hæfst (2 sg. of habban wk. 3)	(you) have
hæfð (3 sg. of habban wk. 3)	has
hæle (dat. sg. of hælu, hæl f.)	health
hælu (f.)	health
hafast (2 sg. of habban wk. 3)	(you) have
hafað (3 sg. of habban wk. 3)	has
hagelað (3 sg. of hagelian wk 2)	hails
hagelian (wk. 2)	to hail
hām (m.)	home
hām (adv.)	home, homewards
hāme (dat. sg. of hām m.)	(from) home
hand (f.)	hand
hand (acc. sg. of hand f.)	hand
handa (dat. sg. of hand f.)	hand
handa (acc. pl. of hand f.)	hands
handum (dat. pl. of hand f.)	hands
hasu (adj.)	grey, dusky, ashen
haswan (wk. acc. sg. m. of hasu adj.)	grey, dusky, ashen
hātan (st. 7)	to call
hätte (1 sg. of hātan st. 7)	(I) am called

hē (pers. pron. 3 sg. m.)	he
hēafdes (gen. sg. of hēafod n.)	(of the) head
hēafod (n.)	head
hēafod (acc. sg. of hēafod n.)	head
hēafodsār (n.)	headache
hēafodsār (acc. sg. of hēafodsār n.)	headache
hēage (adv)	high
healdan (st. 7)	to hold, here: to behave, to conduct oneself, to govern oneself
hearpan (gen. sg. of hearpe f.)	(of the) harp
hearpe (f.)	harp
hefiġ (adj.)	heavy, here: severe (pain)
hefiġe (st. acc. pl. f. of hefiġ adj.)	severe
hefigum (st. dat. sg. n. of hefiġ adj.)	severe
henn (f.)	hen
hēo (pers. pron. 3 sg. f., see commentary to picture 63)	she
hēold (1 sg. pret. of healdan st. 7)	(I) behaved, conducted myself, governed myself
heom (dat. of hī pers. pron. 3 pl.)	him (pl.)
heortan (gen. sg. of heorte f.)	(of the) heart
heortan (acc. sg. of heorte f.)	heart
heortan (nom. pl. of heorte f.)	hearts
heortclæfre (f., DOE s.v. heortclæfre)	name of a plant, perhaps wall germander, ribbed melilot, or spotted medick
heorte (f.)	heart
hēr (adv.)	here
hī, hie, hig (pers. pron. 3 pl.)	they
hider (adv.)	here (direction)
hīe = h (pers. pron. 3 pl.)	they
hiera (poss. pron. 3 pl.)	their
hig = hī (acc. sg. of hēo pers. pron. 3 sg. f.)	her
hig = hī (acc. pl. of hē pers. pron. 3 pl. m.)	them
hig = hī (acc. pl. of hēo pers. pron. 3 pl. f.)	them
hig = hī (acc. pl. of hit pers. pron. 3 pl. n.)	them
him (dat. of hē pers. pron. 3 sg.)	(to) him
him (dat. of refl. pron. 3 sg. m.)	himself
him (dat. of hī pers. pron. 3 pl.)	(to) them
hine (acc. sg. of hē pers. pron. 3 sg. m.)	him
hire (poss. pron. 3 sg. f.)	her
his (poss. pron. 3 sg. m.)	his
hit (pers. pron. 3 sg. n.)	it
hit (acc. of pers. pron. 3 sg. n.)	it
hlæfdige (f.)	lady, the title of the consort of an English king
hlāf (m.)	bread, loaf
hlāfe (dat. sg. of half m.)	bread. loaf
hlēwō (3 sg. of hlōwan st. 7)	lows
hliche = hlihhe (1 sg. of hlihhan st. 6)	(I) laugh
hlihhan (st. 6, DOE s.v. hlyhhan)	to laugh
hlōge (2 sg. pret. of hlihhan st. 6)	(you) laughed
hlōwan (st. 7)	to low
hlyn (n.)	sound
hlyst (imper. sg. of hlystan wk. 1b)	listen!

hlystan (wk. 1b)	to listen
hnæġan (wk. 1b)	to neigh
hnæġð (3 sg. of hnæġan wk. 1b)	neighs
hnesce (adj.)	soft, tender, delicate
hnescost (st. superl. nom. sg. f. of hnesce adj.)	softest, most tender, most delicate
hors (n.)	horse
horshwæl (m.)	a large marine mammal, probably a walrus
hraðor (adv.)	rather
hū (interr. pron.)	how
hundteontig (card. num.)	hundred
huniġ (n.)	honey
huniġes (gen. sg. of huniġ n.)	(of) honey
hūru (adv.)	at least
hwā (interr. pron.)	who
hwæl (m.)	whale, here probably: walrus
hwæne (acc. of hwā interr. pron.)	whom
hwær (interr. pron.)	where
hwæs (gen. of hwā interr. pron.)	whose
hwæt (interr. pron.)	what
hwæt (acc. of hwæt interr. pron.)	what
hwæt (interr. pron.)	who
hwætwugu (adv.)	something, anything
hwæpre (adv.)	nevertheless, yet, however, but
hwār (interr. pron.)	where
hwī (interr. pron.)	why
hwider (interr. pron.)	whither
hwīlum (adv.)	at times, on some occasions, sometimes
hwylc (interr. pron.)	which
hwylcne (acc. sg. m. of hwylc interr. pron.)	which
hyre = hire (poss. pron. 3 sg. f.)	her
iċ (pers. pron. 1 sg.)	I
iil (m., DOE s.v. ġil, īl)	hedgehog
in, inn (adv.)	in
inċ (dat. of ġit/ġyt pers. pron. 2 dual)	(for) you two, both of you
inmest (superl. of in adv.)	as far in as possible
innanweard (adv.)	on the inside, within, inwardly
inneweard (adj.)	the inner part of
innewearde (st. acc. sg. f. of inneweard adj.)	the inner part of
is (3 sg. of bēon/wesan irr.)	is
iugoð (f., DOE s.v. ġeogup)	youth
iugoðe (dat. sg. of iugoð f.)	youth
iung (adj., DOE s.v. ġeong)	young
iunga (wk. nom. sg. m. of iung adj.)	young
lā (interj.)	lo! behold! oh! ah!
læcedōm (m.)	remedy, medicine
læcedōma (gen. pl. of læcedōm m.)	remedies, medicines
læcewyr̥t (f.)	rendering or glossing ? ribwort, ? red or rose campion,
læcewyr̥t (acc. sg. of læcewyr̥t f.)	? ribwort, ? red or rose campion
læġ (3 sg. pret of licgan st. 5)	(here: the grey wolf) lay
lænan (wk. 1b)	to lend
læne (imper. sg. of lænan wk. 1b)	lend!

læran (wk. 1b)	to teach, instruct
lærddest (2 sg. pret. of læran wk. 1b)	(you) taught
lære (1 sg. of læran wk. 1b)	(I) teach, instruct
lærþ (3 sg. of læran wk. 1b)	teaches
læssa (comp. nom. sg. m. of lýtél adj.)	smaller
læt (adv.)	slow, late
land (n.)	land
land (acc. sg. of land n.)	land
landgémirc (n., DOE s.v. landgemyrc)	boundary of a region or between regions
landgémircu (acc. pl. of landgémirc n.)	boundaries of a region or between regions
lang (adj.)	long
lange (st. acc. pl. n. of lang adj.)	long
lange (adv.)	for or during a long time, long
langsumn (adj.)	enduring, lasting
langsumne (st. acc. sg. m. of langsum adj.)	enduring, lasting
langum (dat. sg. n. of lang adj.)	long-lasting
læreow (m.)	teacher
læreowe (dat. sg. of læreow m.)	teacher
lator (comp. of læt adv.)	slower, later
lāwertrēow (n., DOE s.v. lāurtrēow)	laurel tree
lāwertrēowe (dat. sg. of lāwertrēow n.)	laurel tree
lēaf (n.)	leaf
lēaf (acc. pl. of lēaf n.)	leaves
lēafa (gen. pl. of lēaf n.)	leaves
lecgan (wk. 1)	to lay
lēden (n.)	Latin, the Latin language
lēden (acc. sg. of lēden n.)	Latin, the Latin language
lēdest (2 sg. pret. of lecgan wk. 1)	(you) laid, placed
lenctentīma (m.)	spring
leofaþ (3 sg. of libban wk. 3)	lives
lēofesta (wk. superl. nom. sg. m. of lēof adj.)	dearest, most beloved
lēoht (n.)	light
leorna (imper. sg. of leornian wk. 2)	learn!
leornast (2 sg. of leornian wk. 2)	(you) learn
leorniað (3 pl. of leornian wk. 2)	(they) learn
leornian (wk. 2)	to learn
leornige (1 sg. of leornian wk. 2)	(I) learn
lēoð (n.)	song, poems
lēoð (in ÆGram 24.2 acc. pl. of lēoð n.)	songs, poems
libban (wk. 3)	to live
libbanne (infl. Inf. of libban wk. 3)	to live
līcað (3 sg. of līcian wk. 2)	pleases
licgan (st. 5)	to lie
līcian (wk. 2)	to please
lifde (3 sg. of libban wk. 3)	(he) lived
lifede (1 sg. of libban wk. 3)	(I) lived
līht (3 sg. of līhtan wk. 1b)	there is a flash of lightening
līhtan (wk. 1b)	to lighten, illuminate
līð (3 sg. of licgan st. 5)	lies
lōca (imper. sg. of lōcian wk. 2)	look!
lōcian (wk. 2)	to look
lufað (3 sg. of lufian wk. 2)	loves

lufast (2 sg. of lufian wk. 2)	(you) love
lufe (acc. sg. of lufu f.)	love
lufedan (1 pl. of lufian wk. 2)	(we) loved
lufian (wk. 2)	to love
lufiġe (1 sg. of lufian wk. 2)	(I) love
lufu (f.)	love
lyft (f.)	air
lȳtel (adj.)	little, small
lȳtlan (wk. acc. sg. f. of lȳtel adj.)	little, small
lȳtle (st. acc. pl. f. of lȳtlel adj.)	little, small
mā (adv.)	more
māeden (n.)	girl, maiden, virgin
māedenu (nom. pl. of māeden n.)	girls
mæg (1 sg. of magan pret-pres.)	(I) can
mæg (3 sg. of magan pret-pres.)	(he) can
magan (pret-pres.)	to be able
man (indef. pron.)	one, people, they
man(n) m. (see commentary to picture 40)	person (male or female), human being
mannes (gen. sg. of mann m.)	man's (human being)
mannum (dat. pl. of mann m.)	men (human beings), mankind
māre (adv.)	more
mē (acc. of ic pers. pron. 1 sg.)	me
mē (dat. of ic pers. pron. 1 sg.)	(to) me
meaht (2 sg. of magan pret-pres.)	(you) can, are able
men(n) (dat. sg. of man m.)	man
meolc (f.)	milk
meolce (dat. sg. of meolc f.)	milk
mičclan (wk. dat. sg. f. of mičel adj.)	big, great
mičel (adj.)	big, great
mičela (wk. nom. sg. m. of mičel adj.)	big, great
mičle (adv.)	much
mid (prep. with dat.)	with
mid ealle	entirely, completely
mihte (1 sg. pret. of magan pret-pres.)	could
mīn (nom. sg. of mīn poss. pron 1 sg.)	my
mīne (acc. sg. f. of mīn poss. pron. 1 sg.)	my
mīne (nom. pl. f. of mīn poss. pron 1 sg.)	my
mīnra (gen. pl. n. of mīn poss. pron 1 sg.)	my
mīnre (gen. sg. f. of mīn poss. pron. 1 sg.)	my
mīnum (dat. sg. m. of mīn poss. pron. 1 sg.)	my
mōd (n.)	heart, mind, spirit
mōdiġ (adj.)	bold, brave
mōdigan (wk. acc. pl. m. of mōdiġ adj.)	bold, brave
mōna (m.)	moon
mōnan (gen. sg. of mōna m.)	moon
monn (m.)	here: man (male human being)
monna (gen. pl. of monn m.)	(of) men (here: male human beings)
mōnaþ (m.)	month
mōnðas (acc. pl. of mōnaþ m.)	months
mōste (1 sg. pret of *mōtan pret-pres.)	(I) was allowed
mōt (1 sg. of *mōtan pret-pres.)	(I) am allowed
mōt (1 sg. of *mōtan pret-pres.)	(I) must

*mōtan (pret.-pres)	to be allowed, to have to
mūs (f.)	mouse
mūs (acc. sg. of mūs f.)	mouse
myċel (adj.)	big, great
myċele (st. acc. sg. f. of myċel adj.)	big, great
myċele (st. acc. pl. m. of myċel adj.)	big, great
myċele (st. acc. pl. n. of myċel adj.)	big, great
myngung (f.)	warnig, admonition, exhortation
myngunge (acc. sg. of myngung f.)	warnig, admonition, exhortation
nā (neg. adv.)	none, not one, no
næbbe (1 sg. of nabban wk. 3)	not to have
nædre (f.)	snake
nædran (gen. sg. of nædre f.)	(of a) snake
næs = ne wæs (1 sg. pret. of wesan st. 5)	(I) was not
nama (m.)	name, noun
naman (dat. sg. of nama m.)	name
naman (nom. pl. of nama m.)	nouns
nāht (adv.)	not, not at all
nān (indef. adj.)	not one, no
nāt (1 sg. of nytan pret-pres. )	(I) do not know
nātes hwōn (adv.)	in no way, not at all
ne (neg. adv.)	not
near (adv.)	near
nellan (irr.)	to be unwilling
nelle (1 sg. of nellan irr.)	(I) do not want
nelt (2 sg. of nellan irr.)	(you) do not want
nemnan (wk. 1b)	to call
nemnað (1 pl. of nemnan wk. 1b)	(we) call
nemneþ (3 sg. of nemnan wk. 1b)	calls
nest (n.)	nest
nest (acc. sg. of nest n.)	nest
niht (f.)	night
niht (acc. sg. of niht f.)	night
nihte (dat. sg. of niht f.)	night
nim (imper. sg. of niman st. 4)	take!
nis = ne is (3 sg. of bēon/wesan irr.)	is not
niste (3 sg. pret of nytan pret-pres.)	(he) did not know
nōht (adv.)	not at all
nospyrl (n.)	nostril
nospyrlu (acc. pl. of nospyrl n.)	nostrils
nosu (f.)	nose
nosu (acc. sg. of nosu f.)	nose
nū (adv.)	now
nū lā (interj.)	now! come on!
nym (imper. sg. of nyman st. 4)	take!
nypel (m.)	trunk (of an elephant)
nypele (dat. sg. of nypel m.)	trunk (of an elephant)
nytan (pret-pres.)	not to know, to be ignorant
nȳten (n.)	animal
nytwurðe (adj.)	useful
nytwurðe (st. nom. pl. n. of nytwurðe adj.)	useful
of (prep. with dat.)	off (from)

ofbēat (3 sg. of ofbēatan st. 7)	beats to death, kills
ofbēatan (st. 7)	to beat to death, kill
ofer (prep. with acc.)	over
oft (adv.)	often
on (prāp. with dat.)	in
on sundran	singly, separately, apart
ond (conj.)	and
ondrædan (wk. 1b with refl. dat.)	dread, to fear
ondræt (3 sg. of ondrædan wk. 1b.)	dreads, fears
ondswore (gen. sg. of ondsworu f.)	answer
ondsworu (f., DOE s.v. andswaru)	answer
onfōn (st. 7)	to receive
onginnan (st. 3)	to begin
onginnað (3 pl. of onginnan st. 3)	(they) begin
ongitan (st. 5)	to understand, to grasp, to seize
onhyrge (1 sg. of onhyrian wk. 1a)	(I) imitate
onhyrian (wk. 1a)	to imitate
onwacan (st. 6)	to awake
onwōc (3 sg. pret. of onwacan st. 6)	awoke
openlice (adv.)	openly
ormæte (adj.)	boundless, excessive, intense
ōper (indef. adj. and pron.)	other
ōper ... oþer	the one ... the other
ōpre (acc. sg. f. of oþer indef. adj.)	other
ōpres (gen. sg. n. of oþer indef. adj.)	(of an/the) other
ōprum (dat. sg. m. of oþer indef. adj.)	(with) another
oþpe (conj.)	or
oxa (m.)	ox
pund (n.)	pound
punda (gen. pl. of pund n.)	pounds
ræd (imper. sg. of rædan wk. 1b)	read!
rædan (wk. 1b)	to read
rædde (1 sg. pret. of rædan wk. 1b)	(I) read, here: (If I) had read
ræde (1 sg. of rædan wk. 1b)	(I) read
ræde (2 sg. pres. subj. of rædan wk. 1b)	(I want that you) read
rædende (pres. part. of rædan wk. 1b)	reading
rædenne (infl. inf. of rædan wk. 1b)	to read
rædere (m.)	(male) reader
ræt (3 sg. of rædan wk. 1b)	(he) reads
raþe (adv., DOE s.v. hraþe)	quickly, rapidly, swiftly
raþor (comp. of raþe adv.)	more quickly, sooner
riht (n.)	right, duty
rīnan (wk. 1b and st. 1)	to rain
rīnþ (3 sg. of rīnan st. 1 and wk. 1b)	rains
Rōm f.	Rome
Rōme (dat. sg. of Rōm f.)	(to) Rome
Rōmebyrig (dat. sg. of Rōmeburg f.)	(in, to) Rome
sacu (f.)	conflict, dispute
saga (imper. sg. of secgan wk. 3)	say!
sægst (2 sg. of secgan wk. 3)	(you) say
sagast (2 sg. of secgan wk. 3)	(you) say
sang (m.)	song, singing

sār (n.)	pain
sār (adj.)	sore, painful
sāre (dat. sg. of sār n.)	pain
sāre (st. nom. pl. of sār adj.)	sore painful
scancan (gen. sg. of scanca m.)	shank, shin, leg
scēaf (3 sg. pret of scūfan st. 2)	(he) pushed
sceal (1 sg. of sculan pret-pres.)	(I) must
sceal (3 sg. of sculan pret-pres.)	(he) must
scealt (2 sg. of sculan pret-pres.)	(you) must
sceop (m.)	singer, poet
sceopum (dat. pl. of sceop m.)	singers, poets
scīma m.	ray, light, brightnes, splendor
scip (n.) = scyp (n.)	ship
scipu = scypu (nom. pl. of scip n.)	ships
scūfan (st. 2)	to push
sculan (pret-pres.)	to have to, must
sculon (1 pl. of sculan pret-pres.)	(we) must, ought
scyp (n.) = scip (n.)	ship
scypu = scipu (nom. pl. of scyp n.)	ships
se (def. art. sg. m.)	the
sē ðe (rel. pron. sg. m.)	who
secgan (wk. 3)	to say
secganne (infl. inf. of secgan wk. 3)	to say
sefa (m.)	mind, spirit, heart
sefan (dat. sg. of sefa m.)	mind, spirit, heart
seġst (2 sg. of secgan wk. 3)	(you) say
seldom (adv.)	seldom, rarely
sele (imper. sg. of sellan wk. 1)	give!
sellan (wk. 1)	to give
sēo (def. art. sg. f.)	the
setl (n.)	seat
setle (dat. sg. of setl n.)	seat
settan (wk. 1)	to set, lay, put, place
sette (2 sg. pres. subj. of settan wk. 1)	(you) put
sind (1 pl. of bēon/wesan irr.)	(we) are
sing (imper. sg. of singan st. 3)	sing!
singan (st. 3)	to sing
sit (3 sg. of sittan st. 5)	sits
sittan (st. 5)	to sit
sitte (1 sg. of sittan st. 5)	(I) sit
slæpan (st. 7)	to sleep
slæpst (2 sg. of slæpan st. 7)	(you) sleep
slite (m.)	bite
slite (dat. sg. of slite m.)	bite
smeoru (n.)	fat
smeoru (acc. sg. of smeoru n.)	fat
smercige (1 sg. of smercian wk. 2)	to smile
smercodest (2 sg. pret. of smercian wk. 2)	(you) smiled
snīwan (wk. 1b)	to snow
snīwð (3 sg. of snīwan wk. 1b)	snows
sōðlice (adv.)	indeed, truly
spæc (f.)	speech



spearwa (m.)	sparrow
spearwan (gen. sg. of spearwa m.)	(of a) sparrow
spræc (f.)	speech, language
sprec (imper. sg. of spreca st. 5)	speak!
spreca (st. 5)	to speak, talk
sprecað (3 pl. of spreca st. 5)	(they) speak, talk
sprece (1 sg. pres. ind. of spreca st. 5)	(I) speak, talk
stæf (m.)	letter
stafa (gen. pl. of stæf m.)	(of the) letters
stān (m.)	stone
stānas (nom. pl. of stān m.)	stones
standan (st. 6)	to stand
stande (1 sg. of standan st. 6)	(I) stand
stent (3 sg. of standan st. 6)	stands
strīc (imper. sg. of strīcan st. 1)	stroke!
strīcan (st. 1)	to stroke
suā = swā (conj.)	as
sum (indef. pron. and adj.)	a certain (one), some
sum þing (indef. pron.)	something
sume (nom. pl. of sum indef. pron.)	some
sumne (acc. sg. of sum indef. adj.)	a certain, some
suna (acc. pl. of sunu m.)	son
sundran (adv., see on sundran)	singly, separately, apart
sungon (3 pl. pret. of singan st. 3)	(they) sang
sunnan (gen. sg. of sunne f.)	(of the) sun
sunne (f.)	sun
sunu (m.)	son
suwian (wk. 2)	to remain silent
suwiġe (1 sg. of suwian wk. 2)	(I) remain silent
swā (adv.)	so
swā (conj.)	as
swā þæt (conj.)	so that
swā swā (con.)	as
swænċan, swenċan (wk. 1b)	to afflict, torment
swēġ (m.)	sound
sweostor (f.)	sister
swētesta (wk. superl. nom. sg. m. of swēte adj.)	sweetest
swēteste (wk. superl. nom. sg. f. of swēte adj.)	sweetest
swift (adj.)	fast
swiftr (comp. nom. sg. f. of swift adj.)	faster
swīġa (imper. sg. of sw swīġian wk. 2)	be quiet!
swīn (n.)	pig
swīðe (adv.)	very
swuster (f.)	sister
swutol (adj.)	clear
swynsian (wk. 2)	to be melodious, to make a pleasant sound
swynsode (3 sg. pret. of swynsian wk. 2)	was melodious, made a pleasant sound
sȳ (3 sg. pres. subj. of bēon/wesan irr.)	be
syle (imper. sg. of syllan wk. 1)	give!
syllan (wk. 1)	to give
symbel (n.)	feast, banquet
symbla (gen. pl. of symbel n.)	(of) feasts, banquets

synd = sind (3 pl. of bēon/wesan irr.)	(they) are
synt = sint (3 pl. of bēon/wesan irr.)	(they) are
syððan (adv.)	then, afterwards
tācen (n.)	sign of the zodiac
tācna (acc. pl. of tācen n.)	signs of the zodiac
tæc (imper. sg. of tæcan wk. 1b)	teach!
tæcan (wk. 1b)	to teach
tæce (1 sg. of tæcan wk. 1b)	(I) teach
tæcst (2 sg. of tæcan wk. 1b)	(you) teach
tæcð (3 sg. of tæcan wk. 1b)	teaches
tēon (st. 2)	to draw, pull, tug
tēð (acc. pl. of tōð m.)	teeth
tīd (f.)	hour
tīda (nom pl. of tīd f.)	hours
tīhð (3 sg. of tēon st. 2)	draws, pulls, tugs
tō (prep. with dat.)	to
tōdæg, tō dæg (adv.)	today
todælan (wk. 1b)	to divide
tōdæled (past part. of tōdælan wk. 1b)	divided
tōfereþ (3 sg. of tōferian wk. 1a)	expels, disperses
tōferian (wk. 1a)	to expel, disperse
tōlætenes (f.)	despair, despondency
tōlætenesse (dat. sg. of tōlætenes (f.))	despair, despondency
tōð (m.)	tooth
trēow (n.)	tree
trēowe (dat. sg. of trēow n.)	tree
tungan (acc. sg. of tunge f.)	tongue
tunge (f.)	tongue
tunsingwyr (f.)	white hellebore
twā (card. num. f. n.)	two
twā (acc. f. of twā card. num.)	two
twā (acc. n. of twā card. num.)	two
twām (dat. of twēgen card. num. m.)	two
twām (dat. of twā card. num. f.)	two
twēgen (card. num. m.)	two
twēgen (acc. of card. num. twēgen m.)	two
twelf (card. num.)	twelf
twentiġ (card. num.)	twenty
þā (adv.)	then
þā (acc. sg. of sēo def. art. f.)	the
þā (nom. pl. of se def. art. m.)	the
þā (nom. pl. of þæt def. art. n.)	the
þā (acc. pl. of se def. art. m.)	the
þā (acc. pl. of þæt def. art. n.)	the
þā (nom. pl. of sēo rel. pron. sg. f.)	who
þæm (dat. pl. of se def. art. m.)	the
þær (adv.)	there
þære (gen. sg. of sēo def. art. f.)	(of) the
þære (dat. sg. of sēo def. art. f.)	the (ætforan ðære dura – in front of the door)
þærtō (adv.)	thereto, to it
þæs (gen. sg. of se def. art. m.)	(of) the
þæs (gen. sg. of þæt def. art. n.)	(of) the

þæt (def. art. sg. n.)	the
þæt (dem. pron. sg.)	that (not this)
þæt (conj.)	that
þæt (rel. pron.)	what
þætte (conj.)	that
þām (dat. sg. of se dem. pron. sg. m.)	that (be ðām men – about that man)
þār (adv.)	there
þāra (gen. pl. of se def. art. m.)	(of) the
þāra (gen. pl. of sēo def. art. f.)	(of) the
þās (nom. pl. of þēos dem. pron. sg. f.)	these
þās (acc. sg. of þēos dem. pron. sg. f.)	this
þās (acc. pl. of þis dem. pron. sg. n.)	these
þē (acc. sg. of þū pers. pron. 2 sg.)	you
þē (dat. sg. of þū pers. pron. 2 sg.)	(to) you
þe (def. art.)	the
þe (rel. pron.)	who, which
þēah (conj. with subjunctive)	although
þēaw (m.)	usage, custom, habit, pl. manners
þēawas (acc. pl. of þēaw m.)	manners
þenčan (wk. 1)	to think
þencō (3 sg. of þenčan wk. 1)	thinks, is thinking
þēos (dem. pron. sg. f.)	this
þēotan (st. 2)	to howl
þes (dem. pron. sg. m.)	this
þīn (poss. pron. 2 sg.)	your (sg.)
þīne (acc. sg. f. of þīn poss. pron. 2 sg.)	your (sg.)
þing (n.)	thing
þing (nom. acc. pl. of þing n.)	things
þīnne (acc. sg. m. of þīn poss. pron. 2 sg.)	your (sg.)
þīnre (dat. sg. f. of þīn poss. pron. 2 sg.)	your (sg.)
þīnum (dat. pl. f. of þīn poss. pron. 2 sg.)	your (pl.)
þis (dem. pron. sg. n.)	this
þis (acc. of þis dem. pron. sg. n.)	this
þisse = þysse (gen. sg. of þēos dem. pron. f.)	(of) this
þissere (gen. sg. of þēos dem. pron. f.)	(of) this
þisses (gen. sg. of þes dem. pron. m.)	(of) this
þis(s)um (dat. sg. of þes dem. pron. sg. n.)	this
þis(s)um (dat. pl. of þes dem. pron. sg. m.)	these
þon (adv.)	then
þone (acc. sg. of se def. art. m.)	the
þonne (adv.)	then
þonne (conj.)	than
þrēaġan (wk. 2)	to scold
þrēaġe (1 sg. of þrēaġan (wk. 2)	(I) scold
þrēo (card. num. f. n.)	three
þrēo (acc. of þrēo card. num. n.)	three
þrīm (dat. of þrȳ card. num. m.)	three
þrȳ (card. num. m.)	three
þrym (m.)	power, force, glory, greatness
þrym (acc. sg. of þrym m.)	power, force, glory, greatness
þū (pers. pron. 2 sg.)	you
þunrað (3 sg. of þunrian wk. 2)	thunders

þunrian (wk. 2)	to thunder
þurh (prep. with acc.)	through
þȳs (instr. sg. of þæt def. art. sg. n.)	this
þysne = þisne (acc. of þes dem. pron. sg. m.)	this
þysse (gen. sg. of þeos dem. pron. sg. f.)	(of) this
þȳtt (3 sg. of þēotan st. 2)	howls
unbrocheard (adj.)	delicate, tender
unbrocheardast (st. superl. nom. sg. f. of unbrocherad adj.)	most delicate, tender
unc (dat. of wit pers. pron. 1 dual)	us two
under (prep. with dat.)	under
underfēng (1. sg. pret. of underfōn st. 7)	(I) received
underfōn (st. 7)	(to receive
understandan (st. 6)	to understand
understentst (2 sg. of understandan st. 6)	(you sg.) understand
ungelīfedliċ (adj.)	incredible, extraordinary
ungelīfedlicre (st. gen. sg. f. of ungelīfedliċ adj.)	(of) incredible, extraordinary
unlācniġendliċ (adj.)	incurable
unlācniġendlice (st. acc. pl. f. of unlācniġendliċ adj.)	incurable
unstille (adj.)	restless, inquiet
unstille (st. acc. sg. f. of unstille adj.)	restless, inquiet
ūp (adv.)	up
ūre (nom. sg. f. of ūre poss. pron. 1 pl.)	our
ūrum (dat. sg. n. of ūre poss. pron. 1 pl.)	our
ūs (dat. of wē pers. pron. 1 pl.)	us
ūt (adv.)	out
ūte (adv.)	outside
wære (2 sg. pret. of wesan st. 5)	(you) were
wære (3 sg. pret. subj. of wesan st. 5)	(he, she) were
wære beswungen (2 sg. pret. pass. of beswigan st. 3)	(you) were beaten
wærlice (adv)	carefully, warily, circumspectly
wæron (1 pl. pret. of wesan st. 5)	(we) were
wæron (3 pl. pret. of wesan st. 5)	(they) were
wæs (1 sg. pret. of wesan st. 5)	(I) was
wæs (3 sg. pret. of wesan st. 5)	(he) was
wæs geswænċed (1 sg. pret. pass. of swænċan wk. 1b)	(I) was afflicted, tormented
wæter (n.)	water
wæter (acc. sg. of wæter n.)	water
wætere (dat. sg. of wæter n.)	water
wana (m.)	lack, want, deficiency
wanian (wk. 2)	to wane, diminish, decline
waniende (part. pres. of wanian wk. 2)	waning
warna (imper. sg. of warnian wk. 2)	take heed!
warnian (wk. 2)	to take heed
wāst (2 sg. of witan pret-pres.)	(you) know
wāt (1 sg. of witan pret-pres.)	(I) know
wē (pers. pron. 1 pl.)	we
wearð (3 sg. of weorðan st. 3)	(bliss) arose
weaxan (st. 7)	to grow, (moon) to wax

weaxende (part. pres. of weaxan st. 7)	growing, (moon) waxing
wel (adv.)	well
weler (m.)	lip
weleras (acc. pl. of weler m.)	lips
weliġ (adj.)	rich, prosperous
weliġne (st. acc. sg. m. of weliġ adj.)	rich, prosperous
wēnan (wk. 1b)	to believe
wēndon (3 pl. pret. of wēnan wk. 1b)	(they) believed
wēop (1 sg. pret. of wēpan st. 7)	(I) wept
weorðan (st. 3)	to arise
weorðfullīce (adv.)	with honour
wer (m.)	male being, man
weras (nom. pl. of wer m.)	men
wes (imper. sg. of wesan st. 5)	be! (sg.)
wesan (st. 5))	to be
wesende (part. pres. of wesan st. 5)	being
wīf (n.)	woman
wīf (acc. sg. of wīf n.)	woman
wīf (acc. pl. of wīf n.)	women
wiht (f.)	creature
wihte (acc. pl. of wiht f.)	creatures
willan (irr.)	to want
wille (2 pl. of willan irr. after wē, wit, ġē, ġit)	(you pl.) want
wille (2 sg. pres. subj. of willan irr.)	(as you) want
wilnast (2 sg. of wilnian wk. 2)	(you) wish
wilnian (wk. 2 with object in genitive)	to wish
wilnode (1 sg. pret. of wilnian wk. 2)	(I) wished
wilt (2 sg. of willan irr.)	(you) want
wīn (n.)	wine
wīn (acc. sg. of wīn n.)	wine
wīne (dat. sg. of wīn n.)	wine
wīnes (gen. sg. of wīn n.)	(of) wine
wīsdōm (m.)	wisdom
wīsdōm (acc. sg. of wisdom m.)	wisdom
wit (pers. pron. 2 dual)	we two
witan (pret.-pres.)	to know
witanne (infl. inf. of witan pret-pres. )	to know
witodlīce (adv.)	certainly, sure
wið (prep. with dat. dat. and acc.)	against, towards, to, near, beside
wlite (f.)	appearance, beauty, brightness, splendour
wlite (dat. sg. of wlite f.)	appearance, beauty, brightness, splendor
wlitig (adj.)	beautiful, fair, radiant
wlitige (st. acc. sg. f. of wlitig adj.)	beautiful, fair, radiant
wolde (1 sg. pret. of willan irr.)	(I) wanted
word (n.)	word
word (nom. pl. of word n.)	words
worda (gen. pl. of word n.)	(of the) words
writ (3 sg. of writan st. 1)	writes
writan (st. 1)	to write
write (1 sg. of writan st. 1)	(I) write]
writst (2 sg. of writan st. 1)	(you) write
wulf (m.)	wolf

wuht (f.)	creature
wyllan = willan (irr.)	to want
wylle = wille (1 sg. of willan irr.)	(I) want
wylt = wilt (2 sg. of willan irr.)	(you) want
wynn (f.)	joy, pleasures
wynnum (dat. pl. of wynn f.)	joys, pleasures
wynsum (adj.)	pleasant, delightful
wynsume (st. nom. pl. n. of wynsum adj.)	pleasant, delightful
wyrm (m.)	dragon
wyrt (f.)	herb, plant, vegetable, spice
wyrta (nom. pl. of wyrt f.)	herbs, plants, vegetables, spices
wyrta (gen. pl. of wyrt f.)	(of the) herbs, plants, vegetables, spices
wyrte (gen. sg. of wyrt f.)	(of the) herb, plant, vegetable, spice
wyrte (acc. sg. of wyrt f.)	herb, plant, vegetable, spice
wyrttruma (m.)	root
wyrttruman (acc. sg. of wyrttruma m.)	root
wyt = wit (pers. pron. 1 dual)	we two
yfel (n.)	evil, that which is evil
yfel (acc. sg. of yfel n.)	evil, that which is evil
ylcan (wk. acc. sg. f. of ylč indef. adj.)	every, each
ylcan (wk. instr. sg. of ylč indef. adj.)	every, each
ylp (m.)	elephant
ymbclyppan (wk. 1b)	to embrace
ymbclyppe (1 sg. of ymbclyppan wk. 1b)	(I) embrace
ymbclypped (past part. of ymbclyppan wk. 1b)	embraced
ymbclypte (3 sg. pret. of ymbclyppan wk. 1b)	embraced
yrnan (st. 3)	to run, flow
yrnþ (3 sg. of yrnan st. 3)	runs, flows
ys = is (3 sg. of bēon/wesan irr.)	is
ys tōdæled (3 sg. pass. of tōdælan wk. 1b)	is divided
ytst (2 sg. of etan st. 5)	(you) eat
zodiacus (m.)	zodiac