

Strong Nouns

M&R §§26–62

Recap: strong noun declension

masc.	Singular	Plural		
Nom.	stān	stān as		
Acc.	stān	stān as		
Gen.	stān es	stān a		
Dat.	stān e	stān um		
neut.	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	scip	scip u	word	word
Acc.	scip	scip u	word	word
Gen.	scip es	scip a	word es	word a
Dat.	scip e	scip um	word e	word um

Recap: strong noun declension

masc.	Singular	Plural		
Nom.	stān	stānas		
Acc.	stān	stānas		
Gen.	stānes	stāna		
Dat.	stāne	stānum		
neut.	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	scip	scipu	word	word
Acc.	scip	scipu	word	word
Gen.	scipes	scipa	wordes	worda
Dat.	scipe	scipum	worde	wordum

Recap: stem changes

m/n	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	dæg	dagas	fæt	fatu
Acc.	dæg	dagas	fæt	fatu
Gen.	dæges	daga	fætes	fata
Dat.	dæge	dagum	fæte	fatum

Recap: stem changes

masc.	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	scōh	scōs	mearh	mēaras
Acc.	scōh	scōs	mearh	mēaras
Gen.	scōs	scōna	mēares	mēara
Dat.	scō	scōm	mēare	mēarum

Stem changes

m/n	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	bearu	bearwas	searu	searu
Acc.	bearu	bearwas	searu	searu
Gen.	bearwes	bearwa	searwes	searwa
Dat.	bearwe	bearwum	searwe	searwum

Stem changes

m/n	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	engel	englas	hēafod	hēafdu
Acc.	engel	englas	hēafod	hēafdu
Gen.	engles	engla	hēafdes	hēafda
Dat.	engle	englum	hēafde	hēafdum

Stem changes

neut.	Singular	Plural
Nom.	werod	werod
Acc.	werod	werod
Gen.	werodes	weroda
Dat.	werode	werodum

Dissyllabic *stān/scip/word*-nouns

- ignore *ge-* (and usually *be-*)prefix, which does not affect stress (*gefeohht* [n], *behāt* [n]) (cf. wording of M&R §41)
- in compounds, only the second element declines (*mist-hlið* [n], *mān-drinc* [m])
- otherwise, in dissyllables with primary stress:

<i>short-long</i>	<i>cyning</i>	<i>færeld</i>	like <i>stān/word</i>
<i>long-long</i>	<i>hengest</i>	<i>īsern</i>	like <i>stān/word</i>
<i>short-short</i>	<i>metod</i>	<i>werod</i>	like <i>stān/word</i>
<i>long-short</i>	<i>engel</i>	<i>hēafod</i>	like <i>stān/scip</i> , lose vowel

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<i>long-short</i>	<i>engel</i>	<i>hēafod</i>	like <i>stān/scip</i> , lose vowel

Dissyllabic *stān/scip/word*-nouns

neut.	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	werod	werod	hēafod	hēafdu
Acc.	werod	werod	hēafod	hēafdu
Gen.	werodes	weroda	hēafdes	hēafda
Dat.	werode	werodum	hēafde	hēafdum

Six stem changes summarized

1. long neuter monosyllables drop *u* in nom./acc. plural (§34)

word

2. *æ* is sometimes *a* when followed by a back vowel (§36)

dæg

3. final *h* disappears between voiced sounds, with consequent vowel absorption or lengthening (§§37–39)

scōh, mearh

4. final *u* becomes *w* before vowels (§40)

bearu

5. medial vowels sometimes disappear (§42)

engel

6. neuter dissyllable stems follow *word* rather than *scip*, except the ones like *hēafod* (§41–43)

werod

Strong masc./neut. dissyllables in *-e*

m/n	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	ende	endas	wīte	wītu
Acc.	ende	endas	wīte	wītu
Gen.	endes	enda	wītes	wīta
Dat.	ende	endum	wīte	wītum

- final *-e* dropped
- neuters have nom./acc. plurals in *-u* to compensate for the loss of the second syllable

Strong feminine (*ō-*)nouns

fem.	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	gief <u>u</u>	gief <u>a</u>	lār	lār <u>a</u>
Acc.	gief <u>e</u>	gief <u>a</u>	lār <u>e</u>	lār <u>a</u>
Gen.	gief <u>e</u>	gief <u>a</u>	lār <u>e</u>	lār <u>a</u>
Dat.	gief <u>e</u>	gief <u>um</u>	lār <u>e</u>	lār <u>um</u>

- nom. singular *-u* follows short stems only (cf. *scip*)
- little case/number distinction, especially with the alternate nom./acc. plurals *giefe*, *lāre* though note the alternate gen. plurals *giefena*, *lārena*

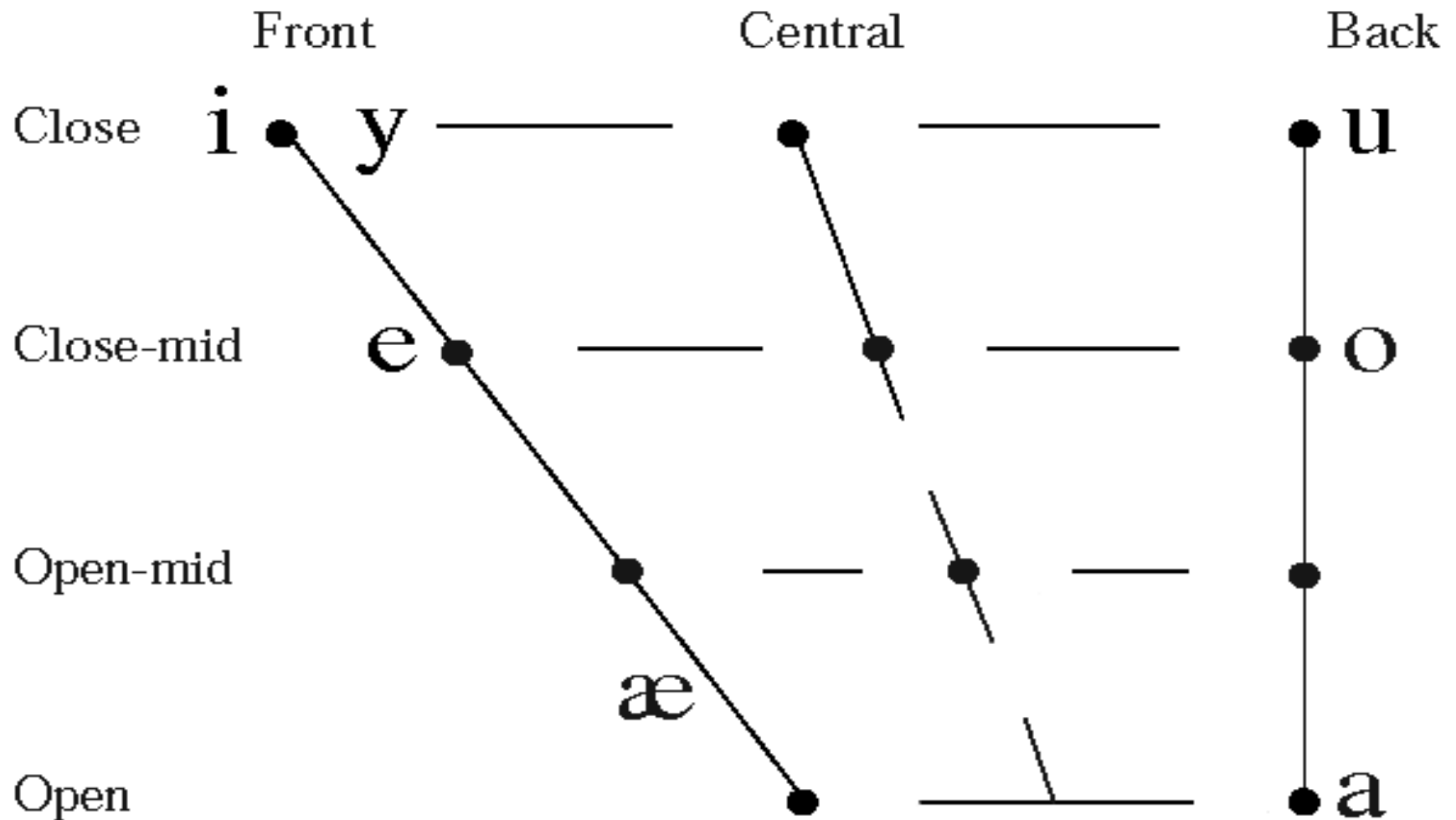
u-nouns (masc./fem.)

m/f	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	sun <u>u</u>	sun <u>a</u>	hand	hand <u>a</u>
Acc.	sun <u>u</u>	sun <u>a</u>	hand	hand <u>a</u>
Gen.	sun <u>a</u>	sun <u>a</u>	hand <u>a</u>	hand <u>a</u>
Dat.	sun <u>a</u>	sun <u>um</u>	hand <u>a</u>	hand <u>um</u>

- nom./acc.) singular *-u* follows short stems only (cf. *scip*)
- otherwise, only gen./dat. singular strictly distinguishes the declension from that of *giefu/lār*

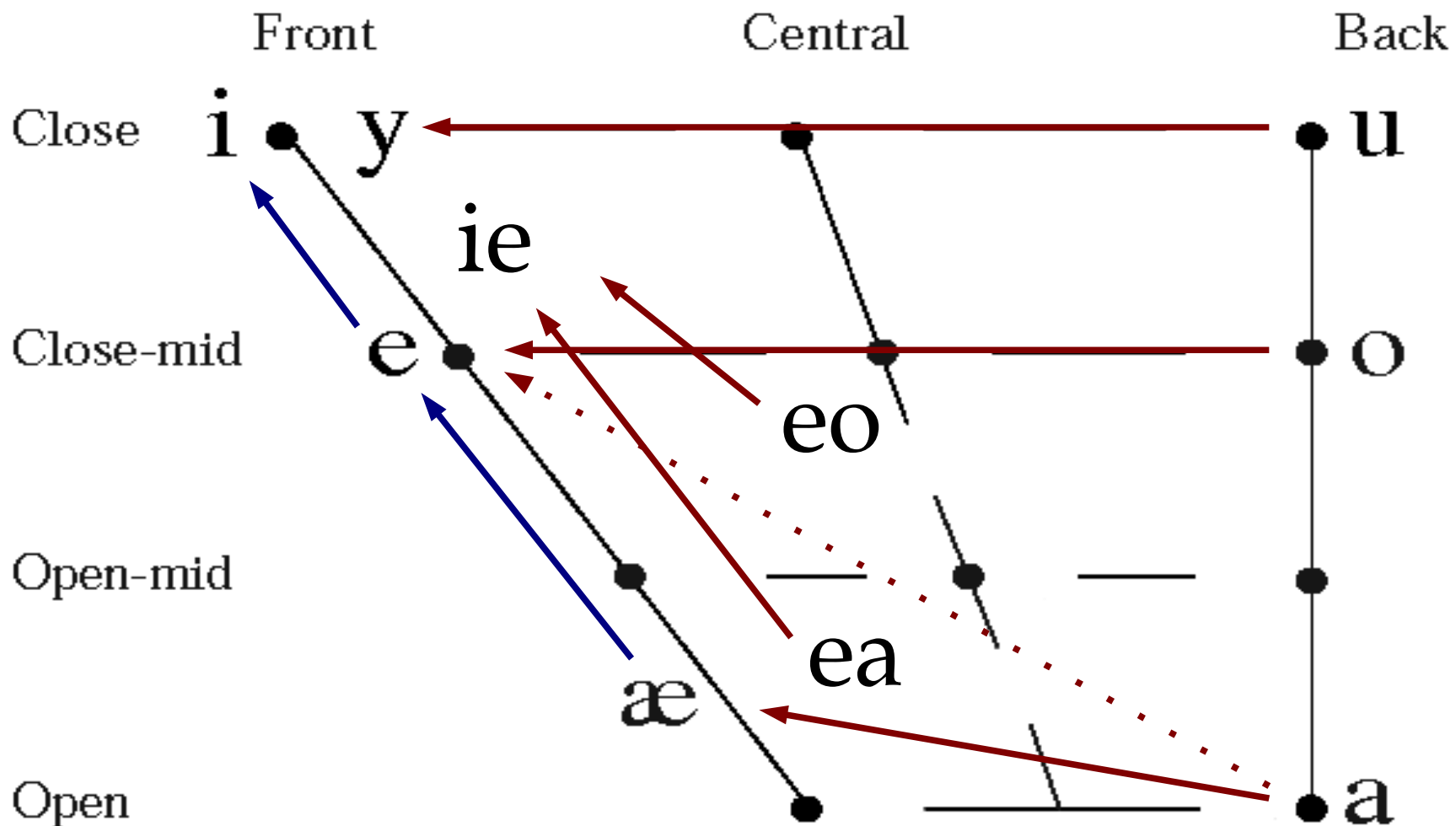
i-mutation

VOWELS



i-mutation

VOWELS



- **raising:** short vowels only
- **fronting + raising:** /a/ + nasal (/m, n/)
- **fronting:** all vowels

i-mutated nouns (masc./fem.)

m/f	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	mann	menn	bōc	bēc
Acc.	mann	menn	bōc	bēc
Gen.	mannes	manna	bēc	bōca
Dat.	menn	mannum	bēc	bōcum

- hence MnE *goose* : *geese*, *man* : *men*, *mouse*: *mice*
- dat. singular mutates in feminine nouns because gen./dat. singular are normally identical in feminine nouns

-r relationship nouns

fem.	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	mōdor	mōdra	dohtor	dohtor
Acc.	mōdor	mōdra	dohtor	dohtor
Gen.	mōdor	mōdra	dohtor	dohtra
Dat.	mēder	mōdrum	dehter	dohtrum
masc.	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	fæder	fæderas	brōðor	brōðor
Acc.	fæder	fæderas	brōðor	brōðor
Gen.	fæder	fædera	brōðor	brōðra
Dat.	fæder	fæderum	brēðer	brōðrum

- only long stems lose the medial vowel
- variants include gs *fædres*, *mēder*; nap *fædras*, *brōðru*, *mōdru*

What case, number?

- þæs stānes
- þā scipu
- þām mēare
- ðæt word
- þāra bearwa
- þæm searwum
- þæs fætes
- þy worde

What case, number?

- þām dagum
- ðāra stāna
- þæs searwes
- ðā fatu
- þone bearu
- þæt searu
- se mearh