

## OLD ENGLISH PARADIGMS

### The noun: General Masculine Declension

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>stān</i> STONE	<i>stānas</i>
Acc.	<i>stān</i>	<i>stānas</i>
Gen.	<i>stānes</i>	<i>stāna</i>
Dat.	<i>stāne</i>	<i>stānum</i>

### The noun: General Feminine Declension

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>lār</i> TEACHING	<i>lāra, -e</i>
Acc.	<i>lāre</i>	<i>lāra, -e</i>
Gen.	<i>lāre</i>	<i>lāra, -ena</i>
Dat.	<i>lāre</i>	<i>lārum</i>

### The noun: General Neuter Declension

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>scip</i> SHIP	<i>scipu</i>
Acc.	<i>scip</i>	<i>scipu</i>
Gen.	<i>scipes</i>	<i>scipa</i>
Dat.	<i>scipe</i>	<i>scipum</i>

### The noun: The -an Declension

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>nama</i> NAME	<i>naman</i>
Acc.	<i>naman</i>	<i>naman</i>
Gen.	<i>naman</i>	<i>namena</i>
Dat.	<i>naman</i>	<i>namum</i>

### The noun: Irregular declensions

These minor declensions can be subdivided into three groups, classified by their way of forming the plural: (a) *-a* plurals, (b) uninflected plurals, (c) ‘mutation’ plurals.

(a) The **-a plural declension** includes the masculines *sunu* SON, *wudu* WOOD, and the feminines *duru* DOOR, *nosu* NOSE and *hond* HAND. *Hond* declines like the others, except that it has an endingless nominative and accusative singular.

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>sunu</i> SON	<i>suna</i>
Acc.	<i>sunu</i>	<i>suna</i>
Gen.	<i>suna</i>	<i>suna</i>
Dat.	<i>suna</i>	<i>sunum</i>

(b) In general, **uninflected plurals** decline like the General Masculine, Feminine and Neuter Declensions above, except that the nominative and accusative plural is the same as the nominative and accusative singular. Of importance here are ‘relationship’ nouns: *fæder* FATHER belongs to the General Masculine Declension (except that the dative singular and, sometimes, the genitive singular are endingless), but masculine *brōþor* BROTHER and feminine *mōdor* MOTHER, *dohtor* DAUGHTER decline according to the following paradigm:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>dohtor</i> DAUGHTER	<i>dohtor</i>
Acc.	<i>dohtor</i>	<i>dohtor</i>
Gen.	<i>dohtor</i>	<i>dohtra</i>
Dat.	<i>dehter</i>	<i>dohtrum</i>

*Sweostor* SISTER follows the same paradigm, except that the dative singular is identical to the nominative/accusative/genitive singular.

(c) **‘Mutation’ plurals** are so-called because the dative singular and some of the plural forms change the stressed vowel of the singular form; this reflects a prehistoric OE sound-change, known as ‘*i*-mutation’ or ‘*i*-umlaut’. The details of this sound-change need not concern us here, although something similar happens in PD German in the alternation between *Apfel* APPLE and *Äpfel* APPLES. A number of these nouns remain irregular in PDE, e.g. *fōt* FOOT, *gōs* GOOSE, *mūs* MOUSE, but others, e.g. *bōc* BOOK, *frēond* FRIEND, have become regular. *Fōt* provides a useful model paradigm, although other nouns show minor deviations from this model.

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>fōt</i> FOOT	<i>fēt</i>
Acc.	<i>fōt</i>	<i>fēt</i>
Gen.	<i>fōtes</i>	<i>fōta</i>
Dat.	<i>fēt</i>	<i>fōtum</i>

## Pronouns

### First person

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>ic wē</i>	
Acc.	<i>mē</i>	<i>ūs</i>
Gen.	<i>mī n</i>	<i>ūre</i>
Dat.	<i>mē</i>	<i>ūs &lt;-</i>

### Second person

Case	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>þū</i>	<i>gē</i>
Acc.	<i>þē</i>	<i>ēow</i>
Gen.	<i>þīn</i>	<i>ēower</i>
Dat.	<i>þē</i>	<i>ēow &lt;-</i>

### Third person

Third person pronouns are distinguished not only by number and case, but also by gender.

	Singular			Plural
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders
Nom.	<i>hē</i>	<i>hēo</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hīe</i>
Acc.	<i>hine</i>	<i>hīe</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hīe</i>
Gen.	<i>his</i>	<i>hiere</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hiera</i>
Dat.	<i>him</i>	<i>hiere</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>him</i>

*Mī n*, *þīn*, *ūre*, *ēower* may be declined like strong adjectives; *his*, *hiere*, *hiera* are indeclinable. <-

In OE there are also **dual** forms of the first and second person pronouns:

Person:	First	Second
Nom.	<i>wit</i> WE TWO	<i>git</i> YOU TWO
Acc.	<i>unc</i>	<i>inc</i>
Gen.	<i>uncer</i>	<i>incer</i>
Dat.	<i>unc</i>	<i>inc</i>

The dual pronouns are comparatively rare in OE, and died out entirely early in the ME period.

## Determiners

	Singular			Plural
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders
Nom.	<i>se sēo</i>	<i>þæt</i>	<i>þā</i>	
Acc.	<i>þone</i>	<i>þā</i>	<i>þæt</i>	<i>þā</i>
Gen.	<i>þæs</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þæs</i>	<i>þāra</i>
Dat.	<i>þæm</i>	<i>þære</i>	<i>þæm</i>	<i>þæm</i>

*Se* etc. can also be used as a pronoun (as *sē*), and often appears with the relative particle *þe*.

The paradigm of the **demonstrative determiner** equivalent to PDE THIS, THESE is as follows:

	Singular			Plural
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders
Nom.	<i>þes</i>	<i>þēos</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þās</i>
Acc.	<i>þisne</i>	<i>þās</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þās</i>
Gen.	<i>þisses</i>	<i>þisse</i>	<i>þisses</i>	<i>þissa</i>
Dat.	<i>þissum</i>	<i>þisse</i>	<i>þissum</i>	<i>þissum &lt;-</i>

## Adjectives

### (a) Weak paradigm

*gōda* GOOD

	Singular			Plural
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders
Nom.	<i>gōda</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōdan</i>
Acc.	<i>gōdan</i>	<i>gōdan</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōdan</i>
Gen.	<i>gōdan</i>	<i>gōdan</i>	<i>gōdan</i>	<i>gōdra/gōdena</i>
Dat.	<i>gōdan</i>	<i>gōdan</i>	<i>gōdan</i>	<i>gōdum</i>

### (b) Strong paradigm

*gōd* GOOD

	Singular			Plural		
Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>gōd</i>	<i>gōd</i>	<i>gōd</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōd</i>
Acc.	<i>gōdne</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōd</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōde</i>	<i>gōde</i>
Gen.	<i>gōdes</i>	<i>gōdre</i>	<i>gōdes</i>	<i>gōdra</i>	<i>gōdra</i>	<i>gōdra</i>
Dat.	<i>gōdum</i>	<i>gōdre</i>	<i>gōdum</i>	<i>gōdum</i>	<i>gōdum</i>	<i>gōdum</i>

## Verbs

(1) *bindan* TO BIND

	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present		
1st person sg	<i>binde</i>	<i>binde</i>
2nd person sg	<i>bindest, bintst</i>	<i>binde</i>
3rd person sg	<i>bindeþ, bint</i>	<i>binde</i>
All persons pl	<i>bindaþ</i>	<i>binden</i>
Preterite		
1st person sg	<i>band</i>	<i>bunde</i>
2nd person sg	<i>bunde</i>	<i>bunde</i>
3rd person sg	<i>band</i>	<i>bunde</i>
All persons pl	<i>bundon</i>	<i>bunden</i>
Imperative		
2nd person sg	<i>bind</i> (one person is commanded)	
2nd person pl	<i>bindaþ</i> (more than one person is commanded)	
Participles		
Present	<i>bindende</i>	
Past	<i>(ge)bunden</i>	

(2) *fremman* TO PERFORM

	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present		
1st person sg	<i>fremme</i>	<i>fremme</i>
2nd person sg	<i>fremest</i>	<i>fremme</i>
3rd person sg	<i>fremeþ</i>	<i>fremme</i>
All persons pl	<i>fremmaþ</i>	<i>fremmen</i>
Preterite		
1st person sg	<i>fremede</i>	<i>fremede</i>
2nd person sg	<i>fremedest</i>	<i>fremede</i>
3rd person sg	<i>fremede</i>	<i>fremede</i>
All persons pl	<i>fremedon</i>	<i>fremeden</i>
Imperative		
2nd person sg	<i>freme</i> (one person is commanded)	
2nd person pl	<i>fremmaþ</i> (more than one person is commanded)	
Participles		
Present:	<i>fremmende</i>	
Past:	<i>(ge)fremed</i>	

(3) *lufian* TO LOVE

Indicative Subjunctive

Present

1st person sg	<i>lufi(g)e</i>	<i>lufi(g)e</i>
2nd person sg	<i>lufast</i>	<i>lufi(g)e</i>
3rd person sg	<i>lufaþ</i>	<i>lufi(g)e</i>
All persons pl	<i>lufiaþ</i>	<i>lufi(g)en</i>

Preterite

1st person sg	<i>lufode</i>	<i>lufode</i>
2nd person sg	<i>lufodest</i>	<i>lufode</i>
3rd person sg	<i>lufode</i>	<i>lufode</i>
All persons pl	<i>lufodon</i>	<i>lufoden</i>

Imperative

2nd person sg	<i>lufa</i> (one person is commanded)
2nd person pl	<i>lufiaþ</i> (more than one person is commanded)

Participles

Present:	<i>lufiende</i>
Past:	<i>(ge)lufod</i>

(4) *wesan, bēon* TO BE

Indicative Subjunctive

Present

1st person sg	<i>eom/bēo</i>	<i>sīe/bēo</i>
2nd person sg	<i>eart/bist</i>	<i>sīe/bēo</i>
3rd person sg	<i>is/biþ</i>	<i>sīe/bēo</i>
All persons pl	<i>sind/sindon/bēoþ</i>	<i>sīen/bēon</i>

Preterite

1st person sg	<i>wæs</i>	<i>wære</i>
2nd person sg	<i>wære</i>	<i>wære</i>
3rd person sg	<i>wæs</i>	<i>wære</i>
All persons pl	<i>wæron</i>	<i>wæren</i>

Imperative

2nd person sg	<i>wes/bēo</i> (one person is commanded)
2nd person pl	<i>wesap/bēoþ</i> (more than one person is commanded)

Participles

Present:	<i>wesende</i>
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