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Digitalization and examination of the Old English lexicon compiled in a Latin-Old English index based on the Old English translation of Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica

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Título

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Abstract

The present work addresses the lexicon that has been compiled by Waite (1984) in the form of a Latin-Old English index in his dissertation *The vocabulary of the Old English version of Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica*. The objective of this work is doublefold: on the one hand, to collect all this lexical information in a digital format so that further searches can be more easily and accurately done, and, on the other, to compare and complete relevant morphological and semantic information by using two sources, namely, the glossary contained in Waite's dissertation and the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus*. This database has allowed to fill information gaps that mainly affect the lexical category of certain predicates, the gender of a few nouns, the morphological class of some verbs or the inflectional morphology of some adjectives. Ultimately, this work highlights the importance of having digitalised material in the case of a historical language in order to conduct exhaustive analyses, compare data and draw more accurate conclusions.

Keywords: Old English, lexicon, Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica*, lexical database, data digitalization.

Digitalización y análisis del léxico en inglés antiguo recopilado en el índice latín-inglés antiguo extraído de la traducción en inglés antiguo de la obra *Historia Ecclesiastica* de Bede.

Resumen:

Este estudio se centra en el vocabulario recopilado por Waite (1984) en su obra *The vocabulary of the Old English version of Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica* en formato índice en latín e inglés antiguo. El objetivo principal puede dividirse en dos: por un lado, recoger en formato digital toda la información relacionada con el léxico para así facilitar futuras búsquedas, y, por otro, comparar y completar aspectos fundamentales relacionados con la morfología y la semántica tomando como base dos fuentes, el glosario perteneciente a la obra de Waite, y la base de datos léxica de inglés antiguo *Nerthus*. Esta enciclopedia ha facilitado la compleción de datos relacionados con la categoría léxica de algunas palabras, el género de algunos nombres, la clase morfológica de verbos o la inflexión morfológica de los adjetivos. Finalmente, este estudio remarca la importancia de disponer de material en versión digitalizada en el caso de trabajar con una lengua histórica para así realizar análisis exhaustivos, comparar datos y elaborar conclusiones más precisas.

Palabras clave: inglés antiguo, léxico, *Historia Ecclesiastica* de Bede, base de datos léxica, digitalización de datos.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

This work takes as a reference the lexicon that has been compiled in Waite's (1984) dissertation *The vocabulary of the Old English version of Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica*, more specifically in its Latin-Old English index. It is estimated that Bede composed this work in the first half of the eighteenth century, although the translation dates back to, at least, one century after. In this regard, no unified criterion exists as to whether the translation was done by King Alfred or by somebody else. However it may have been, the translation of *Historia Ecclesiastica* represents an acclaimed work in the Anglo-Saxon period and an interesting source of philological information.

The present study pursues the following main objectives. On the one hand, to digitalise the analysed material as this process proves essential in order to facilitate data management and interpretation. This thus constitutes the first step of the study. Secondly, once this material is retrieved in electronic format, the work is aimed at organizing and interpreting it by paying special attention to the distribution of lexical categories, the number of occurrences of each predicate in the source index and the morphological information associated with each predicate. To this aim, the digitalisation of the morphological information offered by Waite's glossary has been necessary. Thirdly, this study also seeks to handle additional resources, more specifically the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus*, with the objective of comparing and completing information that may be missing in the glossary.

The remainder of the work is organised as follows. Chapter 2 offers an overview of Old English and its origins by paying special attention to the main aspects that characterize this language and to the distinctive features of its vocabulary. The chapter also provides a description of the major lexical categories in the language, namely nouns, verbs, adjectives and verbs. Chapter 3 addresses the role electronic databases and corpora currently have in historical languages, the main advantages of their use and also the challenges that are yet to be tackled in order to maximise their possibilities. Chapter 4 presents the methodology of the study. First, a brief description of Waite's *The vocabulary of the Old English version of Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica* (1984) is provided in order to contextualize the work that has supplied the lexical inventory this study addresses. The second section of this chapter explains what is *Nerthus'* lexical database and justifies its use in this study. The third section offers a detailed description of the

methodological steps and tasks of the study, together with a graphic illustration of each stage. Chapter 5 presents the results of the analysis and its main contribution. For the sake of greater clarity, the first section has been further subdivided into subsections, each of which addresses a different lexical category found in the study, which is illustrated with examples and quantitative information. Two more sections complete this chapter: one deals with the type of lexicon that has a greater presence in the inventory analysed and the other with the process of data completion and comparison through the use of *Nerthus* database. Chapter 6 synthesizes the overall findings of the study as well as its most relevant contributions.

2. A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF OLD ENGLISH

This chapter presents an outline of the main characteristics of Old English. The first section focuses on its origins and the main features that define its Germanic character. The second section centres upon the characteristics of the major Old English lexical categories, including nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

2.1. Origins and general background

The origins of Old English are to be found in one of the Germanic branches, the West Germanic, of the Indo-European languages. Germanic languages are traditionally divided into three (Campbell 1959: 1-2): North, East and West Germanic and were spoken in the areas of southern Scandinavia and northern Germany. North Germanic includes East Norse (Danish and Swedish) and West Norse (Norwegian, Icelandic and Faroese); the best attested language of East German is West Gothic; and West Germanic is represented through Old High German, Old Saxon, Old English and Frisian. As a result of the migration movements, this language reached to other areas.

Old English belongs to the West Germanic branch and has some common characteristics with other languages of this group, all of which have an old, a middle and a modern period. The old period of the English language, i.e. Old English, spans the fifth and eleventh centuries approximately. The earlier textual attestations of Old English date back to the seventh century, although some runic inscriptions are even older.

Four principal dialects were spoken in Anglo-Saxon England: Kentish, the speech of the Jutes who settled in Kent; West Saxon, spoken in the region south of the Thames; Mercian, spoken from the Thames to the Humber; and Northumbria, spoken from the Humber to the north. Mercian and Northumbrian dialects have certain characteristics in common, so they are sometimes grouped together as Anglian. Most of the extant OE manuscripts are written in the West Saxon dialect.

The OE period spans somewhat more than six centuries. In a period of 600 years, many changes occurred in sounds, grammar, and vocabulary. One of the main changes affects continental vowels and consonants, in fact, one difference between the Anglo- Saxons' pronunciation and PDE is that vowel length was a significant distinction in OE. The five

vowels (a, e, i, o, u) represent "continental" values, being pronounced similar to Spanish, German or French vowels, the æ corresponds to the sound [æ], and the y to a sound in between [i] and [u]. Most of the consonants are the same as Modern English ones, with the exception of ð, þ, and some graphemes that do not exist nowadays (ƿ). Another characteristic of this period is the presence of a mostly Germanic lexicon, with some loanwords from Latin. In general, the word stock of OE was far more thoroughly Germanic than is our present-day vocabulary. Some of these words are identical in form and meaning (god, gold, land, winter, word...), whereas some others have changed their meaning (*brēad* 'bit, piece', *drēam* 'joy'). Other words have not survived at all because they gradually disappeared and were replaced by other native expressions or, more often, by loanwords (taken directly from another language without translation) or borrowings (adapted to the language). Besides, another characteristic of OE nouns is the grammatical gender, as opposed to the PDE natural one. Grammatical gender is not based on gender or sex, but every noun was assigned one of the three categories, namely masculine, feminine or neuter, without any gender connotation.

The Old English lexicon contains many core lexemes that are easily identified in Present Day English (PDE) lexicon, such as *stān* 'stone', *nama* 'name', *bindan* 'to bind', *lufian* 'to love', etc. Due to diachronical reasons, some of these terms do not coincide in meaning with their PDE counterpart, this is the case, for instance, of *cwic*, which originally meant 'alive' but its closer formal correspondence is OE 'quick' (Smith 2009: 20).

As occurs with other Germanic languages, Old English has different strategies to increase its wordstock. The main ones are affixation, compounding and borrowing. Affixation allows to create a new word through the addition of an affix, as in *dōm* 'judgement' > *dēman* 'to judge' or *blōd* 'blood' > *blōdig* 'bloody'. Compounding refers to the joining of two free morphemes to originate a new word. Examples of compounding include *sciprāp* 'ship-rope', which is made up of *scip* 'ship' and *rāp* 'rope', or the word *blīðemōd* 'glad, cheerful, blithe', which has been created out of *blīðe* 'blithe' and *mōd* 'mind, heart, spirit'. Finally, borrowing, although common in PDE, was not very frequent in OE. Most of these borrowings come from Latin, as a result of the influence this language exerted during the Christianisation of the British Isles.

Seeking into the characteristics of the Old English lexicon, Kastovsky stressed its associative character. As this author (1992: 294) points out, "OE is, from the point of view of its vocabulary, a thoroughly Germanic language [...] the vocabulary is

characterised by large morphologically related word-families, where the relationship is transparent not only formally but most often also semantically”. As opposed to Present Day English, OE vocabulary is associative and thus permits the existence of word families whose members hold fairly transparent semantic and formal relationships.

Another aspect that characterizes Old English, and Germanic languages in general, is the predominant SVO order in sentences. OE word order was somewhat less fixed than that of PDE. Declarative sentences tended to fall into the SVO order. In dependent clauses, however, the verb tends to appear last. OE interrogatives have a VSO order, but did not use auxiliary verbs. Another characteristic of this language is the full inflection of nouns, adjectives, verbs and pronouns, which was used to signal the function of a word in its sentence. Nouns, adjectives and most pronouns had full inflection for case.

2.2. Main characteristics of the principal Old English lexical categories

The major lexical categories in Old English are nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. They constitute most of the vocabulary of the language and are richer in terms of inflectional morphology. In the following paragraphs a brief description of each of them will be offered.

Regarding the verbal system, the main Old English grammars (Pyles and Algeo 1982, Hogg and Fulk 2011) identify four groups, namely, strong verbs, weak verbs, preterite-present verbs and irregular verbs. Some classifications consider both preterite-present and anomalous verbs as irregular verbs. Old English verbs are inflected for tense, mood, voice, person and number. Additionally, they have finite and non-finite forms; finite forms include those that mark personal endings, whereas non-finite forms comprise the infinitives and the participles. Weak verbs are equalled to regular ones as they add inflexions to a fixed stem. Strong verbs, in turn, apart from this addition, undergo a modification of the stem vowel, a phenomenon that is known as ablaut or gradation. There are seven classes of strong verbs (I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VIII) and they constitute a closed class in the sense that no new verbs have been added to the original list. The following table illustrates an example of each of the seven groups of strong verbs. Five forms are provided of each class: the infinitive, the third person present singular indicative, the first person preterite indicative, the preterite plural and the past participle.

Class	Infinitive	3 rd pres. sg. ind.	1 st pret. ind.	pret. pl.	past part.
I	<i>scīnan</i> ‘shine’	<i>scīnþ</i>	<i>scān</i>	<i>scinon</i>	<i>(ge)scinen</i>
II	<i>crēopan</i> ‘creep’	<i>crīepþ</i>	<i>crēap</i>	<i>crupon</i>	<i>(ge)cropen</i>
III	<i>bregdan</i> ‘pull’	<i>brītt</i>	<i>brægd</i>	<i>brugdon</i>	<i>(ge)brogden</i>
IV	<i>beran</i> ‘bear’	<i>bi(e)rþ</i>	<i>bær</i>	<i>bæron</i>	<i>(ge)boren</i>
V	<i>tredan</i> ‘tread’	<i>tritt</i>	<i>træd</i>	<i>trædon</i>	<i>(ge)treden</i>
VI	<i>faran</i> ‘go’	<i>færþ</i>	<i>fōr</i>	<i>fōron</i>	<i>(ge)faren</i>
VII	<i>slæpan</i> ‘sleep’	<i>slæpþ</i>	<i>slēp</i>	<i>slēpon</i>	<i>(ge)slæpen</i>

Table 1. OE strong verbs (examples retrieved from Smith 2009: 114-118)

There are three classes of weak verbs (1, 2 and 3) and add a dental suffix to build the preterite and past participle forms. Weak verbs of the class 3 constitute a restricted group consisting of just four verbs, which are *habban* ‘have’, *libban* ‘live’, *secgan* ‘say’ and *hycgan* ‘think’. Preterite-present verbs are a group of irregular verbs. These verbs were originally strong verbs whose preterite forms ended up being used as present forms; as a result, the preterite system forms were lost and new ones emerged more similar to those of the weak verbs. Finally, anomalous verbs are another group of irregular verbs and, although they constitute the smallest group of Old English verbs, they present a relatively high frequency in the language.

The following table illustrates a few examples of irregular verbs in Old English:

Type	Infinitive	3 rd pres. sg. ind.	1 st pret. ind.	pret. pl.	past part.
Preterite-present	<i>witan</i> ‘know’	<i>wāt</i>	<i>wiste</i>	<i>wiston</i>	<i>(ge)witen</i>
Preterite-present	<i>magan</i> ‘can’	<i>mæg</i>	<i>meahte,</i> <i>mihte</i>	<i>meahton,</i> <i>mihton</i>	-
Anomalous	<i>willan</i> ‘want to’	<i>wil(l)e</i>	<i>wolde</i>	<i>woldon</i>	-
Anomalous	<i>dōn</i> ‘do’	<i>dēþ</i>	<i>dyde</i>	<i>dydon</i>	<i>(ge)dōn</i>

Table 2. Irregular verbs in Old English.

Old English nouns are classified into five different declensions: the strong ones comprise the masculine, the feminine and the neuter and the weak one comprises the -an declension and the minor declensions. The following table summarizes the paradigms of both the strong and weak declensions:

	Strong declensions			Weak declensions	
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	-an declension	minor declensions
Nominative SG	<i>stān</i>	<i>lār</i>	<i>scip</i>	<i>nama</i>	<i>sunu</i>
Accusative SG	<i>stān</i>	<i>lāre</i>	<i>scip</i>	<i>naman</i>	<i>sunu</i>
Genitive SG	<i>stānes</i>	<i>lāre</i>	<i>scipes</i>	<i>naman</i>	<i>suna</i>
Dative SG	<i>stāne</i>	<i>lāre</i>	<i>scipe</i>	<i>naman</i>	<i>suna</i>
Nominative PL	<i>stānas</i>	<i>lāra/lāre</i>	<i>scipu</i>	<i>naman</i>	<i>suna</i>
Accusative PL	<i>stānas</i>	<i>lāra/lāre</i>	<i>scipu</i>	<i>naman</i>	<i>suna</i>
Genitive PL	<i>stāna</i>	<i>lāra/lārena</i>	<i>scipa</i>	<i>namena</i>	<i>suna</i>
Dative PL	<i>stānum</i>	<i>lārum</i>	<i>scipum</i>	<i>namum</i>	<i>sunum</i>

Table 3. OE strong and weak declensions (examples retrieved from Smith 2009: 95-98)

Minor declensions include a variety of them, which are characterized by the way they form the nominative and accusative plurals. The three most representative minor declensions are the -a plurals, the uninflected plurals and the mutation plurals. An example of -a plurals is *sunu* ‘son’, whose nominative, accusative and genitive plural forms are formed by adding -a (*suna*). The noun *dohtor* ‘daughter’ belongs to the uninflected plurals declension because the nominative and accusative plurals coincide with the singular (*dohtor*). Finally, the word *fōt* ‘foot’, for instance, as occurs in PDE, belongs to this group. Its nominative and accusative plurals undergo a mutation of the stem vowel (*fēt*).

Old English adjectives were inflected for case, number and gender, which had to be in accordance with the noun they modified. These adjectives had two paradigms: strong and weak. The weak paradigm applied when the adjective was followed by a determiner; in any other context, the strong paradigm was used instead. For instance, the strong declension applies to *se mann is eald* ‘the man is old’ or to *ealde menn* ‘old men’, but the weak one is used in *se ealda mann* ‘that old man’. On a general basis, strong adjectives are inflected like strong nouns and weak adjectives like weak nouns. Comparison of Old English adjectives is carried out through the addition of the corresponding suffix: *-ra* for the comparative and *-ost* for the superlative. An example is the following adjectival paradigm: *lēof-* ‘dear’, *lēofra* ‘dearer’ and *lēofost* ‘dearest’.

Old English adverbs are mainly created by adding the suffix -e to an adjectival stem, an ending that represents the instrumental case (Campbell 1959: 275; Mitchell and Robinson 1985: 53); for example: *dēop* ‘deep’ > *dēope* ‘deeply’. Adverbs are indeclinable in Old English, although they can be inflected for the comparative and the superlative through the addition of endings -or and -ost (also -ur, -ar or -ast, -est and -ust).

3. ELECTRONIC DATABASES AND CORPORA AT THE SERVICE OF HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS

In recent years, we have experienced an exponential increase in the number of corpora and dictionaries for historical languages in electronic format. One of the main advantages of this electronic material is that it has greatly facilitated the retrieval and research of data and, consequently, accessibility to the users. The fact that historical material can now be searched in this way allows for the exploration of new methods and approaches. In this line, López-Couso (2016: 129) declares, electronic corpora greatly contribute “to a wide variety of studies in historical English, including morphosyntax, lexis, semantics, grammaticalization, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, phonology or semantic change”.

The computerization of historical corpora and similar material represent a dialogue between past and present, in other words, it involves an intertemporal alliance across different periods. This permits the implementation of studies founded on contrastive and comparative methodologies, of statistical and quantitative analysis, and also the examination of linguistic and extralinguistic factors or the exploration of new research interests like historical pragmatics and cognitive semantics.

Electronic corpora represent a valuable tool, particularly for historical linguistics, because the evidences that have been preserved are written material. Without a doubt, the use of corpora in this field provides not only a faster but also a more accessible path to the gathering of material, which turns also into a more systematic process that enables greater accuracy in the analysis and interpretation of the data.

Most of the lexicographical work that is based on corpora is not fully automatic, but rather semi-automatic. This means that although the initial extraction process can be done automatically, data interpretation is not yet fully automatized. As Heid (2008: 138) states, the data retrieved from a corpus constitute valuable material as they permit to infer the properties of a word, constituting themselves examples of these properties.

Although the applications of historical corpora are enormous, the fact that there is a lack of spoken evidence in these languages represents a considerable disadvantage. Focusing on Old English, the written material that has been preserved fails to provide a complete view of the language spoken at the time, as this material mainly reflects the language of cultivated people, whereas the majority of the population is underrepresented. Scholars such as Rissanen (2008: 60-61) have paid attention to this issue and have concluded that

the lexicon that more frequently appears in the extant written texts closer to a spoken register can be considered as representative of oral discourse, while written discourse will be rather represented in the vocabulary from legal and religious texts. However, this is just a hypothesis as there is no possibility to address this issue with greater precision.

Apart from this problem, historical corpora also face spelling inconsistency. Old English, as many other historical languages, present a considerable variety of spellings associated with one word. This is particularly common at earlier stages of the language and has to do with a number of reasons, among which it must be mentioned the coexistence of more than one dialect in the same period or the lack of systematicity in editorial work, which could be conducted by people with no instruction in linguistic matters.

Regarding the size of this electronic material, the bigger a corpus is the more likely it is that it provides enough evidence of frequent grammatical phenomena. Smaller size corpora may prove insufficient when less frequent phenomena or lexical features are searched for. Apart from this, there are other factors related to the nature of texts that represent a shortcoming. To be precise, Claridge (2008: 245-246) mentions a few of them: the manual compilation of the written material, their partial preservation, the accessibility impediments some of this material presents if it is exclusively available as a manuscript or post edition problems derived from copyright permissions.

To conclude, in order to maximize the quality and usability of the material compiled in corpora and other electronic formats, the amount of grammatically annotated material should considerably increase. As opposed to modern corpora, historical ones are still lagging behind in this regard. According to Claridge (2008: 254), the form and usage differences and the greater internal variability of historical languages make it difficult to progress faster in this area.

4. METHODOLOGY: SOURCES AND STEPS

This section presents a description of the methodological stages that have been completed in order to conduct this analysis. First of all, an outline of the thesis *The Old English version Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica: a study of its vocabulary* will be given that justifies the selection of the data. Secondly, a detailed account of the methodological steps will be presented in order to understand how the data from the thesis have been further processed and analysed. Thirdly, the use of a lexical database has been necessary to compare and complete the data from both sources (the thesis and *Nerthus* database). Appendix 1 contains the whole list of Old English predicates retrieved from the Latin-Old English index together with their number of occurrences.

4.1. The Old English version Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica*: a study of its vocabulary

The Old English version of Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* constitutes a landmark in the history of this language as, despite uncertain authorship and dating evidence, it widely circulated in the period and could have been a significant influence on scholars and writers of its time. It was originally believed it could have been written by King Alfred, however different scholars have put it into question, one of them was Henry Sweet in 1876.

Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* dates back to, approximately, 731 and achieved enormous popularity in the Medieval period. Lemke (2015: 16) points out that the person who translated this work must have necessarily had mastery of Medieval Latin and also of Old English. This expertise was not restricted to the linguistic area but also reached the ability to understand the meaning of Bede's original work.

Waite (1984) elaborated a dissertation titled *The vocabulary of the Old English version of Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica*, where he mainly approaches the vocabulary of this renowned translation belonging to the Anglo-Saxon period. Most of this dissertation revolves around the examination of morphological processes present in this vocabulary, particularly of compounding, prefixation and suffixation, the presence of *hapax legomena* or terms that appear exclusively in Bede's Old English translation and translation aspects that concern rare and dialectal vocabulary and double translations.

The main conclusions Waite (1984) draws in regard to this particular vocabulary are, firstly, that the translator showed a tendency to create new words from native morphemes and word-formation mechanisms rather than through Latin borrowings. He (1984: 235) mentions that it is typical to find examples of words that have been reproduced morpheme by morpheme from Latin into Old English. As regards, dialectal identity, Waite concludes that the allocation of a single dialect seems problematic as it was typical in the period that literary works from different dialects had common features due to literary borrowings (1984: 238). Concerning *hapax legomena*, Waite (1984: 147) identifies 235 in Bede's translation, the majority of which are either compounded or affixed. Examples of these complex *hapax legomena* are *efen-wyrc-end* 'cooperator', *fore-beran* 'to prefer' and *healf-brocen* 'half-broken'.

The final sections of this dissertation have provided the source data out of which the analyses of this work has been carried out. One is the glossary, which compiles all the lexical forms that appear in the Old English translation of Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* accompanied, basically, by relevant morphological information. The other source is the Latin-Old English index, which establishes a guiding correspondence of one term in both languages. Section 4.3. expands the information regarding the structure of both the glossary and the index.

4.2. The use of an Old English lexical database

As part of the last step in the methodology, which will be further explained in the next section, the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus* has been used to complete the morphological information that the glossary did not offer.

Nerthus is a lexical database of this language that contains morphological and lexical information. It was created on the basis of three dictionaries of reference in Old English, namely *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (Bosworth and Toller 1973), *The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* (Sweet 1976) and, especially, *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (Clark-Hall 1996). The default spelling of citation forms and alternative spellings draws on the dictionary by Clark-Hall. The translation field is based on the definitions available from the dictionaries by Bosworth and Toller and Clark-Hall, which have been unified taking the principles of polysemy and gradual increasing specificity into account.

At its current state, this database contains more than 31,000 predicates, half of which are nouns, 5,800 verbs, 5,300 adjectives and 1,400 adverbs. Minor categories, including adpositions, affixes, conjunctions, interjections, numerals and pronouns, add up to 500. Each entry is made up of the citation form, the alternative spellings, the category, the translation, the inflectional morphology and the inflectional forms. In Figure X below, an example of the entry *begang* is offered:

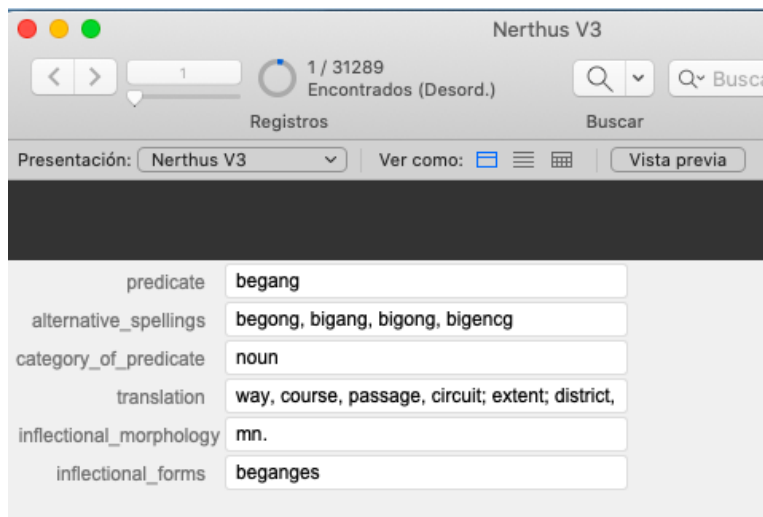


Figure 1: Nerthus V3 entry of *begang*.

Additional information about meaning definitions has been provided by *The Dictionary of Old English* (Healey 2008), whereas decisions that affected morphological relatedness were made on the basis of the data presented by *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus* (Healey et al. 2008). Information on minor etymological questions has been provided by the standard dictionaries of Germanic and Old English etymology, in particular Holthausen (1963), Pokorny (1989) and Orel (2003), but also Seebold (1970) and Heidermanns (1993).

This lexical database is framed within the more comprehensive database *The Grid* (Martín Arista 2013). It consists of a total of five relational layouts, one of which is *Nerthus*. The other four are a concordance by fragment, a concordance by word, an index and a reverse index to *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus*. The scope of action of the *Nerthus Project* is limited to four areas. On the one hand, it aims at creating a bond between tradition and modernity, which is reflected on the study of a historical language

from the perspective of current theories, as Natural Language Processing. Secondly, the digitalization of textual material allows for an extensive and detailed analysis of the targeted content thanks to an easier access to this material. Thirdly, this project makes also use of the advances in digital humanities in order to analyse, store and divulge linguistic findings. Finally, the project puts its main findings and contributions at the disposal of the linguistic community in an open-access and structured way.

4.3. Methodological steps and tasks

In this study, attention has been paid to both the glossary and the index that have been appended to the end of the aforementioned thesis.

The glossary collects all the lexical forms that appear in the Old English version of Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica*. Concerning headwords' spelling, the author explains it draws on *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (Clark-Hall), although some modifications have been made in order to maintain greater fidelity to the original text's predominant spellings. Entries in the glossary can be accompanied by cross-references, which lead to the emended or preferred headword, variant spellings, manuscript variants for words that occur once in the manuscript, definitions, text references, morphological information marked through hyphens, etymology and the distribution of the headword in the OE textual corpus.

As for the index, it consists of a list of Latin and Old English word correspondences that, as warned by the author, should be taken with precaution and after verifying the information from the Latin and English texts. Latin spelling has been normalised on the basis of Lewis and Short's *A Latin Dictionary*, whereas OE forms coincide with the ones that appear in the glossary.

To start with, the first methodological step that has been followed is the digitalization of the Latin-Old English index from the thesis *The Vocabulary of the Old English Version of Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica*. A digital compilation of this information has further facilitated data management. This task has been conducted manually, transcribing both columns of information, namely the Latin and the equivalent Old English term, into an Excel file. Figure 2 below captures a fragment of this file:

	A	B	C	D
1	LATIN	OE 1	OE 2	OE 3
2	a meridie	sūð-an		
3	a-	on-weg		
4	a	fram		
5	ab aquilone	norð-an		
6	ab hac	heonon		
7	ab, ab-	on-weg	fram	wið

Figure 2. Latin-Old English index based on the thesis *The Vocabulary of the Old English Version of Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica*

As observed, the leftmost column lists all the Latin terms and the ones to the right include the Old English counterpart. In those cases in which more than one term corresponds to the Latin one, these have been indicated in adjacent columns.

In this regard, it must be mentioned that the thesis' author clarifies that Latin-Old English correspondences from the index should be taken cautiously as they represent a reference tool that requires textual verification to obtain a greater insight into their accurate lexical meaning.

Secondly, all the Old English terms have been exported to another Excel file and arranged in one column so that they can be subsequently analysed with the information provided by the glossary. At this point, the glossary has been searched in order to complete the relevant information of each of the Old English terms listed in the new Excel file. This information includes meaning, lexical category and morphological information. In those cases in which the glossary specifies a term has a second possible lexical category, additional columns have been added to the right in order to add this information. Figure 3 below captures a fragment of this file:

æfen-tīd	eventide	noun	f.			
æf-est	envy, hatred	noun	m.f.			
æfre	ever, always, cons	adverb				
æfre	ever, always, cons	adverb				
æfter	after, behind; in a	prep		after, afterwards	adverb	
æfter	after, behind; in a	prep		after, afterwards	adverb	
æfter	after, behind; in a	prep		after, afterwards	adverb	
æfter	after, behind; in a	prep		after, afterwards	adverb	
æfter	after, behind; in a	prep		after, afterwards	adverb	
æfter (r) a	second, following	adjective (comparative)				
æfter (r) a	second, following	adjective (comparative)				
æfter-fylgan	to follow after, su	verb	weak verb			
æfter-fylgan	to follow after, su	verb	weak verb			

Figure 3. Excel file with a selection of predicates with meaning, lexical category and morphological information

As observed in the Figure above, for each Old English predicate three columns have been added that specify the aforementioned information. The rightmost column, the one that indicates the morphological information, has been completed only in the case of nouns, in order to specify their gender, and of verbs, in order to indicate their class. In those cases in which a predicate presents more than one lexical category, the corresponding information is added in the columns to the right. Where the glossary did not reveal specific information, the corresponding cell has been left blank.

The next task in the methodological process has been to automatically export the final Excel file to a FileMaker one. FileMaker is a software specially designed for the creation of databases, thus allowing for greater possibilities of searches, data management and interpretation. All the columns from the last Excel version file have been exported to the new FileMaker, as can be observed in Figure 4:

PREDICATE	COMMENTS	COMPARISO...	MEANING	LEXICAL CAT.	MORPHOLO...
(ge-) cūðian			to make known	verb	weak verb
(ge-) ēacnian			to conceive, be	verb	weak verb
(ge-) ēacnian			to conceive, be	verb	weak verb
(ge-) hæftan			to capture	verb	weak verb
(ge-) hiwian			to form, fashion,	verb	weak verb
(ge-) hiwian			to form, fashion,	verb	weak verb
(ge-) hlæstan			to load	verb	weak verb
(ge-) hnægan			to cast down,	verb	weak verb
(ge-) hogian			to think,	verb	weak verb
(ge-) hogian			to think,	verb	weak verb
(ge-) hradian			to hasten, further,	verb	weak verb
(ge-) hradian			to hasten, further,	verb	weak verb
(ge-) lust-ful-lice			gladly, eagerly	adverb	
(ge-) lust-ful-lice			gladly, eagerly	adverb	

Figure 4. Data exportation into FileMaker.

The last stage of the process has been to complete the column “comparison with *Nerthus*” for those predicates whose “meaning”, “lexical category” or “morphological category” columns were blank. All the data missing in the glossary has been accordingly completed by consulting *Nerthus* database. The Figure below illustrates this stage of the process:

PREDICATE	COMMENTS	li. COMPARISON WITH NERTHUS	MEANING	LEXICAL CAT.	MORPHOLO...	MEANING 2	LEXICAL CAT. 2	MORI
hlēapettan		verb class: weak verb	to leap	verb				
hebban		verb class: strong with weak forms	to lift, raise up	verb				
hebban		verb class: strong with weak forms	to lift, raise up	verb				
wil-fægen		inflection: weak and strong	glad, fain,	adjective				
eall-ge-lēaf-lic		inflection: weak and strong	universally	adjective				
eall		inflection: strong only	all, every, entire	adjective				
eall		inflection: strong only	all, every, entire	adjective				
eall		inflection: strong only	all, every, entire	adjective				
eall		inflection: strong only	all, every, entire	adjective				
lim		gender: n.	limb, member	noun				
lim		gender: n.	limb, member	noun				
bord		board, plank; noun, neuter						

Figure 5. *Nerthus* exportation with additional column to complete missing information.

In the examples of the figure above, the morphological information is absent in all predicates. For predicate *bord*, neither the meaning, the lexical category and the morphological category were available in the source work. By searching *Nerthus*, it has been possible to determine that *hlēapettan* is a weak verb, *hebban* a strong verb with weak forms, *wil-fægen* and *eall-ge-lēaf-lic* are adjectives that can be inflected both strong and weak, adjective *eall* can be exclusively inflected strong, *lim* is a noun with neuter gender and *bord* is a noun, with neuter gender and meaning ‘board, plank’. As observed in the figure, the missing information of the “comparison with *Nerthus*” column has been reproduced for each occurrence of the same form (token).

5. MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION COMPLETION

This section will address the results obtained after analysing the total of words compiled along with their morphological information and translation. This analysis has permitted a deeper insight into the lexicon that comprises the vocabulary of Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* with special attention to the morphological information of the predicates and their relevance, in terms of occurrences, in the work as a whole.

To achieve this purpose, it has been deemed appropriate to work with two versions of the list of predicates and the information derived from them. One version contains the whole amount of predicates, that is, the total of tokens (total amount of occurrences of a form), and other version contains only one example of each different form, that is, this second list consists of the total amount of types. The former will permit to draw conclusions in line with the presence of a form in the inventory, whereas the latter will facilitate to focus on the individual predicates and obtain more accurate information about their morphological properties.

After this process, those predicates whose morphological or translation information was missing because the source glossary did not provide it will be examined and completed with the help of *Nerthus* database. Moreover, the specific procedures carried out to accomplish this stage will be explained in detail as well as the practicalities of such a methodology in this research.

5.1. Lexical categories found

According to the data collected in our corpus, we have a total of 6,620 words, which corresponds to the total amount of tokens, that is, the individual occurrences of a particular linguistic unit. Regarding the predicates that appear only once, they amount to 3,291 words. Divided into categories, 1,497 of them are nouns, 964 belong to the category of verb, 425 are adjectives, 237 are adverbial predicates, 35 are past participles that function as adjectives, 24 are present participles that have also the function of adjectives, 27 are numerals, 23 are prepositions, and 6 are pronouns. Regarding the minor lexical categories, the conjunctions sum a total of 7 types, and the interjections a total of 3 types.

It is important to add that some of the predicates display more than one lexical function. For instance, prepositions that can be also adverbs (*æfter* ‘after’; *ǣr* ‘before’), nouns that can be also adjectives (*brȳce* ‘service’, ‘useful’; *yfel* ‘evil, bad’, ‘evil, wickedness’), adjectives that can be also adverbs (*clǣne* ‘clean, chaste’, ‘fully, entirely’), etc. Examples taken from the database will be presented to illustrate these particular cases.

The following subsections are devoted to each of the categories identified in the inventory of vocabulary. A brief quantitative and qualitative description is provided in each case.

5.1.1. Nouns

The most prominent category in our corpus quantitatively speaking is the noun, with a total of 1,497 types, which constitutes almost the half part of the whole. The fact that most of the lexicon from the index are nouns is not surprising, since a great part of the Old English vocabulary belongs to this lexical class. Within nouns, we distinguish seven groups according to their morphological gender: a single gender, including masculine (*ēast-lēode* ‘Eastern people, Orientals’), feminine (*lēode* ‘people, tribe, nation’) and neuter (*ge-widere* ‘weather’); two genders, including masculine-feminine (*hell-waran* ‘inhabitants of hell’), masculine-neuter (*fers* ‘verse’) and feminine-neuter (*sulh* ‘plough’); and nouns with the three genders (*weorð-mynd* ‘honour, glory, distinction’).

Masculine nouns are the most numerous group, comprising 614 types, and representing the third part of the total. Words like *abbod*, ‘abbot’, *bearo*, ‘wood, grove’, or *ge-fēa* ‘joy, bliss’, belong to the masculine group of nominal words. The second biggest group is made up of feminine nouns, with a total of 529 types. The words *nift* ‘niece’, *on-byrd-nes* ‘inspiration, incitement’ or *wōh-nes* ‘wickedness’ illustrate this group. Neuter nouns are the smallest group if single nominal gender is considered. A total of 297 types have been identified displaying this gender. Examples of neuter nouns include *balsam* ‘balsam’, *mægen* ‘might, power, virtue’, *wuldor* ‘glory, splendour, praise, rejoicing’ and *wundor* ‘wonder, marvel’.

As regards the nouns that have two different genders, the largest category corresponds to the masculine-neuter, which amounts to 25 predicates. The nouns *camp* ‘battle, warfare, conflict’, *flōd* ‘flood, mass of water’ and *port* ‘port, harbour’ are both masculine and neuter. The next most numerous group are masculine-feminine nouns, with a total of 19. Examples of masculine and feminine nouns include *yldran* ‘parents, ancestors, elders’,

fultumi-end ‘helper, fellow-worker’, *sǣ* ‘sea, ocean’ and *sun-bēam* ‘sunbeam, ray of light’. Feminine-neuter nouns make up a total of 13 predicates, including *ge-mynd* ‘memory, remembrance’, *nōn(a)* ‘nones, the ninth hour; ninth day’ and *sigel* ‘necklace, collar, brooch’.

Lastly, there are two words that have the three genders (masculine-feminine-neuter). These are *ðrēa* ‘castigation, rebuke, discipline’ and *weorð-mynd* ‘honour, glory, distinction’.

5.1.2. Verbs

Verbs constitute the second most relevant group in terms of quantity. In the case of the vocabulary analysed, a total of 964 types belong to this category. It must be mentioned in this regard that this is the category that displays the greatest amount of tokens of all.

Old English verbs are divided into four main categories, including strong verbs, weak verbs, preterite-present verbs and anomalous verbs. The vast majority of verbs identified in this analysis belong to the group of weak verbs, with a total of 607 types. Secondly, strong verbs make up a total of 325 types. There are also five verbs that are strong with weak forms. Anomalous verbs make up a total of 22 types and only four preterit-present verbs have been identified. Finally, there is one verb whose class has not been found in either source.

Weak verbs make up a total of 607 types. Examples of verbs belonging to this group include *(ge-)mengan* ‘to join, associate with, mingle, engage in sexual intercourse’, *hefigian* ‘to become heavy, weakened, afflicted, etc.’ and *lǣtan* ‘to allow; to leave, omit, neglect; to cast-off (ship)’. Two weak verbs, namely *forð-hlifian* ‘to be prominent’ and *lust-fullian* ‘to enjoy, rejoice in’, have been further specified in what regards their class: they are both weak verbs of the second class.

Regarding strong verbs, they are subdivided into seven groups. In the inventory of vocabulary analysed, examples from all seven groups have been identified. The first group of strong verbs compiles 52 types, for instance *ge-hrīnan* ‘to touch, seize, strike’, *snīcan* ‘to creep, crawl’ and *ymb-līðan* ‘to sail around, circumnavigate’. The second class comprises a total of 43 types. Predicates from this second group include *cēosan* ‘to choose, select, elect; to decide, test’ or *hrēosan* ‘to fall, collapse’. The third class is the most numerous one, with 65 types, including *be-limpan* ‘to pertain to, conduce to, belong

to', *ge-limpan* 'to occur, happen, come to, pass', *on-findan* 'to find out; perceive, notice', *sweltan* 'to die, perish' and *weorpan* 'to cast, throw (away, down)'. A total of 31 types belong to the fourth-class of strong verbs. Of all the classes, this is the one with the smallest number of verbs. A few examples of words belonging to the fourth class of strong verbs are *cumin* 'to come, come to, approach, happen' and *niman* 'to take, get, obtain, accept; to seize, capture, occupy'. The fifth class of strong verbs is composed of 41 types; examples such as *for-gyfan* 'to give, grant, allow', *ge-wegan* 'to bear, carry' or *tredan* 'to tread down, trample on' belong to this class. The sixth class of strong verbs compiles a total of 32 types, including, among others, *ā-spanan* 'to invite, call upon' and *on-ðwēan* 'to wash'. Finally, the seventh class of strong verbs represents the second most important one in terms of quantity, with a total of 60 types. Verbs that belong to this last class are *be-hātan* 'to promise, pledge', *fōn* 'to ascend to the throne, bishopric, etc.' and *ūt-blāwan* 'to blow out, breathe out'.

In the analysis of strong verbs, an example has been found that has been assigned two classes at once, the first and the second one. This is the case of verb *on-wrēon* 'to uncover, open, display'. Apart from this, a few verbs have been identified that belong to both the weak and the strong group. These verbs are strong and present weak forms. This occurs to the following verbs: *bringan* 'to bring, carry, produce', *ā-rēdan* 'to arrange, settle, stipulate; to read out', *hebban* 'to lift, raise up', *on-slāpan* 'to sleep, fall asleep' and *ðicgan* 'to take, accept, receive, partake of, taste, eat'.

The group of anomalous verbs is made up of 22 types. Examples from this group include *ā-dōn* 'to take away, remove, raise, set up', *fore-gān(gan)* 'to go before, precede' and *ge-habban* 'to have, possess, hold, keep'.

Finally, in regard to the preterite-present group, we have the following four examples: *magan* 'to be able, avail, prevail', *mōtan* 'to be allowed, to be able to, to be compelled to, must', *on-cunnan* 'to accuse, blame' and *witan* 'to know, be aware of, understand, perceive; ascertain, learn'. Lastly, as aforementioned, there is a verb, *ūt-ā-gān* 'to go out', whose morphological information has been given by neither the corpus used nor the *Nerthus* database. Therefore, no morphological information has been stated about it.

5.1.3. Adjectives

The third lexical category with the greatest amount of predicates is adjectives. A total of 425 types have been identified in the analysis. This lexical category is divided into two declensions in Old English language, the weak and the strong ones, although this mostly responds to the use of the adjective rather than to the adjective itself. Almost every adjective of the analysis has the possibility to be inflected weak and strong. Examples of these adjectives are *ðynne* ‘thin, slender, feeble’, *forma* ‘first, earliest’, *gearo* ‘prepared, ready, equipped’, *māte* ‘moderate, small, poor’ and *niðer-lic* ‘low, inferior’.

Although this is the general trend, a few adjectival predicates can be only inflected strong or weak. Three adjectives belong to the first group (only strong declension), these are *eall* ‘all, every, entire’, *oðer* ‘one of two, second, next, other’ and *sum* ‘a certain one, someone; something’. On the other hand, 17 types are inflected weak exclusively; examples of this second type include *lama* ‘lame, crippled, paralyzed’ and *syxta* ‘sixth’.

For some adjectives, information about their declension was not available. This occurs to *bisceop-wyrðe* ‘worthy of a bishop’ and *un-trum* ‘weak, infirm, sick’. Additionally, adjective *wan* ‘lacking, wanting, deficient’ appears as being rarely inflected.

It must be also mentioned that some adjectival entries correspond to superlative forms; this is the case of *yte-mest* ‘utmost, extreme, last’.

5.1.4. Adverbs

Adverbs make up a total of 237 types. Examples of adverbs identified in this analysis are *æt-gædere* ‘together, along with, at the same time’, *ā-hwær* ‘anywhere, wherever’, *dæg-hwām-līce* ‘daily’, *sweotole* ‘openly, clearly, manifestly’, *syndr-ig-līce* ‘specially, separately’ and *tela* ‘well, nightly, fittingly’.

As occurred with a few adjectives, there are also a few adverbs whose entries correspond to comparative forms; an example is *lator* ‘slower, later’.

5.1.5. Participle forms as adjectives

The glossary has identified another category, this is participle forms as adjectives. A total of 59 types belong to this category, according to which the word is, formally speaking, a participle but it is used as an adjective. The following examples correspond to this category: *be-smiten* ‘unclean, impure’, *ge-ættred* ‘poisoned, poisonous’ or *un-ge-hrin-*

en ‘untouched, intact’. 24 other examples are considered present participle forms, including *blōstm-ber-ende* ‘bearing flowers’, *forhtig-end* ‘frightened, afraid, terrified; fearful, dreadful’ or *wēp-ende* ‘weeping, tearful’.

5.1.6. Numerals

Numerals represent a minor lexical category from a quantitative point of view. In this analysis, a total of 27 types have been identified. Examples include *hund-eahta-tig* ‘eighty’, *hund-nigon-tig* ‘ninety’, *hund-seofon-tig* ‘seventy’ and *hund-tēon-tig* ‘hundred, twelf’ ‘twelve’.

5.1.7. Prepositions

Similarly, prepositions are also a minority group if figures are taken into account. In this study, 23 types have been found that belong to this category, among which we find the following ones: *æt* ‘at, near, before, next to, at time, from’, *binnan* ‘within, inside of’, *ðurh* ‘through’, *mid* ‘with, along with, accompanied by’ and *on-gēan* ‘against, opposite’.

5.1.8. Other categories

Finally, the categories that have the smallest representation in this lexical inventory are conjunctions, pronouns, interjections and substantives. Regarding the first group seven types have been identified, *ac* ‘but, moreover, nevertheless, however’, *and* ‘and’, *ðenden* ‘while’ and *for-ðæm* ‘because, for, for the reason that, therefore’. The group of pronouns is made up of six, among which we find *ā-wiht* ‘anything, something’, *hwæt* ‘who, what; why; whosoever, etc.’ and *se* ‘he, she, it; the, that’. The inventory collects three interjections, which are *ēalā* ‘alas!, oh!’, *ono* ‘lo!, behold!’ and *wā* ‘alas!, wow!’. Finally, only two predicates with the category substantive appear in the inventory, these are *bidd-end* ‘one who prays’ and *bissextus* ‘leap year, the intercalary day of leap year’.

5.2. Most frequent predicates

After concluding with the analysis of all the lexical categories that appeared in the lexical inventory analysed, we will deal with the predicates that most frequently appear. In order

to achieve this purpose, the whole bulk of predicates has been represented in a table along with their number of occurrences, and their translation in modern English. (see Table 4)

OE predicate	Number of occurrences	Translation
<i>cwylman</i>	4	‘to torment, torture, kill’
<i>cȳðan</i>	18	‘to make known, proclaim, speak, narrate’
<i>cȳð-nes</i>	2	‘testimony, witness’
<i>cȳgan</i>	6	‘to call, name; to call, summon, invoke’
<i>cyle</i>	3	‘coldness, chill’
<i>cyme</i>	2	‘coming, arrival, advent’

Table 4. Predicates and number of occurrences (tokens)

The majority of words from the inventory are repeated at least twice. Special attention will be paid to those predicates with a greater presence. In this regard, after isolating the words with a higher amount of occurrences, we found that most of them belong to the verbal category. The verbs that display the greatest number of occurrences are *cȳðan* ‘to make known, proclaim, speak, narrate’, with 18 occurrences, *lædan* ‘to lead, conduct, carry, bring’, with 13 occurrences, *gān* ‘to go, go to, travel, proceed, move to; to go in, enter; to go out, leave; to surrender; on hand’, with 12 occurrences, *gangan* (same translation as in *gān*), with 12 occurrences, and *ge-settan* ‘to set, put, fix, place, establish, institute’, with 12 occurrences, and *biddan* ‘to ask, request, beseech, pray’ and *ge-standan* ‘to stand, stand still; be, exist; dwell; to assail, afflict’, with 11 occurrences each.

It is worth mentioning that the verbal class with the highest amount of occurrences is the strong, which comprises 14 verbs (for instance, *ge-standan* and *biddan*). The weak class follows it, with 7 verbs that show several occurrences (such as *cȳðan*, *lædan* and *ge-settan*). Within this group, the verb *cȳðan* comprises the highest amount of occurrences, with a total of 18, representing the highest figure if the whole lexical inventory is taken into account. Finally, there are 2 anomalous verbs, namely *gān* and *gangan*, that display 12 occurrences. In conclusion, although strong verbs are particularly frequent in number of occurrences, it is in the group of weak verbs where the most frequent predicates are to be found.

Notwithstanding the verbal category contains predicates with the highest amount of occurrences, there are also other lexical classes that are relevant in this sense, these are the adverbs and the adjectives. As for adverbs, there are two words that present ten and eleven occurrences each, these are *ǣr* ‘before (time), formerly, previously, lately’ and *nēah* ‘near, nearby, close’. As for adjectives, predicate *eald* ‘old, ancient’ presents 12 occurrences.

5.3. Completion of the missed data

After compiling all the forms provided by the source index, it has been observed that a total of 31 words lack information with regard to morphology or to the translation of the predicate. In order to fill in this gap, *Nerthus* Old English database has been used, which has provided the missing information in all 31 cases.

The first step in this process consisted of searching the database in order to identify the intended predicate. Some predicates, however, could not be found at a first

The first step consisted of adding the information related to the predicates with the document studied. A first search could not provide the intended predicates in a few cases because of a mismatch between the spelling used in the index and that of the headword in the database. A second search in the alternative spellings field allowed for the identification of the predicate and, consequently, the completion of the missing information. For instance, the index presents the form *ǣn-lic* ‘angelic’, but the corresponding form in *Nerthus* is *engel-lic*; the same occurs to *beð-ung* ‘bathing’ (index) and *beð-ing* (*Nerthus*) and *fram-scipe* (index) ‘friendship’ and *freond-scipe* (*Nerthus*).

Secondly, for two nominal predicates no information regarding their lexical category, translation and morphology was available in the source work. By searching *Nerthus*, it has been possible to determine that *bord* is a neuter noun that means ‘board, plank’ and *presbyter* is a masculine noun that means ‘priest’.

Other words whose information has been completed through *Nerthus* database are the following verbs and nouns. Starting with the verbs, a total of eight had no information as to the verb class they belong to. The following list contains these examples and the verb class has been added in parenthesis: *forð-hlifian* ‘to be prominent’ (weak verb, class two), *ge-dīcian* ‘to construct a dike, earthworks’ (weak, class one and two), *ge-segnian* ‘to make the sign of the cross, bless’ (weak verb), *ge-syndgian* ‘to make prosperous, cause

to prosper' (weak verb), *hebban* 'to lift, raise up' (strong verb with weak forms) *hlēapettan* 'to leap' (weak verb), *lust-fullian* 'to enjoy, rejoice in' (weak verb, class two) and *wyn-sumian* 'to rejoice' (weak verb).

Concerning the nouns, the following list includes the seven nouns whose morphological information has been added after checking the database: *ge-strēon* 'gain, treasure' (feminine), *letania* 'litany' (masculine), *lim* 'limb, member' (neuter), *mann* 'man, person, mankind; used indefinitely as 'one' (usually to translate a passive construction)' (masculine), *munuc-līf* 'monastic life' (neuter), *on-weald* 'authority, power, rule' (masculine, feminine and neuter) and *un-stil(l)-nes* 'agitation, disturbance, trouble, disorder' (feminine).

Furthermore, the morphological information of adjectives has been added. The vast majority of them can be inflected strong and weak (*æðele* 'noble, excellent'; *un-riht* 'unright'), whereas only a few of them are exclusively inflected strong (*eall* 'all'; *sum* 'some') or weak; this last group includes numerals such as *seofoda* 'seventh'.

Finally, it is also worth mentioning that for some predicates, although they contained the basic morphological information, it has been possible to provide additional one, particularly in what regards other categories that can be assigned to these predicates. This is the case, for instance, of the word *eaht-oða* 'eighth', which is described as an adjective exclusively in the glossary but which is also a numeral according to *Nerthus*. Similarly, predicate *ðæt* 'that', described as an adverb in the source glossary, is also a conjunction if the information provided by *Nerthus* is taken into account. Another example is *ðys-lic* 'such', which has been identified as an adjective in the glossary but which also appears as a pronoun in *Nerthus* database.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The present work studies the lexicon that has been compiled by Waite (1984) in the form of a Latin-Old English index in his dissertation *The vocabulary of the Old English version of Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica*, which is a remarkable translation into Old English of Bede's account of the history of Great Britain and of the Catholic Church. The objective has been, on the one hand, to collect all this lexical information in a digital format so that further searches can be more easily and accurately done, and, on the other, to compare and complete relevant morphological and semantic information by using two sources, namely, the glossary contained in Waite's dissertation and the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus*.

Before starting the analytical part, this work has offered a contextualisation of the Old English language as well as a description of its main lexical categories in order to illustrate the characteristics of the period and the language itself. Additionally, a chapter has been devoted to explain how electronic databases and computerized corpora have substantially benefited historical linguistics. In this particular case, the digitalization of the lexical material has permitted to analyse and compare information with greater accuracy.

Concerning the methodological process, the starting point has been to digitalise the Latin-Old English index in order to facilitate further analytical tasks. Initially, an Excel file has been used in which this list of correspondences has been manually inserted. Secondly, the list of Old English terms has been exported to a FileMaker one, a software specially designed for the creation of databases. Once this information is available in this format, Waite's glossary has been consulted so that each predicate can be provided with meaning, lexical category and morphological information. All the information that could not be completed because it was not supplied by the glossary has been borrowed from *Nerthus*.

The results obtained indicate that the noun is the most prominent category in the lexical index, with a total of 1,497 types. Secondly, verbs are the category that follows noun quantitatively speaking with a total of 964 types. After it, adjectives add up to 425 types. In fourth position, adverbs amount to 237 types. Finally, the lexical categories with the fewest types are participles used as adjectives (59 types, including present and past

participles), numerals (29 types), prepositions (23 types), conjunctions (6 types), pronouns (6 types), interjections (3 types) and substantives (2 types).

With regard to the comparison and completion of information, the lexical database *Nerthus* has been a valuable resource. For X predicates, it has been possible to complete their morphological information, more specifically the verbal class in the case of verbs, the inflectional morphology of adjectives or the gender of certain nouns. It must be mentioned that two predicates, *bord* and *presbyter*, did not include any information with respect to their meaning, lexical category and morphological information; in this case, *Nerthus* has filled this gap.

All in all, this study has demonstrated that an electronic database proves essential to conduct exhaustive analyses, compare data and draw more accurate conclusions. Considering that historical material is yet far from being fully computerized, this work contributes in a small way to this general purpose.

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Appendix 1. List of Old English predicates and their number of occurrences

OE predicate	number of occurrences	translation
<i>ā</i>	2	always, continuously, ever
<i>ā-bædan</i>	2	to compel, restrain, require
<i>ā-beran</i>	5	to bear, carry; suffer, endure
<i>ā-biddan</i>	4	to ask for, request, pray for; obtain for asking
<i>ā-bisgian</i>	2	to busy, occupy, employ, engage in
<i>ā-breccan</i>	2	to break, break down, conquer, capture, violate
<i>ā-bregdan</i>	3	to take away, pull out (forcibly)
<i>ac</i>	7	but, moreover, nevertheless, however (freq.)
<i>ā-cennan</i>	4	to bring forth, produce
<i>ā-cwellan</i>	3	to kill
<i>ā-cygan</i>	3	to call, summon, incite
<i>ā-cyrran</i>	3	to turn, turn away from
<i>āð</i>	2	oath
<i>ā-ðennan</i>	5	to stretch out, extend, to apply one's mind, concentrate
<i>ā-dīl(e)gian</i>	2	to destroy, blot out, eliminate
<i>ād</i>	5	disease, infirmity, sickness
<i>ā-dōn</i>	6	(with preps) to take away,

		remove, raise, set up
<i>ā-drīfan</i>	3	to drive, drive away, expel
<i>ā-drincan</i>	2	to drown
<i>ā-dwāscan</i>	2	to put out, extinguish fire or light; to destroy, annihilate
<i>ā-ðwēan</i>	2	to wash, hate, cleanse (in baptism)
<i>æ</i>	3	law, covenant, religion
<i>æcer</i>	2	field, crop-field
<i>æðele</i>	7	noble, excellent, famous (by descent, blood, or otherwise)
<i>æðel-ing</i>	4	(young) nobleman, chief, prince
<i>æðel-līce</i>	3	nobly, excellently
<i>æfen</i>	3	evening
<i>æfre</i>	2	ever, always, constantly
<i>æfter</i>	6	after, behind; in accordance with
<i>æfter (r) a</i>	2	second, following, next
<i>æfter-fylgan</i>	5	to follow after, succeed, pursue
<i>æfter-fylg-end</i>	2	follower, successor
<i>æg-hwæðer</i>	2	each, either, both; as conj. both...and, as well as
<i>æg-hwon-an</i>	3	from all sides, everywhere
<i>æht</i>	5	property, possessions,

		goods (often implying lands or livestock)
<i>ǣlc</i>	2	any, all, every
<i>ǣlmesse</i>	2	alms, alms-giving
<i>ǣl-net</i>	2	eel-net
<i>ǣ-metta</i>	2	leisure
<i>ǣ-mett-ig</i>	2	empty, vacant, at leisure
<i>ǣn-ig</i>	7	any, anyone
<i>ǣr</i>	10	before (time), formerly, previously, lately (often used to mark the pluperfect)
<i>ǣrende</i>	6	errand, mission, message, news, tidings
<i>ǣrend-ge-writ</i>	3	written message, letter
<i>ǣrend-wreca</i>	3	messenger, ambassador
<i>ǣr-ge-dōn</i>	2	done, performed previously
<i>ǣr-morgen</i>	2	early morning, dawn
<i>ǣrra</i>	4	earlier, former, preceding
<i>æt</i>	4	at, near, before, next to (place), at time, from (source)
<i>æt-fēolan</i>	3	to adhere, apply or devote oneself to
<i>æt-gædere</i>	2	together, along with, at the same time
<i>æt-ȳcan</i>	3	to add to, increase
<i>æt-ȳwan</i>	8	to show, reveal, manifest, show oneself, appear

<i>æt-ȳw-nes</i>	2	manifestation, vision
<i>ǣw-fæst-līce</i>	2	piously, devoutly
<i>ǣw-fæst-nes</i>	2	religion, religious practice, devotion
<i>ā-fægrian</i>	2	to paint, draw, adorn
<i>ā-fēdan</i>	4	to feed, nourish, bring up, educate; give birth to
<i>ā-flyman</i>	4	to expel, put to flight
<i>ā-fyllan</i>	2	to fell, kill; to condemn, damn, eradicate
<i>ā-fyrhtan</i>	4	to disturb, frighten, terrify
<i>ā-fyrrian</i>	2	to remove, take away
<i>āgan</i>	5	to own, possess, hold
<i>āgen</i>	2	own, peculiar, personal
<i>ā-gēotan</i>	2	to pour out, shed (of blood)
<i>ā-gyfan</i>	4	to give up, deliver, return
<i>ā-habban</i>	2	to abstain from
<i>a-hebban</i>	10	to lift, raise up; to raise, exalt; to take away, deprive; reflex, to abstain
<i>ā-hōn</i>	2	to hang up, suspend
<i>ā-hwēr</i>	4	anywhere, wherever
<i>ā-lædan</i>	5	to carry off, take out
<i>ā-lȳfan</i>	3	to allow, permit

<i>ā-lȳsan</i>	3	to let, loose, free, redeem
<i>ā-lȳs-nes</i>	2	ransom, redemption
<i>ā-mān-sumian</i>	2	to excommunicate, anathematize
<i>ān</i>	6	one, single, a certain; alone, only; one, a man; everyone
<i>ān-cor-līf</i>	5	one, single, a certain; alone, only; one, a man; everyone
<i>ān-cor-setl</i>	3	hermitage
<i>andet-nes</i>	2	confession, profession (of faith); confession (penitential)
<i>andettan</i>	2	to confess, reveal, acknowledge
<i>andett-ere</i>	2	confessor (of faith)
<i>and-gyt</i>	2	sense, meaning, interpretation
<i>and-lifen</i>	4	nourishment, material support, wage
<i>and-swaro</i>	2	answer, reply
<i>and-weard</i>	3	present, existing
<i>and-weard-nes</i>	2	presence, present time
<i>and-wlita</i>	2	face, countenance
<i>ān-for-lāetan</i>	2	to let go, abandon, relinquish; lose
<i>an-gris-lic</i>	2	grisly, terrible, horrible
<i>ān-lȳpe</i>	2	private, not public; alone

<i>an-sȳn</i>	3	countenance, face, appearance
<i>ār</i>	2	honour, glory, dignity; mercy, pity, help, support; property, material support
<i>ār-rēdan</i>	4	to arrange, settle, stipulate; to read out
<i>ār-ræfnan</i>	4	to suffer, endure, bear
<i>ār-ðegn</i>	2	servant
<i>ār-reccan</i>	6	to tell, relate, narrate
<i>ārian</i>	2	to show regard for, mercy to
<i>ār-rīsan</i>	5	to arise, originate
<i>ār-lēas</i>	3	impious, pagan, wicked
<i>ār-weorðian</i>	2	to honour, revere, worship
<i>ār-wyrðe</i>	3	honourable, pious, venerable
<i>ār-wyrð-līce</i>	2	honourably, reverently
<i>ār-wyrð-nes</i>	2	reverence, honour
<i>āscian</i>	6	to ask, enquire, seek
<i>ār-scūfan</i>	2	to drive out, expel, banish
<i>ār-secgan</i>	2	to tell, narrate
<i>ār-sēoðan</i>	2	to boil, refine; to try, examine (bring to perfection by such means)
<i>ār-settan</i>	9	to set, place, erect, establish, appoint
<i>ār-singan</i>	2	to sing, recite; to compose verse

<i>ā-slēan</i>	4	to strike off; to erect, pitch (a tent)
<i>ā-smēagan</i>	2	to think, consider, discuss
<i>ā-spanan</i>	2	to invite, call upon
<i>ā-standan</i>	4	to stand up, rise; to continue, remain
<i>ā-stīgan</i>	6	to rise up, go up into, arise
<i>ā-swellan</i>	2	to swell
<i>ā-tēon</i>	3	to draw away, draw out, remove
<i>atol-lic</i>	2	horrible, terrible, dire
<i>ātor</i>	2	poison, venom
<i>ā-weccan</i>	3	to awake, arouse, incite
<i>ā-weorpan</i>	3	to cast away, cast off
<i>ā-wiht</i>	3	anything, something
<i>ā-wreðian</i>	3	to support, sustain
<i>ā-wrītan</i>	9	to write, compose
<i>ā-wunian</i>	8	to remain, continue
<i>bæc-ling(e)</i>	2	behind, backwards
<i>(ge)bædan</i>	2	to compel, constrain
<i>bæð</i>	3	bath, usually bath or font of baptism
<i>bærnan</i>	4	to set alright, burn
<i>be</i>	4	by, in, at, near, with, according to; about concerning

<i>beald</i>	2	bold, brave, confident
<i>bearn</i>	4	son, child, offspring, descendent
<i>be-bēodan</i>	6	to command, instruct, delegate, require, commit
<i>be-bod</i>	6	command, order, decree
<i>be-byrgan</i>	5	to bury, inter
<i>be-ceorfan</i>	2	to strike, cut off (the head)
<i>be-cuman</i>	10	to come, arrive, become, happen
<i>bedd</i>	2	bed, couch
<i>be-fæstan</i>	2	to commend to, entrust to, give over to
<i>be-foran</i>	4	before, in front of, in the presence of; before (time)
<i>be-gān</i>	5	to practise, observe, serve, honour
<i>bēgen</i>	2	both
<i>be-geondan</i>	2	across, beyond
<i>be-gyrdan</i>	3	to gird, equip; to surround, protect
<i>be-gytan</i>	8	to get, obtain, acquire, take
<i>be-healdan</i>	9	to behold, look at, observe, regard; to take care, be assiduous
<i>be-hȳd-ig</i>	2	careful, attentive,
<i>be-hȳd-ig-līce</i>	3	carefully, attentively
<i>be-limpan</i>	4	to pertain to, conduce to, belong to

<i>bēn</i>	3	prayer, petition
<i>be-niman</i>	5	to deprive (someone) of (something), take away
<i>bēnsian</i>	2	to pray to, supplicate, implore
<i>bēon</i>	2	to be, exist, become (often as auxiliary)
<i>beorht</i>	5	brightness, light
<i>beorht-nes</i>	4	brightness, light
<i>beran</i>	9	to bear, bring, carry; support, endure
<i>be-scyran</i>	2	to tonsure
<i>be-scyrian</i>	2	to deprive (someone) of (something), take away, separate
<i>be-sencan</i>	4	to sink, submerge
<i>be-sēon</i>	2	to look at, see
<i>be-smītan</i>	4	to defile, dishonour
<i>be-smiten-nes</i>	3	defilement, degradation
<i>be-swāpan</i>	2	to cover up; to sweep (into the mind), persuade
<i>be-swīcan</i>	2	to deceive, betray
<i>be-swician</i>	3	to be freed from escape
<i>be-tācan</i>	2	to give up to, deliver up to
<i>bētan</i>	4	to amend, restore, correct
<i>be-twux</i>	3	between, among, during
<i>be-tȳnan</i>	3	to enclose, shut in; to end, conclude

<i>be-weddian</i>	2	to betroth, marry
<i>be-werian</i>	4	to prevent, forbid
<i>be-wrēon</i>	2	to cover, conceal
<i>bīdan</i>	2	to stay, remain; to await, wait for, expect
<i>biddan</i>	11	to ask, request, beseech, pray
<i>bī-fylce</i>	2	neighbouring people
<i>bī-gang</i>	3	practise, exercise, observance, worship
<i>bī-genga</i>	4	inhabitant; cultivator, benefactor
<i>bile-wit</i>	2	innocent, pure, simple
<i>bindan</i>	5	to bind, tie, fetter; to bind with a vow or oath
<i>bisceop</i>	8	bishop, prelate, high priest
<i>bisceop-ðēn-ung</i>	4	office, duty of a bishop
<i>bisceop-ge-gyrelan</i>	2	episcopal robes
<i>bisceop-hād</i>	3	office of bishop, episcopate, ordination as bishop
<i>bisceop-lic</i>	3	episcopal
<i>bisceop-scīr</i>	4	diocese, episcopate
<i>bisceop-setl</i>	4	bishop's seat or see, bishopric
<i>bisceop-wyrðe</i>	2	worthy of a bishop
<i>bismerian</i>	3	to insult, mock; to delude, deceive
<i>bismer-ung</i>	3	illusion, delusion (with reference

		to nocturnal emission)
<i>blāwan</i>	2	to blow, breathe
<i>blētsian</i>	2	to bless, consecrate
<i>blīðe</i>	3	joyous, cheerful, well-disposed, friendly, agreeable, peaceful
<i>blīðe-mōd</i>	2	cheerful, well-disposed, friendly
<i>blind</i>	2	blind
<i>blinman</i>	5	to cease, desist, leave off; to be vacant (bishopric)
<i>blisse-sang</i>	2	song of bliss, happiness
<i>blissian</i>	3	to rejoice, be happy, exalt
<i>blōd</i>	2	blood
<i>blōd-lās</i>	2	letting of blood
<i>blōd-ryne</i>	2	issue of blood
<i>blōstm</i>	2	blossom, flower
<i>blōstmian</i>	2	to blossom, flower
<i>bōc</i>	5	book, written document
<i>bōc-land</i>	3	bookland, land held by charter
<i>bodian</i>	6	to tell, announce, proclaim, preach
<i>bōt</i>	2	amends, atonement, reformation; repair, remedy
<i>brād</i>	2	broad, wide
<i>brædan</i>	2	to spread, extend
<i>brædo</i>	2	breadth, extent
<i>brecan</i>	2	to break

<i>brēgan</i>	5	to alarm, terrify
<i>bringan</i>	5	to bring, carry, produce
<i>brōðor</i>	3	brother
<i>brūcan</i>	3	to use, employ, possess, partake of
<i>brȳc(s)ian</i>	2	to profit, benefit
<i>bryne</i>	3	fire; inflammation, burning from fever
<i>bufan</i>	2	on over, above
<i>būgan</i>	2	to give way, turn away
<i>burg</i>	3	dwelling, fort, castle, town
<i>burne</i>	2	river, stream
<i>būtan</i>	7	without, except, besides, beyond
<i>bȳgan</i>	2	to bend (the knees), genuflect; to turn downwards
<i>byrgan</i>	5	to taste, consume
<i>byrgen</i>	4	grave, tomb, sepulchre
<i>byrgen-stōw</i>	2	burial place
<i>byrg-nes</i>	2	taste, consumption
<i>byrhtan</i>	2	to shine, be bright
<i>cafor-tūn</i>	2	court, courtyard
<i>camp</i>	2	battle, warfare, conflict
<i>camp-hād</i>	2	warfare
<i>campian</i>	4	to fight, do battle with
<i>casere</i>	2	caesar, emperor
<i>ceald</i>	2	cold, cool
<i>cēap-stōw</i>	2	market-place

<i>ceaster</i>	4	town (fortified), castle, fort
<i>cennan</i>	7	to conceive, beget, give birth (to), create
<i>cēosan</i>	4	to choose, select, elect; to decide, test
<i>cild</i>	2	child, infant
<i>cirice</i>	3	church
<i>ciric-sang</i>	3	church singing
<i>clāne</i>	4	clean, chaste, pure, uncorrupted
<i>clān-nes</i>	6	moral cleanness, purity, chastity, virginity
<i>clānsian</i>	3	to cleanse, purify, chasten
<i>clāns-ung</i>	5	cleansing, purification, chastening
<i>cleofa</i>	3	rocky place, cliff, cave, den, cell
<i>clipian</i>	5	to speak, cry out, call, summon
<i>cnēo-ris</i>	3	generation; lineage, family, tribe
<i>cniht</i>	3	boy, youth, child
<i>cniht-wes-ende</i>	3	being a boy
<i>cost-ung</i>	3	testing, temptation, trial, tribulation
<i>cræft</i>	2	art, skill, ability, talent
<i>crisma</i>	2	chrisom, robe of baptism
<i>cūð</i>	5	known, clear, plain, manifest
<i>cūð-līce</i>	3	clearly, evidently, certainly

<i>cuma</i>	2	visitor, guest
<i>cuman</i>	7	to come, come to, approach, happen
<i>cunnian</i>	2	to search, seek for, enquire
<i>cwalo</i>	2	death, murder
<i>cweðan</i>	5	to say, speak, call, proclaim, declare; in various doublings
<i>cwellan</i>	2	to kill, murder, slay
<i>cwēn</i>	2	queen, consort, wife (of king)
<i>cwic</i>	2	alive, living
<i>cwide</i>	2	speech, saying, argument
<i>cwylman</i>	4	to torment, torture, kill
<i>cȳðan</i>	18	to make known, proclaim, speak, narrate
<i>cȳð-nes</i>	2	testimony, witness
<i>cȳgan</i>	6	to call, name; to call, summon, invoke
<i>cyle</i>	3	coldness, chill
<i>cyme</i>	2	coming, arrival, advent
<i>cyne-dōm</i>	2	kingdom, dominion, royal power
<i>cyne-lic</i>	4	royal, regal, imperial; public
<i>cyne-wīse</i>	3	state, republic
<i>cyning</i>	4	king, ruler,
<i>cyning-cynn</i>	2	royal race, family
<i>cynn</i>	4	kind, species, sort, quality; family, kin,

		people, race, nation; the human race, mankind
<i>cýpe-cniht</i>	2	slave, saleable boy
<i>cyrran</i>	5	to turn, to convert (to christianity)
<i>cyst</i>	4	chest, coffer, container
<i>cýte</i>	2	cell, cubicle, hut
<i>ða</i>	8	then; when
<i>dǣd</i>	6	deed, action, transaction
<i>dæg</i>	5	day
<i>dæg-hwām-lic</i>	3	daily, with reference to day
<i>dæg-hwām- lice</i>	3	daily
<i>dǣl</i>	4	portion, part, share, division, section
<i>ðæt</i>	2	that (introducing a noun clause); so that, in order that, in such a way that (introducing a subordinate clause of purpose, result, manner); on the condition that
<i>ðafian</i>	2	to allow, permit, approve, consent to
<i>dagian</i>	3	to dawn
<i>dag-ung</i>	4	dawn, daybreak
<i>ðanc</i>	2	gratitude, thanks
<i>ðanon</i>	5	thence, from that place or time
<i>dēað</i>	3	death
<i>dēað-dæg</i>	2	day of death
<i>dēad-lic</i>	2	mortal

<i>ðeah</i>	4	though, yet, however; although, if
<i>ðeahhtian</i>	2	to consider, take counsel, deliberate
<i>ðearf</i>	2	need, necessity
<i>ðearf-ende</i>	2	needy, poor, miserable
<i>ðeaw</i>	3	custom, usage, habit, tradition, rite
<i>ðegn</i>	3	follower, retainer, military attendant, minister, coutier, official
<i>ðegnian</i>	2	to serve, minister, wait on
<i>ðegn-ung</i>	3	service, ministry, office
<i>dēma</i>	2	judge, ruler
<i>dēman</i>	6	to judge, examine, decide, decree; to consider, think, estimate
<i>ðencan</i>	5	to think, consider, reason; to intend, attempt
<i>ðenden</i>	2	while
<i>ðēodan</i>	6	to join, attach to, associate with; to subject oneself to, serve
<i>ðēod-scipe</i>	2	discipline, teaching, instruction; law, covenant
<i>dēofol</i>	4	devil, demon, false god; the devil, satan
<i>dēofol-craeft</i>	2	witch-craft, demonic art
<i>deofol- fremed-nes</i>	3	perfection

<i>dēofol-sēoc</i>	2	possessed by devils, deranged
<i>ðeostor</i>	3	dark, gloomy
<i>ðēostrian</i>	2	to grow dim, dark
<i>ðēow</i>	2	servant, slave
<i>ðēow-dōm</i>	4	service, subjection, servitude
<i>ðeowe</i>	2	female servant, slave
<i>ðēowian</i>	3	to serve, be subject to
<i>ðersc-wald</i>	2	threshold, border
<i>dīacon-ðēn-ung</i>	2	office of a deacon
<i>ðicgan</i>	4	to take, accept, receive, partake of, taste, eat
<i>ðider</i>	3	thither, there, on that side
<i>ðīn-en</i>	2	maid-servant
<i>ðing</i>	2	thing, object matter, event, deed
<i>ðingian</i>	8	to plead, intercede for, pray for, pray to
<i>ðing-ung</i>	2	intercession, mediation, settlement
<i>dōm</i>	5	judgment, interpretation; decree, ordinance, authority
<i>dōm-setl</i>	2	judgement, seat
<i>dōn</i>	5	to do, perform, pursue, carry out, cause, make, place
<i>ðonne</i>	4	then (adverb of time or introducing a main clause)

		preceded by concessive or conditional clause); when; than (conjunction with imperative)
<i>ðrāestan</i>	3	to twist, wrench, crush, torment, oppress
<i>ðrēa</i>	5	castigation, rebuke, discipline
<i>ðreagan</i>	9	to threaten; to rebuke, castigate, punish, torment
<i>ðrēat</i>	2	crowd, throng, troop
<i>drēfan</i>	3	to disturb, trouble, afflict
<i>drīfan</i>	4	to drive, force, pursue
<i>drincan</i>	3	to drink
<i>drohtian</i>	3	to live, dwell, abide
<i>druncen-nes</i>	2	drunkenness, excessive drinking
<i>ðryccan</i>	2	to crush, press, oppress
<i>drȳ-craeft</i>	2	witch craft, magic
<i>dryhten</i>	3	the lord
<i>ðrȳ-wintre</i>	2	three years old
<i>ðurh-fēran</i>	2	to pass through, traverse
<i>ðurh-tēon</i>	4	to carry out, accomplish
<i>duro</i>	2	door
<i>durran</i>	2	to dare, presume, venture
<i>ðus</i>	2	thus so, in this way, as follows

<i>ðwēan</i>	2	to wash, bathe, cleanse
<i>dȳgol</i>	4	secret, hidden
<i>dȳgol-līce</i>	4	secretly
<i>dȳgol-nes</i>	8	secrecy, mystery; privacy, solitude, place of hiding or 'retreat'
<i>ðyncan</i>	2	to appear, seem
<i>ðynne</i>	2	thin, slender, feeble
<i>dys-ig-nes</i>	2	foolishness, folly, superstition
<i>ðys-lic</i>	2	such
<i>ēa</i>	2	water, stream, river, (often elaborating place-names or rendering place-name element - eu)
<i>ēac</i>	4	also, likewise, moreover
<i>(ge-)ēacnian</i>	2	to conceive, be pregnant
<i>ēað(e)</i>	2	easily, readily, soon
<i>ēad-ig</i>	2	happy, blessed, beatific
<i>ēad-ig-nes</i>	2	happiness, blessedness, beatitude
<i>ēad-mōd-</i>	3	humble, obedient, gentle
<i>ēað-mōd-līce</i>	2	humbly, meekly
<i>ēage</i>	2	eye
<i>eaht-tȳne-wintre</i>	2	eighteen years old
<i>eald</i>	12	old, ancient
<i>ealdor</i>	5	parent, ancestor, prince, ruler

<i>ealdor-apostol</i>	2	chief apostol
<i>ealdor-bisceop</i>	3	archbishop, high priest
<i>ealdor-bold</i>	2	palace, royal house
<i>ealdor-dōm</i>	4	rule, authority, power
<i>ealdor-mann</i>	8	ruler, prince, chief, nobleman
<i>eall</i>	4	all, every, entire
<i>ealles</i>	4	entirely, wholly (freq. usu. negative)
<i>eallinga</i>	3	altogether, entirely, completely
<i>eardian</i>	4	to inhabit, dwell, live
<i>eard-ung-stōw</i>	6	dwelling place, habitation
<i>earm</i>	6	arm
<i>earm-lic</i>	3	miserable, pitiable, wretched
<i>earm-līce</i>	3	wretchedly, miserably
<i>ēast-rihte</i>	2	eastwards, to the east
<i>ēast-sǣ</i>	2	east sea
<i>ēast-weard</i>	2	east, eastward
<i>ēce</i>	3	perpetual, eternal
<i>ēc-nes</i>	3	eternity
<i>ed-lēan</i>	3	repayment, reward, retribution
<i>ed-nīwian</i>	3	to renew, restore
<i>efen-lic</i>	2	like, equal
<i>efen-līce</i>	2	evenly, equally
<i>efestan</i>	4	to hasten, hurry

<i>efne</i>	2	just as, equally, quite, fully
<i>eft</i>	2	again, a second time, once more; then, afterwards; back in return
<i>ege</i>	3	fear, terror, dread
<i>eges-lic</i>	3	awful, dreadful, terrible
<i>ēhtan</i>	2	to pursue, attack, harass, persecute
<i>ēht-nes</i>	2	persecution
<i>el-ðēod-ig-nes</i>	3	pilgrimage, exile
<i>ende</i>	4	end, part, division, border
<i>ende-byrd-līce</i>	2	in an orderly manner, in succession
<i>ende-byrd-nes</i>	2	order, succession, arrangement, rank
<i>endian</i>	3	to end, finish
<i>engl-isc</i>	4	english (language)
<i>ēonde</i>	2	species, kind
<i>eorðe</i>	2	earth, soil, ground, world
<i>eorð-lic</i>	2	worldly, earthly
<i>eorð-weall</i>	2	earth wall, embankment
<i>esne</i>	2	servant, slave
<i>etan</i>	3	to eat
<i>fæc</i>	6	space of time, while, interval; space, area, part
<i>fæder</i>	3	father, forefather
<i>fæger</i>	9	fair, beautiful, bright, shining, pleasant
<i>fæger-nes</i>	3	fairness, beauty

<i>fæmne</i>	4	maid, virgin, bride, woman
<i>fær-nes</i>	2	passage, way
<i>fæst</i>	2	fixed, steady, constant, secure
<i>fæstan</i>	4	to fast, abstain from food
<i>fæste</i>	3	fast, firmly, securely
<i>fæsten</i>	4	stronghold, fortress, fastness; prison
<i>fæstnian</i>	4	to fasten, fix, make strong
<i>fæt</i>	2	vessel, dish
<i>fām</i>	2	foam
<i>faran</i>	7	to go, travel
<i>feallan</i>	8	to fall
<i>feax</i>	3	hair, head of hair
<i>fēdan</i>	4	to feed, nourish, sustain, bring up
<i>fela</i>	3	many, much, several
<i>feld</i>	2	field, open land, plain
<i>feoh</i>	3	money, property
<i>feoh-gīts-ung</i>	2	avarice, greed, desire for, love of money
<i>feohtan</i>	5	to fight, combat, struggle
<i>fēond</i>	5	enemy, foe, adversary; fiend, devil, the devil
<i>fēond-sēoc</i>	3	possessed by a devil, demoniac
<i>feorm</i>	2	hospitality, provision, sustenance
<i>feormian</i>	2	to entertain, receive as a guest
<i>feorr</i>	4	far, remote

<i>feorr-an</i>	2	from afar
<i>fēower-tig</i>	2	fourty
<i>fēower-tig-lic</i>	2	quadragesimal
<i>fēran</i>	11	to go, come, travel, set out, depart; to go from the world, die
<i>fiſ-tig</i>	2	fifty
<i>findan</i>	6	to find, meet with, discover, obtain
<i>first</i>	3	space, period of time, truce
<i>fiſc-wylle</i>	2	full of fish
<i>flēam</i>	2	flight, retreat
<i>flēogan</i>	3	to fly
<i>flēon</i>	3	to flee, escape, avoid; to fly
<i>flūtan</i>	2	to quarrel, dispute, contend
<i>flōwan</i>	3	to flow
<i>flȳma</i>	2	fugitive, exile, outlaw
<i>flȳman</i>	3	to put to flight, drive away
<i>folc</i>	3	folk, people, tribe
<i>fōn</i>	7	to ascend to the throne, bishopric, take up an office; to take, capture; to receive
<i>for</i>	4	for, on account of, for the sake of, because of
<i>for-bærnan</i>	6	to burn, cause to burn, set alight, destroy by fire
<i>for-bēodan</i>	2	to forbid, prohibit

<i>for-byrgan</i>	3	to burn, be destroyed with fire
<i>forð</i>	4	forth, forwards, away, further; in order; so far as
<i>for-ðæm</i>	8	because, for, for the reason that, therefore
<i>forð-fēran</i>	5	to go forth, depart, die
<i>forð-for</i>	3	departure, death
<i>forð-gān</i>	5	to go forth, proceed, pass by, go out
<i>forð-ge-lēoran</i>	6	to pass away, die
<i>forð-ge-wītan</i>	2	to go forth, pass away, depart; to pass away, die
<i>forð-heald</i>	2	bent forward, prone
<i>for-dūlgian</i>	5	to blot out, destroy, annihilate
<i>forð-lēoran</i>	2	to proceed; to depart, die
<i>for-dōn</i>	2	to kill, destroy, annihilate
<i>fore</i>	3	before, for, on account of; in place of; before, in the presence of
<i>fore-cuman</i>	2	to come before, anticipate
<i>fore-cweðan</i>	2	to foretell, predict, preach, say previously
<i>fore-genga</i>	3	forerunner, predecessor
<i>fore-sēon</i>	4	to foresee; to provide, provide for, see to

<i>fore-sēon-nes</i>	3	care, foresight; divine providence
<i>fore-set-nes</i>	3	proposition, purpose, intent; with reference to shewbreads
<i>fore-settan</i>	5	to propose, place before, prefer; close off, shut in
<i>fore-weard</i>	5	early, initial, beginning
<i>for-gyfan</i>	7	to give, grant, allow
<i>for-gyf-nes</i>	4	indulgence, permission; forgiveness
<i>for-hergian</i>	4	to harry, ravage, plunder, depopulate
<i>for-hogian</i>	2	to disregard, despise, spurn
<i>for-hogod-nes</i>	2	contempt
<i>forht</i>	5	afraid, frightened, terrified
<i>forhte</i>	2	in fright, in terror
<i>forhtian</i>	2	to be afraid, to be terrified, to fear
<i>forhtig-end</i>	4	frightened, afraid, terrified; fearful, dreadful
<i>for-hwon</i>	2	why, wherefore, for what reason
<i>for-hycgan</i>	2	to disdain, despise, spurn
<i>for-lāetan</i>	9	to let go, relinquish, lose; to neglect; to permit, allow; to forgive, pardon
<i>for-lēosan</i>	3	to lose, abandon, ruin, destroy
<i>for-niman</i>	10	to destroy, devastate,

		plunder, take away, consume
<i>for-swīgian</i>	2	to conceal by silence, suppress, omit
<i>for-wyrd</i>	3	destruction, ruin, death, fall
<i>for-yrman</i>	2	reduce to poverty, ruin
<i>fōt</i>	2	foot
<i>frætwan</i>	3	to adorn, ornament
<i>frætwed-nes</i>	3	ornament, decoration
<i>fram</i>	4	from, of; by, as a result of
<i>framian</i>	3	to avail, benefit
<i>fram-līce</i>	3	boldly, strenuously, quickly
<i>frēcen-nes</i>	3	danger, peril
<i>frēcne</i>	2	dangerous, perilous
<i>fremde</i>	5	foreign, alien
<i>fremman</i>	6	to carry out, accomplish, advance, support
<i>frem-sum-nes</i>	2	kindness, liberality, benignity
<i>frēo</i>	2	free; profane, non-ecclesiastical
<i>frēo-līce</i>	2	freely, readily
<i>frēo-nama</i>	2	cognomen, surname
<i>frēond</i>	2	friend, kinsman
<i>frēond-lic</i>	2	friendly, well-disposed
<i>frēond-scipe</i>	2	friendship
<i>frignan</i>	4	to ask, enquire, question

<i>frig-nes</i>	4	question, questioning
<i>frōfor</i>	3	help, comfort, support, consolation
<i>fruma</i>	6	beginning, origin; first fruits
<i>fugol-wylle</i>	2	abundant in birds
<i>fūl</i>	2	foul, rotten, unclean
<i>full</i>	2	full, filled, complete
<i>full-līce</i>	4	fully, completely
<i>fultum</i>	6	help, support
<i>fultumian</i>	3	to help, assist, aid
<i>fultumi-end</i>	3	helper, fellow-worker
<i>fulwiht</i>	4	baptism (usually in the phrase fulwihtes, -e bæð)
<i>furðum</i>	3	even, indeed, quite, exactly
<i>fylgan</i>	4	to follow, succeed; to follow out, obey, carry out
<i>fyllan</i>	8	to fill, fill up; to fulfill, complete
<i>fȳr</i>	4	fire; a fire
<i>fyrð</i>	3	army, expeditionary force
<i>fyrð-esne</i>	2	warrior
<i>fȳr-en</i>	3	fiery, flaming
<i>fyrhtan</i>	4	to frighten, terrify; to fear
<i>fyrhto</i>	2	fright, terror, dread
<i>gān</i>	12	to go, go to, travel, proceed, move to; to go in, enter; to go out,

		leave; to surrender; on hand
<i>gang</i>	3	going, journey, course, path
<i>gangan</i>	12	to go, go to, travel, proceed, move to; to go in, enter; to go out, leave; to surrender; on hand
<i>gāst-lic</i>	3	spiritual
<i>gēara</i>	3	formerly, long ago, of yore
<i>gearo-wyrd-ig</i>	2	ready of speech, fluent
<i>gearwe</i>	2	readily, well, thoroughly, sufficiently
<i>gearwian</i>	3	to prepare, equip, construct
<i>ge-āscian</i>	4	to find out, discover, learn by enquiring
<i>geat</i>	3	gate, door
<i>ge-bāete</i>	2	bit, saddle-cloth, trappings of a horse
<i>ge-bed</i>	4	prayer, supplication
<i>ge-bed-stōw</i>	2	place of prayer, oratory
<i>ge-bēodan</i>	3	to offer, promise
<i>ge-beorg</i>	2	protection, defence
<i>ge-beran</i>	3	to bear, bring, carry
<i>ge-bētan</i>	4	to amend, correct
<i>ge-bīdan</i>	2	to stay, remain; to await, wait for expect
<i>ge-biddan</i>	4	to pray, worship, entreat, beseech
<i>ge-bindan</i>	3	to bind, tie, fetter

<i>ge-blētsian</i>	2	to bless, consecrate
<i>ge-bringan</i>	2	to bring, carry
<i>ge-bycgan</i>	2	to buy, procure
<i>ge-byrd</i>	3	birth; lineage, descent
<i>ge-byrd-tīd</i>	2	time of birth
<i>ge-cēosan</i>	3	to choose, select
<i>ge-clānsian</i>	2	to cleanse, purify, chasten
<i>ge-clāns-ung</i>	2	cleansing, purification, chastening; purity, chastity
<i>ge-cneorð</i>	2	attentive, heedful
<i>ge-coren</i>	2	chosen, excellent, choice
<i>ge-cweðan</i>	2	to say, speak
<i>ge-cyðan</i>	5	to make known, prove, demonstrate
<i>ge-cygan</i>	4	to call, summon
<i>ge-cyrran</i>	7	to turn, convert
<i>ge-dælan</i>	3	to divide, separate, share, distribute
<i>ge-dafenian</i>	3	to be fit, be right, beseem
<i>ge-ðafian</i>	5	to allow, permit, approve, consent to
<i>ge-ðaf-ung</i>	2	permission, consent, agreement
<i>ge-ðeaht</i>	3	thought, consideration, counsel, advice
<i>ge-ðeaht-ung</i>	2	counsel, consultation, deliberation
<i>ge-dēfe</i>	2	befitting, suitable, proper

<i>ge-ðencan</i>	3	to think, consider, reason
<i>ge-ðēodan</i>	6	to join, attach to, associate with
<i>ge-ðeod-nes</i>	5	joining, conjunction, association
<i>ge-dōn</i>	3	to do, cause, place
<i>ge-ðungen</i>	3	distinguished, virtuous, excellent
<i>ge-ðwārian</i>	4	to agree, consent to
<i>ge-dwola</i>	3	error, heresy
<i>ge-ðylde-līce</i>	3	patiently, quietly, contentedly
<i>ge-ēað- modian</i>	2	to humble (oneself), condescend
<i>ge-ed-nīwian</i>	2	to renew, restore
<i>ge-endian</i>	5	to end, finish, complete
<i>ge-fæstnian</i>	3	to fix, make secure
<i>ge-feallan</i>	3	to fall
<i>ge-feoht</i>	4	fight, battle, war
<i>ge-fēolan</i>	3	to adhere to, persevere in
<i>ge-fēon</i>	5	to rejoice, be glad
<i>ge-feormian</i>	3	to entertain, receive as a guest
<i>ge-fēra</i>	6	companion, comrade, associate
<i>ge-fēran</i>	2	to go, travel
<i>ge-fēr-scipe</i>	4	fraternity, community, society
<i>ge-fetian</i>	2	to fetch, bring

<i>ge-flit</i>	5	dispute, quarrel, contention
<i>ge-fremman</i>	6	to carry out, accomplish, advance
<i>ge-frēogan</i>	3	to release, free, liberate
<i>ge-fultumian</i>	5	to help, assist, aid
<i>ge-fyllan</i>	4	to fill; to fulfil, complete
<i>ge-gad(e)r-ung</i>	4	joining, union (of the flesh)
<i>ge-gān</i>	7	to go, travel, move; to come, come about; to overrun, conquer, capture
<i>ge-gearwian</i>	10	to prepare; to procure; to clothe; to show, offer, supply
<i>ge-grīpan</i>	3	to seize, apprehend
<i>ge-gyrela</i>	2	dress, clothing, adornment
<i>ge-gyrwan</i>	7	to clothe, adorn; to prepare
<i>ge-habban</i>	3	to have, possess, hold, keep
<i>ge-hæft</i>	2	prisoner, captive
<i>ge-hāelan</i>	3	to heal, cure, save
<i>ge-hālgian</i>	5	consecrate, sanctify, ordain
<i>ge-hāt</i>	3	promise, vow
<i>ge-hātan</i>	4	to command, order, bid; to name, call
<i>ge-hāt-land</i>	2	promised land
<i>ge-heald(e)</i>	2	keeping, observance, protection
<i>ge-healdan</i>	5	to hold, keep, preserve, protect

<i>(ge-)hradian</i>	2	to hasten, further, cause to prosper
<i>ge-hrīnan</i>	2	to touch, seize, strike
<i>ge-hwæðer</i>	2	either, each both
<i>ge-hwær</i>	2	everywhere
<i>ge-hwīlc</i>	5	each, any, all
<i>ge-hwyrfan</i>	3	to turn, change, convert; to destroy, defile
<i>ge-hyhtan</i>	2	to hope, expect, await
<i>gehyld</i>	3	keeping, observance, protection
<i>ge-laðian</i>	4	to invite, summon, call upon
<i>ge-lædan</i>	7	to lead, conduct, carry, bring
<i>ge-læred</i>	6	learned, experienced, cultured, trained (usually in spiritual matters)
<i>ge-læstan</i>	3	to follow, carry out, accomplish, continue
<i>ge-lēafa</i>	2	faith, belief, religion
<i>ge-lēaf-sum</i>	2	faithful, believing
<i>ge-lēoran</i>	3	to go, depart, die
<i>ge-lēor-nes</i>	2	departure, death
<i>ge-līc</i>	3	like, alike, equal
<i>ge-līce</i>	2	like, equally
<i>ge-līc-nes</i>	3	likeness, similarity, image
<i>ge-limpan</i>	3	to occur, happen, come to, pass
<i>ge-limp-lic</i>	2	fit, suitable
<i>ge-lōme</i>	2	frequent

<i>ge-lōm-lic</i>	2	frequent, numerous
<i>ge-lōm-līce</i>	3	frequently, often
<i>ge-lýfan</i>	3	to believe, trust
<i>ge-māene</i>	2	common, general, public, shared
<i>ge-māene-līce</i>	3	generally, commonly, in common
<i>ge-māere</i>	3	boundary, border
<i>ge-māna</i>	3	community, companionship, association, intercourse
<i>ge-manig-fealdian</i>	2	to multiply, increase
<i>ge-meng (ed)-nes</i>	2	joining, association, sexual intercourse
<i>ge-met</i>	3	measure, degree, manner, capacity
<i>ge-mētan</i>	3	to meet, find, discover, encounter
<i>ge-met-fæst</i>	2	moderate, modest
<i>ge-met-fæst-nes</i>	2	moderation, modesty
<i>ge-mōt</i>	2	assembly, council, synod
<i>ge-munan</i>	3	to remember, be mindful of, think about
<i>ge-mynd-dæg</i>	2	anniversary
<i>ge-mynde-wyrðe</i>	3	memorable, worth remembering
<i>ge-myndgian</i>	3	to remember, be mindful of, mention, commemorate
<i>ge-mynd-ig</i>	3	mindful; the aforesaid

<i>gēn</i>	6	yet, still, moreover, besides
<i>ge-nēa-lāecan</i>	3	to approach, come near
<i>ge-nemnan</i>	2	to name, call by name
<i>ge-nerian</i>	4	to save, rescue, deliver
<i>ge-niman</i>	10	to take, get, obtain, accept
<i>ge-nyht-sum</i>	2	abundant
<i>ge-nyht-sumian</i>	2	to suffice, be plentiful
<i>ge-nyht-sum-līce</i>	3	abundantly
<i>ge-nyht-sum-nes</i>	2	abundance, plenty
<i>gēo</i>	3	once, formerly, of old, previously
<i>gēoc</i>	2	help, safety
<i>geoguð</i>	3	time of youth; group of young warriors
<i>geoguð-hād-nes</i>	2	state of youth
<i>gēomrian</i>	2	to complain, lament, groan, sigh
<i>geond</i>	2	through, over, among
<i>geond-fēran</i>	3	to travel through, traverse
<i>geond-gēotan</i>	2	to soak, suffuse
<i>geond-scīnan</i>	2	to shine
<i>geong</i>	4	young, youthful
<i>geonga</i>	3	young man
<i>georne</i>	2	eagerly, zealously, gladly
<i>georn-ful</i>	5	eager, zealous, diligent

<i>georn-ful-nes</i>	4	eagerness, zeal, diligence
<i>georn-līce</i>	5	earnestly, zealously, diligently
<i>georn-nes</i>	3	endeavour, industry, zeal
<i>gēotan</i>	3	to pour, pour out, shed
<i>ge-rād</i>	2	simple, plain; prose
<i>ge-rāde-word</i>	2	prose
<i>ge-rec</i>	4	rule, authority
<i>ge-reord</i>	2	speech, language
<i>ge-restan</i>	7	to rest, lie, remain,
<i>ge-risen-lic</i>	3	suitable, becoming
<i>ge-risen-līce</i>	3	suitably, fittingly, conveniently
<i>ge-risne</i>	4	fit, proper, convenient
<i>ge-rȳne</i>	2	mystery, sacrament
<i>ge-saca</i>	2	enemy, foe, opponent
<i>ge-sægen</i>	4	story, narrative, account, report
<i>ge-samnian</i>	4	to gather, assemble
<i>ge-samn-ung</i>	3	assembly, congregation
<i>ge-scēad</i>	2	distinction, discretion, reason
<i>ge-scrēpe</i>	2	suitable, fitting
<i>ge-scyldan</i>	4	to shield, protect
<i>ge-scyld-nes</i>	2	defense, protection
<i>ge-scyppan</i>	2	to create
<i>ge-sēcan</i>	4	to seek, visit

<i>ge-secgan</i>	4	to speak, say, tell, inform
<i>ge-segnian</i>	4	to make the sign of the cross, bless
<i>ge-sellan</i>	8	to give, give up
<i>ge-sēon</i>	8	to see, behold, regard
<i>ge-set-nes</i>	6	position; ordinance, decree, institution
<i>ge-settan</i>	12	to set, put, fix, place, establish, institute
<i>ge-sihð</i>	2	vision, apparition
<i>ge-sin-hīwan</i>	2	wedded couple
<i>ge-sin-scipe</i>	2	marriage, cohabitation
<i>ge-sittan</i>	4	to sit; to occupy
<i>ge-slēan</i>	4	to strike, kill; to gain victory by fighting
<i>ge-spræc</i>	2	speech, discourse
<i>ge-sprec</i>	4	speech, discourse
<i>ge-staðolian</i>	4	to found, establish, assemble
<i>ge-stæðð-ig-nes</i>	2	seriousness, staidness, maturity
<i>ge-standan</i>	11	to stand, stand still; be, exist; dwell; to assail, afflict
<i>ge-stīgan</i>	2	to rise, go up, ascend
<i>ge-stillan</i>	8	to still, quiet, calm; to be still, calm
<i>ge-strȳnan</i>	2	to acquire, obtain

<i>ge-sund</i>	4	sound, healthy, whole
<i>ge-swenc (-ed)-nes</i>	2	affliction, tribulation
<i>ge-swīgian</i>	3	to be silent, quiet
<i>ge-syngian</i>	2	to sin, transgress
<i>ge-synto</i>	3	health, prosperity, welfare, salvation
<i>ge-tācnian</i>	3	to mark, indicate, signify
<i>ge-tāel</i>	2	reckoning
<i>ge-teld</i>	2	tent, pavilion
<i>ge-tēon</i>	2	constrain
<i>ge-timber</i>	3	building, structure, construction
<i>ge-timbr(i)an</i>	3	to build, construct, erect
<i>ge-trēow(i)an</i>	2	to believe, be confident, trust in
<i>ge-trēowe</i>	2	true, faithful, trustworthy
<i>ge-trymman</i>	3	to strengthen, confirm, exhort, incite
<i>ge-tȳd</i>	2	skilled, learned, experienced
<i>ge-tȳd-nes</i>	2	skill, knowledge, experience
<i>ge-war(e)nian</i>	2	to guard against, avoid
<i>ge-weorc</i>	2	work, labour
<i>ge-wilnian</i>	2	to desire, long for, seek
<i>ge-winn</i>	5	labour, toil, effort, trouble; conflict, war
<i>ge-winna</i>	2	enemy, adversary

<i>ge-winnan</i>	3	to labour, toil; to flight, oppose, contend with
<i>ge-wiss</i>	2	certain, sure; knowing, prescient
<i>ge-wītan</i>	10	to go, depart, leave off, pass away, die
<i>ge-wit-nes</i>	3	witness, testimony, knowledge, consciousness
<i>ge-writ</i>	3	writing, letter, document, book, scripture
<i>ge-wuna</i>	3	habit, custom
<i>ge-wune-lic</i>	2	usual, customary
<i>ge-wune-līce</i>	3	habitually, usually
<i>ge-wunian</i>	4	to remain, continue, be wont to; dwell
<i>ge-wyrca</i>	3	to prepare, make, perform, accomplish, work, construct
<i>glæd-līce</i>	2	gladly, cheerfully
<i>glēaw-nes</i>	3	wisdom, prudence, skill, discernment
<i>gnēde</i>	2	sparing, niggardly
<i>god</i>	2	god; a god, deity
<i>gōd</i>	4	good, well, favourable
<i>god-cund</i>	2	divine, sacred, religious, heaven-sent
<i>god-cund-līce</i>	2	divinely, from heaven
<i>god-spel</i>	2	gospel
<i>god-spel-lic</i>	2	evangelical, of the gospels

<i>gōian</i>	2	to groan, lament
<i>gold-fæt</i>	2	gold vessel
<i>grētan</i>	4	to greet, salute; to touch, take hold of, attack
<i>grimm</i>	4	severe, bitter, fierce, savage
<i>grimsian</i>	2	to rage
<i>grōwan</i>	4	to grow, flourish
<i>gyfan</i>	3	to give, grant, donate; to give in marriage
<i>gyfo</i>	4	gift, favour, grace
<i>gylden</i>	2	golden
<i>gylp-georn</i>	2	eager for glory
<i>gyst-lið-nes</i>	4	hospitality, lodging, shelter
<i>gȳt</i>	4	yet, still, even
<i>habban</i>	5	to have, possess, own, keep, look after, preserve, control, rule; as past auxiliary (perfect pluperfect)
<i>hād</i>	4	person, character, nature, state; rank, condition, office; sex
<i>hādian</i>	2	to ordain, consecrate
<i>hæðen</i>	2	heathen, pagan
<i>hæðen-nes</i>	3	paganism
<i>hælan</i>	3	to heal, cure, save
<i>hæl-end</i>	3	saviour, christ
<i>hælo</i>	7	health, healing, cure; salvation
<i>hærfest-tīd</i>	2	autumn, harvest- time

<i>hæs</i>	5	bidding, behest, command, summons, invitation
<i>hæto</i>	4	heat; arduor, fervour
<i>hāl</i>	3	healthy, sound, uninjured
<i>hālgian</i>	5	consecrate, sanctify, ordain
<i>hālg-ung</i>	3	consecration, ordination
<i>hālig</i>	4	holy, sacred, saintly
<i>hāligan</i>	2	to heal, get well; to make whole?, heal?
<i>hālig-nes</i>	2	holiness, sanctity; religion, religious rites
<i>hālig-rift</i>	2	veil, sacred garment
<i>hālig-wæter</i>	2	holy water
<i>hāls-ung</i>	2	exorcism, countercharm; omen
<i>hāl-wende</i>	3	healing, healthy, salutary
<i>hām</i>	5	home, house, homeland (usually used adverbially to mean "back, back to home")
<i>hand</i>	2	hand, to yield, surrender
<i>hand-ge-winn</i>	4	manual labour
<i>hand-seax</i>	2	dagger, small sword
<i>hāt</i>	5	hot; hot, fervent, ardent
<i>hātan</i>	4	to command, order, bid; to name, call

<i>heaðorian</i>	2	restrain; deter
<i>hēafod-stōw</i>	2	place for the head
<i>hēah</i>	8	high, lofty; noble, exalted, sublime
<i>hēah-sang-ere</i>	2	chief singer
<i>healdan</i>	9	to hold, grasp, contain, possess, inhabit, control, rule; to keep, guard, cherish, maintain, serve, practise, celebrate
<i>healf</i>	6	half
<i>hēa-līce</i>	2	loftily, nobly, splendidly
<i>heall</i>	2	hall, large dwelling house, palace
<i>hēan</i>	3	to raise up
<i>hēa-nes</i>	8	height, high place, supremacy, excellence, the sublime
<i>heard</i>	4	hard, resistant; savage, fierce, strict, stern
<i>hebban</i>	2	to lift, raise up
<i>hefig</i>	3	heavy, severe
<i>hefigian</i>	3	to become heavy, weakened, afflicted, aggravated; to weigh upon, suppress, afflict
<i>hefig-līce</i>	2	heavily, seriously, gravely, severely
<i>hefig-nes</i>	4	heaviness, affliction, sickness
<i>hell</i>	3	hell

<i>help</i>	2	help, aid
<i>heofon</i>	3	heaven, the heavens
<i>heofon-flōd</i>	2	torrent, flood
<i>heofon-lēoht</i>	2	heavenly light
<i>heofon-lic</i>	2	heavenly, celestial
<i>heofon-rīce</i>	2	kingdom of heaven
<i>heord</i>	2	flock, herd; care, custody
<i>hēr-æfter</i>	2	hereafter
<i>here</i>	6	host, army, predatory force
<i>here-hand</i>	2	hostile force, violence of war
<i>here-toga</i>	2	military commander
<i>hergian</i>	4	to harry, plunder, lay waste
<i>herg-ung</i>	5	harrying, plunder, devastation
<i>herian</i>	3	to praise, extol
<i>hete</i>	2	hate, malice, hostility
<i>hider</i>	2	hither
<i>hider-cyme</i>	2	advent, incarnation of christ; arrival
<i>hīred</i>	2	family, household, community
<i>hīw</i>	4	colour; appearance, form
<i>hīwan</i>	4	family, household, community
<i>(ge-) hīwian</i>	2	to form, fashion, make
<i>hlāf</i>	2	bread, loaf

<i>hlēapan</i>	2	to leap, jump, spring; to leap upon, mount (a horse)
<i>hlēoðrian</i>	3	to sound, speak, sing
<i>hlīsa</i>	3	report, rumour, fame
<i>hlōðian</i>	2	to harry, spoil, plunder
<i>hlū(t)tor</i>	3	clear, bright, pure
<i>hlūttor-līce</i>	2	clearly, plainly
<i>hlūttor-nes</i>	2	clearness, simplicity, purity
<i>hōc</i>	2	hook
<i>(ge-)hogian</i>	2	to think, consider, intend
<i>hors</i>	3	horse
<i>hors-bāer</i>	2	horse-litter
<i>hraðe</i>	5	quickly, promptly, immediately
<i>hræd-līce</i>	4	quickly, briefly, soon
<i>hræd-nes</i>	2	brevity
<i>hrægl</i>	4	dress, clothing, vestment
<i>hrēofl</i>	2	scabbiness, scrofula
<i>hrēosan</i>	3	to fall, collapse
<i>hrīnan</i>	4	to touch, seize, strike
<i>hrine-nes</i>	2	touch, contact
<i>hū</i>	6	how, in what manner
<i>hu-hwega</i>	2	approximately, somewhere about
<i>hund-tēon-tig</i>	2	hundred
<i>hungor</i>	3	hunger, famine

<i>hūru</i>	2	at least, about; perhaps
<i>hūs</i>	6	house, dwelling place
<i>hūsel-fæt</i>	3	sacramental vessel
<i>hwā</i>	4	who, what; why; whosoever, whatsoever, everyone, everything
<i>hwæðre</i>	9	yet, still, however, but; whether, if
<i>hwær</i>	2	where, wheresoever
<i>hwæt-hwugu</i>	4	something, a little
<i>hwēne</i>	2	a little (usually referred to time)
<i>hweorfan</i>	3	to turn, turn back, return
<i>hwider</i>	4	whither
<i>hwilc</i>	4	which, what, whosoever, whichever, any, some
<i>hwilc-hwugu</i>	4	any, some
<i>hwīlum</i>	3	at times, sometimes, once, formerly
<i>hwīt</i>	5	white, bright, fair
<i>hwōn</i>	4	somewhat, a little, a little while
<i>hwonne</i>	2	when, at what time
<i>hwyrfan</i>	4	to turn, change, convert
<i>hýra</i>	2	dependent
<i>hýran</i>	5	to hear, listen (to), obey, heed

<i>hyrde</i>	2	shepherd, herdsman, pastor, guardian
<i>hȳr-nes</i>	3	obedience, subjection
<i>hȳr-sum</i>	3	obedient
<i>hȳr-sumian</i>	3	to obey, serve
<i>hȳr-sum-nes</i>	2	obedience, submission
<i>īdel</i>	4	useless, vain, empty
<i>īdel-nes</i>	2	idleness, uselessness, emptiness
<i>ilca</i>	3	same, self-same
<i>inca</i>	3	grievance, quarrel
<i>in-gān</i>	3	to go in, enter
<i>in-gang</i>	2	entrance, access, beginning
<i>in-gangan</i>	2	to go in, enter
<i>in-ge-wit-nes</i>	2	consciousness, conscience
<i>in-lic</i>	2	inward, internal, domestic
<i>inn(e)</i>	2	in, inside
<i>inn-an</i>	2	from within, inside
<i>inne-weard</i>	3	inner, inward, deep, sincere
<i>innod̄</i>	2	inside (s), entrails, internal organs
<i>in-settan</i>	2	to institute; to put inside
<i>instæpe</i>	3	at once, directly
<i>in-tinga</i>	3	cause, reason, matter
<i>in-tō</i>	2	into, to
<i>lāc</i>	2	gift, oblation
<i>lācnian</i>	4	to heal, cure, care for

<i>lāð</i>	6	hateful, hated, infamous
<i>laðian</i>	7	to invite, summon, call upon
<i>læce-dōm</i>	4	medicine, remedy, cure
<i>lædan</i>	13	to lead, conduct, carry, bring
<i>læran</i>	5	to teach, instruct, advise, preach to
<i>læs</i>	4	less, lest
<i>læstan</i>	4	to follow, serve, carry out, endure, continue
<i>lāf</i>	5	remnant, what is left, relic
<i>lama</i>	2	lame, crippled, paralyzed
<i>land</i>	6	land, earth, territory
<i>land-ār</i>	2	landed property
<i>land-fyrd</i>	2	land route
<i>lang</i>	4	long, tall
<i>lange</i>	4	long, a long time
<i>lār</i>	8	teaching, doctrine, learning, lore
<i>lār-ēow</i>	2	teacher, master, preacher
<i>lār-ēow-dōm</i>	2	authority, teaching function, instruction
<i>lāt-tēow</i>	2	leader, general
<i>lēaf</i>	2	leaf of a book
<i>leahtor</i>	2	crime, sin, vice
<i>lēas</i>	2	falsehood, lying
<i>lēas-ung</i>	2	falsehood, lying
<i>lencten-ād̄l</i>	2	fever, spring fever, dysentery
<i>lēoð</i>	3	poem, song

<i>lēoð-cræft</i>	2	poetic art
<i>lēode</i>	4	people, tribe, nation
<i>lēof</i>	7	dear, beloved
<i>lēoht</i>	4	light, not heavy, easy
<i>lēoma</i>	2	ray of light, radiance, fire
<i>lēoran</i>	4	to go, depart, die
<i>leorn-ere</i>	2	pupil, reader, scholar
<i>leornian</i>	4	to learn, study, read
<i>leorn-ung</i>	5	learning, study, reading
<i>leorn-ung-mann</i>	2	student, disciple
<i>libban</i>	5	to live
<i>līc</i>	2	body, corpse
<i>licgan</i>	6	to lie, be at rest, remain
<i>līc-hama</i>	2	body
<i>līc-ham-lic</i>	5	bodily, carnal, material
<i>lið</i>	3	cup, drink
<i>līðan</i>	2	to travel, sail
<i>līðe-līce</i>	2	gently, mildly
<i>līf</i>	2	life, way of life
<i>līf-fæst</i>	2	life giving
<i>līfi-ende</i>	2	living
<i>līhtan</i>	2	to dismount, alight
<i>lim</i>	2	limb, member
<i>loc</i>	2	lock, bolt, bar, prsion
<i>lōcian</i>	3	to look, see, behold, notice
<i>lufian</i>	5	to love, cherish, delight in

<i>lufu</i>	5	love, affection, charity, desire
<i>lust</i>	2	desire
<i>(ge-)lust-ful-līce</i>	2	gladly, eagerly
<i>lȳf-nes</i>	2	leave, permission
<i>lȳg-et</i>	2	lightning
<i>lȳtel</i>	6	little, small, minor
<i>lȳtes-nā</i>	2	nearly, almost
<i>mā</i>	6	more
<i>māeg</i>	3	kinsman
<i>mægen</i>	2	might, power, virtue
<i>māeg-sibb</i>	2	relationship, kinship
<i>māeg-wlite</i>	2	form, appearance
<i>(ge-)māeran</i>	4	to declare, proclaim, glorify, honour
<i>māere</i>	6	famous, glorious, splendid
<i>mæsse-prēost</i>	2	priest, clergyman
<i>mæsse-prēost-hād</i>	2	office of a priest
<i>mæsse-sang</i>	4	the office or celebration of mass
<i>māete</i>	2	moderate, small, poor
<i>magan</i>	2	to be able, avail, prevail
<i>mān</i>	3	sin, crime, wickedness
<i>mān-dāed</i>	2	sin, crime
<i>mān-ful</i>	3	wicked, sinful, evil

<i>manian</i>	7	to admonish, warn, exhort, instruct
<i>manig</i>	4	many, much
<i>manig-feald</i>	3	manifold, various, numerous
<i>mann</i>	2	man, person, mankind; used indefinitely as 'one' (usually to translate a passive construction)
<i>mann-cwealm</i>	2	pestilence, death
<i>mann-cwyld</i>	3	mortality, pestilence
<i>mann-ðwære</i>	3	gentle, mild, humane
<i>man-ung</i>	2	admonition, exhortation
<i>mēd</i>	2	reward, pay
<i>med-micel</i>	5	moderate, small, limited
<i>(ge-)mengan</i>	4	to join, associate with, mingle, engage in sexual intercourse
<i>menigo</i>	2	crowd, multitude
<i>menn-isc</i>	2	human
<i>meolc</i>	2	milk
<i>meord</i>	2	reward, pay
<i>mētan</i>	2	to meet, find, discover, encounter
<i>mete</i>	5	food, meat, meal
<i>mēter-cræft</i>	2	art of versifying
<i>mēter-fers</i>	4	hexameter verse
<i>mēter-ge-weorc</i>	2	verse
<i>micel</i>	6	great, much, many
<i>micel-nes</i>	2	greatness

<i>miclian</i>	2	to increase, grow large
<i>mid</i>	2	with, along with, accompanied by
<i>middan-gearð</i>	2	the earth, world
<i>middel</i>	2	middle, centre
<i>miht</i>	3	might, power, authority
<i>mīl</i>	2	mile
<i>milde</i>	3	mild, gentle, kind, generous, merciful
<i>mild-heortnes</i>	2	mercy, compassion
<i>missen-lic</i>	2	various, diverse, manifold
<i>mōd</i>	2	mind, spirit, heart, mood
<i>mōdor</i>	4	mother
<i>morgen</i>	2	morning, daybreak
<i>mōr-land</i>	2	moor, highland, mountain waste
<i>mōtan</i>	2	to be allowed, to be able to, to be compelled to, must
<i>munuc-hād</i>	2	monastic life, monastic state
<i>munuc-līf</i>	4	monastic life
<i>munuc-stōw</i>	2	place of monks
<i>mynster</i>	2	monastery, convent
<i>mynster-ðēaw</i>	2	monastic custom
<i>mynster-lic</i>	2	monastic
<i>mynster-līf</i>	2	monastic life
<i>mynster-scīr</i>	2	monastic organization, control of a monastery
<i>mynster-stōw</i>	2	place of a minster, town

<i>myntan</i>	2	to intend, determine
<i>nā</i>	3	no, not, not at all, never
<i>nāht</i>	6	naught, nothing, not
<i>nama</i>	2	name
<i>ne</i>	4	not, no; neither, nor
<i>nēah</i>	11	near, nearby, close
<i>nēah-ceaster</i>	2	neighbouring city, community
<i>nēah-mægō</i>	3	neighbouring province or people
<i>nēah-nes</i>	2	nearness, neighbourhood
<i>nēah-nun- mynster</i>	3	neighbouring convent
<i>nēa-lācan</i>	4	to approach, come near
<i>nealles</i>	2	not, not at all
<i>nearo-nes</i>	4	narrowness, small space, distress, oppression
<i>nēat</i>	2	beast, ox, pl. cattle
<i>nēa-west</i>	2	neighbourhood, vicinity
<i>nemnan</i>	5	to name, call
<i>nemne</i>	3	unless, except, save
<i>nēod-līce</i>	2	diligently, zealously, eagerly
<i>nēosian</i>	3	to seek, visit, inspect
<i>neowol-nes</i>	3	depth, abyss
<i>niman</i>	10	to take, get, obtain, accept; to seize, capture, occupy

<i>(ge-)niðerian</i>	2	to bring low, condemn, damn
<i>nīw-an</i>	2	newly, recently
<i>nīw-cend</i>	2	newborn
<i>nōn(a)</i>	3	nones, the ninth hour; ninth day
<i>nōn-tīd</i>	2	ninth hour
<i>norð-an</i>	4	from the north
<i>norð-dāel</i>	4	north, northern part
<i>norð-ðēod</i>	2	northern people
<i>norð-folc</i>	2	northern folk
<i>norð-gār-secg</i>	2	north ocean
<i>norð-portic</i>	2	north porch
<i>noso</i>	2	nose
<i>nū</i>	3	now, at this time
<i>nun-mynster</i>	2	convent
<i>nunne</i>	2	nun
<i>nȳd</i>	2	need, necessity, compulsion
<i>nȳdan</i>	4	to compel, press, urge
<i>nȳd-ðearf</i>	2	need, compulsion, necessity
<i>nȳd-ðearf-nes</i>	2	necessity, compulsion
<i>nȳt-en</i>	2	beast, animal
<i>nytt</i>	2	useful, beneficial, profitable
<i>oð</i>	4	up to, as far as
<i>oð-ðæt</i>	2	until
<i>oððe</i>	3	or, and; either...or
<i>oðer</i>	4	one of two, second, next, other
<i>of</i>	2	of, from, out of

<i>ofen</i>	2	oven, furnace
<i>ofer</i>	4	over, above, beyond, upon, across; against, contrary to
<i>ofer-cuman</i>	2	to come over, overtake; to overcome, defeat
<i>ofer-fyllo</i>	2	gluttony, excess
<i>ofer-hygd</i>	2	pride, arrogance
<i>ofer-standan</i>	2	to stand over, come upon
<i>ofer-stīgan</i>	2	to overcome, surpass, rise above, transcend
<i>ofer-swiðan</i>	3	to overcome, defeat
<i>ofer-winnan</i>	2	to overcome, defeat
<i>of-slēan</i>	6	to cut off, strike off; to destroy, strike down, kill
<i>oft</i>	4	often, frequently
<i>on-āelan</i>	2	to set alight; to inflame, be inflamed
<i>on-bærnan</i>	5	to set alight, burn; to burn, be inspired, inflamed
<i>on-bēodan</i>	2	to report, announce, decree
<i>on-bregdan</i>	2	to move, start up, awaken
<i>on-bryrdan</i>	3	to inspire, incite, excite
<i>on-bryrd-nes</i>	3	inspiration, incitement
<i>on-cnāwan</i>	6	to know, understand, perceive
<i>on-drēdan</i>	5	to dread, fear
<i>on-drysen-lic</i>	2	terrible

<i>on-ðwēan</i>	3	to wash
<i>on-fang (en)-nes</i>	3	acceptance
<i>on-fōn</i>	6	to take, receive, accept
<i>on-gēan</i>	2	against, opposite
<i>on-ginnan</i>	3	to begin, attempt
<i>on-gyrwan</i>	2	to undress, strip, divest
<i>on-gytan</i>	10	to learn, perceive, understand, recognize
<i>on-hyldan</i>	4	to bend down, lean, incline
<i>on-hyrian</i>	3	to imitate, emulate
<i>on-līc-nes</i>	3	image, likeness
<i>on-lȳsan</i>	2	to loosen, set free, release
<i>ono</i>	5	lo!, behold!
<i>on-sægd-nes</i>	4	offering, sacrifice
<i>on-scunian</i>	5	to shun, avoid, flee from, fear
<i>on-sendan</i>	6	to send out, dispatch, emit
<i>on-slāpan</i>	2	to sleep, fall asleep
<i>on-styrian</i>	4	to move, rouse, agitate, frighten
<i>on-symbel-nes</i>	2	celebration (of mass)
<i>on-timbran</i>	2	to instruct, edify
<i>on-tȳnan</i>	2	to open, uncover, reveal, allow to escape
<i>on-weald</i>	3	authority, power, rule
<i>on-weg</i>	3	away, out, off
<i>on-weg-ge-witen-nes</i>	2	departure

<i>on-wendan</i>	3	to turn, turn aside, exchange
<i>on-wrēon</i>	4	to uncover, open, display
<i>on-wrig(e)- nes</i>	3	revelation
<i>open</i>	2	open, plain, clear
<i>openian</i>	6	to open, disclose, reveal
<i>open-līce</i>	4	openly, plainly
<i>oratio</i>	2	prayer, oration, exorcism
<i>or-mōd-nes</i>	2	despair, desperation
<i>pāpa</i>	2	papa
<i>raco</i>	2	exposition, explanation, interpretation
<i>rādan</i>	3	to consult, deliberate, discuss; to read, read aloud
<i>rāran</i>	3	to rear, raise up, erect, build
<i>rāsan</i>	2	to rush upon, attack
<i>rāswian</i>	2	to conjecture, consider, suspect
<i>reccan</i>	6	to rule, govern; to give, share out; to correct
<i>rēðe</i>	5	fierce, harsh, cruel
<i>rēð-nes</i>	3	harshness, cruelty
<i>regol</i>	2	rule, regulation code, law, canon
<i>regol-lic</i>	3	regular, canonical
<i>regol-līf</i>	2	life according to canonical regulations

<i>rest</i>	5	rest, quiet, sleep; resting place, bed
<i>restan</i>	4	to rest, repose, sleep, lie
<i>(ge-)rētan</i>	2	to delight, cheer, comfort
<i>rīce</i>	4	rule, reign, kingdom, dominion
<i>rīcsian</i>	3	to rule, reign, govern
<i>rīdan</i>	3	to ride
<i>riht</i>	7	right, correct, just, lawful, fitting
<i>(ge-)rihtan</i>	2	to correct, amend, rebuke
<i>riht-ge-leaf- ful</i>	2	orthodox, catholic
<i>riht-ge-lȳf-ed</i>	2	orthodox, catholic
<i>riht-līce</i>	5	rightly, properly, correctly, legally
<i>riht-wīs-nes</i>	2	righteousness, justice
<i>(ge-)rīsan</i>	2	to seize, carry off
<i>rūm</i>	2	large, ample, spacious
<i>ryne</i>	2	running, course, passage (of time)
<i>sācerd</i>	3	priest
<i>sācerd-hād</i>	3	priesthood
<i>sācerd-lic</i>	2	priestly
<i>sāe</i>	2	sea, ocean
<i>sāe-flōd</i>	2	tide
<i>sāe-wiht</i>	2	sea creature, marine animal
<i>sammian</i>	3	to gather, meet, assemble; to gather, assemble, join

<i>sancte</i>	2	saint, holy person
<i>sanctus</i>	2	saint, holy person
<i>sang</i>	6	singing, song, poetry, psalm
<i>sang-craeft</i>	3	art of singing, composing music, poetry
<i>sang-ere</i>	2	singer, singing master
<i>sār</i>	2	pain, suffering, affliction, wound
<i>sārgian</i>	2	to be sorrowful, grieve; to suffer pain
<i>sār-lic</i>	2	grievous, sad, lamentable
<i>sār-līce</i>	2	sorely, grievously, bitterly
<i>sāwan</i>	3	to sow (seed), disseminate
<i>sceaƿða</i>	2	shaving, slice, chip
<i>scēap</i>	3	sheep
<i>scearo</i>	3	shaving, tonsure
<i>scearp</i>	3	sharp, keen, shrewd
<i>scēat</i>	4	corner, angle, inlet (of the sea); piece of cloth, napkin, sheet, garment
<i>scēawian</i>	7	to see, behold, observe
<i>scēaw-ung</i>	4	seeing, contemplation, regard, respect
<i>sceððan</i>	3	to hurt, injure
<i>sceðe-nes</i>	2	hurt, injury
<i>scencan</i>	2	to pour out, give to drink
<i>scēotan</i>	2	to shoot, hurl

<i>scīma</i>	3	brightness, light, splendour
<i>scīnan</i>	5	to shine
<i>scīn-ende</i>	6	shining, bright
<i>scīp</i>	3	ship
<i>scīp-hera</i>	2	naval force, fleet
<i>scīr</i>	2	office, parish, diocese
<i>scōl</i>	2	school
<i>scop-ge-reord</i>	2	poetic language
<i>scyld</i>	4	shield
<i>scyldan</i>	3	to shield, protect
<i>scyndan</i>	2	to hasten, hurry
<i>scypp-end</i>	2	creator
<i>scýte</i>	2	sheet, linen cloth
<i>sēað</i>	3	hole, pit, trench
<i>sealm-sang</i>	2	psalm-singing
<i>sealt-sēað</i>	2	salt spring
<i>sēcan</i>	5	to seek, seek out, visit
<i>secgan</i>	4	to speak, say, inform, declare, tell
<i>segnian</i>	3	to make the sign of the cross, bless
<i>sel-en</i>	2	gift
<i>self</i>	3	self, own (often reflexively)
<i>sellan</i>	7	to give, supply, bestow, give up, etc
<i>semn-inga</i>	2	suddenly, immediately
<i>sendan</i>	4	to send, despatch
<i>sēoðan</i>	2	to afflict, disturb
<i>seolfor-fæt</i>	2	silver vessel
<i>seolh</i>	2	meal

<i>setl</i>	4	seat, residence, see
<i>settan</i>	7	to set, put, establish, fix, place
<i>sibb</i>	2	peace, amity
<i>sīð</i>	3	time, occasion
<i>siððan</i>	6	since, afterwards, subsequently
<i>sīde</i>	2	side
<i>sīð-fæt</i>	2	journey
<i>sige</i>	3	victory, triumph
<i>sige-fæst</i>	3	victorious, triumphant
<i>sigel</i>	2	necklace, collar, brooch
<i>sin-gal</i>	4	continuous, constant, everlasting, assiduous
<i>singan</i>	5	to sing, chant
<i>sinoð</i>	3	synod, council, assembly
<i>sinoð-lic</i>	2	synodical
<i>sinoð-stōw</i>	2	place where a synod is held
<i>sittan</i>	3	to sit, rest, remain; to occupy
<i>slæp</i>	2	sleep
<i>slæpan</i>	2	to sleep, lie with
<i>slēan</i>	5	to strike, smite, kill; to clap (the hands)
<i>slege</i>	5	murder, slaughter, persecution
<i>smēagan</i>	6	to think, meditate, reflect upon, examine

<i>smēa-līce</i>	2	closely, accurately, searchingly
<i>smēa-ung</i>	2	meditation, reflection, examination
<i>smið-cræft</i>	2	manual craft, building
<i>smolt</i>	2	mild, gentle, peaceful
<i>smylte</i>	4	mild, gentle, peaceful
<i>snīcan</i>	2	to creep, crawl
<i>snyttro</i>	2	prudence, wisdom
<i>sōð</i>	4	true, real, genuine
<i>sōð-fæst</i>	2	truthful, righteous, just
<i>sōð-fæst-nes</i>	2	truth, fidelity, justice
<i>sōð-līce</i>	5	truly, indeed, certainly
<i>sōna</i>	6	soon, immediately
<i>sorgian</i>	3	to sorrow, grieve, be distressed
<i>spanan</i>	3	to persuade, allure, induce
<i>spann</i>	2	span, measure
<i>spēd</i>	3	success, opportunity, faculty
<i>spræc</i>	5	speech, discourse, narrative, consultation, counsel
<i>spræc-cynn</i>	2	mode of speech
<i>sprēcan</i>	3	to speak, say, utter, converse
<i>staðol</i>	2	base, foundation; position, status

<i>stān-en</i>	2	made of stone
<i>stæpe</i>	2	step, pace, way
<i>stān</i>	2	stone, rock
<i>standan</i>	7	to stand, remain, be, exist
<i>stēor</i>	2	guidance, direction, government
<i>steorra</i>	2	star
<i>stician</i>	2	to stick, stab; to stick fast, remain fixed
<i>stīg</i>	2	path, track, way
<i>stihtan</i>	2	to rule, arrange, ordain
<i>stille</i>	2	still, quiet, motionless
<i>stil-nes</i>	2	stillness, quiet, peace
<i>storm</i>	3	storm, tempest, disturbance
<i>stōw</i>	3	place, locality, position, site
<i>stræt</i>	2	street, road, way
<i>strang</i>	3	strong, powerful; severe, strict
<i>strangian</i>	4	to strengthen, confirm
<i>strang-līce</i>	2	strongly, firmly, boldly
<i>strēam</i>	3	stream, river
<i>streccan</i>	2	to stretch, spread out, prostrate
<i>stregdan</i>	2	to strew, sprinkle, disperse
<i>studo</i>	2	post, pillar
<i>stycce-mālum</i>	2	little by little, by degrees
<i>stȳran</i>	3	to steer, guide, control, govern
<i>sūð-an</i>	2	from the south

<i>sūð-dǣl</i>	7	southern region
<i>sūð-folc</i>	2	southern people
<i>sūð-healf</i>	3	southern side
<i>sum</i>	5	a certain one, someone; something
<i>sumor</i>	2	summer
<i>sun-bēam</i>	2	sunbeam, ray of light
<i>sundor-līf</i>	2	life of seclusion
<i>sundor-wīc</i>	2	secluded dwelling
<i>sunnan-dæg</i>	2	sunday
<i>swā</i>	7	so, so that, consequently; in this way, thus, as if, etc
<i>swæcc</i>	2	odour
<i>swæ̅s-endo</i>	6	food, meal
<i>sweart</i>	3	black, dark
<i>swēg</i>	2	sound, noise
<i>sweltan</i>	4	to die, perish
<i>swencan</i>	4	to vex, distress, afflict
<i>swēora</i>	3	neck
<i>sweord</i>	2	sword
<i>sweostor-sunu</i>	3	nephew
<i>sweotol-līce</i>	5	openly, clearly, manifestly
<i>swēte</i>	2	sweet, pleasant, agreeable
<i>swēt-nes</i>	3	sweetness, pleasantness, fragrance
<i>swician</i>	2	to wander
<i>swīð</i>	3	strong, mighty, powerful
<i>swīðan</i>	2	to support, strengthen, aid

<i>swīðe</i>	3	very, exceedingly, strongly, etc
<i>swīð-strēme</i>	2	having a strong current
<i>swīgian</i>	3	to be silent, be quiet
<i>swilce</i>	3	also, likewise, moreover, as if
<i>swingan</i>	3	to beat, whip, afflict
<i>swinge</i>	2	blow, stroke, lash
<i>swingel</i>	2	blow, stroke, torture
<i>sympel</i>	2	feast, festivity, banquet
<i>sympel-dæg</i>	4	festival, holy day
<i>sympel-nes</i>	4	festival, festivity, celebration, holy office
<i>syndr-ig</i>	3	single, separate, special, apart
<i>syndr-ig-līce</i>	3	specially, separately
<i>synn</i>	3	sin, crime, guilt
<i>syrwan</i>	2	to plot, contrive, entrap
<i>tāc(e)n</i>	3	symbol, sign, token, portent; banner, standard
<i>tācnian</i>	3	to mark, indicate, signify
<i>tācn-ung</i>	4	sign, indication, manifestation
<i>talian</i>	3	to estimate, consider, esteem
<i>tealtrian</i>	2	to totter, shake, waver
<i>tela</i>	2	well, nightly, fittingly

<i>tellan</i>	6	to reckon, estimate, consider, assign
<i>tēon</i>	5	to arrange, determine, establish
<i>tēona</i>	2	injury, hurt, wrong
<i>tīd</i>	2	time, hour
<i>tilian</i>	3	to aim at, strive after; to make, generate, beget
<i>timber</i>	2	material, structure, building
<i>timbr(i)an</i>	5	to build, construct, erect; to instruct, edify
<i>tintreg</i>	3	torture, torment, punishment
<i>tintregian</i>	2	to torture, torment
<i>tō</i>	2	to, into, toward; for, for the purpose of, as
<i>tō-ǣt-ȳcan</i>	3	to add, increase
<i>tō-bēotian</i>	3	to threaten
<i>tō-breccan</i>	2	to break, shatter, break up
<i>tō-dǣlan</i>	3	to divide, separate, disperse
<i>tō-gæd(e)re</i>	5	together
<i>tō-gēanes</i>	2	in opposition to, against, towards
<i>tō-ge-ðēodan</i>	2	to adjoin; to join to; add on
<i>tō-gēotan</i>	2	to pour out, spread
<i>tō-lȳsan</i>	2	to loosen, release, dissolve
<i>tō-lȳs-nes</i>	2	loosening, dissolution, destruction, death

<i>torr</i>	2	tower
<i>tō-scēadan</i>	6	to part, separate, divide
<i>tō-slūtan</i>	2	to tear apart, ravage, wound; interrupt
<i>tō-sprecan</i>	3	to converse with
<i>tō-weard</i>	2	future, impending, coming
<i>tō-weorpan</i>	4	to cast down, throw out, destroy
<i>trēow</i>	4	tree; wood, timber, beam, stake
<i>trumian</i>	2	to convalesce, recover health
<i>trymman</i>	7	to strengthen, confirm, exhort, incite
<i>trym-nes</i>	6	confirmation, encouragement, strengthening
<i>tūd(d)or</i>	2	offspring, progeny
<i>tūn</i>	4	manor, estate, homestead, village, town
<i>twegen</i>	2	two
<i>twēon</i>	5	to doubt
<i>twi-feald</i>	2	two-fold, double
<i>tȳn</i>	3	ten
<i>ðrōwian</i>	6	to endure, suffer, die; to atone for by suffering
<i>ðrow-ung</i>	3	suffering, passion, martyrdom
<i>ðrūh</i>	2	chest, coffin,
<i>uf-an-weard</i>	3	topmost, upper
<i>ūht(a)-tīd</i>	2	dawn, early morning

<i>ūht-sang</i>	3	morning song, matins; lauds
<i>un-æðele</i>	3	ignoble, low-born, base
<i>un-ā-lȳf-ed-nes</i>	2	that which is forbidden, licentiousness
<i>un-ā-ræfn-ed-lic</i>	2	unendurable, intolerable
<i>un-ā-swunden-līce</i>	2	diligently
<i>un-blinn-end-līce</i>	2	incessantly, constantly
<i>un-clāne</i>	3	unclean, impure
<i>un-clān-nes</i>	2	unknown, strange, uncertain
<i>un-cūð</i>	2	unknown, strange, uncertain
<i>un-cȳme</i>	2	mean, poor, unseemly
<i>under-ðēodan</i>	3	to subjugate, subject, subdue
<i>under-fōn</i>	3	to receive, accept, take up, undertake
<i>un-ēaðe</i>	2	unwilling, uneasy, reluctant
<i>un-full-frem-ed</i>	2	imperfect
<i>un-ge-ðwære</i>	2	troublesome; discordant, quarrelsome
<i>un-ge-ðwær-nes</i>	2	discord, disturbance, violence
<i>un-ge-lār-ed</i>	2	unlearned, ignorant, illiterate, rude
<i>un-ge-lēaf-sum</i>	2	unbelieving, without faith
<i>un-ge-līc</i>	3	unlike, different, diverse

<i>un-ge-risne</i>	2	improper, unfitting
<i>un-ge-sǣl-ig</i>	2	unhappy, unfortunate
<i>un-ge-scrēpe</i>	3	inconvenience
<i>un-ge-wemm-ed</i>	3	uninjured, undefiled, uncorrupted
<i>un-glēaw-nes</i>	2	ignorance, foolishness
<i>un-mǣte</i>	3	great, immense, vast, countless
<i>un-riht</i>	5	wrong, unrighteous, false
<i>un-riht-līce</i>	3	wrongfully, unrighteously
<i>un-riht-will-ung</i>	2	unlawful desire, lust
<i>un-rīme</i>	2	countless (humber), innumerable
<i>un-rōt</i>	2	sad, dejected
<i>un-rōt-nes</i>	2	sadness, disquiet
<i>un-sceðð-ende</i>	3	innocent, harmless
<i>un-scyld-ig</i>	3	innocent, guiltless
<i>un-sibb</i>	2	dissension, war, strife
<i>un-stil(l)-nes</i>	2	agitation, disturbance, trouble, disorder
<i>un-syfer-nes</i>	2	foulness, impurity
<i>un-trum</i>	3	weak, infirm, sick
<i>un-trum-nes</i>	3	sickness, infirmity, weakness
<i>un-wil-sum-līce</i>	2	unwillingly, against one's will
<i>ūp</i>	4	up, upwards

<i>ūp-ā-stīg-nes</i>	2	ascent, ascension
<i>ūp-cuman</i>	2	to come up, arise
<i>ūp-gang</i>	2	rising, going up
<i>uppe</i>	2	high up, aloft
<i>ūt</i>	4	out
<i>ūt-an</i>	4	outside, from outside
<i>ūte</i>	2	out, outside
<i>ūt-flēon</i>	2	to flee, escape
<i>ūt-gān</i>	2	to go out, exit
<i>ūt-lic</i>	2	external, foreign
<i>wǣcan</i>	4	to weaken, oppress, trouble
<i>wæccan</i>	3	to watch, wake, keep guard
<i>wæcce</i>	3	watch, vigil
<i>wæc-en</i>	2	wakefulness, watching, vigil
<i>wǣdla</i>	3	poor, destitute; sb. beggar, pauper
<i>wæl</i>	3	slaughter, carnage
<i>wæl-hrēow-līce</i>	2	violently, cruelly
<i>wǣpen</i>	3	weapon, sword; pl. arms
<i>wǣpn-ed-cynn</i>	2	male sex
<i>wæstm</i>	2	fruit, produce; benefit, result, product
<i>wæstm-bær-nes</i>	2	fruitfulness, fecundity
<i>wæstm-ber-ende</i>	4	fertile, fruitful
<i>war(e)nian</i>	2	to take care, guard against, avoid
<i>wealdan</i>	2	to govern, rule, control

<i>weall</i>	2	wall, rampart
<i>weallan</i>	4	to be agitated, rage, seethe, foam, bubble
<i>wearg</i>	2	accursed, criminal, evil, malign
<i>weaxan</i>	7	to grow, increase
<i>weccan</i>	2	to awaken; arouse, set in motion
<i>wēdan</i>	2	to be mad, rage
<i>wēden-heortnes</i>	2	madness, frenzy
<i>weg</i>	2	way, direction, road, journey
<i>wegan</i>	2	to bear, carry
<i>wel-ig</i>	3	prosperous, rich
<i>weligian</i>	2	to be prosperous, abound in
<i>wemman</i>	2	to defile, ill-treat, profane, destroy
<i>wēnan</i>	5	to think, expect, believe, hope
<i>weorc</i>	3	work, labour, action, deed
<i>weorðan</i>	3	to be, become, happen (often as auxil.)
<i>weorðian</i>	6	to honour, praise, celebrate, worship
<i>weorð-lic</i>	2	worthy, estimable, distinguished
<i>weorð-ung</i>	3	worship, celebration veneration
<i>weorpan</i>	4	to cast, throw (away, down)
<i>wēpan</i>	2	to weep, cry, bewail, mourn
<i>wēp-ende</i>	3	weeping, tearful

<i>werian</i>	2	to defend, guard, ward off
<i>werod</i>	4	troop, host, multitude, army
<i>west-an</i>	2	from the west
<i>west-dǣl</i>	2	west, western part
<i>wēst-en</i>	2	waste, wilderness, moorland
<i>west-rihte</i>	4	westwards, in a westerly direction
<i>west-sǣ</i>	3	western sea
<i>wīc</i>	2	dwelling place, house, place of habitation
<i>wið</i>	4	with, against
<i>wiðer-weard</i>	4	opposed, contrary, conflicting
<i>wið-sacan</i>	5	to refuse, deny, renounce, forsake
<i>wið-scūfan</i>	3	to thrust back, repel, refute
<i>wið-standan</i>	3	to withstand, oppose, resist, fix
<i>wið-winnan</i>	2	to oppose, fight against
<i>wīf</i>	3	woman, wife
<i>wīf-cynn</i>	2	female line
<i>wīfian</i>	2	to marry, take a wife
<i>wīg-bed-hrægl</i>	2	altar-cloth
<i>wild-dēor</i>	2	wild beast
<i>wild-dēor-lic</i>	2	savage, fierce, animal
<i>willa</i>	5	mind, will, purpose, desire

<i>willan</i>	2	to will, wish, desire; as future auxiliary
<i>wilnian</i>	5	to desire, long for, seek, petition for, entreat
<i>wiln-ung</i>	5	desire
<i>wil-sið</i>	2	desired journey
<i>wil-sum</i>	2	ready, willing, devoted; desired, desirable
<i>wil-sum-lic</i>	2	desired, voluntary; desirable, likeable
<i>wil-sum-līce</i>	3	readily, willingly, devotedly
<i>wind</i>	2	wind
<i>winnan</i>	6	to labour, toil, exert oneself; to fight, make war, contend, oppose
<i>winter</i>	4	winter; years (pl)
<i>winter-tīd</i>	2	winter time
<i>wīs</i>	3	wise, learned, prudent, cunning
<i>wīs-dōm</i>	5	wisdom, knowledge, learning
<i>wīt-(e)ga</i>	2	prophet
<i>wita</i>	5	wise man, philosopher, advisor, elder
<i>witan</i>	4	to know, be aware of, understand, perceive; ascertain, learn
<i>wīte</i>	3	punishment, torture, torment, affliction, plague
<i>wīte(g)-dōm</i>	3	prophecy, prediction

<i>wītnian</i>	2	to torture, afflict, punish, chastise
<i>wlite</i>	3	brightness, beauty, splendour; appearance, aspect, countenance
<i>wōl</i>	4	disease, pestilence, mortality
<i>word</i>	3	word, speech, statement, command
<i>wordīg</i>	2	homestead, enclosure, farmyard
<i>woruld-ðearf</i>	2	worldly needs
<i>woruld-ðing</i>	2	worldly matter, affair
<i>woruld-ge-byrd</i>	2	worldly origin, birth
<i>woruld-ge-writu</i>	2	secular writing
<i>woruld-hād</i>	2	secular state
<i>woruld-līf</i>	2	secular life
<i>woruld-mann</i>	2	layman
<i>woruld-sorg</i>	2	worldly care
<i>wracian</i>	3	to wander, be in exile
<i>wræc</i>	2	vengeance, punishment; exile
<i>wræcca</i>	2	exile, outcast, fugitive, wretch
<i>wrecan</i>	2	to utter, report; to avenge
<i>wreðian</i>	2	to support, sustain
<i>wrītan</i>	3	to write, draw, note down
<i>wuce</i>	2	week
<i>wuldor</i>	2	glory, splendour, praise, rejoicing

<i>wuldor-fæder</i>	2	glorious father
<i>wulf</i>	2	wolf
<i>wundian</i>	3	to wound, injure
<i>wundor</i>	2	wonder, marvel miracle, portent
<i>wundor-hælo</i>	2	wondrous healing
<i>wundor-lic</i>	5	wonderful, remarkable, strange
<i>wundor-līce</i>	2	wonderfully, remarkably
<i>wunian</i>	5	to remain, continue, be wont to, dwell; inhabit
<i>wylm</i>	2	disturbance, boiling, inflammation, fervour
<i>wyn-sum</i>	3	pleasant, delightful, joyful
<i>wyn-sumian</i>	2	to rejoice
<i>wyrcean</i>	7	to prepare, make, work, construct, perform, do
<i>wyrdan</i>	2	to injure, hurt, destroy
<i>wyrðe</i>	4	worthy, honourable, noble
<i>wyrman</i>	2	to warm, make warm
<i>wyrt</i>	2	plant, herb, spice
<i>wyrt-truma</i>	2	root, root-stock, origin
<i>ȳð</i>	2	wave, flood, sea
<i>yfel</i>	5	evil, bad, wicked

<i>yfelian</i>	2	to injure, hurt, wrong
<i>yfel-nes</i>	2	evil, wickedness
<i>yldan</i>	3	to delay, put off, ignore
<i>yld-en</i>	3	delay, respite
<i>yld-ing</i>	2	delay, respite
<i>yldo</i>	2	age (human); age, period of time
<i>yldran</i>	4	parents, ancestors, elders
<i>ymb</i>	6	around, surrounding, near; about, concerning
<i>ymb-hwyrft</i>	3	circuit, orbit, circumference
<i>ymb-hȳpan</i>	2	to press around, assail
<i>ymb-sellan</i>	3	to surround, enclose
<i>ymb-set</i>	2	siege
<i>ymb-settan</i>	2	to set, place around
<i>ymb-sitt-end</i>	2	one nearby, a neighbour, companion
<i>yppan</i>	2	to disclose, reveal
<i>yrmðo</i>	3	misery, suffering, poverty
<i>yrnan</i>	4	to run, hasten; to run, flow
<i>yrre</i>	4	angry, fierce
<i>ȳte-mest</i>	2	utmost, extreme, last
<i>ȳwan</i>	3	to show, reveal