Pronouns & Weak Nouns

M&R §§15–25

Demonstrative pronoun *se*

	Masc. sg	Neut. sg	Fem. sg	Plural
Nom.	se	þæt	sēo	þā
Acc.	þone	þæt	þā	þā
Gen.	þæs	þæs	þǣre	þāra
Dat.	þām	þām	þǣre	þām
Inst.	þȳ	þȳ		

- Se cyning is dēad
- Ic sēo þone cyning
- Ic eom þes cyninges sunu
- Ic hiere þām cyninge
- Þȳ sweorde ic hine ofsloh

Demonstrative pronouns

	Masc. sg	Neut. sg	Fem. sg	Plural
Nom.	se	þæt	sēo	þā
Acc.	þone	þæt	þā	þā
Gen.	þæs	þæs	þǣre	þāra
Dat.	þām	þām	þǣre	þām
Inst.	þȳ	þȳ		

	Masc. sg	Neut. sg	Fem. sg	Plural
Nom.	þes	þis	þēos	þās
Acc.	þisne	þis	þās	þās
Gen.	þisses	þisses	þisse	þissa
Dat.	þissum	þissum	þisse	þissum
Inst.	þȳs	þȳs		

Demonstrative pronouns

	Masc. sg	Neut. sg	Fem. sg	Plural
Nom.	se	þæt	sēo	þā
Acc.	þone	þæt	þā	þā
Gen.	þæs	þæs	þǣre	þāra
Dat.	þām	þām	þǣre	þām
Inst.	þȳ	þȳ		

	Masc. sg	Neut. sg	Fem. sg	Plural
Nom.	þes	þis	þēos	þās
Acc.	þisne	þis	þās	þās
Gen.	þisses	þisses	þisse	þissa
Dat.	þissum	þissum	þisse	þissum
Inst.	þȳs	þȳs		

Demonstrative pronouns

	Masc. sg	Neut. sg	Fem. sg	Plural
Nom.	se	þæt	sēo	þā
Acc.	þone	þæt	þā	þā
Gen.	þæs	þæs	þǣre	þāra
Dat.	þām	þām	þǣre	þām
Inst.	þȳ	þȳ		

	Masc. sg	Neut. sg	Fem. sg	Plural
Nom.	þes	þis	þēos	þās
Acc.	þisne	þis	þās	þās
Gen.	þisses	þisses	þisse	þissa
Dat.	þissum	þissum	þisse	þissum
Inst.	þȳs	þȳs		

Personal pronouns

	1st sg.	1st dual	1st pl.
Nom.	ic	wit	wē
Acc.	mē	unc	ūs
Gen.	mīn	uncer	ūre
Dat.	mē	unc	ūs

	2nd sg.	2nd dual	2nd pl.
Nom.	þū	git	gē
Acc.	þē	inc	ēow
Gen.	þīn	incer	ēower
Dat.	þē	inc	ēow

Personal pronouns

	1st sg.	1st dual	1st pl.
Nom.	ic	wit	wē
Acc.	mē	unc	ūs
Gen.	mīn	uncer	ūre
Dat.	mē	unc	ūs

	2nd sg.	2nd dual	2nd pl.
Nom.	þū	git	gē
Acc.	þē	inc	ēow
Gen.	þīn	incer	ēower
Dat.	þē	inc	ēow

Personal and interrogative pronouns

	Masc. sg	Neut. sg	Fem. sg	Plural
Nom.	hē	hit	hēo	hīe
Acc.	hine	hit	hīe	hīe
Gen.	his	his	hire	hira
Dat.	him	him	hire	him

	Masc./fem.	Neut.
Nom.	hwā	hwæt
Acc.	hwone	hwæt
Gen.	hwæs	hwæs
Dat.	hwām	hwām
Inst.	hwȳ	hwȳ

Personal and interrogative pronouns

	Masc. sg	Neut. sg	Fem. sg	Plural
Nom.	hē	hit	hēo	hīe
Acc.	hine	hit	hīe	hīe
Gen.	his	his	hire	hira
Dat.	him	him	hire	him

	Masc./fem.	Neut.
Nom.	hwā	hwæt
Acc.	hwone	hwæt
Gen.	hwæs	hwæs
Dat.	hwām	hwām
Inst.	hwȳ	hwȳ

'Weak' versus 'strong'

- Nouns:
  - strong nouns convey more grammatical information;
  - weak nouns have simplified inflection and therefore have to be analyzed using their modifiers.
- Adjectives:
  - strong adjectives are the first (or only) modifiers in a noun phrase, conveying the most grammatical information;
  - weak adjectives have simplified inflection because they follow another modifier with fuller inflection, which has to be used for analysis.

'Weak' versus 'strong'

• Verbs:
   - strong verbs form their preterites and past participles using vowel gradation;
   - weak verbs form them using a dental suffix *d/t*.

'Weak' means a construct is later (Germanic rather than Indo-European) and follows simpler inflectional patterns.

Weak nouns

m/n	singular	plural	singular	plural
Nom.	nama	naman	ēage	ēagan
Acc.	naman	naman	ēage	ēagan
Gen.	naman	namena	ēagan	ēagena
Dat.	naman	namum	ēagan	ēagum

Weak nouns

m/n	singular	plural	singular	plural
Nom.	nama	naman	ēage	ēagan
Acc.	naman	naman	ēage	ēagan
Gen.	naman	namena	ēagan	ēagena
Dat.	naman	namum	ēagan	ēagum

- Nearly all weak nouns are masculine or feminine; nouns whose nominative ends in *-a* are always weak masculine.
- In all neuter nominals the nominative and accusative singular are identical.

Pronouns and weak nouns

- On þīnum þām hāligan naman, gedō mē hālne.
- Sēo hālgung þæs mǣran naman godes.
- Ne gecnēow se gerēfa þāra namena nān ðing þe hē þǣr namode.
- On ðisum namum byð se *a* lang on eallum cāsum.
- Ðīn ēage is þīnes lichaman lēohtfæt.
- Þā mæsseprēostas bēoþ Godes cyricena lārēowas.
- Hē hēt þā cyrican halgian.
- !Se bið ðīn ēage se þe ðē wisdom tǣcð.