

## Lexical negation in Old English: recategorization and recursivity\*

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### 1. Aims and outline

The aim of this article is to provide an exhaustive description of lexical negation by means of affixation in Old English, as well as a principled explanation of the processes which turn out negative derivatives. More specifically, it involves the definition of the inventory of affixes that convey a negative meaning at word level and a description of the affixes that satisfies the requisites of a theory of derivational morphology based on structural-functional principles. On the explanatory side, special attention is paid to the two defining properties of derivational morphology, namely recategorization and recursivity (Martín Arista 2009).

Given these aims, the article is organized as follows. Section 2 is devoted to delimiting the scope of lexical negation. Section 3 carries out an analysis of the units and recategorization patterns found in the phenomenon under scrutiny, while section 4 focuses on the specific topic of recursivity. To round off, the main findings of this research, as well as the conclusions that can be drawn, are presented in section 5.

The data for the analysis have been retrieved from the lexical database of Old English *Nerthus* ([www.nerthusproject.com](http://www.nerthusproject.com)), which is, in turn, based on Clark Hall's *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (1996). On specific queries, Bosworth and Toller's *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (1973) and *The Dictionary of Old English in Electronic Form* (Healey 2003) have been used. The appendix gathers the evidence for Old English lexical negation analysed in this research.

### 2. The scope of lexical negation in Old English

Previous work has offered a fragmented picture of Old English affixation in general and negative affixation in particular. Lass (1994: 202) does not mention the affixes *æ-*, *or-*, *mis-* and *-le:as*. Mitchell and Robinson (1995: 58) leave out the affixes *æ-*, *mis-* and *-le:as*, while considering the free form *wan* 'wanting' a prefix, as Kastovsky (1992: 381) does. Kastovsky offers the most comprehensive description of negative affixation in Old English, but his explanation for affix meanings is very sketchy. It is necessary, therefore, to offer a complete description and an overall explanation for negation by affixal means in Old English. The task requires, to begin with, delimiting the scope of lexical negation clearly. To do so, the remainder of this section deals with both what is excluded from lexical negation and what belongs in this phenomenon.

This article is concerned with affixes that specialise in negation, while putting aside affixes whose main derivational function is not negative. De la Cruz (1975: 76) provides the following evidence for the reversative function of *on-*, *of-* and *be-*, as well as the pejorative meaning of *for-*, respectively:<sup>1</sup> *bindan* 'bind'/*onbindan* 'loose', *tynan* 'close'/*ontynan* 'open'; *ðyncan* 'think'/*ofðincan* 'displease'; *bycgan* 'buy'/*bebycgan* 'sell'; and *gyman* 'care'/*forgyman* 'neglect', *gytan* 'get'/*forgytan* 'forget', *healdan* 'hold'/*forhealdan* 'disregard'. Additional evidence for these meanings could be

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout this journal article, the colon marks vowel length.

furnished, including:<sup>2</sup> (i) the reversative function of *be-*, as in *beha:dian* ‘to unfrock’ (*ha:dian*), *behorsian* ‘to deprive of horses’ (*horsian*), *bene:otan* ‘to deprive of, rob’ (*ne:otan*), *beræ:dan* ‘to deprive’ (*ræ:dan*) and *beste:pan* ‘to deprive of children’ (*ste:pan*); (ii) the reversative function of *of-*, as in *ofswerian* ‘to abjure, deny on oath’ (*swerian*), *ofstii:gan* ‘to descend, ascend, depart’ (*sti:gan*), *ofli:cian* ‘to displease, be displeasing to’ (*li:cian*), *ofhi:eran* ‘to overhear’ (*hi:eran*), *ofhagian* ‘to be inconvenient’ (*hagian*) and *ofa:sti:gan* ‘to descend’ (*a:sti:gan*); and (iii) the reversative function of *on-*, as in *ongyrdan* ‘to unbuckle, unfasten’ (*gyrdan*), *onhli:dan* ‘to open, reveal, unclothe’ (*hli:dan*), *onfealdan* ‘to unfold’ (*fealdan*), *ongierwan* ‘to unclothe, divest, strip’ (*gierwan*) and *onslu:pan* ‘to unloose’ (*slu:pan*). Although de la Cruz (1975) does not deal with *and-* and *ofer-* in his discussion of Old English pure prefixes, both can also perform the reversative function, as in verbs like *oferhi:eran* ‘to disregard, neglect’ (*hi:eran*), *oferhebban* ‘omit, neglect’ (*hebban*), *ofergietan* ‘to disregard, neglect’ (*gietan*) and *ofergi:man* ‘to neglect, disregard’ (*gi:eman*); and in nouns like *andle:an* ‘retribution’ (*le:an*) and *andsaca* ‘denier’ (*saca*).

As de la Cruz (1975) himself remarks, these affixes have other functions, along with negation. As an illustration of this point, let us consider the affix *for-*. *For-* can be pejorative with nouns, as in *forwyrrh* ‘misdeed’ (*wyrrh*), *forscending* ‘confusion’ (*scending*), *forleornung* ‘deception’ (*leornung*) and *forbyrd* ‘long suffering, abstinence’ (*byrd*). *For-* can also be pejorative with verbs, as in *forlæ:ran* ‘to teach wrongly, lead astray, seduce, pervert’ (*læ:ran*), *forsecgan* ‘to accuse falsely, slander’ (*secgan*), *forswerian* ‘to swear falsely; make useless by a spell’ (*swerian*), *forte:on* ‘to mislead, seduce; draw over, cover, obscure’ (*te:on*), and *forwyrcan* ‘to do wrong, sin’ (*wyrcan*). Instances of the reversative function of *for-* with verbs include *forgi:eman* ‘to neglect, abandon’ (*gi:eman*), *forhogian* ‘to neglect, disregard’ (*hogian*), *fordo:n* ‘to undo, bring to naught, ruin, destroy’ (*do:n*), *forha:tan* ‘to renounce, forswear’ (*ha:tan*), *forsencan* ‘to reject’ (*sencan*), *forgedo:n* ‘to undo, bring to naught, ruin, destroy’ (*gedo:n*) and *forse:on* ‘to overlook, neglect, reject’ (*se:on*). Still other functions of *for-* include the telic function, as in the verbs *forsi:ðian* ‘to perish’ (*si:ðian*), *forsle:an* ‘to cut through’ (*sle:an*), *forsli:tan* ‘to consume, devour’ (*sli:tan*), *forspyrcan* ‘to dry up’ (*spircan*), *forstoppian* ‘to stop up, close’ (*stoppian*), *forswelan* ‘to burn, burn up’ (*swelan*) and *forswelgan* ‘to swallow up, devour, consume’ (*swelgan*); and the function of quantifier, as in the verbs *forhætan* ‘to overhear’ (*hætan*) and *forsyngian* ‘to sin greatly’ (*syngian*).

Once the outer limits of the phenomenon have been set, it must be borne in mind that *lexical negation* is used in this work as a cover term for more specific derivational functions, including the privative, pejorative and reversative (counterfactual and oppositive) function. The pejorative function is included in this discussion because, semantically and diachronically, negation proper and pejoration are neighbouring areas (Kastovsky 1992: 381), which has important consequences for the meaning and distribution of affixes.

The affixes that specialize in lexical negation in Old English include *æ-*, *mis-*, *or-*, *un* (prefixes) and *-le:as* (suffix). As illustration, consider (1):

- (1)
- a. *æ:felle* ‘without skin, peeled’ (*fell*)
  - b. *misræ:d* ‘misguidance’ (*ræ:d*), *mishæbbende* ‘being ill’ (*habban*), *misbeodan* ‘to ill-use, injure’ (*be:odan*)

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<sup>2</sup> Bases of derivation follow, within parentheses, each derivative discussed throughout the article.

- c. *orwurð* ‘ignominy’ (*wyrð*), *orblede* ‘bloodless’ (*blod*), *orceape* ‘without cause’ (*ce:ap*)
- d. *unaga* ‘one who owns nothing’ (*a:ga*), *ungewiss* ‘uncertain’ (*gewiss*), *unbindan* ‘to unbind’ (*bindan*), *unbeorhte* ‘not brightly’ (*beorhte*)
- e. *gastle:as* ‘dead’ (*gast*)

Example (1) shows the distribution of negative affixes: *un-* qualifies as the only universal affix since it partakes in the formation of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. *Mis-* does not turn out adverbs, but it produces the other major lexical categories. In a comparable way, *or-* does not derive verbs, but it produces nouns, adjectives and adverbs. The prefix *æ-* and the suffix *-le:as* specialize in deriving adjectives.

So far the output categories of derivation processes have been presented. Considering the input categories, the prefix *æ:-* derives adjectives from nouns, as in (2):

- (2) *æ:felle* ‘without skin, peeled’ (*fell*)

The prefix *mis-* derives nouns from nouns, verbs from verbs, adjectives from adjectives and adjectives from verbs, as is shown by (3a), (3b), (3c) and (3d), respectively:

- (3)
- a. *mishe:rnes* ‘disobedience’ (*hiernes*)
  - b. *misbregdan* ‘change’ (*bregdan*)
  - c. *misli:c* ‘unlike’ (*geli:c*)
  - d. *mishworfen* ‘perverted’ (*hweorfan*)

The prefix *or-* produces nouns from nouns, adjectives from nouns, adjectives from verbs and adverbs from adverbs, as is illustrated, respectively, by (4a), (4b), (4c) and (4d):

- (4)
- a. *orleahter* ‘lack of vice’ (*leahtor*)
  - b. *orweg* ‘trackless’ (*weg*)
  - c. *orty:dre* ‘barren’ (*tydran*)
  - d. *ormæ:te* ‘in a boundless manner’ (*mæte*)

The prefix *un-* derives, to begin with, nouns from nouns, nouns from adjectives and nouns from verbs, as can be seen in (5a), (5b) and (5c), respectively:

- (5)
- a. *unaga* ‘one who owns nothing’ (*aga*)
  - b. *ungemet* ‘excess’ (*gemet*)
  - c. *una:blinn* ‘irrepressible state’ (*a:blinnan*)

To continue, the prefix *un-* derives adjectives from nouns, from other adjectives and from verbs, as is illustrated, respectively, by (6a), (6b) and (6c):

- (6)
- a. *untæ:le* ‘blameless’ (*tæ:l*)
  - b. *unðæslic* ‘inappropriate’ (*ðæslic*)
  - c. *onspornend* ‘not stumbling’ (*spurnan*)

The prefix *un-* also derives verbs from nouns, from adjectives and from other verbs, as can be seen in (7a), (7b) and (7c), respectively:

- (7)
- a. *unmihtan* ‘to deprive of strength’ (*miht*)
  - b. *unro:tian* ‘to be or make sad’ (*ro:t*)
  - c. *unwindan* ‘to unwind’ (*windan*)

To conclude the prefix *un-*, it also derives adverbs from nouns, adjectives, verbs and other adverbs, as is illustrated by (8a), (8b), (8c) and (8d), respectively:

- (8)
- a. *ungewyrhtum* ‘without a cause’ (*gewyrht*)
  - b. *ungesce:ad* ‘exceedingly’ (*gesce:ad*)
  - c. *unbeðo:hte* ‘unthinkingly’ (*ðencan*)
  - d. *unbeorhte* ‘not brightly’ (*beorhte*)

The suffix *-le:as* derives adjectives from nouns, as in (9):

- (9)
- a. *fyrdele:as* ‘without an army’ (*fyrð*)
  - b. *winele:as* ‘friendless’ (*wine*)

The overall picture that arises from these instances is that the prefix *æ:-* forms denominal adjectives only, whose meaning is always privative, as is the case with *æ:felle* ‘without skin, peeled’ (*fell*). The prefix *mis-* performs the pejorative function in the formation of nouns, adjectives and verbs as in, respectively, *misgewidere* ‘bad weather’ (*gewidere*), *misscrence* ‘distorted, shrivelled’ (*scrence*) and *misbe:odan* ‘to ill-use, injure, do wrong to’ (*be:odan*). The prefix *or-* turns out denominal formations and performs the privative function in the derivation of nouns, adjectives and adverbs, as in, respectively, *orleahter* ‘lack of vice’ (*leahtor*), *orble:de* ‘bloodless’ (*blo:d*) and *orðances* ‘thoughtlessly’ (*ðances*). In the formation of nouns, the prefix *un-* performs the pejorative function in *undæ:d* ‘crime’ and the oppositive function, as in *una:r* ‘dishonour’ (*a:r*). In the formation of adjectives, the prefix *un-* realizes the oppositive function in deadjectival formations, such as *una:rlic* ‘dishonourable’ (*a:rlic*). In the formation of verbs, the prefix *un-* performs the counterfactual function, as in *unfæstnian* ‘to unfasten’ (*fæstnian*). In the formation of adverbs, *un-* performs the oppositive function in denominals such as *undearfes* ‘without a cause’ (*ðearfes*) and deadverbials like *une:aðe* ‘not easily’ (*e:aðe*). Finally, the suffix *-le:as* performs the privative function in denominal formations such as *mihle:as* ‘powerless’ (*miht*).

### 3. Recategorization

Section 2 has shown that negative prefixes are exceptional in changing the category of some bases of derivation, recategorization being a function typically performed by suffixes, as is the case with *-le:as*. This section approaches the question of category change resulting from the attachment of affixes from a quantitative perspective and introduces the notion of *recategorization rate*, which assesses the effect of a given word-formation process on the general organization of the lexicon.

The total number of predicates to which the negative prefixes analysed in this article are attached is 1343. There are 1111 derivatives to which the prefix *un-* is affixed, which can be classified as follows: 847 *un-*derived adjectives (derived from 26 nouns, 348 verbs and 473 adjectives), 163 *un-*derived nouns (derived from 141 nouns, 19 adjectives and 3 verbs), 57 *un-*derived verbs (all deverbal derivatives) and 50 *un-*derived adverbs (derived from 30 adverbs, 10 nouns, 8 adjectives, and 2 verbs). The suffix *-le:as* gives rise to 121 adjectives, all of which represent denominal derivatives. The prefix *mis-* turns out 66 derivatives, including 46 *mis-*derived verbs (all deverbal derivatives), 17 *mis-*derived nouns (all denominal derivatives) and 3 *mis-*derived adjectives (2 deadjectival derivatives and 1 verbal derivative). The prefix *or-* is attached to 32 derivatives: 20 *or-*derived adjectives (15 are denominal, 4 deadjectival and 1 deverbal), 8 *or-*derived adverbs (4 are deadverbial, 3 denominal and 1 deadjectival) and 4 *or-*derived nouns (all denominal). Finally, there are 13 *æ-*derived adjectives (all derived from nouns).

Input category	<i>æ-</i>	<i>mis-</i>	<i>or-</i>	<i>-un</i>	<i>-le:as</i>	Total
Noun	13	17	22	179	121	352
Adjective	0	2	5	502	0	509
Verb	0	47	1	399	0	447
Adverb	0	0	4	30	0	34
Uncertain	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total per affix	13	66	32	1111	121	
Total						1,343

Table 1: The Old English negative affixes by input category.

Output category	<i>æ-</i>	<i>-mis</i>	<i>-or</i>	<i>-un</i>	<i>-le:as</i>	Total
Noun	0	17	4	163	0	184
Adjective	13	3	20	851	121	887
Verb	0	46	0	47	0	93
Adverb	0	0	8	50	0	58
Total per affix	13	66	32	1111	121	
Total						1,343

Table 2: The Old English negative affixes by output category.

The first lesson that can be learned from the quantification of the input and output categories of morphological processes of affixation is that lexical negation is a prefixal phenomenon in Old English: out of the five affixes considered, only *-le:as* qualifies as a suffix. On the quantitative side, 1122 out of 1343 derivatives are prefixal, whereas 121 only display a suffix. Tables 1 and 2 are also telling us that the most type-frequent affix is *un-*: 1111 out of 1343 derivatives are attached the prefix *un-*.

The second conclusion that can be drawn from the quantitative analysis carried out above is that, from the point of view of the output category, lexical negation is an adjectival phenomenon. Indeed, 887 derivatives belong to the lexical category adjective, which clearly outnumbers the 184 nouns, 93 verbs and 58 adverbs. From the point of view of the input category, there is not such a clearcut difference as in the output category. Nevertheless, the Adjective (509 derivatives) outnumbers the Verb slightly (447 derivatives); while it outnumbers clearly the Noun (253 derivatives) and the

Adverb (33 derivatives). Moreover, an analysis of the difference between the number of predicates that take part as input to morphological processes of affixation and the predicates that such processes turn out as output, which I have termed *recategorization rate*, shows that the Adjective is the main target of morphological processes of negation: the Adjective has a positive recategorization rate of +378 at the expense of the negative recategorization rates of the Verb (-354) and the Noun (-168). The Adverb also displays a positive recategorization rate of +24. Undoubtedly, the Verb is the great loser of the recategorization process to the benefit of the Adjective.

	Input category	Output category	Recategorization rate
Noun	352	184	-168
Adjective	509	887	+378
Verb	447	93	-354
Adverb	34	58	+24
Uncertain	1		+1
Total	1343	1343	0

Table 3: Recategorization rates in Old English lexical negation.

From a qualitative point of view, lexical negation is universal, since the lexical categories Noun, Adjective, Verb and Adverb are present both as input and output in the morphological processes that turn out lexical negatives. The patterns of recategorization that arise from Tables 1 to 3 are Noun > Adjective (*æ-*, *or-*, *un-*, *-le:as*), Noun > Verb (*un-*), Noun > Adverb (*un-*), Adjective > Noun (*un-*), Adjective > Adverb (*un-*), Verb > Noun (*un-*), Verb > Adjective (*mis-*, *or-*, *un-*) and Verb > Adverb (*un-*). The prefix *un-*, again, appears as the universal negative prefix: it partakes in all patterns of recategorization identified in the morphological processes that turn out lexical negatives. It is worth mentioning, though, that the pattern Adjective > Verb does not occur either with *un-* or with the other affixes.

#### 4. Recursivity

Recursive affixation takes place when the input to the morphological process of prefixation or suffixation constitutes the output of another morphological process of affixation, as in *scam* ‘shame’ > *scamful* ‘shameful’ > *scamfulnes* ‘shamefulness’ > *unscamfulnes* ‘shamelessness’. In this section, recursivity is analysed from the point of view of the bases and the affixes involved in derivation, which is tantamount to saying that it is considered from the perspective of the affixed inputs to the derivation of negation as well as the outputs of the derivation of negation that represent inputs to further derivation. I refer to the former perspective as negative affixation as target of derivation and to the latter as negative affixation as source of derivation. Quantitatively speaking, the former phenomenon is far more frequent than the latter, which means that negative affixes are more often than not terminal, that is, they apply at the final stage of the derivation, as can be seen in instances like (10a-c).

(10)

- a. *unto:dæ:lednes* ‘undividedness’ (*to:dæ:lednes*)
- b. *una:scyrigendlic* ‘inseparable’ (*a:scirigendlic*)
- c. *unðurhsce:otendlic* ‘impenetrable’ (*ðurhsce:otendlic*)

In general, lexical negation reflects the structure of the examples in (10) in that it is prefixal but its bases are very often suffixal, as is the case with *to:dæ:lednes* (*to:dæ:l*) > *unto:dæ:lednes* ‘undividedness’ in (10a).

Considering predicates as targets of derivation, that is, the formation, for instance, of *ortruwung* ‘mistrust’ from *truwung* ‘trust’, *un-* appears in the highest number of recursive derivatives. The number of occurrences of *mis-* and *or-* is too low to offer relative conclusions, but *-le:as*, with 4 recursive formations out of a total of 121 derivatives represents the opposite of *un-*, the least recursive. The prefix *æ:-* is not used recursively. By category, the adjective outnumbers any other lexical class as regards recursive formations (64.2%). Nevertheless, the percentage of recursive formations among negative nouns, verbs and adverbs is high, ranging from 34.9% in verbs to 45.6% in nouns (again the total number of negative adverbs is low, but more than one half of them are recursive). As is shown by Tables 5 and 6, more than one half (58.2% is the exact figure) of negative derivatives are derived from already derived forms.

	<i>MIS-</i>	<i>OR-</i>	<i>UN-</i>	<i>-LE:AS</i>
Formation of nouns	7/17	3/4	74/163	
Formation of adjectives		2/20	632/847	4/121
Formation of verbs	6/46		30/57	
Formation of adverbs			26/50	
Total	13/63	5/24	762/1117	4/121
Percentage	20.6%	20.8%	68.2%	4.1%

Table 4: Recursivity by affix in Old English lexical negation (predicates as target).

	Noun Formation	Adjective Formation	Verb Formation	Adverb Formation
<i>MIS-</i>	7		6	
<i>OR-</i>	3	2		
<i>UN-</i>	74	632	30	26
<i>-LE:AS</i>		4		
Total	84/184	638/993	36/103	26/50
Percentage	45.6%	64.2%	34.9%	58%

Table 5: Recursivity by category in Old English lexical negation (predicate as target).

The combinations of affixes that arise in negative predicates as targets of derivation follow below. Proceeding by category, in the formation of nouns, *mis-* attaches to *ge-* (2 derivatives), as in *misgehygd* ‘evil thought’ (*gehygd*); *-ing* (1 derivative) in *miscenning* ‘mistake’ (*cenning*); *-ung* (1 derivative) in *misfadung* ‘misconduct’ (*fadung*); and *-nes* (3 derivatives) as in *mishe:rnas* ‘act of disobedience’ (*hiernes*). *Or-* attaches to *-er* (1 derivative) in *orleahter* ‘lack of vice’ (*leahter*); *-nes* (1 derivative) in *ortreownes* ‘mistrust’ (*treownes*); and *-ung* (1 derivative) in *ortruwung* ‘mistrust’ (*truwung*). *Un-* attaches to *a:-* (1 derivative) in *una:blinn* ‘irrepressible state’ (*a:blinnan*); *be-* (1 derivative) in *unbelimp* ‘mishap’ (*belimp*); *ge-* (25 derivatives), as in *ungeðeahht* ‘evil counsel’ (*geðeahht*); *-do:m* (1 derivative) in *unwi:sdo:m* ‘unwisdom’ (*wi:sdo:m*); *-en* (2

derivatives), as in *unræ:den* ‘ill-considered act’ (*ræ:den*); *-end* (1 derivative) in *unwemmend* ‘innocent man’ (*wemmend*); *-ere* (1 derivative) in *unwri:tere* ‘incorrect copyist’ (*wri:tere*); *-ing* (4 derivatives), as in *unwemming* ‘incorruptibility’ (*wemming*); *-nes* (14 derivatives), as in *unscamfulnes* ‘shamelessness’ (*scamfulnes*); *-scipe* (4 derivatives), as in *unarodscipe* ‘cowardice’ (*arodscipe*); *-ð* (7 derivatives), as in *ungetre:owð* ‘unfaithfulness’ (*getre:owð*); *-ung* (10 derivatives), as in *unwi:tnung* ‘impunity’ (*wi:tnung*); and compounds (3 instances), such as *unrihtwi:f* ‘unlawful consort’ (*rihtwi:f*).

In the formation of adjectives, *or-* attaches to *-ig* (1 instance) in *orwyrðlic* ‘shameful’ (*wyrðig*). *Un-* attaches to *a-* (42 instances), as in *una:mæ:lt* ‘unmelted’ (*a:meltan*); *-ad* (1 instance) in *unbermed* ‘unleavened’ (*beormad*); *æ:-* (1 instance) in *unæ:wisc* ‘modest’ (*æ:wisc*); *æt-* (1 instance) in *unætspornen* ‘not hindered’ (*ætspornan*); *and-* (4 instances), as in *unandweard* ‘absent’ (*andweard*); *be-* (22 instances), as in *unbesprečen* ‘uncontested’ (*besprečen*); *-cul* (1 instance) in *untamcul* ‘untameable’ (*tamcul*); *-ed* (4 instances), as in *unbyrged* ‘unburied’ (*byrged*); *-ende* (5 instances), as in *unha:lwende* ‘incurable’ (*ha:lwende*); *-en* (4 instances), as in *uncri:sten* ‘unchristian’ (*cri:sten*); *-e* (27 instances), as in *ungebierde* ‘beardless’ (*gebearde*); *for-* (20 instances), as in *unforcu:ð* ‘reputable’ (*forcu:ð*); *-ful* (17 instances), as in *unhli:stful* ‘infamous’ (*hli:stful*); *ge-* (131 instances), as in *ungereord* ‘uninstructed’ (*gereord*); *-ian* (41 instances), as in *unwi:dlod* ‘unpolluted’ (*wi:dlian*); *-ic* (1 instance) in *untæ:llic* ‘blameless’ (*tæ:llic*); *-ig* (36 instances), as in *ungyltig* ‘innocent’ (*gyltig*); *-lic* (190 instances), as in *una:rllic* ‘dishonourable’ (*a:rllic*); *-od* (3 instances), as in *uncapitulod* ‘without headings to chapters’ (*capitulod*); *ofer-* (7 instances), as in *unoferwrigen* ‘not covered’ (*oferwre:on*); *of-* (1 instance) in *unofslegen* ‘not killed’ (*ofsle:an*); *-ol* (5 instances), as in *unðancol* ‘ungrateful’ (*ðancol*); *on-* (2 instances), as in *unonstyred* ‘unmoved’ (*onstyrian*); *-sum* (5 instances), as in *unhi:ersum* ‘disobedient’ (*hi:ersum*); *to:-* (9 instances), as in *unto:sliten* ‘untorn’ (*to:sli:tan*); *ymb-* (2 instances), as in *unymbfangen* ‘incomprehensible’ (*ymbfo:n*); and compounds (46 instances), as in *unforhtmo:d* ‘fearless’ (*forhtmo:d*). And *-le:as* attaches to *and-* (1 instance), as in *andgietle:as* ‘foolish’ (*andgiet*); *-end* (1 instance), in *feormendle:as* ‘wanting a burnisher’ (*feormend*); *-u* (1 instance), in *friðle:as* ‘peaceless’ (*friðu*); and the compound *fo:tlæ:stle:as* ‘soleless’ (*fo:tlæ:st*).

In the formation of verbs, *mis-* attaches to *be:-* (1 instance), in *misbega:n* ‘to disfigure’ (*bega:n*); *-ian* (3 instances), as in *miscalfian* ‘to cast a calf’ (*cealfian*); *-ettan* (1 instance), in *micro:cettan* ‘to croak or shrink horribly’ (*cra:cettan*); and the compound *misendebyrdan* ‘to arrange amiss’ (*endebyrdan*). Also in the formation of verbs, *un-* attaches to *-ian* (30 instances), as in *unseglian* ‘to unseal’ (*inseglian*).

In the formation of adverbs, *un-* attaches to *-e* (18 instances), as in *ungylde* ‘not entitled to compensation’ (*gilde*); and *ge-* (8 instances), as in *ungesce:ad* ‘exceedingly’ (*gesce:ad*).

The picture that emerges is that the suffix *-le:as* and all the prefixes except *æ-* can be attached to derived predicates, but a word of caution is necessary here. In stating that *æ-* does not combine with derived forms we are accepting that it applies parasynthetically, that is, in instances such as *æ:felle* ‘without skin, peeled’ (*fell*), for which there is not an attested form like *\*felle* ‘with skin’, parasynthetic affixation inserts the prefix *æ-* and the suffix *-e* simultaneously. If parasynthesis were not accepted for theoretical reasons relating to the gradualness of derivation, *æ-* could be attached to hypothetical forms like *\*felle* ‘with skin’ to produce *æ:felle* ‘without skin, peeled’, thus behaving like the rest of the affixes involved in lexical negation in being able to attach recursively. I prefer parasynthetic affixation to explain these instances not only to avoid



a proliferation of reconstructed forms in the lexicon, but also to accommodate derivatives from other affixes, like *un-*, which also result from the simultaneous attachment of a prefix and a suffix. The parasynthetic formations with *un-* often belong to the lexical class adjective and include the suffix *-lic*. There are around 100 *un-/lic* deverbal adjectives in the Old English lexicon, including those in (11):

- (11) *una:blinnendlic* ‘unceasing’ (*a:blinnan*), *una:brecendlic* ‘inextricable’ (*brecan*), *una:cnyccendlic* ‘that cannot be untied’ (*gecnyccan*), *una:cwencedlic* ‘unquenchable’ (*a:cwencan*), *unymbwendedlic* ‘unalterable’ (*ymbwendan*)

Other parasynthetic formations also belonging to the category Adjective are of the types *un-/e*, *un-/en*, *un-/ful*, and *un-/ig*, as illustrated by (12a–d), respectively. Notice that the bases of derivation belong to the categories Noun as in *ungebierde* ‘beardless’ (*beard*), Adjective, as in *ungetingful* ‘not eloquent’ (*getinge*), and Verb, both strong, as in *una:hladen* ‘unexhausted’ (*a:hladan*), and weak, as in *unoferfe:re* ‘impassable’ (*oferfe:ran*):

- (12) a. *ungebierde* ‘beardless’ (*beard*), *unleahtorwyrðe* ‘not culpable’, *unoferfe:re* ‘impassable’ (*oferfe:ran*), *unsamwræ:de* ‘contrary’ (*samwrædness*)  
 b. *unbefliten* ‘undisputed’ (*gefliit*), *una:hladen* ‘unexhausted’ (*a:hladan*), *unforspornen* ‘not hindered’ (*gespornan*), *unforburnen* ‘unburnt’ (*forbeornan*), *unwunden* ‘not wound’ (*wundian*)  
 c. *ungetingful* ‘not eloquent’ (*getinge*), *ungewitful* ‘unwise’ (*gewitt*), *unstydful* ‘inconstant’ (*standan*), *unsefful* ‘senseless’ (*sefa*)  
 d. *unforrotiendig* ‘incorruptible’ (*forrotian*), *unscæððig* ‘innocent’ (*sceaðan*), *unscamig* ‘unashamed’ (*scamu*), *unte:orig* ‘untiring’ (*te:orian*), *untrymig* ‘infirm’ (*trum*), *unslæ:pig* ‘sleepless’ (*slæ:p*)

Turning to negative predicates as sources of derivation, that is, the derivation, for example, of *scamle:asli:ce* ‘shamelessly’ from *scamle:as* ‘shameless’, it is interesting to note that this is a more restricted phenomenon than the predicates as targets of derivation, comprising a total of 100 instances. *Nerthus* yields 6604 suffixed predicates and another 5554 prefixed ones, which, together, give rise to 12,158 affixal forms out of a total of 30,157 predicates in the whole lexicon. This means that the derivatives of negative predicates do not even represent 1% of the affixed forms in the lexicon of Old English. Quantitatively speaking, they are practically negligible.

	Æ-	MIS-	OR-	UN-	-LE:AS	Total by target
-NES (N)		1		56	10	67
-UNG (N)		1				1
-LIC (Adj)		1			6	7
GE- (V)				9		9
-IAN (V)					4	4
-E (Adv)		1				1
-LI:CE (Adv)					10	10
-UM (Adv)		1				1
Total by source		5		65	30	

Table 6: Recursivity by affix in Old English lexical negation (predicates as source)

As Table 6 shows, the affixes involved as sources of further derivation are *un-* (65% of bases), *-le:as* (30% of bases) and *mis-* (5% of bases). This is a direct consequence of the type frequency of the affixes in non-recursive formations. The affixes that turn out as targets of recursive derivation from negative predicates as sources of derivation include the verbal prefix *ge-*, the nominal suffixes *-nes* and *-ung*, the adjectival suffix *-lic*, the verbal suffix *-ian* and the adverbial suffixes *-e*, *-li:ce* and *-um*. If the number of derivatives is taken into account, the formation of *-nes* nouns from adjectives sticks out. Considering the lexical categories involved, adverbial suffixes constitute the majority. Although negative affixation as source of further derivation is not a widespread phenomenon, it conforms to the general tendency shown by lexical negation of turning out adjectives, which, in this particular area, are inputs to the formation of recursive nominal derivatives.

By means of recursive derivation from negative predicates, and beginning with the prefixes, *-nes* nouns derive from *mis...li:c* adjectives (1 instance), in *misli:cnes* ‘variety’ (*misli:c*); from *un...lic* adjectives (10 instances), as in *unde:adlicnes* ‘immortality’ (*unde:adlic*); from *un...el* adjectives (1 instance), in *unæðelnes* ‘ignobility’ (*unæðel*); from *un...fæst* adjectives (5 instances), as in *unstaðolfæstnes* ‘instability’ (*unstaðolfæst*); from *un...ful* adjectives (4 instances), as in *ungele:affulnes* ‘unbelief’ (*ungele:afful*); from *un...ig* adjectives (11 instances), as in *ungestæððignes* ‘inconstancy’ (*ungestæððig*); from *un...sum* adjectives (6 instances), as in *unsibsumnes* ‘anxiety’ (*unsibsum*); and from *un...ed* adjectives (9 instances), as in *una:ly:fednes* ‘licentiousness’ (*una:ly:fed*). *-Ung* nouns derive from *mis...an* verbs (1 instance), in *misfadung* ‘misconduct’ (*misfadian*). *-Lic* adjectives derive from *mis...an* verbs (1 instance), in *mistihtendlic* ‘dehortative’ (*mistihtan*). *Ge-* verbs derive from *un...ian* verbs (9 instances), as in *geunfæstnian* ‘to unfasten’ (*geunfæst*). And *-e* adverbs derive from *mis...li:c* adjectives (1 instance), in *misli:ce* ‘in various ways’ (*misli:c*); and *-um* adverbs derive from *mis...li:c* adjectives (1 instance), in *misli:cum* ‘in various ways’ (*misli:c*).

As for the suffix, *-nes* nouns derive from *-le:as* adjectives (10 instances), as in *re:cele:asnes* ‘recklessness’ (*re:cele:as*); *-lic* adjectives derive from *-le:as* adjectives (6 instances), as in *steorle:aslic* ‘unmanageable’; *-ian* verbs derive from *-le:as* adjectives (4 instances), as in *a:gi:emele:asian* ‘to neglect’; and *-li:ce* adverbs derive from *-le:as* adjectives (10 instances), as in *scamle:asli:ce* ‘shamelessly’ (*scamle:as*).

On the face of this evidence, it must be noted that *æ-* and *or-* do not enter further derivation. They are closing prefixes (Aronoff and Fuhrhop 2002) in the sense that no other prefix can be attached to a complex word that already contains them. The case with *un-* is different. In general, it is a closing prefix, thus instances like *unðurhsce:otendlic* ‘impenetrable’ (*ðurhsce:otendlic*). When it comes to the formation of verbs, however, the prefix is closing in the derivation of strong verbs such as *unbindan* ‘to unbind’ (*bindan*), but non-closing when affixed to weak verbs. Regarding the latter case, it must be noted that *un-* can be displaced as terminal prefix by *ge-* only, as in the following weak verbs:

- (13) *geuna:rian* ‘to dishonour’ (*una:r*), *geunfæstnian* ‘to unfasten’ (*unfæst*),  
*geunhæ:lan* ‘to weaken’ (*unha:l*), *geunlustian* ‘to loathe’ (*unlust*),  
*geunmihtan* ‘to deprive of strength’ (*unmiht*), *geunso:ðian* ‘to falsify’  
(*unso:ð*), *geunstillan* ‘to disturb’ (*unstille*)

The suffix *-le:as* is the only privative affix that can be used recursively as a source of derivation. The fact that privative *æ:-* and *or-* are closing prefixes can be explained in terms of type frequency: the more type frequent an affix is, the more likely it is to be

used recursively as a source of derivation along with the base to which it is attached. This is clearly the case with *-le:as* with respect to *æ:-* and *or-*. As a matter of fact, none of these privative prefixes has survived into present-day English, which is remarkable in spite of the general tendency displayed by Germanic prefixes to disappear or to become unproductive from the Old English period onwards (Lieber 2005).

The recursive formations discussed above comprise semantically compatible affixes that do not violate Lieber's (2004: 161) Redundancy Restriction, which stipulates that *affixes do not add semantic content that is already available within a base word*. The fact that lexical negation (including the privative, pejorative, oppositive and counterfactual function) is more often the target than the source of derivation can be explained by considering the sort of function performed by the affixes analysed in this work. For Pounder (2000: 109) negation is a secondary derivational function in the sense that secondary word-formation functions *modify word-formation meaning rather than constituting word-formation meaning on their own*. For Beard and Volpe (2005) privation also constitutes a secondary derivational function. This is consistent with the fact that the pattern Adjective > Verb does not occur either with *un-* or with the other negative affixes. It must be borne in mind that the formation of deadjectival verbs is well attested in the derivational morphology of Old English. Not only weak verbs, as Pilch (1970: 132) remarks, such as *grimman* 'to rage' (*grimm*) and *manigfealdan* 'to multiply' (*manigfeald*) can be derived from adjectives, but also strong verbs like (*ge*)*bræ:dan* 'to make broad', *forebræ:dan* 'to prolong' and *oferbræ:dan* 'to spread over' (*bræ:d*) can be traced back to this lexical category. In a nutshell, lexical negation involves basically the derivation of already derived words, which have acquired their main meaning through the affix attached previously to the negative affix.

## 5. Summary and conclusions

This article has dealt with the privative, pejorative, oppositive and counterfactual derivational functions as displayed by the negative lexical derivatives of Old English.

The privative function is served by the prefixes *æ:-*, and *or-*, as well as the suffix *-le:as*. It is typically adjectival and takes a nominal base, with the only exception being the derived nouns *orleahter* 'lack of vice' (*leahtor*) and *orwurð* 'ignominy' (*wyrð*). In general privative affixes do not attach recursively. When they do so, suffixed bases seem to prefer the prefix *or-*, as in *ortreownes* 'mistrust' (*treownes*), whereas prefixed bases favour the suffix *-le:as*, as is the case with *andgietle:as* 'foolish' (*andgiet*). A remarkable aspect of the privative lexical function is that it relates two lexical classes, the Noun and the Adjective by converting an entity into a quality. The meaning associated with the derivational function of privation codes a type of possession, namely, lack of possession, which, in the terminology put forward by Van Valin (2005: 52), can be inalienable, as in *æ:felle* 'without skin, peeled' (*fell*), or alienable, as in *æ:gy:pe* 'without cunning' (*ge:ap*). There is a pragmatic component of evaluation that renders a positive assessment of adjectives such as *æ:myrce* 'excellent' (*myrce*), *orce:as* 'free from complaint' (*ce:ast*) and *egele:as* 'fearless' (*ege*); as opposed to the negative assessment of adjectives like *æ:wisc* 'disgraced, shameless, indecent' (*wysc*), *ortri:ewe* 'treacherous' (*tre:owe*) and *limle:as* 'without limbs' (*lim*).

The pejorative function is performed by the prefixes *mis-* and *un-*. It is nominal or verbal, but not adjectival. Examples in point are the nouns *misgewidere* 'bad weather' (*gewidere*) and *ungifu* 'evil gift' (*giefu*) as well as the verb *misbysnian* 'to set a bad example' (*bysnian*). A remarkable aspect of this derivational function is that it is not transcategorical, given that it relates nouns to other nouns and verbs to other verbs.

The pejorative meaning does not require further pragmatic assessment because it always expresses an undesirable property, state or event, except in a few exceptions like *missere* ‘half a year’ (*ge:ar*) and *misbregdan* ‘to change’ (*bregdan*).

The reversative function can be broken down into an oppositive and a counterfactual function. Although Kastovsky (1992: 381) notices the complementaries and antonyms of nouns and adjectives, as in *unbliss* ‘sorrow’ (*bliss*) and *unbra:d* ‘narrow’ (*bra:d*) respectively, and uses the term *reversative* to refer to the negativity in verbs, as in *undon* ‘undo’ (*don*), I prefer the labels *oppositive* and *counterfactual* for the following reasons. In general, the oppositive expresses the absolute lack of an entity or property caused by the existence of a certain degree of the opposite entity, as in *unhyldo* ‘displeasure’ (*hyldo*) or *unliss* ‘disfavour’ (*liss*). Similarly, the counterfactual codes the lack of completeness of a process that results from the absolute completeness of the opposite process. While it is true that some derived verb expresses *the undoing of the result of a pre-action* (Kastovsky 1992: 381), it seems that the process is not complete in state and activity verbs such as, respectively, *ungeli:cian* ‘to displease’ (*li:cian*) and *unrihtæ:man* ‘to fornicate’ (*rihtæ:med*).

The oppositive is associated with uncountable nouns, such as *una:nræ:dnes* ‘inconstancy’ (*a:nræ:dnes*) and *ungy:men* ‘carelessness’ (*gi:emen*), but for a few exceptional cases like *unla:f* ‘posthumous child’ (*la:f*) and *unlæ:ce* ‘bad physician’ (*læ:ce*); and adjectives denoting non-inherent, non-permanent, acquired properties, as is the case with *unforboden* ‘lawful’ (*forbe:odan*) and *ungede:fe* ‘improper’ (*gede:fe*). It must be noted that these nouns are denominal, as in *unliss* ‘disfavour’ (*liss*) or deadjectival, but derived recursively from a nominal base through an adjective, as is the case with *ungecnyrdnes* ‘negligence’ (*gecneordnes*). In the former case, we find instances of denominal derivatives such as *unce:ap* ‘gratuitous’ (*ce:ap*), or the deverbal *unsilt* ‘unsalted’ (*siltan*), which displays a weak verb base derived from a noun. In the latter case, we are dealing with deverbal derivatives that convey a meaning of lack of ingressiveness (Van Valin 2005) with respect to the verbal base, that is, the start of the activity that leads to the logical realization associated with the telic interpretation. Relevant examples are *unbyrged* ‘unburied’ (*byrged*) and *unfullod* ‘unbaptized’ (*fulwian*). Finally, it must be noted that the meaning conveyed by the oppositive is either of potential realization, as in *unto:dæ:ledlic* ‘indivisible’ (*to:dæ:ledlic*) and *unto:le:sende* ‘that cannot be loose’ (*to:ly:san*), or of incomplete realization, as in *una:beden* ‘unbidden’ (*a:bidan*).

The counterfactual is lexically related to a verb, as *unwre:on* ‘to uncover’ (*wre:on*), while the oppositive can be related, respectively, to a noun, like *undo:m* ‘injustice’ (*do:m*), or an adjective, as is the case with *unhe:ah* ‘low’. A variant of the verbal counterfactual is that involving an action that constitutes a telic reversal of another action, as in verbs like *unfæstnian* ‘to unfasten’ (*fæstnian*) and *unbindan* ‘to unbind’ (*bindan*). The counterfactual is neutral with respect to interpretation, that is, no positive or negative assessment of the property or quality involved is implicit, as is the case with the pejorative, or required, as happens to the privative.

To conclude, this article has proposed, along with an explanation of lexical derivation in Old English, the notion of recategorization rate and has insisted on the explanatory character of recategorization and recursivity in the general setting of a theory of derivational morphology of structural-functional basis. In this sense, it has been possible to relate the assignment of derivational functions to more theoretical questions that are at the core of the current debate in morphological theory, including closing affixes and semantic compatibility.

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**Appendix: Lexical negation in Old English by affix and target category. The corresponding basic predicate is given between brackets.**

1. *Æ*:-

1.a. Formation of adjectives (13)

*æ:felle* ‘without skin, peeled’ (*fell*), *æ:gy:pe* ‘without cunning’ (*ge:ap*), *æ:hi:we* ‘pallid, deformed’ (*hi:w*), *æ:læ:te* ‘divorced, of women’ (*læt*), *æ:melle* ‘insipid’ (*melu*), *æ:men* ‘unhabited, desolate, desert’ (*mann*), *æ:mo:d* ‘dismayed, disheartened’ (*mo:d*), *æ:myrce* ‘excellent’ (*myrce*), *æ:note* ‘useless’ (*notu*), *æ:tinge* ‘speechless’ (*tunge*), *æ:wæ:de* ‘without clothes’ (*wæ:d*), *æ:we:ne* ‘doubtful, uncertain’ (*wæ:na*), *æ:wisc* ‘disgraced, shameless, indecent’ (*wysc*).

2. *MIS*-

2.a. Formation of nouns (17)

*misbyrd* ‘abortion’ (*byrd*), *miscenning* ‘mistake’ (*cenning*), *misdæd* ‘misdeed’ (*dæd*), *misfadung* ‘misconduct’ (*fadung*), *misfeng* ‘misdeed’ (*feng*), *misgedwield* ‘error, perversion’ (*gewield*), *misgehygd* ‘evil thought’ (*gehygd*), *misgewidere* ‘bad weather’ (*gewidere*), *mishealdsumnes* ‘carelessness’ (*healdsumnes*), *mishe:rnas* ‘act of disobedience’ (*hernes*), *misla:r* ‘ill teaching’ (*la:r*), *misli:cnes* ‘variety, diversity’ (*li:cnes*), *mislimp* ‘misfortune’ (*limp*), *misræ:d* ‘misguidance’ (*ræ:d*), *missere* ‘half a year’ (*ge:ar*), *misti:d* ‘evil time’ (*ti:d*), *misweorc* ‘evil deed’ (*weorc*).

2.b. Formation of adjectives (3)

*mishæbbende* ‘being ill’ (*habban*), *misli:c* ‘unlike’ (*geli:c*), *misscrence* ‘distorted, shrivelling’ (*scrence*).

2. c. Formation of verbs (46)

*misbe:odan* ‘to ill-use, injure, do wrong to’ (*be:odan*), *misbregdan* ‘to change’ (*bregdan*), *misfe:dan* ‘to nourish ill’ (*fe:dan*), *misbega:n* ‘to disfigure’ (*bega:n*), *misbysnian* ‘to set a bad example’ (*bisenian*), *miscalfian* ‘to cast a calf’ (*cealfian*), *miscro:cettan* ‘to croak or shrink horribly’ (*cra:cettan*), *miscwe:man* ‘to displease’ (*cwe:man*), *miscweðan* ‘to speak ill, curse; speak incorrectly’ (*cweðan*), *miscyrran* ‘to pervert’ (*cierran*), *misdo:n* ‘to do evil, transgress, do amiss, err’ (*do:n*), *misfesian* ‘to cut the hair amiss’ (*efesian*), *misfadian* ‘to order amiss’ (*fadian*), *misfaran* ‘to go wrong, transgress; fare ill’ (*faran*), *misfe:ran* ‘to do wrong’ (*fe:ran*), *misfo:n* ‘to make a mistake, fail to get’ (*fo:n*), *misgre:tan* ‘to greet amiss; insult’ (*gre:tan*), *misgy:man* ‘to neglect’ (*gi:eman*), *mishealdan* ‘not to keep, to neglect’ (*healdan*), *mishy:ran* ‘to hear amiss, disobey’ (*hy:rian*), *misla:dan* ‘to mislead’ (*la:dan*), *misla:ran* ‘to teach amiss, give bad advice to’ (*la:ran*), *misli:cian* ‘to displease, disquiet’ (*li:cian*), *mislimpan* ‘to go wrong, turn out badly’ (*limpan*), *mislybban* ‘to lead a bad life’ (*libban*), *mismacian* ‘to mar’ (*macian*), *misræ:can* ‘to abuse’ (*ræ:can*), *misræ:dan* ‘to advise wrongly’ (*ræ:dan*), *misscry:dan* ‘to clothe amiss’ (*scry:dan*), *misspo:wan* ‘to fare badly’ (*spo:wan*), *missprecan* ‘to grumble, murmur’ (*sprecan*), *mistæ:can* ‘to teach amiss’ (*tæ:can*), *misti:dan* ‘to miscarry, fail’ (*ti:dan*), *mistihtan* ‘to lead astray, dissuade’ (*tyhtan*), *misti:mian* ‘to happen amiss’ (*ti:mian*), *mistri:wan* ‘to mistrust’ (*tre:owan*), *mistu:cian* ‘to ill-treat’ (*tu:cian*), *misðe:on* ‘to mis-thrive, degenerate’ (*ðe:on*), *misweaxan* ‘to grow improperly’ (*weaxan*), *miswendan* ‘to pervert, abuse’ (*wendan*), *miswenian* ‘to misuse, abuse’ (*wenian*), *misweorðan* ‘to turn out amiss’ (*weorðan*), *miswissian* ‘to mislead’ (*wissian*), *miswri:tan* ‘to write incorrectly’ (*wri:tan*), *miswurðian* ‘to dishonour, ill-treat’ (*weorðian*), *misendebyrdan* ‘to arrange amiss’ (*endebyrdan*).

### 3. OR-

#### 3.1. Formation of nouns (4)

*orleahter* 'lack of vice' (*leahtor*), *ortreownes* 'mistrust' (*treownes*), *ortruwung* 'mistrust' (*truwung*), *orwurð* 'ignominy' (*wyrð*).

#### 3.2. Formation of adjectives (20)

*orðanc* 'skilful' (*ðanc*), *orble:de* 'bloodless' (*blo:d*), *orce:as* 'free from complaint' (*ce:ast*), *ordæ:le* 'not participating' (*dæ:l*), *orfeorme* 'empty' (*feorm*), *orgildenot* 'having discharged a payment' (*gield*), *orhly:te* 'without lot or share in' (*hlyte*), *ori:ege* 'out of sight' (*e:age*), *orleahrtre* 'blameless' (*leahtor*), *ormæ:te* 'huge' (*met*), *ormo:d* 'hopeless' (*mo:d*), *orsa:wle* 'lifeless' (*sawol*), *orsorg* 'without anxiety' (*sorg*), *ortri:ewe* 'treacherous' (*tre:owe*), *orty:dre* 'barren' (*ty:dran*), *orwe:ne* 'hopeless' (*we:n*), *orweg* 'trackless' (*weg*), *orwi:ge* 'not fighting' (*wi:g*), *orwyrðed* 'disgraced' (*wyrð*), *orwyrðlic* 'shameful' (*wyrðig*).

#### 3.3. Formation of adverbs (8)

*ormæ:te* 'in a boundless manner' (*mæte*), *orsceattinga* 'gratuitously' (*sceatt*), *orðances* 'thoughtlessly' (*ðances*), *orwearde* 'unguarded' (*weard*), *orce:ape* 'gratis' (*ce:ap*), *orce:apes* 'gratis' (*ce:ap*), *orce:apunga* 'gratis' (*ce:ap*), *orce:apungum* 'gratis' (*ce:ap*).

### 4. UN-

#### 4.1. Formation of nouns (163)

*una:blinn* 'irrepressible state' (*a:blinnan*), *una:ga* 'one who owns nothing' (*a:ga*), *una:nræ:dnes* 'inconstancy' (*a:nræ:dnes*), *una:r* 'dishonour' (*a:r*), *una:rwyrdnes* 'irreverence' (*a:rweorðnes*), *unæ:metta* 'want of leisure' (*æ:metta*), *unæ:t* 'gluttony' (*æ:t*), *unarodscipe* 'cowardice' (*arodscipe*), *unbealu* 'innocence' (*bealu*), *unbelimp* 'mishap' (*belimp*), *unbieldo* 'want of boldness' (*bieldo*), *unble:tsung* 'curse' (*ble:tsung*), *unbliss* 'sorrow' (*bliss*), *unbrostnung* 'incorruptibility' (*brostnung*), *unca:fscipe* 'neglect' (*ca:fscipe*), *unce:ast* 'oath of reconciliation' (*ce:ast*), *unclæ:no* 'uncleanness' (*clæ:ne*), *uncoða* 'disease' (*coðu*), *uncoðu* 'disease' (*coðu*), *uncræft* 'evil practice' (*cræft*), *uncu:ða* 'stranger' (*cu:ða*), *uncy:ðð* 'ignorance' (*cy:ðð*), *uncyst* 'mistake' (*cyst*), *undæ:d* 'crime' (*dæ:d*), *undo:m* 'injustice' (*do:m*), *unfæ:hð* 'peace' (*fæ:hð*), *unforhæfednes* 'incontinence' (*forhæfednes*), *unforhtle:asnes* 'fear' (*forhtle:asnes*), *unfrið* 'war' (*frið*), *unfulfremming* 'imperfection' (*fulfremming*), *ungeðanc* 'evil thought' (*geðanc*), *ungeðeaht* 'evil counsel' (*geðeaht*), *ungeðwæ:re* 'disturbance' (*geðwæ:re*), *ungeðyld* 'impatience' (*ðyld*), *ungearuwitolnes* 'dulness of mind' (*gearowitolnes*), *ungebrostnung* 'incorruption' (*gebrostnung*), *ungecnyrdnes* 'negligence' (*gecneordnes*), *ungefæd* 'indiscretion' (*gefæd*), *ungefe:a* 'unhappiness' (*gefe:a*), *ungefremmung* 'imperfection' (*gefremming*), *ungehy:rnnes* 'deafness' (*gehi:ernes*), *ungele:afa* 'unbelief' (*gele:afa*), *ungeli:ca* 'one unlike others' (*geli:ca*), *ungeli:cnes* 'unlikeness' (*geli:cnes*), *ungeli:fend* 'unbeliever' (*geli:efan*), *ungelimp* 'misfortune' (*gelimp*), *ungemaca* 'not a match' (*gemæcca*), *ungemet* 'excess' (*gemet*), *ungemetgung* 'excess' (*gemetgung*), *ungemo:dignes* 'contentiousness' (*gemo:dignes*), *ungemynd* 'madness' (*gemynd*), *ungera:d* 'discord' (*gera:d*), *ungerec* 'tumult' (*gerec*), *ungerisnu* 'inconvenience' (*gerisne*), *ungery:de* 'rough place' (*gery:de*), *ungesæ:lð* 'trouble' (*gesæ:lð*), *ungesce:ad* 'want of intelligence' (*gesce:ad*), *ungescre:pe* 'an inconvenience' (*gescre:pe*), *ungescro:p* 'an inconvenience' (*gescre:pe*), *ungestre:on* 'ill-gotten treasure' (*gestre:on*), *ungetæ:se* 'trouble' (*getæ:se*), *ungetemprung* 'inclemency' (*getemprung*), *ungeti:me* 'adversity' (*geti:ma*), *ungeti:mu* 'adversity' (*geti:ma*), *ungetre:owð* 'unfaithfulness' (*getre:owð*), *ungewidere* 'bad weather' (*gewidere*), *ungewiderung* 'bad weather' (*wederung*), *ungewiss* 'uncertainty' (*gewiss*), *ungewitt* 'folly' (*gewitt*), *ungewuna* 'evil habit' (*gewuna*), *ungifu* 'evil gift' (*giefu*),

*ungle:awsci:pe* ‘folly’ (*gle:awscipe*), *ungo:d* ‘evil’ (*go:d*), *ungy:men* ‘carelessness’ (*gi:emen*), *ungyld* ‘excessive tax’ (*gielð*), *ungylða* ‘one who is not a member of a guild’ (*gilda*), *unhæ:lð* ‘ill-health’ (*hæ:lð*), *unhæ:lu* ‘sickness’ (*hæ:lu*), *unhi:redwist* ‘unfamiliarity’ (*hi:redwist*), *unhli:sa* ‘ill-fame’ (*hli:sa*), *unhyldo* ‘displeasure’ (*hyldo*), *unla:f* ‘posthumous child’ (*la:f*), *unla:r* ‘bad teaching’ (*la:r*), *unlæ:ce* ‘bad physician’ (*læ:ce*), *unlagu* ‘injustice’ (*lagu*), *unland* ‘desert’ (*land*), *unli:f* ‘death’ (*li:f*), *unliss* ‘disfavour’ (*liss*), *unlust* ‘evil desire’ (*lust*), *unly:t* ‘a great deal’ (*ly:t*), *unlybba* ‘poisonous drug’ (*lybb*), *unlyft* ‘bad air’ (*lyft*), *unmæ:ð* ‘transgression’ (*mæ:ð*), *unmæ:g* ‘evil kinsman’ (*mæ:g*), *unmaga* ‘needy person’ (*maga*), *unmagu* ‘needy person’ (*mago*), *unmann* ‘wicked man’ (*mann*), *unmeltung* ‘indigestion’ (*meltung*), *unmiht* ‘weakness’ (*miht*), *unmilts* ‘anger’ (*milts*), *unmiltsung* ‘hardness of heart’ (*miltsung*), *unmo:d* ‘depression’ (*mo:d*), *unmyrhð* ‘sadness’ (*myrgð*), *unni:ðing* ‘honest man’ (*ni:ðing*), *unnyt* ‘unprofitableness’ (*nytt*), *unra:d* ‘cruel’ (*ra:d*), *unræ:d* ‘folly’ (*ræ:d*), *unræ:den* ‘ill-considered act’ (*ræ:den*), *unre:tu* ‘anxiety’ (*re:tu*), *unri:m* ‘countless number’ (*ri:m*), *unriht* ‘wrong act’ (*riht*), *unrihti:d* ‘improper occasion’ (*rihti:d*), *unrihtwi:f* ‘unlawful consort’ (*rihtwi:f*), *unry:ne* ‘diarrhoea’ (*ryne*), *unsæ:d* ‘evil seed’ (*sæ:d*), *unsæ:l* ‘unhappiness’ (*sæ:l*), *unsæ:lð* ‘misfortune’ (*sæ:lð*), *unscamfulness* ‘shamelessness’ (*scamfulness*), *unsceaft* ‘monster’ (*sceaft*), *unscylð* ‘innocence’ (*scylð*), *unscyldgung* ‘innocence’ (*scyldigung*), *unseht* ‘disagreement’ (*seht*), *unsi:ð* ‘unfortunate journey’ (*si:ð*), *unsibb* ‘dissension’ (*sibb*), *unsibsumnes* ‘anxiety’ (*sibsumnes*), *unsidu* ‘bad custom’ (*sidu*), *unsnytru* ‘ignorance’ (*snytru*), *unso:ð* ‘falsehood’ (*so:ð*), *unso:m* ‘disagreement’ (*so:m*), *unspe:d* ‘want’ (*spe:d*), *unstenc* ‘stench’ (*stenc*), *unswefn* ‘bad dream’ (*swefn*), *unti:ma* ‘bad time’ (*ti:ma*), *untimber* ‘worthless material’ (*timber*), *unto:dæ:lednes* ‘undividedness’ (*to:dæ:lednes*), *untre:owð* ‘unfaithfulness’ (*tre:owð*), *untrymð* ‘weakness’ (*trymð*), *untwe:o* ‘certainty’ (*twe:o*), *unty:dre* ‘monster’ (*ty:dre*), *unðanc* ‘ingratitude’ (*ðanc*), *unðe:aw* ‘vice’ (*ðe:aw*), *unðearf* ‘damage’ (*ðearf*), *unðolemo:dnes* ‘impatience’ (*ðolmo:dnes*), *unwærscipe* ‘folly’ (*wærscipe*), *unwæstm* ‘barrenness’ (*wæstm*), *unwe:od* ‘ill weed’ (*we:od*), *unweder* ‘bad weather’ (*weder*), *unwemmend* ‘innocent man’ (*wemmend*), *unwemning* ‘incorruptibility’ (*wemning*), *unweorðscipe* ‘dishonour’ (*weorðscipe*), *unwi:sdo:m* ‘unwisdom’ (*wi:sdo:m*), *unwi:tnung* ‘impunity’ (*wi:tnung*), *unwiðmetenes* ‘incomparability’ (*wiðmetenes*), *unwidere* ‘bad weather’ (*widere*), *unwilla* ‘displeasure’ (*willa*), *unwine* ‘enemy’ (*wine*), *unwita* ‘witless person’ (*wita*), *unwlite* ‘dishonour’ (*wlite*), *unword* ‘abuse’ (*word*), *unwrenc* ‘vice’ (*wrenc*), *unwri:tere* ‘incorrect copyist’ (*wri:tere*), *unwyrd* ‘misfortune’ (*wyrd*), *unwyrht* ‘ill-doing’ (*wyrht*).

#### 4.2. Formation of adjectives (847)

*una:ðre:otend* ‘unwearied’ (*ðre:otan*), *una:ðroten* ‘unwearied’ (*ðre:otan*), *una:beden* ‘unbidden’ (*a:bidðan*), *una:berendlic* ‘unbearable’ (*a:berendlic*), *una:berierende* ‘unbearable’ (*a:beran*), *una:bindendlic* ‘indissoluble’ (*onbindendlic*), *una:blinnende* ‘unceasing’ (*a:blinnan*), *una:blinnendlic* ‘unceasing’ (*a:blinnendlic*), *una:brecendlic* ‘inextricable’ (*a:brecendlic*), *una:by:gendlic* ‘inflexible’ (*a:by:gendlic*), *una:cenned* ‘unbegotten’ (*a:cennan*), *una:cnycendlic* ‘that cannot be untied’ (*a:cnycendlic*), *una:cumendlic* ‘unbearable’ (*a:cumendlic*), *una:cwencedlic* ‘unquenchable’ (*a:cwencedlic*), *una:dru:god* ‘undried’ (*a:dru:gian*), *una:drysneende* ‘unquenchable’ (*a:drysnan*), *una:dwæ:sced* ‘inextinguishable’ (*a:dwæ:scan*), *una:dwæ:scendlic* ‘inextinguishable’ (*a:dwæ:scendlic*), *una:fandod* ‘untried’ (*a:fandian*), *una:fi:led* ‘undefiled’ (*a:fy:lan*), *una:funden* ‘undiscovered’ (*a:findan*), *una:fylledlic* ‘that cannot be filled’ (*a:fylledlic*), *una:fyllendlic* ‘that cannot be filled’ (*a:fylledlic*), *una:ga:n* ‘not lapsed’ (*a:ga:n*), *una:gely:fed* ‘not allowed’ (*a:geli:efan*), *una:gen* ‘not one’s own’ (*a:gan*), *una:gifen* ‘unpaid’ (*a:giefan*), *una:gunnen* ‘without a beginning’ (*onginnan*),



*una:hefendlic* ‘unbearable’ (*a:hefendlic*), *una:hladen* ‘unexhausted’ (*a:hladan*),  
*una:logen* ‘not false’ (*a:le:ogan*), *una:ly:fed* ‘not allowed’ (*a:li:efan*), *una:ly:fedlic* ‘not  
allowed’ (*a:li:efedlic*), *una:ly:fendlic* ‘not allowed’ (*a:ly:fendlic*), *una:ly:sendlic*  
‘without remission’ (*a:li:esendlic*), *una:ma:nsumo:d* ‘not excommunicated’  
(*a:ma:nsumian*), *una:mæ:lt* ‘unmelted’ (*a:meltan*), *una:meten* ‘unmeasured’ (*a:metan*),  
*una:metenlic* ‘unmeasured’ (*a:metenlic*), *una:metgod* ‘unmeasured’ (*a:metgian*),  
*una:ræfned* ‘not permissible’ (*a:ræ:fnan*), *una:ræfnedlic* ‘not permissible’  
(*a:ræfnedlic*), *una:ræfnendlic* ‘not permissible’ (*a:ræfniendlic*), *una:reccendlic*  
‘unexplainable’ (*a:reccendlic*), *una:reht* ‘unexplained’ (*a:reccan*), *una:ri:med*  
‘unnumbered’ (*a:ri:man*), *una:ri:medlic* ‘innumerable’ (*a:ri:medlic*), *una:ri:mendlic*  
‘innumerable’ (*a:ri:mendlic*), *una:rlic* ‘dishonourable’ (*a:rlic*), *una:rwurðlic*  
‘dishonourable’ (*a:rweorðlic*), *una:scended* ‘unhurt’ (*a:scyndan*), *una:scruncen* ‘not  
withered’ (*a:scrincan*), *una:scyrigendlic* ‘inseparable’ (*a:scirigendlic*), *una:scyrod* ‘not  
separated’ (*a:scirian*), *una:se:ðendlic* ‘insatiable’ (*a:se:dendlic*), *una:secgende*  
‘unspeakable’ (*a:secgan*), *una:secgendlic* ‘indescribable’ (*a:secgendlic*), *una:sedd*  
‘unsatisfied’ (*a:se:dan*), *una:si:wod* ‘unsewed’ (*a:si:wan*), *una:sme:agendlic*  
‘inconceivable’ (*a:sme:agendlic*), *una:springende* ‘unfailing’ (*a:springan*),  
*una:springendlic* ‘unfailing’ (*a:springendlic*), *una:spyriendlic* ‘unsearchable’  
(*a:spyrian*), *una:sti:ðod* ‘not hardened’ (*a:sti:ðian*), *una:styred* ‘unmoved’  
(*a:styrian*), *una:styriende* ‘immovable’ (*a:styrian*), *una:styrigendlic* ‘immovable’  
(*a:styrigendlic*), *una:sundrodlic* ‘inseparable’ (*a:sundrodlic*), *una:te:origendlic* ‘lasting’  
(*a:te:origendlic*), *una:te:orod* ‘unwearied’ (*a:te:orian*), *una:tellendlic* ‘innumerable’  
(*a:tellendlic*), *una:temed* ‘barbarous’ (*a:temian*), *una:temedlic* ‘untameable’  
(*a:temedlic*), *una:teoriende* ‘indefatigable’ (*a:teorian*), *una:wægendlic* ‘unshaken’  
(*a:wægendlic*), *una:wæscen* ‘unwashed’ (*a:wascan*), *una:wemmed* ‘unstained’  
(*a:wendan*), *una:wemmedlic* ‘unstained’ (*a:wemmedlic*), *una:wend* ‘unchangeable’  
(*a:wendan*), *una:wended* ‘unchangeable’ (*a:wendan*), *una:wendende* ‘unchangeable’  
(*a:wendan*), *una:wendendlic* ‘unchangeable’ (*a:wendendlic*), *una:werved* ‘unhurt’  
(*a:wierdan*), *una:wi:dlod* ‘undefiled’ (*a:wi:dlian*), *una:writen* ‘unwritten’ (*a:wri:tan*),  
*unæ:wisc* ‘modest’ (*æ:wisc*), *unæðelboren* ‘not of noble birth’ (*æðelboren*), *unæðele* ‘of  
low birth’ (*æðele*), *unætspornen* ‘not hindered’ (*ætsporan*), *unandergilde*  
‘irreplaceable’ (*andergilde*), *unandett* ‘unconfessed’ (*andettan*), *unandgittol*  
‘unintelligent’ (*andgittol*), *unandgytful* ‘unintelligent’ (*andgietful*), *unandhe:fe*  
‘insupportable’ (*a:habban*), *unandweard* ‘absent’ (*andweard*), *unandwendlic*  
‘unchangeable’ (*a:wendlic*), *unandwi:s* ‘unskilful’ (*andwi:s*), *unbe:ted* ‘uncompensated’  
(*be:tan*), *unbeðo:ht* ‘unexpected’ (*beðencan*), *unbealaful* ‘guiltless, innocent’ (*bealuful*),  
*unbeald* ‘cowardly’ (*beald*), *unbeboht* ‘unsold’ (*bebyrgan*), *unbebyriged* ‘unburied’  
(*bebyrgan*), *unbece:as* ‘incontestable’ (*bece:asan*), *unbecrafod* ‘unquestioned’  
(*becrafian*), *unbecweden* ‘unbequeathed’ (*becweðan*), *unbeden* ‘unbidden’ (*biddan*),  
*unbefangenlic* ‘unintelligible’ (*befangenlic*), *unbefliten* ‘undisputed’ (*befli:tan*),  
*unbefo:ndlic* ‘incomprehensible’ (*befo:ndlic*), *unbefohten* ‘unopposed’ (*befeohtan*),  
*unbega:n* ‘untilled’ (*bega:n*), *unbegri:pendlic* ‘incomprehensible’ (*begri:pendlic*),  
*unbegunnen* ‘without a beginning’ (*beginnan*), *unbehe:afdod* ‘not behaded’  
(*behe:afdian*), *unbehe:fe* ‘not suitable, inconvenient’ (*behe:fe*), *unbehelod* ‘uncovered,  
naked’ (*behelian*), *unbehre:owsigende* ‘unrepenting’ (*behre:owsian*), *unbere:afigendlic*  
‘never to be taken away’ (*bere:afigendlic*), *unberende* ‘unbearable’ (*beran*),  
*unberendlic* ‘unbearable’ (*berendlic*), *unbermed* ‘unleavened’ (*beormad*), *unbesacan*  
‘undisputed’ (*besacan*), *unbesce:awod* ‘improvident’ (*besce:awian*), *unbescoren*  
‘unshorn’ (*bescieran*), *unbesenged* ‘not singed’ (*besengan*), *unbesmiten* ‘undefiled’  
(*besmi:tan*), *unbesorh* ‘unconcerned’ (*besorg*), *unbesprecen* ‘uncontested’ (*besprecen*),

*unbeweddod* ‘unmarried’ (*bewedian*), *unbewelled* ‘not boiled away’ (*bewyllan*),  
*unbiðyrfe* ‘useless’ (*beðurfan*), *unbiddende* ‘not praying’ (*biddan*), *unbilewit* ‘harsh’  
(*bilewit*), *unbiscopod* ‘not confirmed by a bishop’ (*bisceopian*), *unble:oh* ‘clean’  
(*ble:o*), *unbli:ðe* ‘joyless’ (*bli:ðe*), *unblo:dig* ‘bloodless’ (*blo:dig*), *unblonden*  
‘unmixed’ (*blandan*), *unboht* ‘unbought’ (*bycgan*), *unboren* ‘unborn’ (*beran*), *unbra:d*  
‘narrow’ (*bra:d*), *unbræce* ‘unbreakable’ (*brecan*), *unbrocheard* ‘delicate’ (*brocheard*),  
*unbrosnigendlic* ‘indestructible’ (*brosniendlic*), *unbry:ce* ‘useless’ (*bry:ce*), *unbryce*  
‘unbreakable’ (*bryce*), *unby:ed* ‘uninhabited’ (*bu:an*), *unbyrged* ‘unburied’ (*byrged*),  
*unbyrnende* ‘without burning’ (*biernan*), *uncampro:f* ‘unwarlike’ (*campro:f*),  
*uncapitulod* ‘without headings to chapters’ (*capitulod*), *unce:ap* ‘gratuitous’ (*ce:ap*),  
*unce:aped* ‘gratuitous’ (*ce:apian*), *unclæ:mo:d* ‘unsmeared’ (*clæ:man*), *unclæ:ne*  
‘unclean’ (*clæ:ne*), *unclæ:nlic* ‘unclean’ (*clæ:nlic*), *unclæ:nsod* ‘unpurified’  
(*clæ:nsian*), *uncoren* ‘reprobate’ (*ce:osan*), *uncræftig* ‘helpless’ (*cræftig*), *uncri:sten*  
‘unchristian’ (*cri:sten*), *uncu:ð* ‘unknown’ (*cu:ð*), *uncu:ðlic* ‘unknown’ (*cu:ðlic*),  
*uncumli:ðe* ‘inhospitable’ (*cumli:ðe*), *uncwaciende* ‘firmly’ (*cwacian*), *uncwe:me* ‘not  
pleasing’ (*cwe:me*), *uncwēðende* ‘speechless’ (*cwēðan*), *uncweden* ‘unsaid’ (*cwēðan*),  
*uncwisse* ‘dumb’ (*cwis*), *uncwydd* ‘uncontested’ (*cwiddian*), *uncy:ðig* ‘ignorant’  
(*cy:ðig*), *uncy:me* ‘unseemly’ (*cy:me*), *uncy:pe* ‘gratuitous’ (*cy:pe*), *uncynde* ‘unnatural’  
(*cynde*), *uncynlic* ‘unsuitable’ (*cynlic*), *uncynn* ‘unsuitable’ (*cynn*), *uncystig* ‘mean’  
(*cystig*), *unde:led* ‘undivided’ (*dæ:lan*), *unde:aded* ‘not deadened’ (*de:adian*),  
*unde:adlic* ‘immortal’ (*de:adlic*), *unde:aw* ‘without dew’ (*de:aw*), *unde:op* ‘shallow’  
(*de:op*), *unde:opðancol* ‘shallow’ (*de:opðancol*), *unde:ore* ‘cheap’ (*de:ore*),  
*undecli:nigendlic* ‘indeclinable’ (*decli:nigendlic*), *underiende* ‘inoffensive, harmless’  
(*derian*), *undi:legod* ‘unerased’ (*di:legian*), *undierne* ‘open’ (*dierne*), *undolfen*  
‘untilled’ (*delfan*), *undre:fed* ‘untroubled’ (*dre:fan*), *undrifen* ‘not driven’ (*dri:fan*),  
*undruncen* ‘sober’ (*drincan*), *undrysnende* ‘inextinguishable’ (*drysnan*), *une:aðe*  
‘difficult’ (*e:aðe*), *une:aðelic* ‘difficult’ (*e:aðelic*), *une:aðlæ:cne* ‘not easily cured’  
(*e:aðlæ:cne*), *une:aðmylte* ‘indigestible’ (*e:aðmylte*), *une:acen* ‘barren’ (*e:acan*),  
*une:acniendlic* ‘unfruitful’ (*e:acniendlic*), *une:stful* ‘ungracious’ (*e:stful*), *unearg*  
‘brave’ (*earg*), *unearghlic* ‘brave’ (*earglic*), *unefenlic* ‘unequal’ (*efenlic*), *unefn*  
‘unequal’ (*efen*), *unered* ‘unploughed’ (*erian*), *unfa:h* ‘exempt from hostility’ (*fa:h*),  
*unfæ:cne* ‘without malice’ (*fæ:cne*), *unfæ:ge* ‘not fated to die’ (*fæ:ge*), *unfæ:glic* ‘not  
fatal’ (*fæ:glic*), *unfæ:le* ‘wicked’ (*fæ:le*), *unfæ:ger* ‘ugly’ (*fæ:ger*), *unfæ:st* ‘loose’ (*fæ:st*),  
*unfæ:stende* ‘not fasting’ (*fæ:stan*), *unfæ:stnod* ‘not fixed in the mark’ (*fæ:stnian*),  
*unfæ:strea:d* ‘unstable’ (*fæ:strea:d*), *unfe:ferig* ‘not feverish’ (*fe:ferig*), *unfe:lende*  
‘unfeeling’ (*fe:lan*), *unfe:re* ‘disabled’ (*fe:re*), *unfeax* ‘bald’ (*feax*), *unfenge* ‘not  
acceptable’ (*fo:n*), *unfeormigende* ‘inexpiable’ (*feormian*), *unflycge* ‘unfledged’  
(*flycge*), *unforðo:ht* ‘unexpected’ (*foreðencan*), *unforbærned* ‘unburnt’ (*forbærnan*),  
*unforboden* ‘lawful’ (*forbe:odan*), *unforbu:gendlic* ‘unavoidable’ (*forbu:gendlic*),  
*unforburnen* ‘unburnt’ (*forbeornan*), *unforcu:ð* ‘reputable’ (*forcu:ð*), *unfordytt*  
‘unobstructed’ (*fordyttan*), *unforebyrdig* ‘impatient’ (*forbyrdig*), *unfored* ‘unbroken’  
(*forod*), *unforedlic* ‘indissoluble’ (*forodlic*), *unforesce:awod* ‘hasty’ (*foresce:awian*),  
*unforesce:awodlic* ‘hasty’ (*foresce:awodlic*), *unforfeored* ‘unbroken’ (*forforod*),  
*unforgifan* ‘unforgiven’ (*forgiefan*), *unforgifende* ‘unforgiving’ (*forgiefan*),  
*unforgitende* ‘unforgetting’ (*forgietan*), *unforgolden* ‘unpaid’ (*forgieldan*), *unforhladen*  
‘unexhausted’ (*forhladen*), *unforht* ‘fearless’ (*forht*), *unforhtigende* ‘fearless’ (*forhtian*),  
*unforhtmo:d* ‘fearless’ (*forhtmo:d*), *unforlæ:ten* ‘not left’ (*forlæ:tan*), *unformolsnod*  
‘uncorrupted’ (*formolsnian*), *unformolten* ‘unconsumed’ (*formeltan*), *unforrotedlic*  
‘incorruptible’ (*forrotedlic*), *unforrotiendlic* ‘incorruptible’ (*forrotiendlic*),  
*unforrotiendlic* ‘incorruptible’ (*forrotiendlic*), *unforspornen* ‘not hindered’

*(forspurnan)*, *unforswæ:led* ‘unburnt’ (*forswæ:lan*), *unforswi:god* ‘not passed over in silence’ (*forswigan*), *unforswy:ðed* ‘unconquered’ (*forswi:ðan*), *unfortreden* ‘not destroyed by treading’ (*fortedan*), *unforwandodlic* ‘unhesitating’ (*forwandodlic*), *unforwealwod* ‘unwithered’ (*forwealwian*), *unforwordenlic* ‘undecayed’ (*forwordenlic*), *unforworht* ‘free’ (*forwyrčan*), *unforwyrded* ‘undecayed’ (*forwyrðan*), *unfrateowd* ‘unadorned’ (*frætwan*), *unfremful* ‘unprofitable’ (*fremful*), *unfricgende* ‘unquestioning’ (*fricgan*), *unfro:d* ‘inexperienced’ (*fro:d*), *unfrom* ‘inert’ (*fram*), *unfu:liende* ‘incorruptible’ (*fu:lian*), *unfu:liendlic* ‘incorruptible’ (*fu:liendlic*), *unful* ‘empty’ (*full*), *unfulfremed* ‘imperfect’ (*fullfremman*), *unfullod* ‘unbaptized’ (*fulwian*), *unfulworht* ‘imperfect’ (*fullwyrčan*), *ungænge* ‘useless’ (*genge*), *ungeðæslic* ‘unfit’ (*geðæslic*), *ungeðancful* ‘unthankful’ (*geðancful*), *ungeðe:awe* ‘not customary’ (*geðe:awe*), *ungeðe:awfæst* ‘ill-regulated’ (*geðe:awfæst*), *ungeðe:od* ‘disunited’ (*geðe:od*), *ungeðinged* ‘unexpected’ (*geðingan*), *ungeðungen* ‘base’ (*geðingan*), *ungeðwæ:re* ‘disagreeing’ (*geðwæ:re*), *ungeðwæ:rlic* ‘discordant’ (*geðwæ:rlic*), *ungeðyldig* ‘impatient’ (*geðyldig*), *ungeðyre* ‘dissentient’ (*geðweran*), *ungea:rwyrd* ‘not respected’ (*gea:rweorðian*), *ungea:xod* ‘unmasked’ (*gea:scian*), *ungea:sce* ‘unheard of’ (*gea:scian*), *ungea:wed* ‘unmarried’ (*gea:wed*), *ungeandett* ‘without confession’ (*geandettan*), *ungearu* ‘unready’ (*gears*), *ungebe:aten* ‘unbeaten’ (*gebe:atan*), *ungebe:t* ‘unatoned for’ (*gebe:tan*), *ungebi:ged* ‘unbent’ (*gebi:egan*), *ungebi:gendlic* ‘inflexible’ (*gebi:gendlic*), *ungebierde* ‘beardless’ (*gebearde*), *ungeble:tsod* ‘unblessed’ (*geble:tsian*), *ungebleoh* ‘of different colours’ (*geble:o*), *ungebly:ged* ‘intrepid’ (*geblycgan*), *ungeboden* ‘without being summoned’ (*gebe:odan*), *ungeboht* ‘unbought’ (*gebycgan*), *ungeboren* ‘yet unborn’ (*geberan*), *ungebrocen* ‘unbroken’ (*gebrecan*), *ungebrocod* ‘uninjured’ (*gebrocian*), *ungebrosnendlic* ‘undecaying’ (*gebrosniendlic*), *ungebrosnod* ‘uncorrupted’ (*gebrosnian*), *ungebunden* ‘unbound’ (*gebindan*), *ungebyrde* ‘uncongenial’ (*gebyrde*), *ungebyrded* ‘inviolate’ (*gebyrdan*), *ungebyredlic* ‘incongruous’ (*gebyredlic*), *ungeclæ:nsod* ‘unclean’ (*geclæ:nsian*), *ungecna:wen* ‘unknown’ (*gecna:wan*), *ungeco:plic* ‘unsuitable’ (*geco:plic*), *ungecoren* ‘reprobate’ (*gece:osan*), *ungecost* ‘reprobate’ (*gecost*), *ungecwe:me* ‘unpleasing’ (*gecwe:me*), *ungecy:d* ‘unsaid’ (*gecy:ðan*), *ungecynde* ‘unnatural’ (*gecynde*), *ungecyndelic* ‘unnatural’ (*gecyndelic*), *ungecynelic* ‘unnatural’ (*gecynelic*), *ungecyrrred* ‘unconverted’ (*gecierran*), *ungeda:llic* ‘infinite’ (*geda:llic*), *ungedafenlic* ‘improper’ (*gedafenlic*), *ungede:fe* ‘improper’ (*gede:fe*), *ungedered* ‘unhurt’ (*gederian*), *ungedo:n* ‘undone’ (*gedo:n*), *ungedry:me* ‘inharmonious’ (*gedry:me*), *ungedyrstig* ‘timid’ (*gedyrstig*), *ungeeahtendlic* ‘estimable’ (*geeahtendlic*), *ungeearned* ‘undeserved’ (*geearnian*), *ungeendigendlic* ‘infinite’ (*geendigendlic*), *ungeendod* ‘unending’ (*geendian*), *ungeendodlic* ‘unending’ (*geendodlic*), *ungefandod* ‘untried’ (*gefandian*), *ungefaren* ‘impassable’ (*gefaran*), *ungefe:ge* ‘unfit’ (*gefe:ge*), *ungefe:le* ‘without feeling’ (*gefe:le*), *ungefe:led* ‘without feeling’ (*gefe:lan*), *ungefe:re* ‘impassable’ (*gefe:re*), *ungefe:red* ‘inaccessible’ (*gefe:ran*), *ungefe:renlic* ‘difficult’ (*gefe:renlic*), *ungefe:rlic* ‘unsocial’ (*gefe:rlic*), *ungefe:rne* ‘impassable’ (*gefe:ran*), *ungefeðered* ‘not feathered’ (*gefede:rian*), *ungefo:g* ‘immoderate’ (*gefo:g*), *ungefo:glic* ‘fierce’ (*gefo:glic*), *ungefræ:ge* ‘unheard of’ (*gefræ:ge*), *ungefræ:gelic* ‘unheard of, unusual’ (*gefræ:gelic*), *ungefrætwod* ‘unadorned’ (*gefrætwan*), *ungefremed* ‘unfinished’ (*gefremman*), *ungefullod* ‘unfulfilled’ (*gefullian*), *ungefulwod* ‘unbaptized’ (*gefulwian*), *ungefyld* ‘insatiable’ (*gefyllan*), *ungefyllledlic* ‘insatiable’ (*gefyllledlic*), *ungefyllendlic* ‘insatiable’ (*gefyllendlic*), *ungefynde* ‘worthless’ (*gefindan*), *ungegearwod* ‘not clothed’ (*gegearwian*), *ungeglenged* ‘unadorned’ (*geglengan*), *ungegre:t* ‘ungreeted’ (*gegre:tan*), *ungeha:dod* ‘not ordained’ (*geha:dian*), *ungeha:lgod* ‘unhallowed’ (*geha:lgian*), *ungeha:ten* ‘unpromised’ (*geha:tan*), *ungehæ:lendlic* ‘incurable’

(gehæ:lendlic), ungehæ:med 'unmarried' (gehæ:man), ungehæplic 'unsuitable' (gehæplic), ungehe:afdod 'not having come to a head' (gehe:afdian), ungehealdsum 'unchaste' (gehealdsum), ungehefegod 'not pregnant' (gehefegian), ungehende 'remote' (gehende), ungeheort 'disheartened' (geheort), ungehi:ersum 'disobedient' (gehi:ersum), ungehi:rsumo:d 'disobedient' (gehi:ersumian), ungehi:wod 'unformed' (gehi:wian), ungehi:wodlic 'unformed' (gehi:wodlic), ungehle:oðor 'inharmonious' (gehle:oðor), ungehrepod 'untouched' (gehrepian), ungehrinen 'untouched' (gehri:nan), ungehwæ:de 'much' (gehwæ:de), ungehy:red 'unheard' (gehi:eran), ungehyrt 'disheartened' (gehiertan), ungelɑ:cnod 'unhealed' (gela:cnian), ungelɑ:dod 'not acquitted' (gela:dian), ungelɑ:ðod 'uninvited' (gelɑ:ðian), ungelæ:red 'untaught' (gelæ:ran), ungelæ:redlic 'unteachable' (gelæ:redlic), ungelæccendlic 'unreprovable' (gelæccendlic), ungele:af 'unbelieving' (geli:efan), ungele:afull 'unbelieving' (gele:afull), ungele:afull 'unbelieving' (gele:afull), ungele:aflic 'incredible' (gele:aflic), ungele:afsum 'unbelieving' (gele:afsum), ungelic:clīc 'improper' (geli:clīc), ungelic:fed 'unbelieving' (geli:efedlic), ungelic:fen 'unbelieving' (geli:efan), ungelic:fende 'unbelieving' (geli:efan), ungelic:fendlic 'incredible' (geli:efendlic), ungelic 'unlike' (geli:c), ungelimplic 'inconvenient' (gelimplic), ungehygen 'not lying' (gehygen), ungemæ:te 'immense' (gemæ:te), ungemæ:tlic 'excessive' (gemæ:telic), ungemæc 'unlike' (gemæc), ungemede 'unbearable' (gemede), ungemete 'not met with' (gemete), ungemedemad 'unmeasured' (gemedemian), ungemenged 'unmixed' (gemengan), ungemete 'huge' (gemete), ungemetfæst 'not moderate' (gemetfæst), ungemetgod 'out of due proportion' (gemetgian), ungemetigende 'intemperate' (gemetgian), ungemetic 'immeasurable' (gemetic), ungemē:dlod 'unrestrained' (gemē:dlian), ungemiht 'weak' (gemiht), ungemō:d 'discordant' (gemō:d), ungemolsnod 'undecayed' (gemolsnian), ungemunecod 'not made a monk' (gemunucian), ungemylt 'indigested' (gemieltan), ungemyndig 'unmindful' (gemyndig), ungeni:dd 'uncompelled' (geni:edan), ungeni:wīendlic 'unrenewable' (geni:wīendlic), ungeornful 'indifferent' (geornful), ungeorwyrð 'unsullied' (georwyrðan), ungera:d 'ignorant' (gera:d), ungeræ:de 'foolish' (geræ:de), ungeræ:dlic 'unteachable' (geræ:dlic), ungeræ:dod 'without harness' (gera:dian), ungere:nod 'not ornamented' (gere:nian), ungereclīc 'unruly' (gereclīc), ungereord 'uninstructed' (gereord), ungereordedlic 'insatiable' (gereordedlic), ungereordod 'unfed' (gereordian), ungeri:m 'countless' (geri:m), ungeri:med 'countless' (geri:man), ungeri:medlic 'countless' (geri:medlic), ungeri:mlic 'countless' (geri:mlic), ungeri:ped 'immature' (geri:pan), ungeri:sende 'indecent' (geri:san), ungeriht 'uncorrected' (geriht), ungerisene 'unseemly' (geri:san), ungerisenlic 'unbecoming' (gerisenlic), ungeri:de 'rough' (geri:de), ungeri:delic 'rough' (geri:delic), ungesæ:lig 'unhappy' (gesæ:lig), ungesce:ad 'unreasonable' (gesce:ad), ungesce:adlic 'unreasonable' (gesce:adlic), ungesce:adwi:s 'unintelligent' (gesce:adwi:s), ungesce:adwi:slic 'unintelligent' (gesce:adwi:slic), ungesceððed 'unhurt' (gesceððan), ungesceapen 'uncreated' (gesceapen), ungescended 'unhurt' (gescendan), ungescre:pe 'inconvenient' (gescre:pe), ungesē:nod 'not signed with the cross' (gesegnian), ungesē:onde 'blind' (gesē:on), ungesēht 'at variance' (gesēht), ungesewen 'unseen' (gesē:on), ungesewenlic 'unseen' (gesewenlic), ungesibb 'hostile' (gesibb), ungesibsum 'quarrelsome' (gesibsum), ungesoden 'unsodden' (gesē:ðan), ungestæððig 'unsteady' (gestæððig), ungestroden 'not subject to confiscation' (gestru:dan), ungesund 'unsound' (gesund), ungeswe:ge 'inharmonious' (geswe:ge), ungeswenced 'unceasing' (geswencan), ungeswencedlic 'unwearying' (geswencedlic), ungeswi:cende 'unceasing' (geswi:can), ungeswuncen 'not laboured over' (geswincan), ungesy:ne 'unseen, invisible' (gesi:ene), ungesy:nelic 'invisible' (gesi:enelic), ungetæ:se 'troublesome' (getæ:se), ungete:origendlic 'inexhaustible' (gete:origendlic),

*ungete:orod* ‘unfailing, unwearied’ (*gete:orian*), *ungetel* ‘innumerable’ (*getael*),  
*ungetinge* ‘not eloquent’ (*getyng*), *ungetingful* ‘not eloquent’ (*getyngful*), *ungetogen*  
‘uneducated’ (*gete:on*), *ungetre:owe* ‘untrue’ (*getre:owe*), *ungetrum* ‘weak’ (*getrum*),  
*ungety:d* ‘ignorant’ (*gety:d*), *ungewæ:pnod* ‘without weapons’ (*gewæ:pnian*),  
*ungewe:ned* ‘unexpected’ (*gewe:nan*), *ungewe:nedlic* ‘unhoped for’ (*gewe:nendlic*),  
*ungewe:nendlic* ‘incalculable’ (*gewe:nendlic*), *ungewe:rged* ‘unwearied’ (*gewe:rgian*),  
*ungewealden* ‘unwilling’ (*gewealdan*), *ungeweaxen* ‘immature’ (*geweaxan*),  
*ungewemmed* ‘unspotted’ (*gewemman*), *ungewemmedlic* ‘unspotted’ (*gewemmedlic*),  
*ungewendedlic* ‘immovable’ (*gewendedlic*), *ungewendendlic* ‘immovable’  
(*gewendendlic*), *ungewi:tendlic* ‘permanent’ (*gewi:tendlic*), *ungewi:tnod* ‘unpunishing’  
(*gewi:tnian*), *ungewild* ‘unsubdued’ (*gewild*), *ungewilde* ‘not subject to’ (*gewilde*),  
*ungewildelic* ‘unyielding’ (*gewildelic*), *ungewill* ‘displeasing’ (*gewill*), *ungewintred*  
‘immature’ (*gewintred*), *ungewislic* ‘unaccustomed’ (*gewislic*), *ungewiss* ‘uncertain’  
(*gewiss*), *ungewitful* ‘unwise’ (*gewitful*), *ungewitlic* ‘stupid’ (*gewitlic*), *ungewittig*  
‘irrational’ (*gewittig*), *ungewlitig* ‘not bright’ (*gewlitig*), *ungeworht* ‘unformed’  
(*gewyrca*), *ungewriten* ‘unwritten’ (*gewri:tan*), *ungewuna* ‘unusual’ (*gewuna*),  
*ungewunelic* ‘unusual’ (*gewunelic*), *ungewuniendlic* ‘uninhabitable’ (*gewuniendlic*),  
*ungewyldendlic* ‘impatient’ (*gewieldendlic*), *ungewyrded* ‘uninjured’ (*gewierdan*),  
*ungifre* ‘pernicious’ (*gifre*), *unginne* ‘not great’ (*ginn*), *unglæd* ‘unglad’ (*glæd*),  
*unglædic* ‘cheerless’ (*glædic*), *ungle:aw* ‘ignorant’ (*gle:aw*), *ungny:ðe* ‘not niggardly’  
(*gne:að*), *ungo:d* ‘not good’ (*go:d*), *ungra:pigende* ‘not grasping’ (*gra:pian*), *ungre:ne*  
‘not green, bare of grass’ (*gre:ne*), *ungri:pendlic* ‘irreprehensible’ (*gri:pendlic*),  
*ungrund* ‘vast’ (*grund*), *ungrynde* ‘bottomless’ (*grynde*), *ungy:mende* ‘careless’  
(*gi:eman*), *ungyfeðe* ‘unaccorded’ (*giffeðe*), *ungyltig* ‘innocent’ (*gyltig*), *ungystli:ðe*  
‘inhospitable’ (*giestli:ðe*), *unha:l* ‘sick’ (*ha:l*), *unha:lgod* ‘unhallowed’ (*ha:lgian*),  
*unha:lig* ‘unholy’ (*ha:lig*), *unha:lwende* ‘incurable’ (*ha:lwende*), *unha:lwendlic*  
‘incurable’ (*ha:lwendlic*), *unha:r* ‘hoary’ (*ha:r*), *unhæ:med* ‘unmarried’ (*hæ:man*),  
*unhandworht* ‘not made with hands’ (*handworht*), *unhe:ah* ‘low’ (*he:ah*),  
*unharmgeorn* ‘inoffensive’ (*harmgeorn*), *unhered* ‘unpraised’ (*herian*), *unherigendlic*  
‘not praiseworthy’ (*herigendlic*), *unhetol* ‘peaceable’ (*hetol*), *unhi:ere* ‘horrible’  
(*he:ore*), *unhi:erlic* ‘wild’ (*he:orelic*), *unhi:ersum* ‘disobedient’ (*hi:ersum*), *unhi:we*  
‘formless’ (*hi:w*), *unhi:wed* ‘not feigned’ (*hi:wian*), *unhle:owe* ‘unfriendly’ (*hle:ow*),  
*unhli:sbæ:re* ‘disreputable’ (*hli:sbæ:re*), *unhli:se* ‘disreputable’ (*hli:sa*), *unhli:se:adig*  
‘infamous’ (*hli:se:adig*), *unhli:sig* ‘infamous’ (*hli:sig*), *unhli:stful* ‘infamous’ (*hli:stful*),  
*unhlu:d* ‘not loud’ (*hlu:d*), *unhne:aw* ‘generous’ (*hne:aw*), *unhoga* ‘foolish’ (*hoga*),  
*unhold* ‘disloyal’ (*hold*), *unhrædspræ:ce* ‘slow of speech’ (*hrædspræ:ce*), *unhre:oflig*  
‘not leprous’ (*hre:oflig*), *unhro:r* ‘without motion’ (*hro:r*), *unhu:fed* ‘bareheaded’  
(*hu:fian*), *unhwearfiende* ‘unchangeable’ (*hwearfian*), *unhwi:len* ‘eternal’ (*hwi:len*),  
*unhy:ðig* ‘unhappy’ (*hy:ðig*), *unhy:dig* ‘ignorant’ (*hydig*), *unla:cnigendlic* ‘incurable’  
(*la:cnigendlic*), *unla:cnod* ‘unhealed’ (*la:cnian*), *unlæ:de* ‘poor’ (*læ:de*), *unlæ:dlic*  
‘miserable’ (*læ:dlic*), *unlæ:ne* ‘permanent’ (*læ:ne*), *unlæ:red* ‘unlearned’ (*læ:ran*),  
*unlæt* ‘unwearied’ (*læt*), *unle:anod* ‘unpaid’ (*le:anian*), *unle:as* ‘truthful’ (*le:as*),  
*unle:fedlic* ‘unlawful’ (*le:fedlic*), *unle:of* ‘hated’ (*le:of*), *unleahotorwyrðe* ‘not culpable’  
(*leahotorweorð*), *unleoðuwa:c* ‘inflexible’ (*leoðuwa:c*), *unli:ðe* ‘ungentle’ (*li:ðe*),  
*unli:chamlic* ‘incorporeal’ (*li:chamlic*), *unli:cwyrðe* ‘displeasing’ (*li:cwyrðe*), *unli:efed*  
‘not allowed’ (*li:efan*), *unli:egne* ‘not to be questioned’ (*li:gnan*), *unlifigende* ‘lifeless,  
dead’ (*libban*), *unlofod* ‘unpraised’ (*lofian*), *unly:fendlic* ‘illicit’ (*li:fendlic*), *unly:tel*  
‘not small’ (*ly:tel*), *unlygen* ‘unlying’ (*lygen*), *unmæ:ðful* ‘immoderate’ (*mæ:ðful*),  
*unmæ:ðlic* ‘excessive’ (*mæ:ðlic*), *unmæ:ge* ‘not akin’ (*mæ:g*), *unmæ:le* ‘unspotted’  
(*mæ:le*), *unmæ:ne* ‘honest’ (*mæ:ne*), *unmæ:re* ‘inglorious’ (*mæ:re*), *unmæ:rlíc*

'inglorious' (*mæ:rlīc*), *unmæ:te* 'excessive' (*mæ:te*), *unmæ:tlic* 'enormous' (*mæ:tlic*), *unmanig* 'few' (*manig*), *unmeagol* 'insipid' (*meagol*), *unmedome* 'incompetent' (*medeme*), *unmenged* 'unmixed' (*mengan*), *unmennisclic* 'inhuman' (*mennisclic*), *unmi:dlod* 'unrestrained' (*mi:dlian*), *unmicel* 'little' (*micel*), *unmiht* 'impossible' (*miht*), *unmihtelic* 'impossible' (*mihtelic*), *unmihtig* 'powerless' (*mihtig*), *unmihtiglic* 'weak' (*mihtiglic*), *unmilde* 'unmild' (*milde*), *unmildheort* 'merciless' (*mildheort*), *unmiltsigendlic* 'unpardonable' (*miltsigendlic*), *unmo:dig* 'humble' (*mo:dig*), *unmolsniendlic* 'uncorrupted' (*molsniendlic*), *unmurn* 'untroubled' (*murnan*), *unmyrge* 'unpleasant' (*myrge*), *unne:ah* 'not near' (*ne:ah*), *unnyt* 'useless' (*nytt*), *unnytlic* 'useless' (*nytlīc*), *unnytwyrdē* 'unprofitable' (*nytwierdē*), *unofercumen* 'unsubdued' (*ofercuman*), *unoferfe:re* 'impassable' (*oferfe:re*), *unoferhre:fed* 'not roofed in' (*oferhre:fan*), *unoferswi:dēd* 'unconquerable' (*oferswi:ðan*), *unoferswi:dēdlic* 'unconquerable' (*oferswi:dēdlic*), *unoferswi:dēnde* 'unconquerable' (*oferswi:ðan*), *unoferswi:dēndlic* 'unconquerable' (*oferswi:dēndlic*), *unoferwinnendlic* 'invincible' (*oferwinnendlic*), *unoferwinnene* 'invincible' (*oferwinnan*), *unoferwigen* 'not covered' (*oferwre:on*), *unoferwunnen* 'unconquered' (*oferwinnan*), *unofslegen* 'not killed' (*ofsle:an*), *unonly:sendlic* 'unpardonable' (*onli:esendlic*), *unonstyred* 'unmoved' (*onstyrian*), *unonstyrigendlic* 'motionless' (*onstyrigendlic*), *unonwendedlic* 'unchangeable' (*onwendedlic*), *unonwendendlic* 'unchangeable' (*onwendendlic*), *unorne* 'worn out' (*orene*), *unornlic* 'worn' (*orenelic*), *unple:olic* 'safe' (*ple:olic*), *unræ:dfæst* 'unreliable' (*ræ:dfæst*), *unræ:dlic* 'thoughtless' (*ræ:dlic*), *unræ:fnendlic* 'intolerable' (*ræ:fnendlic*), *unre:dē* 'gentle' (*re:dē*), *unre:one* 'very sad' (*re:on*), *unri:ce* 'poor' (*ri:ce*), *unri:me* 'countless' (*ri:m*), *unri:pe* 'immature' (*ri:pe*), *unriht* 'wrong' (*riht*), *unrihtful* 'unrighteous' (*rihtful*), *unrihtlic* 'unrighteous' (*rihtlic*), *unrihtwi:s* 'unrighteous' (*rihtwi:s*), *unro:t* 'sad' (*ro:t*), *unro:tlic* 'sad' (*ro:tlic*), *unro:tmo:d* 'sad' (*ro:tmo:d*), *unru:h* 'smooth' (*ru:h*), *unsa:r* 'painless' (*sa:r*), *unsa:wen* 'unsworn' (*sa:wen*), *unsa:c* 'not accused' (*sacan*), *unsa:delod* 'not saddled' (*sadelian*), *unsa:d* 'not said' (*secgan*), *unsa:le* 'wicked' (*sæ:l*), *unsa:lig* 'unfortunate' (*sæ:lig*), *unsa:d* 'unsated' (*sæd*), *unsa:pig* 'sapless' (*sæpig*), *unsamwræ:de* 'contrary' (*samewræ:d*), *unsa:cðdēnde* 'innocent' (*sceððan*), *unsa:cðdēndig* 'innocent' (*sceððendig*), *unsa:cðdig* 'innocent' (*sceððig*), *unsa:cðful* 'innocent' (*sceaðful*), *unsa:mfæst* 'shameless' (*sa:mfæst*), *unsa:camig* 'unashamed' (*sa:camig*), *unsa:camlic* 'shameless' (*sa:camlic*), *unsa:ce:adwi:slic* 'unreasonable' (*sce:adwi:slic*), *unsa:ceapen* 'uncreated' (*sa:ceppan*), *unsa:cearp* 'not sharp, of wine' (*scearp*), *unsa:cearpsy:ne* 'not sharp-sighted' (*scearpsy:ene*), *unsa:celleht* 'not having a shell' (*sa:celliht*), *unsa:cende* 'blameless' (*sa:cand*), *unsa:cendēnde* 'uninjured, uncorrupted' (*sa:cendan*), *unsa:cirped* 'unclouted' (*sa:cierpan*), *unsa:scoren* 'unshorn' (*sa:cieran*), *unsa:scortende* 'not failing' (*sa:scortian*), *unsa:scyldig* 'guiltless' (*sa:scyldig*), *unsa:scyldiglic* 'excusable' (*sa:scyldiglic*), *unsa:seald* 'ungiven' (*sa:sellan*), *unsa:sealt* 'unsalted' (*sa:sealt*), *unsa:sefful* 'senseless' (*sa:sefful*), *unsa:seht* 'not agreed' (*sa:seht*), *unsa:seofiende* 'not sighing' (*sa:seofian*), *unsa:sewenlic* 'invisible' (*sa:sewenlic*), *unsa:sidēful* 'immodest' (*sa:sidēful*), *unsa:sigefæst* 'not victorious' (*sa:sigefæst*), *unsa:silt* 'unsalted' (*sa:siltan*), *unsa:sl:w* 'not slow' (*sa:sl:w*), *unsa:slæ:pig* 'sleepless' (*sa:slæ:pig*), *unsa:slæac* 'not remiss' (*sa:slæac*), *unsa:slitten* 'untorn' (*sa:sli:tan*), *unsa:sly:ped* 'open' (*sa:sly:pan*), *unsa:sme:dē* 'not smooth' (*sa:sme:dē*), *unsa:smeoruwig* 'not greasy' (*sa:smeoruwig*), *unsa:smo:ð* 'not smooth' (*sa:smo:ð*), *unsa:snotor* 'unwise' (*sa:snotor*), *unsa:so:ð* 'untrue' (*sa:so:ð*), *unsa:so:ðfæst* 'untruthful' (*sa:so:ðfæst*), *unsa:so:ðsagol* 'untruthful' (*sa:so:ðsagol*), *unsa:soden* 'uncooked' (*sa:so:ðan*), *unsa:sorh* 'free from care' (*sa:sorg*), *unsa:spe:dig* 'poor' (*sa:spe:dig*), *unsa:spiwol* 'that stops vomiting' (*sa:spiwol*), *unsa:spreccende* 'not able to speak' (*sa:spreccan*), *unsa:staðolfæst* 'unstable' (*sa:staðolfæst*), *unsa:stæðdig* 'unstable' (*sa:stæðdig*), *unsa:stæfwi:s* 'illiterate' (*sa:stæfwi:s*), *unsa:stille* 'restless' (*sa:stille*), *unsa:strang* 'weak' (*sa:strang*), *unsa:strengē* 'weak' (*sa:strengē*), *unsa:stydful* 'inconstant'

*(stedeful)*, *unstyrendlic* ‘immovable’ (*styrigendlic*), *unstyriende* ‘immovable’ (*styrian*), *unswæ:s* ‘unpleasant’ (*swæ:s*), *unswæ:slic* ‘ungentle’ (*swæ:slic*), *unswē:te* ‘not sweet’ (*swe:te*), *unsweotol* ‘imperceptible’ (*sweotol*), *unswi:ð* ‘not strong’ (*swi:ð*), *unswicen* ‘unbetrayed’ (*swi:can*), *unswicende* ‘faithful’ (*swician*), *unswicol* ‘trustworthy’ (*swicol*), *unsy:ferlic* ‘impure’ (*sy:ferlic*), *unsy:fre* ‘impure’ (*sy:fre*), *unsynnig* ‘guiltless’ (*synnig*), *untæ:le* ‘blameless’ (*tæ:l*), *untæ:led* ‘unblamed’ (*tæ:lan*), *untæ:llic* ‘blameless’ (*tæ:llic*), *untæ:lwierðe* ‘blameless’ (*tæ:lwierðe*), *untamcul* ‘untameable’ (*tamcul*), *unte:ogoðad* ‘untithed’ (*te:oðian*), *unte:orig* ‘untiring’ (*te:orig*), *unteald* ‘uncounted’ (*tellan*), *untealt* ‘stable’ (*tealt*), *untellendlic* ‘indescribable’ (*tellendlic*), *untemed* ‘untamed’ (*temian*), *unti:dlic* ‘timeless’ (*ti:dlic*), *unti:me* ‘ill-timed’ (*ti:ma*), *untilad* ‘destitute’ (*tilian*), *unto:brocen* ‘unbroken’ (*to:brecan*), *unto:clofen* ‘uncloven’ (*to:cle:ofan*), *unto:dæ:led* ‘undivided’ (*to:dæ:lan*), *unto:dæ:ledlic* ‘indivisible’ (*to:dæ:ledlic*), *unto:dæ:llic* ‘indivisible’ (*to:dæ:llic*), *unto:le:sende* ‘that cannot be loose’ (*to:ly:san*), *unto:ly:sendlic* ‘unforgivable’ (*to:ly:sendlic*), *unto:sceacen* ‘unshaken’ (*to:sceacan*), *unto:slegen* ‘unshattered’ (*to:sle:an*), *unto:sliten* ‘untorn’ (*to:sli:tan*), *unto:slopen* ‘undissolved’ (*to:slu:pan*), *unto:sprecendlic* ‘ineffable’ (*to:sprecendlic*), *unto:twæ:med* ‘undivided’ (*to:twæ:man*), *unto:worpenlic* ‘inviolable’ (*to:worpenlic*), *untogen* ‘untied’ (*te:on*), *untre:owe* ‘untrue’ (*tre:owe*), *untre:owfæst* ‘unfaithful’ (*tre:owfæst*), *untrum* ‘infirm’ (*trum*), *untrumlic* ‘infirm’ (*trumlic*), *untrymed* ‘unconfirmed by a bishop’ (*trymian*), *untrymig* ‘infirm’ (*trumig*), *untwe:od* ‘undoubting’ (*twe:on*), *untwe:ogende* ‘unhesitating’ (*twe:on*), *untwe:ogendlic* ‘indubitable’ (*twe:ogendlic*), *untwe:olic* ‘undoubted’ (*twe:olic*), *untwe:onigend* ‘undoubting’ (*twe:onian*), *untwiefeald* ‘not double’ (*twifeald*), *untly:d* ‘unskilful’ (*ty:d*), *untly:dre* ‘firm, unbending’ (*ty:dran*), *untly:drende* ‘barren’ (*ty:dran*), *untly:mende* ‘barren, unfruitful’ (*ti:eman*), *untly:ned* ‘unfenced’ (*ty:nan*), *untly:tygða* ‘unsuccessful’ (*ti:ðian*), *undæsllic* ‘inappropriate’ (*ðæsllic*), *undancful* ‘unthankful’ (*ðancful*), *undancol* ‘ungrateful’ (*ðancol*), *undancwurðe* ‘ungrateful’ (*ðancweorð*), *undæ:awfæst* ‘disorderly’ (*ðe:awfæst*), *undæ:awful* ‘uncontrolled’ (*ðe:awful*), *undinging* ‘unexpected’ (*ðingan*), *undingod* ‘unatoned for’ (*ðingod*), *undoligendlic* ‘intolerable’ (*ðoligendlic*), *undorfeast* ‘unprofitable’ (*ðorfeast*), *undri:ste* ‘diffident’ (*ðri:ste*), *undro:wigendlic* ‘unsuffering’ (*ðro:wierendlic*), *undurhfæ:re* ‘impenetrable’ (*ðurhfæ:re*), *undurhsce:otendlic* ‘impenetrable’ (*ðurhsce:otendlic*), *undurhtogen* ‘unperformed’ (*ðurhtogen*), *undwogen* ‘unwashed’ (*ðwe:an*), *undÿhtig* ‘weak’ (*ðÿhtig*), *unwa:cllic* ‘steadfast’ (*wa:cllic*), *unwæ:ded* ‘not clothed’ (*wæ:dian*), *unwælgrim* ‘gentle’ (*wælgrim*), *unwær* ‘incautious’ (*wær*), *unwærlic* ‘unwary’ (*wærlic*), *unwæscen* ‘unwashen’ (*wascan*), *unwæstmbe:re* ‘unfruitful’ (*wæstmbe:re*), *unwæstmberendlic* ‘sterile’ (*wæstmberendlic*), *unwæstmfæst* ‘barren’ (*wæstmfæst*), *unwæterig* ‘desert’ (*wæterig*), *unwandiende* ‘unhesitating’ (*wandian*), *unwarnod* ‘unwarned’ (*warnian*), *unwe:ne* ‘unexpected’ (*we:n*), *unwe:ned* ‘unexpected’ (*we:nan*), *unwe:nlic* ‘unpromising’ (*we:nlic*), *unwe:rig* ‘unwearying’ (*we:rig*), *unwealden* ‘involuntary’ (*wealdan*), *unwealt* ‘steady’ (*wealte*), *unweaxen* ‘not grown up’ (*weaxan*), *unwegan* ‘not weighed’ (*wegan*), *unwemlic* ‘unsullied’ (*wemlic*), *unwemme* ‘unblemished’ (*wemman*), *unwemmed* ‘unblemished’ (*wemman*), *unwended* ‘unchangeable’ (*wendan*), *unweorð* ‘unworthy’ (*weorð*), *unweorðlic* ‘unworthy’ (*weorðlic*), *unweorheard* ‘delicate’ (*weorheard*), *unweorcllic* ‘unsuitable for work’ (*weorcllic*), *unwerod* ‘unprotected’ (*werian*), *unwerod* ‘not sweet’ (*werod*), *unwi:d* ‘not wide’ (*wi:d*), *unwi:dloed* ‘unpolluted’ (*wi:dlian*), *unwi:s* ‘unwise’ (*wi:s*), *unwi:sllic* ‘foolish’ (*wi:sllic*), *unwi:tmod* ‘unpunished’ (*wi:tnian*), *unwiðerweard* ‘friendly’ (*wiðerweard*), *unwiðerweardlic* ‘not discordant’ (*wiðerweardlic*), *unwiðmetenlic* ‘not comparable’ (*wiðmetenlic*), *unwillende* ‘unwilling’ (*willan*), *unwitende* ‘unwitting’ (*witan*), *unwitod* ‘uncertain’ (*witan*), *unwittig* ‘unconscious’ (*wittig*), *unwittol*

'ignorant' (*witel*), *unwlitig* 'unsightly' (*wlitig*), *unwræ:ne* 'not lustful' (*wræ:ne*), *unwræ:ste* 'feeble' (*wræ:st*), *unwrecen* 'unpunished' (*wrecan*), *unwri:gen* 'open' (*wre:on*), *unwri:ten* 'unwritten' (*wri:tan*), *unwunden* 'not wound' (*wunden*), *unwundod* 'unwounded' (*wundian*), *unwuniendlic* 'uninhabitable' (*wuniendlic*), *unwynsum* 'unpleasant' (*wynsum*), *unymbfangelic* 'incomprehensible' (*ymbfangelic*), *unymbfangen* 'incomprehensible' (*ymbfo:n*), *unymbwendedlic* 'unalterable' (*ymbwendedlic*), *unymbwriten* 'not circumscribed' (*ymbwri:tan*).

#### 4.3. Formation of verbs (57)

*una:rian* 'to dishonour' (*a:rian*), *una:rwurðian* 'to dishonour' (*a:rwurðian*), *unæ:mtigian* 'to deprive of leisure' (*æ:mtigian*), *unæðelian* 'to degrade' (*æðelian*), *unbindan* 'to unbind' (*bindan*), *unblissian* 'to make unhappy' (*blissian*), *unclæ:nsian* 'to soil' (*clænsian*), *uncnyttan* 'to loosen' (*cnyttan*), *undo:n* 'to undo' (*do:n*), *unfæstnian* 'to unfasten' (*fæstnian*), *unfealdan* 'to unfold' (*fealdan*), *ungeli:cian* 'to displease' (*li:cian*), *ungeocian* 'to unyoke' (*geocian*), *ungereccan* 'to clear oneself of an accusation' (*reccan*), *ungero:tsian* 'to be or become sad' (*gero:tsian*), *ungewlitigian* 'to disfigure' (*wlitigian*), *ungierwan* 'to undress' (*gierwan*), *unha:dian* 'to unfrock' (*ha:dian*), *unha:lian* 'to pine away' (*ha:lian*), *unhæ:lan* 'to weaken' (*hæ:lan*), *unhelian* 'to uncover' (*helian*), *unhierwan* 'to calumniate' (*hierwan*), *uninseglian* 'to unseal' (*inseglian*), *unli:esan* 'to uncloset' (*li:esan*), *unlu:can* 'to unlock' (*lu:can*), *unlustian* 'to loathe' (*lustian*), *unmihtan* 'to deprive of strength' (*miht*), *unmynegian* 'to overlook' (*mynegian*), *unre:tan* 'to make sad' (*re:tan*), *unrihthæ:man* 'to fornicate' (*rihthæ:med*), *unro:tian* 'to make or become sad' (*ro:t*), *unro:tsian* 'to be or become sad' (*ro:tsian*), *unsæ:lan* 'to untie' (*sæ:lan*), *unscennan* 'to unharness' (*scennan*), *unscogan* 'to unshoe' (*sco:gan*), *unscry:dan* 'to put off clothes' (*scry:dan*), *unscyttan* 'to unbolt' (*scyttan*), *unseglan* 'to unseal' (*inseglan*), *unsettan* 'to take down' (*settan*), *unsihbian* 'to disagree' (*sibbian*), *unso:ðian* 'to falsify' (*so:ðian*), *unspannan* 'to unfasten' (*spannan*), *unstillan* 'to disturb' (*stillan*), *unsyngian* 'to exculpate' (*syngian*), *unsti:gan* 'to untie' (*ti:egan*), *untre:owsian* 'to defraud' (*tre:owsian*), *untrumian* 'to be or become sick' (*trumian*), *untrymigan* 'to become weak' (*trymian*), *unðwæ:rian* 'to disagree' (*ðwæ:rian*), *unweorðian* 'to dishonour' (*weorðian*), *unwindan* 'to unwind' (*windan*), *unwlitegian* 'to become disfigured' (*wlitigian*), *unwre:on* 'to uncover' (*wre:on*), *unwriðan* 'to untwist' (*wriðan*), *unwyrcan* 'to undo' (*wyrcan*), *unwyrtrumian* 'to root out' (*wyrtrumian*), *uny:ðgian* 'to trouble' (*y:ðgian*).

#### 4.4. Formation of adverbs (50)

*unbeorhte* 'not brightly' (*beorhte*), *unbeðo:hte* 'unthinkingly' (*ðencan*), *unbry:de* 'honestly' (*bræ:d*), *unde:ore* 'cheaply' (*de:ore*), *undierne* 'in an open manner' (*dierne*), *une:aðe* 'not easily' (*e:aðe*), *unefne* 'in an unequal manner' (*efne*), *unfægre* 'unfairly' (*fægre*), *unfeor* 'not far from' (*feor*), *unflitme* 'unreservedly' (*flit*), *unforhte* 'in a fearless manner' (*forhte*), *unfyrn* 'not long ago' (*fyrn*), *unge:ara* 'not long ago' (*ge:ara*), *ungefe:re* 'impassably' (*gefe:re*), *ungefo:ge* 'excessively' (*fo:g*), *ungefyrn* 'not long ago' (*gefyrn*), *ungeli:ce* 'in an unlike manner' (*geli:ce*), *ungemæ:te* 'immensely' (*gemæte*), *ungemetum* 'excessively' (*gemet*), *ungeorne* 'unwillingly' (*georne*), *ungesce:ad* 'exceedingly' (*gesce:ad*), *ungesom* 'at variance' (*geso:m*), *ungewaldes* 'involuntarily' (*gewaldes*), *ungewilles* 'undesignedly' (*gewilles*), *ungewisses* 'unconsciously' (*gewiss*), *ungewyrthum* 'without a cause' (*gewyrht*), *ungylde* 'not entitled to compensation' (*gilde*), *unhi:ere* 'horribly' (*he:ore*), *unhli:tme* 'very unhappily' (*hliet*), *unne:ah* 'not near' (*ne:ah*), *unni:edig* 'willingly' (*nied*), *unrihte* 'wrongly' (*rihte*), *unseldan* 'not seldom' (*seldan*), *unsnyttrum* 'foolishly' (*snyttrum*), *unso:fte* 'harsly' (*so:fte*), *unswæ:se* 'in an unpleasant manner' (*swæ:se*), *unswi:ðe* 'sluggishly' (*swi:ðe*), *unsy:fre* 'filthily' (*sy:fre*), *unsynnum* 'guiltlessly' (*synn*), *untela*



'not well' (*tela*), *unðances* 'unwillingly' (*ðances*), *unðearfes* 'without a cause' (*ðearfes*), *unwæres* 'unawares' (*wær*), *unwearnum* 'irresistibly' (*wearn*), *unweorð* 'in an unworthy manner' (*weorð*), *unwierðe* 'in an unworthy manner' (*werod*), *unwi:se* 'in a foolish manner' (*wi:se*), *unwillan* 'unwillingly' (*will*), *unwilles* 'unwillingly' (*will*), *unwillum* 'unwillingly' (*will*).

## 5. –LEAS

### 5.1. Formation of adjectives (121)

*a:rlē:as* 'dishonourable' (*a:r*), *andgiētlē:as* 'foolish' (*andgiēt*), *ba:nlē:as* 'boneless' (*ba:n*), *bealulē:as* 'harmless' (*bealu*), *beardlē:as* 'beardless' (*beard*), *bearnlē:as* 'childless' (*bearn*), *bismerlē:as* 'blameless' (*bismer*), *blo:dlē:as* 'bloodless' (*blo:d*), *bo:tlē:as* 'unpardonable' (*bo:t*), *borhlē:as* 'without a pledge' (*borg*), *bro:ðorlē:as* 'brotherless' (*bro:ðor*), *carlē:as* 'careless' (*caru*), *clæclē:as* 'uninjured' (*clacu*), *cnihlē:as* 'without an attendant' (*cnihl*), *cræftlē:as* 'unskilful' (*cræft*), *cwidelē:as* 'speechless' (*cwide*), *cystlē:as* 'worthless' (*cyst*), *dæ:llē:as* 'deficient' (*dæ:l*), *deorflē:as* 'free from trouble' (*deorf*), *do:mlē:as* 'powerless' (*do:m*), *dre:amlē:as* 'joyless' (*dre:am*), *e:ðellē:as* 'exiled' (*e:ðel*), *egelē:as* 'fearless' (*ege*), *ellenlē:as* 'wanting in courage' (*ellen*), *endelē:as* 'endless' (*ende*), *fa:cenlē:as* 'guileless' (*fa:cen*), *fæderlē:as* 'fatherless' (*fæder*), *fe:ðelē:as* 'crippled' (*fe:ðe*), *fe:lelē:as* 'insensible' (*fe:le*), *feohlē:as* 'without money' (*feoh*), *feormendlē:as* 'wanting a burnisher' (*feormend*), *fīðerlē:as* 'without wings' (*fīðere*), *fo:tlæ:stlē:as* 'soleless' (*fo:tlæ:st*), *fre:ondlē:as* 'friendless' (*fre:ond*), *friðlē:as* 'peaceless' (*friðu*), *fultumlē:as* 'without help' (*fultum*), *fyrdlē:as* 'without an army' (*fierd*), *ga:stlē:as* 'lifeless' (*ga:st*), *gi:emelē:as* 'careless' (*gi:eme*), *go:dlē:as* 'bad' (*go:d*), *grandorlē:as* 'guileless' (*grandor*), *griðlē:as* 'unprotected' (*grið*), *grundle:as* 'bottomless' (*grund*), *ha:mlē:as* 'homeless' (*ha:m*), *hæccelē:as* 'without a fence' (*hæcce*), *hafenlē:as* 'needy' (*hebban*), *he:afodlē:as* 'headless' (*he:afod*), *heortlē:as* 'dispirited' (*heorte*), *hi:wlē:as* 'shapeless' (*hi:w*), *hierdelē:as* 'without a shepherd' (*hierde*), *hiltlē:as* 'having no hilt' (*hilt*), *hla:fordlē:as* 'without a lord' (*hla:ford*), *hle:olē:as* 'without shelter' (*hle:o*), *hogeelē:as* 'free from care' (*hogu*), *hornlē:as* 'without horns' (*horn*), *hre:ðlē:as* 'inglorious' (*hre:ð*), *hro:flē:as* 'roofless' (*hro:f*), *hygeelē:as* 'thoughtless' (*hyge*), *hyhtlē:as* 'unbelieving' (*hyht*), *la:ðlē:as* 'inoffensive' (*la:ð*), *landlē:as* 'not owning land' (*land*), *le:aflē:as* 'unbelieving' (*le:afa*), *le:ohlē:as* 'dark' (*le:ohl*), *leahtorlē:as* 'faultless' (*leahtor*), *li:chamlē:as* 'incorporeal' (*li:chama*), *li:flē:as* 'lifeless' (*li:f*), *limlē:as* 'without limbs' (*lim*), *mæ:ðlē:as* 'rapacious' (*mæ:ð*), *mæ:gðlē:as* 'not of noble birth' (*mæ:gð*), *mæ:glē:as* 'without relatives' (*mæ:g*), *mægenlē:as* 'powerless' (*mægen*), *manlē:as* 'uninhabited' (*mann*), *metelē:as* 'without food' (*mete*), *mihlē:as* 'powerless' (*miht*), *mo:dlē:as* 'spiritless' (*mo:d*), *mo:дорlē:as* 'motherless' (*mo:do:r*), *mu:ðlē:as* 'mouthless' (*muð*), *myndlē:as* 'foolish' (*mynd*), *ræ:dlē:as* 'ill-advised' (*ræ:d*), *re:celē:as* 'reckless' (*reccan*), *restlē:as* 'restless' (*rest*), *rindlē:as* 'having no bark' (*rind*), *sa:wollē:as* 'soulless' (*sa:wol*), *sacelē:as* 'innocent' (*sacu*), *scamlē:as* 'shameless' (*scamu*), *scylðlē:as* 'guiltless' (*scylð*), *sigelē:as* 'not victoribus' (*sige*), *slæ:plē:as* 'sleepless' (*slæ:p*), *sli:eflē:as* 'sleeveless' (*sli:efe*), *sorglē:as* 'free from sorrow' (*sorg*), *spæ:clē:as* 'speechless' (*spræ:c*), *sperelē:as* 'without a spear' (*sper*), *ste:orlē:as* 'not under control' (*ste:or*), *stedelē:as* 'unstable' (*stede*), *swinclē:as* 'without toil' (*swinc*), *synlē:as* 'sinless' (*synn*), *tæ:llē:as* 'blameless' (*tæ:l*), *te:onlē:as* 'free from suffering' (*te:on*), *ti:rlē:as* 'inglorious' (*ti:r*), *to:ðlē:as* 'toothless' (*to:ð*), *tre:owlē:as* 'faithless' (*tre:ow*), *ðe:awlē:as* 'ill-mannered' (*ðe:aw*), *ðe:odenlē:as* 'without a ruler' (*ðe:oden*), *ðearflē:as* 'without a need' (*ðearf*), *ðingle:as* 'free from sin' (*ðing*), *ðorlē:as* 'useless' (*ðearf*), *unlē:as* 'not false' (*le:as*), *wæ:penlē:as* 'unarmed' (*wæ:pen*), *wæ:rlē:as* 'faithless'

(wæ:r), wæstmle:as ‘unfruitful’ (wæstm), wæterle:as ‘waterless’ (wæter), wegle:as ‘out of the way’ (weg), weorðle:as ‘worthless’ (weorð), werle:as ‘without a husband’ (wer), wi:fle:as ‘unmarried’ (wi:f), wi:tele:as ‘without punishment’ (wi:te), winele:as ‘friendless’ (wine), witle:as ‘foolish’ (witt), wlitele:as ‘ugly’ (wlite), wynle:as ‘joyless’ (wynn), yrfele:as ‘unprovided with cattle’ (ierfe).