Syncretism in Old English paradigms.

According to the definition we use, "syncretism" is the expression of more than one grammatical function by a single form. Separate functions are identified by the fact that they are expressed differently *somewhere else* in the grammar.

Nominals.

"Nominals" are all word-types that can be inflected for case: nouns, adjectives, the article, demonstratives, numerals, other quantifiers, and pronouns of various kinds.

For all nominals, the dative and instrumental plural are identical (and end in *-m*).

For all nominals except the interrogative pronoun and the masculine and neuter of strong adjectives, of the article, and of demonstratives, the dative and instrumental singular are identical.

For all neuter nominals, the nominative and accusative singular are identical.

For all nominals except the personal pronouns, the nominative and accusative plural are identical.

For all nominals that distinguish gender, the forms for the three genders are identical in the genitive plural and the dative/instrumental plural.

For the article, demonstratives, and the third-person pronoun, the forms for the three genders are also identical in the nominative/accusative plural.

For all nominals that distinguish gender, the masculine and neuter forms are identical in the genitive singular, dative singular, and instrumental singular.

The masculine and feminine of the interrogative pronoun are identical in all forms.

Verbs.

The three persons are always identical in the plural.

The three persons are also identical in the singular of all subjunctives.

The first and third persons singular are identical in all preterite indicatives.