THE LEMMAS AND INFLECTIONS OF OLD ENGLISH L-NOUNS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this work is to lemmatise the inflectional forms of the Old English nouns beginning with the letter L. This aim entails the classification of inflectional forms by declension type. The sources of the study comprise dictionaries and corpora of Old English, including the York corpora as well as *ParCorOEv2. An open access annotated parallel corpus Old English-English*. The methodology relies on database software, used for gathering and classifying information, which is structured, standardised, and made available for searches and information retrieval. The data include 1,657 inflectional forms, 1,639 of which are lemmatised with this method. A total of 1,149 inflectional forms are classified by type of declension and assigned to 435 lemmas. Most of them are declined according to the *as*-declension and the *a*-declension. The main conclusion of this study is that the lemmatisation method comprising linguistic analysis with lexical databases as well as a combination of lexicographical and textual sources of Old English produces solid results. From the methodological point of view, the master lemma list of *ParCorOEv2* is adequate for lemmatisation, as lemmas from this list have been assigned to all inflectional forms except 17. On the descriptive side, three new lemmas must be added to the current inventories to lemmatise the nouns beginning with the letter L.

Keywords: Old English; nouns; lemmatisation.

1. Introduction

The aim of this work is to lemmatise the inflectional forms of the Old English nouns beginning with the letter L, that is to say, to assign the inflections of L nouns to their dictionary words. This aim includes the classification by declension of the nouns at stake.[2] Therefore, of the many areas of Old English,

this work focuses on the relation between linguistic analysis and lexicography, the branch of linguistics that deals with the compilation of dictionaries, thesauri and electronic databases that classify and define the lexical stock of a given language (Dzharasova 2020: 96). The choice of the topic of this work is motivated by two characteristics of Old English: its explicit generalised morphological inflection and its spelling variation.[3]

Before addressing these questions, it is necessary to make some terminological remarks. A corpus is an organised collection of texts (written or oral) that represents a certain language (Stefanowitsch 2020). Corpora are often lemmatised, which means that they are classified by a dictionary word or *lemma*. The different instantiations of a given lemma in a corpus (Müller et al. 2015) are called *tokens, inflections, attestations*, or *inflectional forms*, the last term being used in this study. The dictionaries of inflectional languages select a *reference form* as the lemma representing a set of inflections. For instance, out of the nominative, accusative, genitive, dative morphological case, the masculine, feminine, and neuter gender, and the singular and plural number, Old English dictionaries choose the nominative singular (masculine, feminine, or neuter) as the reference form for all the inflectional forms of a given noun. The task of *lemmatisation*, consequently, involves gathering the inflectionally related forms and assigning a lemma from a lemma inventory to the set of inflections (Müller et al. 2015). For instance, the inflectional forms *leasung, leasunga, leasungæ, leasunge, leasungan,* and *leasungum* are collected, related to one another by means of the *a*-declension of nouns, and assigned to the nominal lemma *lēasung*. The example shows that the task of lemmatisation cannot be carried out without considering the inflection or *declension* of the noun: in this case, the pattern followed by other nouns from the feminine gender justifies the gathering of all the attested inflections of *lēasung* under this lemma. The example also shows that the lemmatisation of a set of inflectional forms can also be justified by more than one declension. Whereas the forms *leasung, leasunge, leasunga,* and *leasungum* correspond to the *a*-declension (strong feminines), forms like *leasunga* and *leasungan* are characteristic of the *an*-declension (weak nouns). The convergence and simplification of declensions throughout the evolution of English, which Adamczyk (2018) calls *the reshaping of nominal inflection*, was followed, in

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[3]   The research reported here was co-supervised by Javier Martín Arista and Ana Elvira Ojanguren López, and authored by Laura Martín de las Pueblas Yanguas, who sadly decided not to pursue an academic career. The original work has been substantially updated and revised for publication. The analysis of declension types has been modified by drawing on the synchronic paradigms proposed by Hogg & Fulk (2011) instead of the etymological declension types found in Cambpell (1959 [1987]) and other grammars of Old English. This change has brought about a change of the quantitative results. An entirely new section has also been added on the applicability of the lemmatisation presented in the article.

Middle English by the loss of most of the explicit morphology of the noun, which in contemporary English only changes its form to express the plural number, as in *house-houses*.

As has been pointed out above, the topic of this work has been inspired by the morphological inflection and the spelling variation of Old English. Beginning with the explicit generalised morphological inflection found in Old English, the function of words in the phrase and the sentence is marked by the inflectional morphology of the lexical category in question. This is a set of inflectional endings attached to the stem of the word that express different morphological categories, such as the case, number, and gender of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, articles, and demonstratives; the weak and the strong declension of the adjective; the grade of the adjective and the adverb; and the person, number, tense, and mood of verbs. These declensions, including the morphological categories and their values, are available from grammars of Old English like Campbell (1959 [1987]), Hogg & Fulk (2011), and Ringe & Taylor (2014). As an illustration of the inflection of the lexical class of the noun in Old English, the paradigm of the masculine noun *stān* 'stone' comprises *stān* (singular nominative), *stānes* (singular genitive), *stāne* (singular dative), *stānas* (plural nominative and accusative), *stāna* (plural genitive), and *stānum* (plural dative).

With respect to the spelling variation of Old English, the lack of standardised spelling results brings about a degree of unpredictability that can be illustrated by means of the noun *abbod*, whose predictable inflectional paradigm corresponding to the *as*-declension of nouns comprises the forms *abbod, abbodes, abbode, abbodas, abboda,* and *abbodum. The Dictionary of Old English A-I* (Healey 2018–) gives the inflectional forms of *abbod* 'abbot' listed in Figure 1.

Abbod, Abbud, Abbud, abud, Abbad, abbed, abboc, abbode, abdode, abbot, abbet, abbote, Abbodes, abbodys, Abbudes, abbuddes, abbudes, abbod, Abbotes, abbottes, abbates, abbode, abbodæ, abbude, habbude, abbade, abbyde, abbote, abbot, abbodas, habbodas, abbodæs, abbodes, abbudas, abbudes, abbedes, abbotes, abbates, abboda, abbode, abbuda, abbodum, abboddum, abbodan, abbedum, abbotum, abbut, abbyde, abbete, abboten, abboden, abbuden

Figure 1. *Abbod in the Dictionary of Old English A-I.*

The inflectional forms in Figure 1 are witnesses to the various spellings preferred by different authors and texts, as well as the early and late sub-periods of Old English. For instance, *abud* appears in Bede (manuscript T), *abboc* is found in the *Benedictine Rule*, *abbote* is attested in *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (year 777),

and *abbuden* is a late find in the entry to *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* for the year 1098. Inflectional forms such as *abbyde, abbates* and *habbodas* are rather unpredictable.

As aforementioned, the aim of this work is to relate the inflectional forms of the Old English nouns beginning with the letter L to their corresponding lemmas. This aim is relevant for reasons that have to do with the information on this question provided by the dictionaries of Old English and with the advantages of a lemmatised corpus over an unlemmatised one.

Beginning with the information of lemmas and inflectional forms available from the existing dictionaries of Old English, the following lexicographical works do not list inflectional forms by lemma at all: *The student's dictionary of Anglo-Saxon* (Sweet 1897 [1976]), *A concise Anglo-Saxon dictionary* (Clark Hall 1984 [1996]), *A Thesaurus of Old English* (Roberts, Kay & Grundy 2000), the *Historical thesaurus of the Oxford English dictionary* (Kay et al. 2009). *An Anglo-Saxon dictionary* (Bosworth & Toller 1973) lists some inflectional forms per lemma and has been the point of departure for this work, as it gives the most accurate information on the letter L that is available. This is so because *The Dictionary of Old English in electronic form A-I* (Healey 2018–) has been published up to the letter I only. This is the most up-to-date dictionary of Old English and provides extensive inventories of inflectional forms, such as the one summarised in Figure 1. All in all, the only inventories of lemmas and inflectional forms for the letter L are available from the Bosworth-Toller dictionary, but the inventory is not exhaustive.

As for the advantages of a lemmatised corpus, it has to be borne in mind in the first place that the largest corpora of Old English are not lemmatised. This includes *The Helsinki Corpus of English Texts* (300,000 words; Rissanen et al. 1991), *The York-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry* (50,000 words; Pintzuk & Plug 2001), *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose* (1,500,000 words; Taylor et al. 2003), and *The Dictionary of Old English web corpus* (3,000,000 words; Healey, Wilkin & Xiang 2004).

ParCorOEv2. An open access annotated parallel corpus Old English-English (Martín Arista et al. 2021), which consists of 110,000 words of parallel text in its present state, is fully lemmatised. The texts in the 2021 release include *Boetius, Herbarium, Lacnunga, Leechdom, Mark, Martyrology, Orosius*, and *Quadrupedibus*. The parallel corpus complies with five compilation standards: it must be aligned at word level; it must be annotated and tagged at text, sentence and word level; it must be fully lemmatised; annotation must be, at least partly, automatic; and the corpus must be searchable by text, fragment, and word. Each record in the database displays one token and its tagging (file number, lemma, lexical category, inflectional category, and gloss). Tokens are provided with a concordance displaying the prefield and the postfield of the concorded term,

as well as the translation of the fragment into English and the sources of the Old English and the Present-Day English texts. *ParCorOEv2* has been implemented in Filemaker database software and is available in open access through Filemaker WebDirect, which can be accessed with a web browser.

The lack of a lemmatised corpus represents a pressing issue considering the characteristics of Old English mentioned above: widespread explicit inflection and generalised spelling variation. It is certainly a very time-consuming task to find all the inflectional forms of a textually-frequent lemma, such as the ones of *līchama* 'body': *licame, liceman, lichama, lichaman, lichamana, lichame, lichamen, lichamena, lichames, lichamum, lichoma, lichoman, lichome, lichomena, lichomon, lichomum, lichon, licoman, licuman*. The difference between all these forms is not only attributable to the inflection, but also to the root, thus *lica-, lice-, lico-, licu-*. Therefore, a lemmatised corpus is necessary to locate all the different forms of a dictionary word, even if its stem does not change in the inflectional paradigm. A lemmatised set of inflectional forms allows the researcher to carry out morphological, syntactic and semantic studies straightforwardly. Moreover, the analysis conducted in such studies can be replicated and its results can be verified.

The structure of this article is as follows. Section 2 reviews the available models of Old English noun declensions and selects the descriptive basis of this work. In Section 3, the methodology of the research is outlined, including scope, sources, and steps of analysis. The results of the research are presented in Section 4. Section 5 discusses the applicability of the proposal. Section 6 draws the conclusions and proposes new avenues of research. The Appendix lists the inflectional forms by lemma.

2. Classifications of the Old English nominal declension

The main studies dealing with the declension of Old English nouns include Campbell (1959 [1987]), Waxenberger (1996), and Hogg & Fulk (2011). The *Dictionary of Old English* (Healey 2018–) also classifies nouns by declension type. These classifications are reviewed and compared in the remainder of this section.

As Figure 2 shows, Campbell (1959 [1987]) distinguishes between strong declensions, weak declensions, and minor declensions. With respect to the strong declensions, the criterion of classification of these nouns is the vowel in the Germanic stem. The weak declension contains nouns whose inflection is less explicit, while minor declensions are the ones to which just a limited number of nouns belong. Hogg & Fulk (2011) propose a similar etymological classification, although they include *n*-stem nouns in the consonantal class, whereas these nouns

are included in the weak declension by Campbell (1959 [1987]). The *Dictionary of Old English* (Healey 2018–) distinguishes ten classes. They coincide with Campbell's (1959 [1987]) strong declension and their subclasses receive a number from 1 to 9, without any specification for the subclass. The tenth class receives the name of 'weak declension', as in Campbell's (1959 [1987]) classification. Finally, Waxenberger (1996) also opts for numbers to refer to the declension types, which basically coincide with the *Dictionary of Old English*, although Waxenberger (1996) distinguishes subclasses.

	Campbell (1959 [1987])	Waxenberger (1996)	Hogg & Fulk (2011)	DOE (2018–)
	Strong Declensions	Starke Deklinations-klassen	Vocalic stems	
	Germ. *a*-Nouns	Deklinationsklasse 1	*a*-stem Nouns	Class 1
Masc. sing. nom. *stān*; masc. sing. gen. *stānes* Neut. sing. nom. *scip*; neut. sing. gen. *scipes*	pure *a*-Nouns	Deklinationsklasse 1a	simple *a*-stems	Class 1
Masc. sing. nom. *here*; masc. sing. gen. *herges* Neut. sing. nom. *cynn*; neut. sing. gen. *cynnes*	*ia*-Nouns	Deklinationsklasse 1b	*ja*-stems	Class 1
Masc. sing. nom. *bearu*; masc. sing. gen. *bearwes* Neut. sing. nom *searu*: neut. sing. gen. *searwes*	*ua*-Nouns	Deklinationsklasse 1c	*wa*-stems	Class 1
	ō-Nouns	Deklinationsklasse 2	*ō*-stem nouns	Class 2
Fem. sing. nom. *giefu*; fem. sing. gen. *giefe*	pure *ō*-Nouns	Deklinationsklasse 2a	Simple *ō*-stems	Class 2
Fem. sing. mom. *synn*; fem. sing. gen. *synne*	*iō*-Nouns	Deklinationsklasse 2b	*jō*-stems	Class 2
Fem. sing. nom. *sunna*; fem. sing. gen. *sinwe*	*uō*-Nouns	Deklinationsklasse 2c	*wō-stems*	Class 2
Masc. sing. nom. *wine*: masc. sing. gen. *wines* Fem. sing. nom. *dǣd*; fem. sing. gen. *dǣde*	*i*-Nouns	Deklinationsklasse 3	*i*-stem nouns	Class 3

Neut. sing. nom. s*pere*; neut. sing. gen. *speres*				
Masc. sing. nom. *sunu*; masc. sing. gen. *suna* Fem. sing. nom. *duru*; fem. sing. gen. *dura*	*u*-Nouns	Deklinationsklasse 4	*u*-stem nouns	Class 4
Masc. sing. nom. *guma*; masc. sing. gen. *guman* Fem. sing. nom. *tunge*: fem. sing. gen. *tungan* Neut. sing. nom. *ēage*; neut. sing. gen. *ēagan*	Weak Declension	Deklinationsklasse 5	*n*-stem nouns *ōn*-stem *īn*-stem	Weak Declension
		Deklinationsklasse 5a Deklinationsklasse 5b Deklinationsklasse 5c		Weak Weak Weak
	Minor declensions		Consonantal stems	
Masc. sing. nom. *fōt*; masc. sing. nom. *fōtes* Fem. sing. nom. *studu*; fem. sing. gen. *stude*	Athematic nouns	Deklinationsklasse 6	root-stem nouns	Class 5
Masc. sing. nom. *fæder*; masc. sing. nom. *fæder*	Nouns of relationship	Deklinationsklasse 7	*r*-stem nouns	Class 6
Masc. sing. nom. *frēond*; masc. sing. nom. *frēondes*	Nouns in *-nd-*	Deklinationsklasse 8	*nd*-stem nouns	Class 7
Masc. sing. nom. *cealf*; masc. sing. nom. *cealfes*	Stems in IE -es; -os	Deklinationsklasse 9	*s*-stem nouns	Class 8
fem. sing. nom. *mægeþ*; fem. sing. gen. *mægþ* Neut. sing. nom. *ealu*; neut, sing. gen. *ealoþ*	Dental Stems	Deklinationsklasse 10	*þ*-stem nouns	Class 9
			n-stem nouns *ōn*-stem *īn*-stem	

Figure 2. Classifications of Old English nominal declensions.

Given the classifications compared in Figure 2, it turns out that all of them are based on the Indo-European or on the Germanic etymology. In this sense, the strong declension for masculines and neuters corresponds to the *-a-* stems of Germanic and the strong declension for feminines to the Germanic *-ō-* stem declension, while the weak declension can be traced back to the *-n-* stems of Indo-European (Ringe & Taylor 2014: 114). Etymological classifications do not reflect the diachronic development of the language leading to what Adamczyk (2018) calls the *reshaping of the nominal inflection,* which involves the extension of the major declensions at the expense of the disintegration of minor declensions like *-i-* and *-u-* stems. The declension type of these stems is far from informative for Old English, although grammars and dictionaries (with the exception of the DOE) depict an early variety of Old English in which the etymology of stems could be considered more transparent than at the end of the period. On this question, Kastovsky (1997: 72) points out that membership of a certain declension is no longer based on an explicit morpheme and constitutes an inherent property of the lexical item. Krygier (1998: 122), in the same line, claims that the existence of declensions based on historical considerations finds little support in the data. Rogos (2009: 50) raises the issue of the frequency of use of the declensions and remarks that to take the criterion of productivity into account would *allow some declensions, like e.g., u-stems, r-stems or nd-stems to be incorporated into the major paradigms.*

Against this background, Hogg & Fulk (2011: 71) propose a synchronic outline of Old English declensions that complements the etymological arrangement presented in Figure 2. This synchronic classification is comprised of three major declension types: the *as*-declension (found in masculine nouns like *stān* 'stone' and neuters like *scip* 'ship'), the *a*-declension (in feminine nouns such as *gifu* 'gift' and *lār* 'learning'), and the *an*-declension for masculine nouns like *guma* 'man', feminine nouns such as *tunge* 'tongue' and neuters like *ēage* 'eye'). Major declensions are open sets to which new items can be added and have a large membership. Minor declensions, on the other hand, are closed sets and have a small membership (Hogg & Fulk 2011: 71). They include *a*-plurals such as *hand* 'hand' and *sunu* 'son'; mutated plurals such as *fōt* 'foot'; and other small groups of nouns of nationalities in *-e* (*Engle* 'English'), kinship terms that derive from -r- stems (*mōdor* 'mother'), and zero plurals that can be traced back to disyllabic *-nd-* stems (*hettend* 'enemy'). This classification, for the reasons explained above, has been used for analysing and lemmatising the inflectional forms of this study.

3. Research methodology

This section presents the methodology of this research. The general approach, sources, scope, and steps of the analysis are discussed in turn.

　　The methodology of this work is based on the combination of the available lexicographical and textual sources on the one hand, and on the analysis of linguistic data with database software on the other. This methodology is inspired by previous research in the lemmatisation of Old English, including strong verbs (Metola Rodríguez 2017), weak verbs (Tío Sáenz 2019), and preterite-present, contracted, and anomalous verbs (García Fernández 2020). It resorts to lexicographical sources (Bosworth & Toller 1973; Sweet 1897 [1976]; Clark Hall 1984 [1996]) and to the existing corpora of Old English: *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry* (Pintzuk & Plug 2001) and *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose* (Taylor et al. 2003). Linguistic data are processed with database software, so that the database is used to collect, classify, analyse, store, search, and disseminate the data. In other words, the linguistic analysis with database software turns unstructured or, at least, poorly structured data into fully structured data which, moreover, are standardised and can be exported in different formats.

　　With respect to the sources, the Bosworth-Toller Dictionary (hereafter BT) is the most comprehensive of the fully published dictionaries. This lexicographical source (Bosworth & Toller 1973) has been selected for gathering all the existing information on the L noun lemmas and their inflections. Considering that the existing dictionaries comprise different lemma lists, no additional dictionary has been selected for data retrieval. On the textual side, *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Poetry* (Pintzuk & Plug 2001) and *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose* (Taylor et al. 2003) are not lemmatised, but they are tagged morphologically and annotated syntactically (in the remainder of this study, the abbreviation YCOE refers to the prose and the poetry segments of the York corpus).

　　The syntactic annotation of the YCOE is outside the scope of this study, but the morphological annotation, which includes lexical class and morphological case, has been the point of departure of this research. The inflectional forms tagged with the lexical category noun in the YCOE that start with the letter L have been selected for lemmatisation. Figure 3 illustrates the inflectional forms and the morphological tags as they are rendered in the POS file of the YCOE. The following abbreviations and symbols are used: N^ (noun), ^N (nominative), ^A (accusative), ^G (genitive), ^D (dative). Notice that no lemma tag is provided and that, in instances like *lac*, the lexical category is given, but the case is not specified. No tag is provided for number also.

laar	N^N
laare	N^D
laare	N^G
laber	N^A
Laber	N^N
lac	N
lac	N^A
lac	N^N
laca	N^G
lace	N

Figure 3. Lexical category and morphological case in the POS file
of the YCOE.

The source of the lemmas has been *ParCorOEv2. An open access annotated parallel corpus Old English-English* (Martín Arista et al. 2021), from which the master lemma list has been retrieved. The lemmas and inflectional forms that can be found in BT have been retrieved for comparison and guidance.

The database where the corpus of this study has been filed has been implemented in Filemaker software and comprises 1,657 files (one per inflectional form) and eight fields (YCOE inflection, YCOE morphological tag, canonical spelling lemma, non-canonical spelling lemma, further non-canonical spelling lemma, morphological analysis, declension type, and BT inflectional form). A screenshot of the database can be seen in Figure 4.
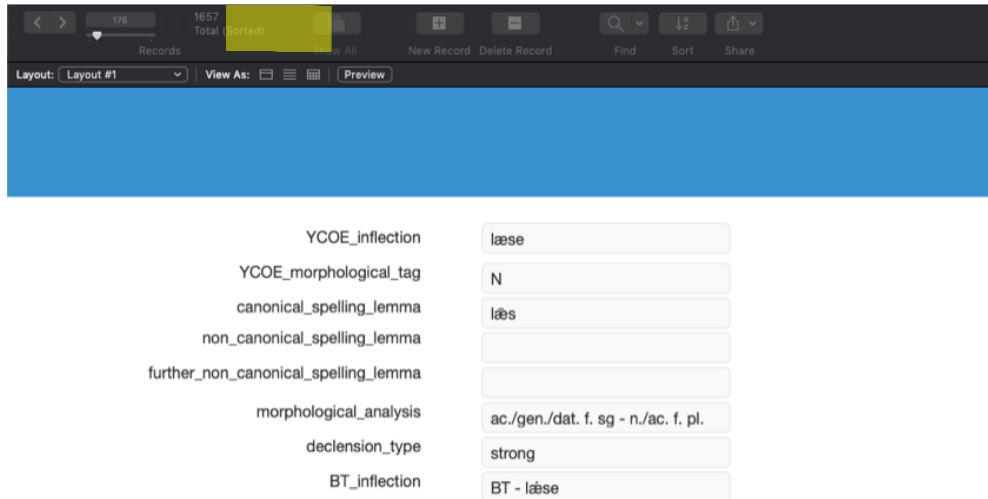

Figure 4. Files and fields in the database.

The steps taken in this research can be described from two perspectives. The first has to do with the procedure of analysis; the second bears on the size of the corpus.

As regards the procedure of analysis, the research carried out in this study has been semi-automatic: automatic processing, including data searches, extraction, and importation, has been followed by manual revision, as in Metola Rodríguez (2017), Tío Sáenz (2019), and García Fernández (2020). Linguistic data have been processed with BBEdit software.

The analysis of the full corpus of Old English, which consists of 3 million words, has been put aside for further research. There are two main reasons for this decision. In the first place, the *Dictionary of Old English web corpus* (Healey, Wilkin & Xiang 2004) was specifically compiled for the *Dictionary of Old English* (Healey 2018–). As a lexicographical corpus, the *Dictionary of Old English web corpus* aims at exhaustivity, whereas linguistic corpora, such as the YCOE, are concerned with representativeness. Exhaustivity can result in the addition of redundant editions to a lexicographical corpus. For example, the current text list of the *Dictionary of Old English* contains at least two editions of the *Life of Saint Margaret* (Ker 1957; Clayton & Magennis 1994). This type of redundancy could bias quantitative analysis and call for the filtering out of undesired results. In the second place, the *Dictionary of Old English web corpus* is not tagged. This excludes automation and, above all, provides no clue as to the lexical category of inflectional forms. Considering the many coincidences holding between the endings of nominal and adjectival declensions, the *Dictionary of Old English web corpus* does not represent the best option at this stage. The YCOE has been used instead. It comprises 1.5 million words and allows us to check, at least, the lexical category of the nouns under scrutiny. Most inflectional forms are tagged for morphological case as well, though (see Figure 3).

A search of the YCOE has turned out 1,657 different inflectional forms of nouns beginning with the letter L. Two aspects deserve some comment.

Firstly, compounds with a second element beginning with the letter L have been disregarded because their inflectional morpheme is attached to the element to the right but alphabetical sorting abides by the element to the left. The distinction between affixed and compound words has been drawn with the affix list of *NerthusV3. Online Lexical Database of Old English* (Martín Arista et al. 2016).

In the second place, the scope of this research is restricted to nouns beginning with the letter L, in such a way that the corresponding prefixal derivatives that begin with *gel-* have not been considered. The scope of the research presented in this work is limited to type analysis. That is to say, for all the textual occurrences of a given inflectional form, an abstract form is defined, the type. Future research may widen the scope from type to token analysis, so that all the occurrences of a

given inflectional form (tokens) are taken into account. This will allow us to disambiguate in context. Table 1 tabulates the figures that determine the scope of the research by addressing both the question of the prefixation with *ge-* and the question of type vs. token analysis.

Table 1. Scope by type.

l-nouns	token analysis	18,151
l-nouns	type analysis	1,657
gel-nouns	token analysis	1,890
gel-nouns	type analysis	168

It has to be borne in mind with regard to Table 1 that two instances of the same inflectional form with different morphological tags amount to two types, while two or more instances of the same inflectional form with the same morphological tag amount to one type. As can be seen in Figure 5, the accusative (N^A), genitive (N^G), nominative (N^N), and unspecified case (N) *lacnunga* correspond to one type each. This also goes for the tokens *læcegetea* and *læcehus*, which are kept as two types. The two instances of the dative (N^D) *larspelle* correspond to one type only.

Tokens	Types
N^A_lacnunga	N^A_lacnunga
N^G_lacnunga	N^G_lacnunga
N^N_lacnunga	N^N_lacnunga
N_lacnunga	N_lacnunga
N^A_læcegetea	N^A_læcegetea
N^A_læcehus	N^A_læcehus
N^D_larspelle	N^D_larspelle
N^D_larspelle	

Figure 5. Tokens and types of analysis.

The tasks required by this methodology include the identification of morphological relatedness, the gathering of inflectional paradigms, and the assignment of lemma (canonical or non-canonical). As has been said in Section 2, the analysis draws on the paradigms of nominal declensions given in Hogg & Fulk (2011). If the POS file of the YCOE does not contain a full morphological description but is restricted to the lexical category, case and number tags have been added to the inflectional forms in the database. As the morphological annotation of the YCOE does not include gender, gender tags have been retrieved from BT and *NerthusV3. Online Lexical Database of Old English* and filed in the

database. Lemma assignment has been done manually, on the basis of the correspondence of the morphologically related inflectional forms and the available lemmas. The identification of the declension type is a consequence of the assigment of the lemma. For example, the inflectional forms *laguflod, lagoflod, laguflode, lagoflodas, lagufloda* are morphologically related through a declension that comprises the inflectional endings -ø, -*e*, -*as*, -*a*. These endings belong in the paradigm of the *as*-declension. The best candidate for the lemma is the zero-ending for *laguflōd* (this is the canonical spelling, the one proposed in the master lemma list). The non-canonical lemma *lagoflōd* (a spelling variant according to the lemma list) is also available. The inflectional forms *laguflod, laguflode,* and *lagufloda* are assigned to the canonical spelling lemma *laguflōd*, while *lagoflod* and *lagoflodas* are assigned to the non-canonical spelling lemma *lagoflōd*. The end of the process is the unification of the two provisional lemmas with their inflectional forms into a final lemma of the following form: **laguflōd, lagoflōd:** *laguflod, lagoflod, laguflode, lagoflodas, lagufloda.*

4. Results of analysis

The data of the analysis comprise 1,657 inflectional forms from the YCOE. Of these, 1,449 are provided with class and morphological case tags in the POS files of the YCOE, while the lexical class (nouns) only is specified for the remaining 208.

   Of the 1,657 inflectional forms, 553 only appear in BT and, consequently, are partly lemmatised in this lexicographical source, which does not include citations or inflections in all the entries. Moreover, the inventory of inflections given in the entries to BT is not exhaustive. It must also be noted that the lemma list of BT does not always coincide with the one selected for this study. For instance, BT, which is often unlemmatised, has three different entries, *leasere*, *leaseras*, and *leaserum*, instead of *lēasere*, the form selected from ParCorOEv2. Therefore, the lemmatisation proposed in BT has been used for reference rather than being directly incorporated into the analysis.

   A total of 1,149 inflectional forms have been classified by the type of declension and assigned to a lemma. An inventory of 435 lemmas has been proposed, which can be classified by declension types as follows: *as*-declension (masculine) 159; *as*-declension (neuter) 59; *a*-declension (feminine) 148; *an*-declension 57; minor declensions 12 (-*nd*- stems, 9; athematic nouns 3). Most inflectional forms follow the pattern of the strong declensions, including the *as*-declension (around 50% of the total) and the *a*-declension (around 35% of the total). Hogg (1992: 146) gives the following frequencies of Old English nominal declensions: *as*-declension 60%, *a*-declension 25%, *an*-declension 15%. These frequencies roughly coincide with the results of this study as reported above.

Some inflectional types have been identified only provisionally and further evidence, if it can be gathered, will be needed to check on the declension type of the following canonical lemmas: *lāðbite, lāðgenīðla, lǣcecynn, lǣcecyst, lǣcehūs, lǣceīren, lǣceseax, lǣdend, lǣdensprǣc, lǣdenware, lǣfer, lǣfness, lǣpeldre, lǣst / lǣst, lǣste, lǣstend, lǣwede, lagulād, lagustrǣt, lahcēap, lahgewrit, lāmfæt, landāgend, landbegenga, landbūnes, landcēap, landfruma, landfyrding, landhlāford, landlyre, landmann, landmearca, landriht, landscearu, landsidu, landstycce, landwaru, landweard, langbeardas, langoð, langsumnes, langunghwīl, lanu, lār, lārbodung, lārcrǣft, lārcwide, lārdōm, lārlēast, lārsmið, lāstword, laur, laurbēam, Lazarus, lēaccærse, lēactūn, lēafa, lēafnesword, lēafscead, leahtorcwide, lēap, lēas, lēasferðnes, lēasgewitnes, lēasgielp, lēasscēawere, lēasung, lēasungspell, lēaswyrcend, lēden, lēfung, lēg, Legeceaster, lēgelēoht, leger, legeræsc, legertēam, lenctenbryce, lenctenlifen, lenctenmōnað, lenctentīma, lenden, lendenbrǣd, lendenbrǣde, lendenece, lendenwyrc, lengðu, lenticula, lēodbealu, lēodburg, lēoðcwide, lēodcyning, lēodðēaw, lēode, lēodgeard, lēoðgidding, lēodhete, lēodmǣg, lēodmægen, lēodmearc, lēoðorūn, lēodrǣden, lēodrūne, lēodscearu, leoðu, lēoðubend, leoðucrǣft, lēodweard, lēodwer, lēodwerod, lēoðwīse, lēoðword, lēoðwyrhta, lēof, lēofspell, lēohtberend, lēohtbora, lēohtbrǣdnes, lēohtmōdnes, lēohtnisse, lēonesēað, lēonfōt, lēopard, lēorednes, leornungcrǣft, leornungscōl, lēow, lepra, lētanīa, letting, Libania, Liberius, liccung, līcðrūh, līchama, līchrægel, līchryre, līcsang, līcsār, līcstōw, līcsyrce, līctūn, līcung(ge), līcwīglung, līcwund, lid, lið, lida, liðādl, liðera, liðera / liðere, lidmann, liðsēaw, liðule, līðung, līðwǣge, liðwærc, lidweard, liðwyrt, lifer, liferbȳl, liferhol, lifersār, līffadung, līfgesceaft, līflēast, līfneru, līft, līfweard, līfwela, līg, līgbryne, līgcwalu, līgdraca, līgegesa, līgfȳr, līgȳð, līhtingnes, līhtnes, lim, līn, lindgeborga, lindgecrod, lindgelāc, lindgestealla, lindhæbbende, lindplega, lindwered, lindwiga, lindwīgend, līnwyrt, lippa/lippe, litigere, locc, lochyrdel, locstān, loða, lofdǣd, loflāc, lofsealm, lofung, lōhsceaft, lōma(ge), londādl, longaþ, loppe, lor, lorg, lot, lox, luftācen, lufung, Lundenwaru, lundlaga, lungensealf, lungenwyrt, lyftedor, lyftfæt, lyftfloga, lyftgelāc, lyfthelm, lyftsceaða, lyftwundor, lyftwynn, lygesearu, lygeword, lyrewrenc, lysu, lytignes; as well as the following non-canonical lemmas: (ge)leorness, hlǣfdige, lǣcegetea, landefn, landesmann, langað, langaþ, lārlēst, lārlȳst, lāsor, lauberge, lāwer, lēasmōdness, lēgbryne, lenctenhǣtu, lēohtbrǣdness, liffetung, līg, līgrǣsc, londstede, los, lyfesn, lyssen, lagolād, lagostrēam, landbigenga, landesman, landhlauord, landman, lārðeign, lārsmeoð, lawertreow, leasgylp, leasniss, lengctendag, lengoð, leod, leodgewin, lēoðgiddung, leodgota, lēodmægn, leoðobend, leoðocrǣft, lēoðosyrce, leopsong, lib, lichamæ, licnyss, licwigelung, lieðness, lifdag, lifersēocnyss, līgðrǣcu, ligetorn , ligresc, lihtengnes, liod, lioð, liodgeard, londar, londbigenga, londbunes, londceap, londfæstenn, londmearc, londriht, londryht, londwela, longgestrēon, lyb, lychama, lyg.*

Of the 1,657 inflectional forms, 1,639 have been lemmatised. Most of them have been assigned to a canonical lemma from the master lemma list from *ParCorOEv2*. Another 421 inflectional forms have been related to non-canonical lemmas (spelling variants from canonical lemmas) from the master lemma list. The additional alternative lemma spellings that follow have been proposed: *ladman, lādtēaw, laðteow, laðtew, læma, lændenbræde, længe, længten, lǣss, lætnys, lætnyss, lætnysse, lagofæsten, lagoflōd, lagolād, lagostrēam, lahbrice, landbigenga, landesman, landrice, landriht, landferd, landgemyrce, landhlauord, landleod, landman, landmearc, londwela, langnyss, langsumnys, lārðeign, lāreaw, laredom, lareuodom, larew, lariow, lariowdom, lārsmeoð, larspel, lawertreow, leasgylp, leasing, leasniss, leasspelleng, leasuncg, legerbed, lenctenfæstenn, lenctenn, lengctendag, lengctenfæsten, lengoð, lengtenadle, lengtenfæsten, leod, leodebiscop, leodgewin, lēoðgiddung, leodgota, lēodmægn, leoðobend, leoðocræft, lēoðosyrce, leodscype, leohtfat, leoringcniht, leornigncniht, leorninccniht, leornincgcniht, leorning, leorningccniht, leorningcnyht, leorningman, leornintcniht, leornungmon, leornyngcniht, leoþsong, lib, licahma, licama, liccettere, liccettung, liccetung, licchama, licema, licetere, licetuncg, lichamæ, licnyss, licrǣst, licwigelung, liðnys, liðnyss, liðnysse, lieðness, lifdag, lifersēocnyss, liferwerc, līgðrǣcu, ligetorn, ligett, liggett, ligitt, ligresc, ligyt, lihtengnes, līhtingc, liic, liictun, liif, liod, lioð, liodgeard, lioht, liohtfruma, liornung, lilting, liþnyss, lofsong, londar, londbigenga, londbunes, londceap, londfæstenn, londfyrd, londgemǣre, longgestrēon, lotwrecn, lufv, lungenn, lusðfulnes, lustfullness, lustfulnes, lustfulnis, lustfulniss, lyb, lychama, lychoma, lycuma, lyðnyss, lyf, lyffetuncg, lyfnes, lyfness, lyg, lyhtincg, lyhting, lyne, lys, lyss,* and *lytlingc*.

In the list that follows, the corresponding lemma in the master lemma list (MLL) from *ParCorOEv2* and in BT is given between brackets: *ladman* (MLL *lādmann*, BT *lād-mann*), *lādtēaw, laðteow, laðtew* (MLL *lāttēow*, BT *lād-teō*), *læma* (MLL *lama*), *lændenbræde* (MLL *lendenbrǣde*, BT *lende-brǣð*), *længe* (MLL *leng*, BT *leng*), *længten, lenctenn* (MLL *lencten*, BT *lencten*), *lǣss* (MML *lǣs*, BT *lǣss*), *lætnys, lætnyss* (MLL *lætnes*), *lagofæsten* (MLL *lagufæsten*, BT *lagufæsten*), *lagoflōd* (MLL *laguflōd*, BT *laguflōd*), *lagolād* (MLL *lagulād*), *lagostrēam* (MLL *lagustrēam*, BT *lagustrēam*), *lahbrice* (MLL *lahbryce*, BT *lah-bryce*), *landbigenga, londbigenga* (MLL *landbegenga*, BT *land-begenga*), *landesman, landman* (MLL *landmann*, BT *land-mann*), *landferd, londfyrd* (MLL *landfyrd*, BT *land-fird*), *landgemyrce, londmearc,* (MLL *landgemirce*, BT *land-mearc*), *landhlauord* (MLL *landhlāford*, BT *land-hlāford*), *langnyss* (MLL *langnes*, BT *lang-ness*), *langsumnys* (MLL *langsumnes*, BT *langsum-ness*), *lārðeign* (MLL *lārðegn*), *lāreaw, larew, lariow* (MLL *lārēow*, BT *lārēow*), *laredom, lareuodom, lariowdom* (MLL *lārdōm lārēowdōm*), *lārsmeoð* (MLL *lārsmið*, BT *lār-smiþ*), *larspel* (MLL *lārspell*, BT *lār-spell*), *lawertreow* (MLL *laurtrēow*, BT *laur-trēow*),

learning (MLL *lēornung*), *leasgylp* (MLL *lēasgielp*, BT *leās-gilp*), *leasing* (MLL *lēasung*, BT *leāsing*), *leasniss* (MLL *lēasnes*, BT *leās-ness*), *leasspelleng* (MLL *lēasspellung*, BT *leās-spellung*), *leasuncg* (MLL *lēasung*, BT *leāsung*), *legerbed* (MLL *legerbedd*, *BT leger-bedd*), *lenctenfæstenn*, *lengctenfæsten*, *lengtenfæsten* (MLL *lenctenfæsten*, BT *lencten-fæsten*), *lenctenn* (MLL *lencten*, BT *lencten*), *lengctendag* (MLL *lenctendæg*, BT *lencten-dæg*), *lengoð* (MLL *lengðu*, BT *lengþ*), *lengtenadle* (MLL *lendenādl*, BT *lencten-ādl*), *leod* (MLL *lēod*, BT *leōd*), *leodebiscop* (MLL *lēodbisceop*, BT *leōd-biscop*), *leodgewin* (MLL *lēodgewinn*, BT *leōd-gewinn*), *lēoðgiddung* (MLL *lēoðgidding*), *lēodmægn* (MLL *lēodmæg*, BT *leōd-mægen*), *leoðobend* (MLL *lēoðubend*), *leoðocræft* (MLL *leoðucræft*, BT *leōþ-cræft*), *lēoðosyrce* (MLL *lēoðusyrce*), *leodscype* (MLL *lēodscipe*, BT *leōd-scipe*), *leohtfat* (MLL *lēohtfæt*, BT *leōht-fæt*), *leoringcniht*, *leornigncniht*, *leorninccniht*, *leornincgcniht*, *leorningccniht*, *leorningcnyht*, *leornintcniht*, *leornyngcniht* (MLL *leorningcniht*, BT *leornung-cniht*), *leorningman*, *leornungmon* (MLL *leornungmann*, BT *leornung-mann*), *leoþsong* (MLL *lēoðsang*, BT *leōþ-sang*), *lib*, *lyb* (MLL *lybb*, BT lybb), *licahma*, *licama*, *licchama*, *licema*, *lichamæ*, *lychama*, *lychoma*, *lycuma* (*MLL līchama*, BT *līc-hama*), *liccettere*, *licetere* (MLL *līcettere*, BT *līcettere*), *liccettung*, *licetung*, *licetuncg* (MLL *līcettung*, BT *līcettung*), *licnyss* (MLL *līcnes(ge)*, BT *līc-ness*), *licræst* (MLL *līcrest*, BT *līc-rest*), *licwigelung* (MLL *līcwīglung*), *lieðness*, *liþnyss*, *liðnys*, *liðnyss*, *lyðnyss*, *liðnysse* (MLL *līðnes*, BT *līð-ness*), *lifdag* (MLL *līfdæg*, BT *līf-dæg*), *lifersēocnyss* (MLL *lifersēocnes*), *liferwerc* (MLL *liferwærc*, BT *lifer-wærc*), *līgðræcu* (MLL *līgðracu*, BT *līg-þracu*), *ligetornn* (BT *lyge*-torn), *ligett*, *liggett*, *ligitt*, *ligyt* (MLL *līget*, BT *līget*), *ligresc* (MLL *līgetræsc*, BT *līg-ræsc*), *lihtengnes* (MLL *līhtingnes*, BT *līhting-ness*), *līhtingc*, *lyhtincg*, *lyhting* (MLL *līhting*, BT *līhting*), *liic* (MLL *līc*, BT *līc*), *liictun* (MLL *līctūn*, BT *līc-tūn*), *liif* (MLL *līf*, BT *līf*), *lioð* (MLL *lēod*, BT *leōd?*), *liod* (MLL *lēod*, BT *leōd*), *liodgeard* (MLL *lēodgeard*, BT *leōd-geard*), *lioht* (MLL *lēoht*, BT *leōht*), *liohtfruma* (MLL *lēohtfruma*, BT *leōht-fruma*), *liornung* (MLL *leornung*, BT *leornung*), *lofsong* (MLL *lofsang*, BT *lof-sang*), *londar* (MLL *landādl*, BT *land-ār*), *londbunes* (MLL *landbūnes*, BT *land-būness*), *londceap* (MLL *landcēap*, BT *land-ceāp*), *londfæstenn* (MLL *landfæsten*, BT *land-fæsten*), *londgemǣre* (MLL *landgemǣre*, BT *land-gemǣre*), *londleod* (MLL *landlēod*, BT *land-leōd*), *londrice* (MLL *landrīce*, BT *land-rīce*), *londriht*, *londryht* (MLL *landriht*, BT *land-riht*), *londwela* (MLL *landwela*, BT *land-wela*), *lotwrecn* (MLL *lotwrenc*, BT *lot-wrenc*), *lufv* (MLL *lufu*, BT *lufu*), *lungenn* (MLL *lungen*, BT *lungen*), *lusðfulnes*, *lustfullness*, *lustfulness*, *lustfulnis*, *lustfulniss* (MLL *lustfulnes(ge)*, BT *lustful-ness*), *lyf* (MLL *līf*, BT *līf*), *lyffetuncg* (MLL *lyffetung*, BT *lyffetung*), lyfnes (MLL *lybesn*, BT *lybesn*), *lyfness* (MLL *lēafnes*, BT *lȳf-ness*), *lyg* (MLL *lyge*, BT *līg*), *lyne* (MLL *līne*, BT *līne*), *lys*, *lyss* (MLL *liss*, BT *liss*), *lytlingc*, *lilting*? (MLL *lȳtling*, BT *lytling*).

The additional categories required for the analysis allow us to assess the adequacy of the master lemma list from *ParCorOEv2* and to compare it with the lemma inventory found in BT. As for the assessment of the master lemma list, this list has sufficed to assign lemmas to the vast majority of the inflectional forms of the nouns beginning with L. All in all, 17 inflectional forms are pending for future research. As for the comparison of the two lemma lists, it is the case that *ligetornn* is provided by BT but not by *ParCorOEv2*, whereas ten spelling variants cannot be accounted for by BT, including *læma* (MLL *lama*), *lætnys*, *lætnyss* (MLL *lætnes*), *lagolād* (MLL *lagulād*), *lārðeign* (MLL *lārðegn*), *learning* (MLL *leornung*), *lēoðgiddung* (MLL *lēoðgidding*), *leoðobend* (MLL *lēoðubend*) *lēoðosyrce* (MLL *lēoðusyrce*), *licwigelung* (MLL *līcwīglung*), and *lifersēocnyss* (MLL *lifersēocnes*).

The list of new categories of analysis that represent alternative spellings of already existing lemmas leaves us with three lemmas that must be added to the lemma list in order to lemmatise the inflectional forms of nouns beginning with the letter L, to wit, *lætnysse*, *leodgota,* and *longgestrēon*.

The inflectional forms to which no lemma has been assigned are the following: *lafmæssan*, *laford*, *lemocan*, *lewe*, *lahctuc*, *lasð*, *leomucan*, *lytegan*, *laforde*, *leaðre*, *leofne*, *lioþucægan*, *lxiiiigum*, *lauerdes*, *laford*, *lefnys*, and *licteras*. The inflectional forms *laford* (nominative), *laford* (accusative), and *laforde* (dative) result from the loss of the initial *h* of *hlaford* 'lord', which is given under the letter H of the master lemma list. The form *lxiiiigum* is a cardinal numeral (sixty-four) inflected for the dative. The lemmas provisionally assigned to *lake*, *larae*, *laran*, *laue*, *lodan*, *lægræ*, *liðwyrce*, and *lyþu* will probably need revision in the light of further evidence.

5. Discussion

It has been remarked above that a lemmatised corpus allows the scholar of Old English to conduct studies whose data have been retrieved automatically and can be checked for accuracy and exhaustivity by the author or by the reader of the report. Although this discussion of applicability is restricted to the nouns in the letter L, some points can already be made.

There are 31 occurrences of the nominal lemma *landlēod* in the YCOE that correspond to the following inflectional forms: *landleode* (19 tokens), *landleoda* (5 tokens), *landleodan* (4 tokens), *landleoden* (1 token), *landleodum* (2 tokens). *Landleode, landleoda,* and *landleodum* are predictable as inflections of the *as*-declension and can be found manually. The weak forms *landleodan* and *landleoden*, on the other hand, are hard to find because they represent weak forms in the inflectional paradigm of a strong noun and, as such, are likely not to be

sought. While there is no stem variation to *landlēod*, *lārēowdōm* turns out some inflectional forms with the predictable spelling of the root, such as *lareowdom, lareowdomes,* and *lareowdome*, and others like *lariowdom, lariowdome,* and *lariowdomes*.

When all the inflectional forms of a lemma have been identified, it is possible, to begin with, to relate the corpora of Old English to each other. For instance, the *Dictionary of Old English web corpus* files 38 fragments with exponents of the lemma *landlēod*, as opposed to the 31 that can be found in the YCOE. The different size and choice of texts can easily explain this, but it has to be borne in mind that the *Dictionary of Old English web corpus* presents the form *landleod*, not found in the YCOE.

The identification of the inflectional forms of a given lemma such as *landlēod* also allows us to gauge the textual distribution of the lemma in question. In this case, the exponents of the lemma are mainly found in *Ælfric's Lives of Saints, The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle A, C, D* and *E*, and *Dialogues of Gregory the Great*; but there also instances in other texts, including *Ælfric's Homilies*, *Bede*, *Orosius*, *The Heptateuch*, *The Vespasian Psalter*, and *Latin-Old English Glossaries*.

A lemmatised corpus also allows us to assess textual frequency. In the case of līchama, it is possible, for example, to compare the token counts of the weak forms: *liceman* (1), *lichaman* (865), *lichamen, lichoman* (570), *lichomon* (2), *licoman* (1), *licuman* (7). Furthermore, the assessment of textual frequency is a criterion when it comes to deciding what the spelling of the lemma is. For these spellings, the most frequent have been selected as canonical lemma and alternative spelling: *līchama*, *līchoma*.

With the help of a lemmatised corpus, it is also possible for the Old English scholar to conduct a variety of linguistic studies. For instance, the collocations in noun phrases headed by a given lemma. In the case of *landlēod*, it appears in noun phrases that display a definite article, such as a *landleode* (ID coeust, LS_8_[Eust]:282.301); a possessive personal pronoun, such as *his landleode* (ID cochronE,ChronE_[Plummer]:1086.119.2931); a quantifier, as in *ealle landleodan* (ID cochronE,ChronE_[Plummer]:1052.65.2388); a reflexive adjective, as in *þa seolfe landleodan* (ID cobede,Bede_4:27.356.22.3591); and an adjectival modifier, as in *þas earman landleoda* (ID coaelive, +ALS_[Edmund]:62.7000).

Finally, the prepositional collocations of noun phrases can also be determined with a lemmatised inventory of nouns. For example, *līchama*, *līchoma* can be governed by *on*, *of*, and *mid*.

6. Conclusion

This article has gathered the inflectional forms of Old English nouns beginning with the letter L and has assigned them to their corresponding lemmas. The process of lemmatisation has also identified the declension types of the nouns under analysis.

A dataset of 1,657 inflectional forms in type analysis has been retrieved from the YCOE. Of these, 1,639 of have been lemmatised with a method based on linguistic analysis with lexical databases and a combination of lexicographical and textual sources. 435 lemmas have been necessary to lemmatise all the inflections (see Appendix). The main conclusion of this work, therefore, is that the lemmatisation procedure turns out solid results.

A total of 1,149 inflectional forms have been classified by type of declension. Most of them are declined according to the *as*-declension (around one half) and the *a*-declension (approximately, one third). The *an*-declension applies to less than one tenth of the total instances.

The main descriptive conclusion is that three new lemmas must be added to the current inventories in order to lemmatise the nouns beginning with the letter L: *lætnysse, leodgota,* and *longgestrēon*. On the methodological side, the conclusion can be drawn that the master lemma list from *ParCorOEv2* is adequate for lemmatisation, as lemmas have been assigned from this list to all inflectional forms except 17.

While this work has laid the foundations for the lemmatisation of the nouns beginning with the letters that have not been published yet by the *Dictionary of Old English*, at least two tasks are pending for future research. Firstly, this work has lemmatised by type but it will be necessary in future research to lemmatise by token in order to disambiguate homographs like *līf* 'leave' vs. *līf* 'life'. Secondly, lemmatisation has been largely manual in this study. It remains for future research to increase the level of automation, even though some manual revision will still be necessary.

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Appendix: Lemmas and inflectional forms

This appendix shows the lemma list necessary to lemmatise the nouns in the letter L, as well as the inflectional forms that can be attributed to each lemma. Lemmas are given in bold, while inflectional forms are in italics. The canonical form of the lemma precedes the non-canonical ones (spelling variants).

lāc, lǣc: *lac, laces, læces, lace, lake, laca, lacum, læcum.*
lācnung: *lacnung, lacnunge, lacnunga.*
lactuc: *lactucas, lactucum.*
lactuca: *lactuca, lactucan.*
lactuce: *lactucas, lactucum.*
lād: *lad, lade.*
ladman, ladmann: *ladman, ladmenn, ladmen.*
lādung: *ladunge, ladunga, ladungum.*
lǣce: *læce, læcean, læcas, læceon.*
lǣcecræft: *læcecræft læcecræftes læcecræfte læcecræftas, læcecræftum.*
lǣcecynn: *læcecynn.*
lǣcecyst: *læcecyste.*
lǣcedōm: *læcedom, lacedom, læcedomes, læcedome, læcedomas, læcedoma, læcedomum.*
lǣcegetea: *lācegetea.*
lǣcehūs: *læcehus.*
lǣceīren: *læceiren.*
lǣceseax: *læceseax.*
lǣcewyrt: *læcewyrt, læcewyrte, læcewyrtum.*
lǣdend: *lædend.*
lǣdensprǣc, lēdensprǣc: *lædenspræce, lēdensprǣce.*
lǣdenware: *ledenwarum.*
lǣf: *læfe.*
læfel: *læuel, læfel, læflas.*
læfer, laber: *laber (laber), læfrum.*
læfness, lēfnes: *læfnesse, lefnes.*
lǣl: *læl, læll, læle, læla, lælum.*
lǣn: *læn, lænan, læne, læna, lænum.*
lǣndagas: *lændagas, lændaga.*
læpeldre: *læpeldre.*
læppa: *læppan, læppum.*
lǣrig: *lærig.*
lǣringmǣden: *lærincgmǣdene.*

lǣringmann: *lærincmannes.*
lǣrness: *lærnesse.*
lǣs: *læswe, læse, læswa, læswum.*
lǣst: *læste.*
lǣste: *læstas.*
lǣstend: *læstend.*
lǣtnes, lǣtnys, lǣtnyss: *lætnys, lætnyss.*
lǣtnysse: *lætnysse.*
lǣttewestre: *lættewestran.*
lǣðð, lǣððo: *læðð, læððo, læððu, læððe, læððum.*
lǣw: *læwe.*
lǣwa: *læwa, læwan.*
lǣwed: *læweda.*
lāf: *laf, lafan, lafe, laue, lafa.*
lagolād: *lagolade.*
lagu: *lagu, lago, laga, lage, lagan, lagum.*
lagufæsten, lagofæsten: *lagufæsten, lagofæsten.*
laguflōd, lagoflōd: *laguflod, lagoflod laguflode, lagoflodas, lagufloda.*
lagustrǣt: *lagustræte.*
lagustrēam, lagostrēam: *lagustream, lagustreame, lagostreame lagustreamas, lagustreama.*
lahbryce, lahbrice: *lahbrycan, lahbrican, lahbrycas, lahbricas.*
lahcēap: *lahceap.*
lahgewrit: *lahgewritu.*
lahriht: *lahriht.*
lahslite, lahsliht, lahslit: *lahslite, lahslites, lahsliht, lahslihte, lahslit.*
lahwita: *lahwitan.*
lām: *lam, lames, lame.*
lama, læma: *lama, laman, læmena.*
lamb, lomb: *lamb, lambes, lambe, lambru, lamba, lombe.*
lāmfæt: *lamfæt.*
land, lond: *land, lond, landes, landæs, londes lande, londe, landan, landa, londa, landon, landun, londum.*
landāgend: *landagende.*
landār, londare: *landare, londare.*
landbegenga, landbigenga londbigenga: *landbegenga, landbigengan, londbigengan.*
landbōc: *landboc.*
landbūend: *londbuend, londbuendra, londbuendum.*
landbūnes londbunes: *landbunes, londbunes.*
landcēap, londceap: *lanceap, londceape.*

landefn: *landefne*.
landādl, londādl: *londadle*.
landfæstenn: *londfæstenne*.
landfolc: *landfolc, landfolce*.
landfruma: *landfruma*.
landfyrd, landferd, lanferd, londfyrd: *landfyrd, landfyrde, landferde, lanferde, londfyrde*.
landfyrding: *landfyrding*.
landgemǣre, londgemǣre: *landgemære, londgemǣre, landgemæra, landgemæru, landgemæro*.
landgemirce, landgemyrce, landmearca, londmearc: *landgemirce, landmearca, londmearce, landgemircu, landgemyrcu*.
landgeweorc: *landgeweorc*.
landhere: *landhere, landheres*.
landhlāford, landhlauord: *landhlaford, landhlauord*.
landlēod, londleod: *landleode, landleodan, landleoda, landleodum, londleodum*.
landlyre: *landlyre*.
landmann, landesman, landesmann, landman: *landmanna, landesmanna, landesmenn, landesmen, landmen*.
landmearca, londmearc: *landmearca, londmearce*.
landrīca: *landrica, landrice, landrican*.
landrīce, londrice: *landrice, londrice, landrica*.
landriht, londriht, londryht: *landriht, londrihtes, londryht*.
landscearu: *landsceare*.
landsidu: *landsida*.
landstade, londstede: *londstede*.
landstycce: *landsticce*.
landwaru: *landwara*.
landweard: *landweard*.
landwela, londwela: *londwelan*.
lane: *lanan*.
langbeardas: *langbeardum*.
langnes, langnyss: *langnyss, langnysse*.
langsumnes, langsumnys: *langsumnes, langsumnys, langsumnysse*.
langung, longung: *langung, langunga, longunge*.
langunghwīl: *langunghwila*.
lār: *lar, laar, lare, laran, laare, lære, lara, larena, larum*.
lārbōc: *larboc*.
lārbodung: *larbodunge*.
lārcræft: *larcræftum*.
lārcwide: *larcwidum*.

lārðegn, lārðeign: *lārðeign.*

lārdōm: *lardome.*

lārēow, lārðēaw, lāruw, lāreaw, larew, lariow: *lareow, lārðeaw, laruw, lareaw, larew, lariow, lareowes, lariowes, lareowe, lārðeawe, lareowan, lareawan, lareowas, larewas, larewæs, lareoa, lariowa, lareowum, lariowum.*

lārēowdōm, laredom, lareuodom, lariowdom: *lareowdom, lareuodom, lariowdom, lareowdomes, lariowdomes, lareowdome, laredome, lariowdome.*

lārēowsetl: *lareowsetl, lareowsetlum.*

lārlēast, lārlēst, lārlȳst: *larleaste, larleste, larlyste.*

lārsmið, lārsmeoð: *larsmiðas, larsmeoðas.*

lārspell, larspel: *larspell, larspel, larspelle, larspella, larspellum.*

lārwita: *larwitan.*

lāsor: *lasor.*

lāst*: last, laste, lastas, lasta, lastum.*

lāstweard: *lastweard, lastweardas.*

lāstword: *lastworda.*

lāttēow, ladðēow, lādtēaw, lādtēow, lǣdtēow, lāðēow, laðteow, laðtew, lātēow, lātðēow: *ladðeow, ladþeow, ladteaw, ladteow, laðeow, lateow, latteow, lattiow, laðtewes, laðtewes, latteowes, ladteowe, laðteowe, lattowe, latðeowe, ladteowa, ladþeowas, ladteowas, latteowas, lattowas, lædteowas, ladþeowa, ladteowa, latteowum, ladþeowum, ladteowum.*

lāttēowdōm: *latteowdom, lattiowdom, latteowdomw.*

latu: *late.*

lāð: *lāð, laðes, laðe, laðum.*

lāðbite: *lāðbite.*

lāðgenīðla: *lāðgenīðla.*

lāðgetēona: *lāðgetēona, lāðgetēonan.*

lāðgewinna: *lāðgewinnum.*

lāðsīð: *lāðsīð.*

lāðspel, lāðspell: *lāðspel, lāðspell.*

laðung(ge): *laþung, laðunge, laðunga.*

laur: *laures.*

laurbēam: *laurbeame.*

laurberige lauberge: *lauberge, lawerbergean, lawergerian.*

laurtreow, lawertreow: *lawertreowe*

lāwer: *lawere.*

Lazarus: *Lazares.*

lēac: *leac, leaces, leace.*

lēaccærse: *leaccerse.*

leachtric: *leahtric, leahtrice.*

lēactūn: *leactune.*

lead: *lead, leades, leade.*
lēadgedelf: *leadgedelf, leadgedelfe.*
lēaf: *leaf, leafes, leafe, leafa, leafum, leafun, leafon.*
lēafa: *leafa, leafan.*
lēafnes, lēafness: *leafnes, leafnis, leafnisse, leafnesse.*
lēafnesword: *leafnesword.*
lēafscead: *leafsceade.*
lēag, lǣg: *lǣg, leage, leaga, lǣgum.*
leahtor, leather, lehtor: *leahtor, leather, leahtres, lǣhtre, leahtre, lehtre, leahtras, leahtra, leahtrum, lehtrum.*
leahtorcwide: *leahtorcwidum.*
lēan: *lean, leanes, leane, leana, leanum.*
lēap: *leapas.*
lēas, lǣss: *leas, lease, lǣsse, leasan, leasum, lǣssum.*
lēasbrēdnes: *leasbrǣdnysse, leasbregdnyssa, leasbregdum.*
lēascrǣft: *leascrǣftum.*
lēasere: *leasere, leaseras, leaserum.*
lēasferðnes: *leasferðnes.*
lēasgewita: *leasgewita, leasgewitan.*
lēasgewitnes: *leasgewitnysse.*
lēasgielp, leasgylp: *leasgielpes, leasgylpe.*
lēasmōdness: *leasmodnesse.*
leasnes, leasniss: *leasnisse.*
lēasscēawere: *leassceaweras.*
lēasspellung, leasspelleng: *leasspelunge, leasspellunga, leasspellengum.*
lēasung, leasing, leasuncg: *leasung, leasunge, leasunga, leasinga, leasuncga, leasungan, leasungum, leasingum.*
lēasungspell: *leasungspelle.*
lēaswyrcend: *leaswyrcend.*
leax: *leax, leaxes, leaxas.*
lēc: *lec, leces, lece.*
lēden: *leden.*
lēdenbōc: *ledenbec, ledenbocum.*
lēfnes, lyfness: *lefnesse, lefnysse, lyfnesse.*
lēfung: *lefunge.*
lēg: *leg, leges, lege, lega, legum.*
Legeceaster: *Ligeceastre.*
lēgelēoht: *legeleohte.*
leger: *leger, legeres, legre, lǣgrǣ.*
legerǣsc: *legerǣsc.*
legerbedd, legerbed: *legerbedd, legerbed, legerbedde.*

legerstōw: *legerstow, legerstowe.*
legie: *legian, legean, legan, legeas.*
lencten, læncten, lengten, længten, lenctenn: *lencten, lengten lenctenes, lenctene, lengtene, lænctene, længtene, lenctenne.*
lenctenbryce: *lengctenbryce.*
lenctendæg, lengctendag: *lengctendagum.*
lenctenfæsten, lenctenfæstenn, lengctenfæsten, lengtenfæsten: *lenctenfæsten, lengctenfæsten lenctenfæstenes, lenctenfæstene, lenctenfæstenne, lengtenfæstene.*
lenctenhǣtu: *lenctenhæte.*
lenctenlifen: *lenctenlifene.*
lenctenmōnað: *lenctenmonþes.*
lenctentīd: *lenctentid, lænctentid.*
lenctentīma: *lengtentima.*
lenctenwuce: *længtenwucan.*
lenden: *lenden.*
lendenādl, lenctenādl, lengtenadle: *lendenadl, lenctenadle, lengtenadle.*
lendenbrǣd: *lendenbræde.*
lendenbrǣde, lændenbrǣde: *lendenbrædan, lændenbrædena*
lendenece: *lendenece, lændenece.*
lendenu, lændenu: *lendenu, lændenu, lendeno, lendena, lendenum.*
lendenwyrc: *lændenwyrce, lendenwærce.*
leng, længe: *længe, længo, lenge.*
lengðu, lengoð, langoð: *lengðe, langoþe, lengoðe.*
lengu, lenge: *lengu, lengo, lengeo, lencge, lencgu.*
lenticula: *lenticula, lenticulas.*
lēo: *leo, lyo, león.*
lēod, leod, liod, lioð: *leod, leoð, leoþ, lioð, leoþes, leoðe, leoþo, leode, liode, leoda, lioda, leoða, leoþa, lioða, leoðum, leoþum, leodon, liodum.*
lēoda: *leoda, leodan.*
lēodbealu: *leodbealo, leodbealewa.*
lēodbisceop, lēodbiscop, leodebiscop: *leodbiscop, leodbiscops, leodbisceopes, leodbisceope, leodbiscope, leodebiscope, leodbisceopas, leodbiscopas.*
lēodburg: *leodbyrig.*
lēoðcwide: *lēoðcwidum.*
lēodcyning: *leodcyning.*
lēodðēaw: *leodþeawe.*
lēode: *leode, leodan, leodum, leodon.*
lēodfruma: *leodfruma, leodfruman.*
lēodgeard, liodgeard: *leodgeard, liodgeard.*
lēodgebyrga: *leodgebyrga, leodgebyrgean, leodgebyrgean.*
lēodhata*: leodhata, leodhatan, leodhete.*

lēodhryre: *leodhryre, leodhryres.*
lēodmǣg, lēodmǣgen, lēodmǣgn: *leodmæga, leodmægen, lēodmægnes, lēodmægne, leodmagum.*
lēodmearc: *leodmearce.*
lēoðorūn: *leoðorune.*
lēodrǣden: *leodræden.*
lēodrūne: *leodrunan.*
lēoðsang, leoþsong: *leoþsonges, leoþsongum.*
lēodsceaða: *leodsceaðan, leodsceaþan, leodsceaðena.*
lēodscearu: *leodsceare.*
lēodscipe, leodscype: *leodscipes, leodscipe, leodscype, leodscipas, leodscipum, leodscypum.*
lēodweard: *leodweard.*
lēodwer: *leodwerum.*
lēodwerod: *leodwerod.*
leodgewinn, leodgewin: *leodgewin.*
lēoðgidding, lēoðgiddung: *leoðgiddinga, leoðgiddunga.*
leoðu: *leoþu, leoðu.*
lēof: *leofte.*
lēofspell: *leofspell.*
lēogere, lēogore: *leogore leogeras, leogera.*
lēoht, lioht: *leoht, lioht, leohtes, liohtes, leohte, liohte, leothte, leohta.*
lēohtberend: *leohtberend.*
lēohtbora: *leohtbora, leohtbæran.*
lēohtbrǣdnes, lēohtbrǣdness: *leohtbrædnes leohtbrædnesse, leohtbrædnessa.*
lēohtfæt, leohtfat: *leohtfæt, leohtfætes, leohtfates, leohtfæte, leohtfate, leohfatu, leohtfato, leohtfata, leohtfætum, leohtfatum.*
lēohtfruma, liohtfruma: *leohtfruma, liohtfruma.*
lēohtgesceot, lēohtgescot: *leohtgesceot, leohtgescot, leohtgesceotu, leohtgescota.*
lēohtmōdnes, lēohtmōdness: *leohtmodnes, leohtmodnesse.*
lēohtnisse: *leohtnesse.*
lēoma: *leoma, leoman, leomena, leomum.*
lēona: *leon, leona, leonum.*
lēonesēað: *leoneseaðe.*
lēonfōt: *leonfot.*
lēopard: *leopardos.*
lēorednes: *leorendnesse.*
leornere: *leornere, leorneres, leorneras, leornera, leornerum.*
leorningcild: *leorningcild.*
leorningcniht, leoringcniht, leornigncniht, leorninccniht, leornincgcniht,

leorningccniht, leorningcnyht, leornintcniht, leornyngcniht: *leorningcniht, leorninccniht, leorningcnihtes, leorningcnihte, leoringcnihte, leoringcnihte, leorningcnihtas, leoringcnihtas, leornigncnihtas, leorninccnihtas, leornincgcnihtas, leorningccnihtas, leorningcnyhtas, leorningcnyhtas leorningcnihta, leoringcnihta, leornyngcnihta leorningcnihtum, leorningcnihten, leorningcnihtun, leorningcnihton, leorninccnihtum, leorningccnihtum, leorningcnyhton, leorningcnyhtum.*

leornung, learning, liornung: *leornung, leornunge, leornunga, leorninga, liornunga, leornungum, leorningum.*

leornungcræft: *leornungcræft.*

leornungmann, leorningman, leornungmon: *leorningman, leornungmon, leornungmanna, leorningmen, leornungmannum, leorningmannum.*

leornungscōl: *leornungscole.*

lēoðubend: *leoðubendum.*

leoðucræft, lēoðcræft, leoðocræft: *leoðucræft, leoðcræft, leoðcræftes, leoðocræftum.*

lēoðwīse: *leoðwisan, leoðwison.*

lēoðword: *leoðworda.*

lēoðwyrhta: *leoðwyrhtan.*

lēow: *læuw.*

lepra: *lepra.*

lētanīa: *letania, letaniam, letanias, lætanias, letanium.*

letting, lætting: *lettinge, lættinge.*

Libania: *Libania.*

Liberius: *Liberius.*

līc, liic: *lic, liic, lices, lice, liice, licæs, lica, liicum.*

liccung: *liccung.*

līcettere, liccetere, liccettere, licetere: *licettere, licetere, licceteras, liccetteras, liceteras, licceterum, liccetterum, liceterum.*

līcettung, līcetung, liccettung, liccetung, licetuncg: *licettung, licetung, liccetung, licettunge, licetunge, liccettunge, licetuncge, licettunga, liccettunga.*

līchama, līchoma: *lichama, lichoma, licahma, licama, lichamæ, lychama, lychoman lichaman, licchaman, lichomon, lichoman, licuman, liceman, licoman, lychaman, lycuman, lichame, licame, lichome, lichamen, lichamena, lichomena, lichamon, lichomen, lichamum, lichon.*

līchrægel: *lichrægles.*

līchryre: *lichryre.*

līcmann: *licmanna, licmen, licmenn, licmannum.*

līcnes, licnyss: *lycnisse*

līcrest, licræst: *licreste, licræst.*

līcsang: *licsang.*

līcsār: *licsar.*
līcstōw: *licstowe.*
līcsyrce: *licsyrce.*
līctūn, liictun: *lictun, liictun, lictune, liictune.*
līcðēnung, līcðēgnung: *licþenunge, licðenunge, licþegnunge, licþenungum.*
līcðrōwere: *licðrowere, licþrowere, licþroweres, licþroweras.*
līcðrūh: *licþruh.*
līcung: *licunga.*
līcwīglung, licwigelung: *licwiglunga, licwigelunga.*
līcwund: *licwunde.*
lið: *lið, liþ, liþes, liðes, liðe, lyðe, lyþu, liða, liþa.*
lid: *lides.*
lida: *lida.*
liðādl: *liþadle.*
liðera: *liþeran, liðeran.*
lidmann: *lidmanna.*
lidweard: *lidweardas.*
līeg, līg: *lieg, lig lieges, liges, liege, lige, ligge, ligeas, ligas, liggeas, liga, ligea, ligum.*
līf, lyf, liif: *lif, lyf, liif, lifæs, lifes, liifes, liues, lyfes, life, liife, lyfe, lieu, lifum, lyfum.*
līfdæg, lifdag: *lifdagas, lifdagum.*
lifer: *lifer, lifre.*
liferādl: *liferadle, liferadlum.*
liferbȳl: *liferbylum.*
liferhol: *liferholum.*
lifersār: *lifersare.*
lifersēocnes, lifersēocnyss: *liferseocnysse.*
liferwærc, liferwerc: *liferwærc, liferwerce, liferwærces.*
līffadung: *liffagunge.*
liffetung, lyffetuncg: *liffetung, lyffetuncge.*
līffrēa: *liffrea, liffrean.*
līffruma: *liffruma, luffruman.*
līfgedāl: *lifgedal, lifgedale.*
līfgesceaft: *lifgesceafta.*
līflād: *liflad, liflade.*
līflēast: *lifleast, lifleaste.*
līfneru: *lifnere.*
līft: *lifte.*
līfweard: *lifwearde.*
līfweg: *lifweg, lifwegas.*

līfwela: *lifwela.*
līfwraðu: *lifwraðe, lifwraþe.*
līfwynn: *lifwynne, lifwynna.*
līg, lyg: *licge, lyg.*
līgbryne, lēgbryne: *ligbryne, legbryne.*
līgcwalu: *ligcwale.*
līgdraca: *ligdraca, legdraca*
līgðracu, līgðræcu:, *ligþræce.*
līgegesa: *ligegesan.*
līget, lǣgt, līgit, ligett, liggett, ligitt, ligyt: *liget, lægt, ligyt, ligettes, ligite, ligette, liggette, lietas, ligettu, lægetas, ligettas, ligeta, ligetta, ligitta.*
līgetsleht, lēgetsleht: *legetsleht, ligetslehtas, ligetslehtas, ligetslehtum.*
līgetsliht: *ligetslihtum.*
līgetu, lēgetu: *ligetu, legeto, legete, legetu, ligeta, legetas.*
līgfȳr: *ligfyr.*
līgetræsc, ligresc: *ligræsc, ligræsces, ligræsceas, ligræscas, ligrescas.*
līgȳð: *ligyðum.*
līht: *liht, lihtes, lihte.*
līhting, līhtingc, lyhtincg, lyhting: *lyhtincg, lihtinge, lihtingce, lihtingce, lyhtinge.*
līhtingnes, lihtengnes: *lihtingnes, lihtengnes.*
līhtnes: *lihtnesse.*
lilie, lilige: *lilie, lilian, lilige.*
lim: *lim, lima, liman, lime, lymum, leomen, leomo, leomu, liomu, lymu, limo, limu, leomo, leomu, lieman, limu, limv, limena, lyma, lymum, limon, limum.*
line, lyne: *line, lyne, linan.*
lind: *lind, linde, lindum.*
lindgeborga*: lindgeborga.*
lindgecrod*: lindgecrode.*
lindgelāc*: lindgelaces.*
lindgestealla: *lindgestealla.*
lindhæbbende*: lindhæbbende, lindhæbbendra.*
lindplega*: lindplegan.*
lindwered: *lindwered.*
lindwiga: *lindwiga.*
lindwīgend: *lindwigendra.*
līnsǣd, līnsēd: *linsæd, linsed, linsædes, linsæde.*
līnwǣd: *linwæde, linwæda, linwædon.*
līnwyrt: *linwyrt.*
lippa: *lippan.*
līra: *lira, liran.*

liss, lys, lyss: *lys*, *lyss*, *lisse*, *lissa*, *lissum*.
list: *list*, *liste*, *lista*, *listum*.
lit: *lit*.
litigere: *litigere*.
līðnes, līðness, liðnys, liðnyss, liðnysse, lieðness, lyðnyss: *liðnes*, *liðnys*, *liðnys*, *liðnesse*, *liþnesse*, *liðnyse*, *liðnysse*, *lieðnesse*, *lyðnyss*, *liðnessum*.
liðsēaw: *liðseaw*.
liðsmann, litsmann: *litsmen*, *litsmanna*, *liðsmen*.
liðule: *liþule*.
līðung: *liðunge*.
līðwǣge: *liðwæge*.
liðwærc: *liþwærce*.
liðwyrt: *liðwyrt*, *liþwyrt*, *liðwyrce*, *leoþowyrt*.
loc: *loc*, *loce*, *locu*, *loco*, *loca*, *locum*.
loca: *loca*, *locan*.
locc: *locc*, *loccan*, *locce*, *loccas*, *loccon*, *loccum*.
lochyrdel: *lochyrdla*.
locstān: *locstan*.
lof: *lof*, *lofes*, *lofe*, *lofum*.
lofdǣd: *lofdædum*.
loflāc: *loflac*.
lofsang, lofsong: *lofsanf*, *lofsanges*, *lofsonges*, *lofsange*, *lofsangas*, *lofsongas*, *lofsanga*, *lofsangum*, *lofsongum*.
lofsealm: *lofsealm*.
lofung: *lofunge*.
lōhsceaft: *lohsceaftas*.
lōma: *loman*.
longaþ, langað, langaþ: *longaþes*, *langað*, *longaþ*.
loppe: *loppe*.
lor, los: *lore*, *lore*, *lose*.
lorg: *lorgas*.
lot: *lot*, *lote*.
lotwrenc, lotwrecn: *lotwrence*, *lotwrencas*, *lotwrencum*, *lotwrecnum*.
lotwrencceast: *lotwrencceaste*, *lotwrenceas*, *lotwrencium*.
loða: *loðan*.
lox: *lox*.
lufe: *lufe*, *lufan*, *lufen*.
lufestice: *lufestice*, *lufestices*, *luuestices*, *leuastica*, *lufestice*.
lufiend, lufigend: *lufiend*, *lufigend*, *lufiendas*, *lufigendras*, *lifigendra*.
luftācen: *luftacen*.
lufu, lufv: *lufu*, *luuu*, *lufv*, *lufe*, *luue*, *lufa*, *lufon*, *lufun*, *lufum*.

lufung: *lufunge.*
lundenwaru: *lundenwaru.*
lundlaga: *lundlagan.*
lungen, lungenn: *lungen, lungene, lungenne, lunlungena, lungenum.*
lungenādl: *lungenadle.*
lungensealf: *lungensealfe.*
lungenwyrt: *lungenwyrt.*
lūs, lys, lyss: *lys, lusan, lysse, lusa, lusum.*
lustfulness, lusðfulnes, lustfulnes, lustfulnis, lustfulniss: *lusðfulnes, lustfulnesse, lustfulnesse, lustfulnis, lustfulniss.*
lust: *lust, lustes, luste, lustas, lusta, lustum.*
lustbǣrnes, lustbǣrness: *lustbærnes, lustbærnesse.*
lustfullung: *lustfullung, lustlfullunge, lustfullunga, lusfullungum.*
lustmoce: *lustmoce, lustmocan.*
lybb, lib, lyb: *lib, lyb.*
lybcorn: *lybcorn, lybcornes, lybcorna, libcorna.*
lyfnes, lybesn, lyfesn, lyssen: *lyfesne, lyfnes, lyssen.*
lyblāc: *lyblac, lyblace, lyblacan.*
lȳðwyrt: *lȳðwyrt.*
lyffetere: *lyffeteras, lyffeterum.*
lyffetung: *lyffetung, lyffetunge, lyffetynga, lyffetungum.*
lyft: *lyft, lyftes, lyfte, lyftas, lyfta.*
lyftādl: *lyftadl, lyftadle.*
lyftedor: *lyftedoras.*
lyftfæt: *lyftfæt.*
lyftfloga: *lyftfloga.*
lyftgelāc: *lyftgelac.*
lyfthelm: *lyfthelme.*
lyftsceaða: *lyftsceaþan.*
lyftwundor: *lyftwundor.*
lyftwynn: *lyftwynne.*
lyge: *lyges, lyge.*
lygersearu: *ligesearwum, lygesearwum.*
lygeword: *lygewordum.*
lyre: *lyre, lyrum.*
lyrewrenc: *lyrewrencum.*
lysu: *lyswe.*
lytignes: *lytignes.*
lȳtling, lilting, lyhtincg, lyhting: *lytling, lyhtincg, lyhting, lytlingas, litlingas, lytlinga, lytlingum, lytlingun, litlingum.*
lȳtlung: *lytlunge.*