

Paradigms of Old English nouns with root-final /f/.

In the first block are nouns in which /f/ was sometimes [f] (namely, word-finally) and sometimes [v] (namely, when surrounded by voiced sounds). In the second block are nouns in which /f/ was always [v] (because it was never word-final). I have been unable to discover any masculine vowel-stems with [v] in all forms.

In those forms in which /f/ was [v] it is *italicized*.

		v o w e l s t e m s			consonant stems
		masculine	neuter	feminine	
		‘wolf’	‘woman’	‘hive’	‘turf, sod’
sg.	nom.	wulf	wīf	hȳf	turf
	acc.	wulf	wīf	hȳfe	turf
	gen.	wulfes	wīfes	hȳfe	tyrf
	dat.	wulfe	wīfe	hȳfe	tyrf
pl.	n.-a.	wulfas	wīf	hȳfa	tyrf
	gen.	wulfa	wīfa	hȳfa	turfa
	dat.	wulfum	wīfum	hȳfum	turfum
			‘sieve’	‘love’	‘boy’
sg.	nom.		sife	lu <u>fu</u>	cnafa
	acc.		sife	lu <u>fe</u>	cnafan
	gen.		sifes	lu <u>fe</u>	cnafan
	dat.		sife	lu <u>fe</u>	cnafan
pl.	n.-a.		sifu	lu <u>fa</u>	cnafan
	gen.		sifa	lu <u>fa</u>	cnafena
	dat.		sifum	lu <u>fum</u>	cnafum