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ALFRED HOLL

The inflectional morphology of the Swedish verb with respect to reverse order: analogy, pattern verbs and their key forms

Summary

Learners of a language often try to construct analogy rules based on similarity. In the case of verbs, similarity can be defined with respect to reverse order of present infinitives. However, similar Swedish verbs need not belong to the same conjugation class. With regard to verbs ending in *-a*, there is a triple choice: e.g., *skida* belongs to the 1st, *smida* to the 2nd and *rida* to the 4th conjugation. On the other hand, there are homogeneous groups whose verbs all belong to the same conjugation, e.g., all verbs ending in *-änna* belong to the 2nd conjugation. This phenomenon is a difficult hurdle for learners of Swedish. There is not any grammar book which comprehensively shows them where they can trust in this kind of analogy base. In this paper, this problem is dealt with from a descriptive, synchronic and graphematic point of view. Verb tables are presented which comprise the inflectional morphology of the entire Swedish verbal system. They meet four requirements: every arbitrary Swedish verb (without any exception) can be assigned to its pattern verb by a simple, right-bound, longest matching algorithm. Thus, it is shown where analogy rules are applicable. The key forms of each pattern verb are recorded so that every other verb form can be derived. The verb tables can easily be adapted to language changes.

1 Introduction

One core problem for the learner of the Swedish language is to find out which conjugation class a given verb follows. This is quite difficult, as Swedish has four classes: 1st, 2nd (with a couple of important exceptions

in several subclasses) and 3rd are weak, 4th is strong (a result of the Indoeuropean ablaut). In comparison, English and German only have two conjugation classes each: a weak one and a strong one. Swedish 3rd conjugation verbs are (except for a handful of 4th conjugation verbs) the only ones ending in vowels other than *a*. The other ones all end in *a*. As you can find exhaustive lists of 4th conjugation verbs and of 2nd conjugation exceptions in Swedish grammar books, but none of the regular 2nd conjugation verbs, the biggest partial problem for the learner is to distinguish between 1st and 2nd conjugation. In this paper, however, I deal with the entire problem.

The learner of Swedish can solve this problem by using a dictionary where the conjugation class is indicated for every verb. How can he remember the conjugation classes for 10,000 Swedish verbs, however? He will try to find rules. Normally, these are based on similarity, type construction and assumption of analogy, e.g.: *sända* has a similar graphematic shape as *tända* and follows the same conjugation as *tända* (the 2nd conjugation). Therefore, the beginner will intuitively assume the following rule: "All verbs of the type «ending in -*ända*» should follow the conjugation of *tända* (the 2nd conjugation)", i. e. "*tända* should be the pattern verb for all verbs ending in -*ända*" and "this verb group should be homogeneous with respect to conjugation". This assumption is not correct, however, as *ända*, *blända*, *fullända*, *skända* belong to the 1st conjugation. Parallels can be found in other Germanic languages: e.g., English *to like* – *liked* – *liked* vs. *to strike* – *struck* – *struck* and German *siegen* – *siegte* – *gesiegt* vs. *liegen* – *lag* – *gelegen*.

The mentioned **lack of analogy** is a frequent phenomenon in the Swedish verbal system. Although they look quite similar, Swedish verbs can belong to different conjugation classes. Depending on their assignment, verbs can even have different meanings: e.g., *sluta* means 'to finish' in the 1st conjugation and 'to close' in the 4th conjugation. On the other hand, there are some cases where analogy rules can be applied successfully, e.g., "all compounds of *tända* follow the conjugation of *tända*" and "all verbs ending in -*änna* follow the conjugation of *känna*". This situation is not a problem for adult Swedish native speakers, but it is one for Swedish children before school age as well as for foreigners. Up until now, however, only few analogy rules and exceptions have been mentioned in Swedish grammar books; a complete overview has not existed. Although teaching Swedish as a second language became more and more important during the last 20 years, the estimation in Hellberg 1978: 17 is still valid: "A great deal has been written about the inflectional mor-

phology of Swedish, but very few attempts at a fully comprehensive description have been made."

I would like to thank Torbjörn Fogelberg, a Swedish native speaker, who graduated in Scandinavian philology from Lund University. He checked the entire paper and gave important contributions. I, myself, know Swedish quite well, but I am not a native speaker.

2 Aims

With my approach, I address language teachers, language learners and linguists who are interested in descriptive and normative grammar, particularly in inflectional morphology. For this purpose, it is useful to confine oneself to the current (synchronic), graphemic representation of words, especially because graphemic and phonemic structures of words are not very different in Swedish. A learner of Swedish cannot be expected to deal with the details of Swedish phonology and language history before he can finally start learning Swedish. Hellberg 1978 takes the same view in the field of language parsing research. Therefore, my investigation is not based on generative phonology, as in Kiefer 1970, Kiefer 1975 and Linell 1972, although I get some advantage from their results (see Section 3.4). I pursue the classical aims of language description, standardization and instruction, as in Collinder 1974.

In this tradition, my paper tries to make the situation easier for the learner of the Swedish verbal system. I cannot eliminate its difficulties, of course. As pointed out in the introduction, the help intended cannot be given with the usual catalogs of morphological irregularities in grammar books. It is inevitable to go beyond them and to thoroughly examine the structure of **verb groups** (with the same infinitive endings) which are **inhomogeneous**, i. e. which contain verbs of different conjugation classes. In the context of this paper, the word **ending** is not used in the traditional linguistic dichotomy, "stem vs. ending", but in a technical sense, meaning the last letters of a word. The number of letters in an ending is defined by pragmatic reasons and varies between different verb groups. As a result of this investigation, I can show the language learner in which cases analogy rules are correct and in which cases they are wrong. As a consequence, he will know in which cases he can assign verbs to graphematically similar **pattern verbs**.

In addition, the learner of the Swedish verbal system has to remember the conjugation classes of all these pattern verbs. The latter knowledge is

not represented by conjugation class numbers, but by a couple of **key forms**. From Latin grammatical description, it is obvious that a limited quantity of four key forms is sufficient to derive all the other forms of a verb (e.g., *invado, invasi, invasum, invadere*). The mathematical theory behind this grammatical principle is developed in Holl 1988. The same principle is used in grammatical descriptions of Germanic languages (e.g., in English: *go, went, gone*; in German: *gehen, ging, gegangen*). SAOL 1998 shows that this principle applies to Swedish as well (e.g., *gå, gick, gått*). Present infinitive (I briefly define infinitive in this paper), past tense and supine are used as key forms. In exceptional cases, these are extended by present tense and perfect participle.

All this knowledge is necessary for the language learner:

- 1 the applicability of analogy rules and the assignment of verbs to pattern verbs and
- 2 the key forms of the pattern verbs.

This complete knowledge is presented for the first time for the entire Swedish verbal system in my verb tables (Chapter 7).

The ideas for my approach were first published in Holl 1988. There, they were checked for Latin and for six Romance languages. Furthermore, the individual models for different languages can easily be corrected in case of errors and adapted to language changes. This is confirmed in the book review Schweiger 1990: 240.

3 Motivations for a reverse order presentation

- 1 The intuitive analogy rules mentioned in the introduction are induced by similarities between infinitives when compared in reverse order.
- 2 All the compound verbs of a simple verb are automatically listed at the same place in a verb catalog in reverse order. This is useful as the compound verbs mostly follow the same conjugation as the corresponding simple verb.
- 3 In Holl 1988, the effectiveness of a reverse order presentation is shown for the verb systems of Latin and six Romance languages. An essential reason is that (Neo-)Latin infinitive endings are responsible for the assignment to a conjugation class. Thus, it is possible to considerably reduce the linguistic material recorded in traditional verb tables.
- 4 The problem of the distribution of weak verbs to the 1st and 2nd conjugations was first systematically discussed in Linell 1972. He mentions

an interesting phenomenon: verbs with polysyllabic roots and verbs with special final consonant clusters before the infinitive *a* always belong to the 1st conjugation and never to the 2nd (Linell 1972: 67–69). The latter is partly due to accident, partly to phonotactical reasons: a verb such as *samlä* cannot form a 2nd conjugation past tense **samlde*, as the produced consonant cluster *mld* is inadmissible in Swedish. These verbs cannot belong to the 4th conjugation either, as 4th conjugation verbs mostly have single or geminate final consonants in the infinitive. Linell describes this phenomenon with his **consonant cluster rule**. Linell's results are more or less copied by Kiefer 1975: 139–142. The phonological details are not relevant in the context of my problem. The only important fact is that there are homogeneous 1st conjugation verb groups with the same final consonant cluster. Therefore, I know where I need not look for inhomogeneous verb groups and the language learner gets some help by his intuitive sense for pronounceability. Linell's rule also induces an investigation of Swedish verbs in reverse order, as you can find all verbs with a given final consonant cluster at the same place in a verb catalog in reverse order.

4 How to use the verb tables

The application of my verb tables is discussed before their composition (see Chapter 5). This is because it is easier to understand their derivation from the linguistic facts if you are familiar with their use.

4.1 Algorithm for the assignment of an arbitrary verb to its pattern verb

My verb tables only contain pattern verbs. Their trailing parts which are not underscored serve as **analogy bases** for other verbs. The analogy base plus its underscored leading part is the pattern verb searched for. Trailing passive voice *-s* is ignored when applying the following algorithm.

When you search the analogy base for an arbitrary verb, you use a simple, right-bound, **longest matching algorithm** on the infinitives. It is a simple algorithm which you can use without having any idea of computer science. You just have to find the longest possible analogy base in the verb tables. It has two significant qualities: it has all its letters in common with the trailing letters of the arbitrary verb and there are no longer

analogy bases in the verb tables. The first quality can also be expressed in other words: the arbitrary verb has to contain at least as many letters as its analogy base, it has to be longer (see Section 5.3.3 for an exact definition) than its analogy base.

In detail, the algorithm runs as follows: you start looking to see whether the entire arbitrary verb is in the verb tables (in reverse order), either as an analogy base (not underscored), or as a verb which is completely underscored (see exception below). If you could not find the arbitrary verb this way, you drop its first letter. Then you look to see whether the rest is an analogy base in the verb tables. Otherwise, you drop its second letter, and so on, until you find the longest possible analogy base for the arbitrary verb.

The algorithm is now illustrated with a few examples:

The analogy base of *skrida* is *rida*, as *skrida* is longer than *rida*, and as any longer analogy base matching *skrida* cannot be found in the verb tables. As there is no underscored part in *rida*, analogy base and pattern verb are equal. The same rule applies for *sprängrida*, *strida*, *vrida*, *förvrida*, etc.

The analogy base for *sjuda* is *juda* (this is not a Swedish verb!), as *sjuda* is longer than *juda* and as any longer analogy base matching *sjuda* cannot be found in the verb tables. *juda* is the part of *bjuda* which is not underscored, so *bjuda* is the pattern verb for *sjuda*.

Using an analogous argumentation, the analogy base of *dagas* is *a* (this is not a Swedish verb!) as the trailing passive voice *s* (even *ss* such as in *släss*, *lyss*) is ignored. *a* is contained in *jobba*, so *jobba* is the pattern verb for *dagas*.

Exception: Pattern verbs which are completely underscored cannot be used as analogy bases (or pattern verbs) for any other verb; they are valid only for themselves.

Example: *indra* is not the pattern verb for any other verb, in particular, not for *hindra*, *lindra*, *glindra*, *tindra*, which are all assigned to *jobba*.

Remark: The arbitrary verb in question must contain at least as many letters as the analogy base in the verb tables, e.g., *förlisa* is not an analogy base for *lisa*, and *krympa* not for *ympa*.

4.2 Algorithm for the derivation of other forms of an arbitrary verb

The principle of key forms was described in Chapter 2. I use mere anal-

ogy rules for deriving the key forms of arbitrary verbs from the key forms of pattern verbs.

Example: *rida* is the pattern verb for *skrida* and has the key forms *rida*, *red*, *ridit*. Therefore, *skrida* has the key forms *skrida*, *skred*, *skridit*. See Section 5.2 for details.

5 The derivation of the verb tables

5.1 The sources for the linguistic material

The 1st and the 3rd conjugations can be considered as regular: the 1st for the verbs ending in *-a*, the 3rd for those ending in another vowel. Thus, when compiling the linguistic material, you must look for catalogs comprising the rest, i. e. the 2nd and 4th conjugations, in order to figure out inhomogeneous verb groups. It is quite easy to find lists with all the irregular verbs (complete 4th conjugation and parts of the 2nd conjugation). They are included in every grammar book and every dictionary. It is very difficult, however, to find complete catalogs with all regular verbs in the 2nd conjugation. Even SAG 1999 does not contain any, but only single examples and lists with exceptions.

The first complete list of all verbs in the 2nd and 4th conjugations was published in Collinder 1974: 3–99 under the headline “Tempusböjningslista”. However, Swedish has changed since 1974. Thus, this catalog has become a bit obsolete and does no longer represent the current linguistic state described in SAOL 1998.

The second useful source for my research is Hellberg 1978. Hellberg presents lists of equally inflected verbs. “The dictionary is by no means exhaustive, but large enough ... to give an idea of the distribution of paradigms in a basic Swedish vocabulary.” (Hellberg 1978: 12).

The third source, Odhner 1979, is very important. This reverse dictionary classifies all words according to parts of speech and according to inflectional classes. Thus, you find information on inhomogeneous verb groups with the same infinitive ending.

A simple attempt with a similar aim as mine was done in Perridon 1985. It contains a couple of interesting ideas, but it does not exceed the state of a mere attempt, as essential principles of software engineering are violated. Perridon’s algorithm for the production of verb forms is written as a Pascal program without any published design concept and without any comments in the source code. It is very complex and only

documented in some fragments so that it cannot be followed. The worst critique is that it contains language data in the form of program constants so that the correction of errors and the adaptation to language changes would require modifications of the algorithm — a terrible job. Furthermore, one assertion shows that the linguistic facts were not analyzed correctly: Perridon 1985: 95 states that verbs ending in *-örja* follow the 2nd conjugation. This is wrong as the frequent verb *börja* belongs to the 1st conjugation. For the reasons mentioned, the results presented are useless for language instruction and I did not make any further use of this paper.

In contrast to Perridon 1985, my approach is completely documented and efficient. My algorithm does not depend on the language considered. Underlying language data are used in variables, whose values are separated (see Section 5.3, remark 1). Therefore, necessary changes do not affect my algorithm, but only the language data which are accessible to easy modification.

The material from the sources mentioned was checked with SAOL 1998. Every verb group which might contain non-1st conjugation verbs (according to Linells consonant cluster rule) was examined in detail with the reverse dictionary Allén 1993 and SAOL 1998.

5.2 The verbs and verb forms mentioned

I exclude verbs marked as ‘finlandsvensk’ (**Finland Swedish**), ‘sydsvensk’ (**Southern Swedish**) or ‘provinsiellt’ (**local, regional**) in SAOL 1998.

Compound verbs are normally included in my investigation if they are recorded both in SAOL 1998 and in Allén 1993. Only if the conjugation of a simple verb is determined by differences in meaning (such as *sluta*, see introduction), its compounds are excluded. This is because their conjugation is determined by the same difference in meaning.

Passive and deponent forms ending in *-s* are treated in the reverse order, as if the trailing *s* would not exist.

Furthermore, SAOL 1998 classifies some alternative verbs and verb forms with ‘även’ (rekommendation i andra hand), i. e. they are only **recommended in second hand**. Other verbs and verb forms are marked as ‘älderdomligt’ (**obsolete**). Both are either not considered or recorded in parentheses in my verb tables. If a verb form is mentioned in SAG 1999 and not in SAOL 1998, I confine myself to the more restrictive standard of SAOL 1998.

My verb tables in Chapter 7 contain four columns:

Column 1: present infinitive

Column 2: present tense, if necessary, i. e. if it does not follow the rule:

If present infinitive in *-a* and supine in *-at*, then present tense in *-ar*.

If present infinitive in *-a* and supine not in *-at*, then present tense in *-er*.

If present infinitive in *-V* (vowel not = *a*), then present tense in *-Vr*.

Column 3: past tense

Column 4: supine

Column 5: the verb's meaning in a Swedish paraphrase. It is mentioned if and only if it is relevant for the verb's conjugation. This applies only for verbs with different conjugations depending on their meaning, such as *sluta* which was mentioned in the introduction.

As discussed in Chapter 2, the key forms in columns 1 to 4 are sufficient to derive every other verb form. The derivation procedures can be read in every Swedish grammar book. Therefore, I do not deal with imperative, present participle, past participle, compound tenses and passive voice forms. Subjunctive and optative forms are excluded from my investigation as well because they have become rare in everyday language.

5.3 Systematization of the linguistic material

The systematization is done in the following three steps. Due to the huge amount of linguistic material, I cannot show it in detail for each verb group. I only illustrate it with one example.

- 1 All the 2nd and 4th conjugation verbs are sorted in reverse order. Thus, verb groups with the same graphematic ending arise automatically.
Example: *bända, hända, lända, sända, tända, vända* constitute the group *-ända*.
- 2 The verb groups are completed with 1st and 3rd conjugation verbs. This is done with reverse dictionaries, such as Allén 1993 and Odhner 1979.
Example: *ända, skända, blända, fullända*.
- 3 The most simple and efficient analogy rule for each group is stated.
Example: "In general, the group *-ända* follows the 1st conjugation, but *bända, hända, lända, sända, tända, vända* and all longer verbs follow the 2nd conjugation."

In this context, I use the following convention: a verb *A* is 'longer' than another verb *B* in reverse order if verb *B* is contained at the end of verb *A*. Example: *anlända, blända, fullända* are longer than *lända*.

Equal length is also included in the mathematical sense, so *lända* is longer than *lända* as well.

That's why the above rule contains a mistake in its preliminary form: it would induce the wrong proposition that *blända* and *fullända* would follow the same conjugation as *lända*. Thus, the above rule has to be completed by: "*blända* and *fullända* belong to the 1st conjugation." By the way, *ända* and *skända* are assigned to the pattern verb *jobba* of the 1st conjugation (cf. Section 4.1).

In formal terms, the rule is written like this in my verb tables:

bända	bände	bänt
hända	hände	hänt
lända	lände	länt
blända	bländade	bländat
fullända	fulländade	fulländat
sända	sände	sänt
tända	tände	tänt
vända	vände	vänt

Remark 1: This rule (and the entire verb tables) is not part of the algorithm which assigns an arbitrary verb to its pattern verb (see Section 4.1). It is part of the language-specific data the algorithm uses.

Remark 2: At first glance, it may seem strange that I do not treat *fullända* as a (linguistic) compound of *ända*, but just as a verb (technically) longer than *lända*. Otherwise, I would expect the user of my verb tables to have the ability to decompose all the Swedish compound verbs. This would require a lot of knowledge about Swedish morphological structures: a list of possible verbal prefixes and of possible verbal stems. However, this is native speaker knowledge, which a language learner does not have. I will just give two crucial examples: Is *presslägga* a compound to *lägga* or to *slägga*? The first alternative is correct. Does *påta* belong to *ta* (4th conjugation)? Yes, but there is also a simple verb *påta*, 'to dig' (1st conjugation).

This leads to my **first principle**: treat all verbs (in particular their infinitives) without respect to their internal morphological structure; just consider them as unstructured strings of letters. Thus, the descriptions of the verbal systems become a lot easier. This point of view was already used successfully in Holl 1988.

Remark 3: Theoretically, the exception to the above rule could also have been formulated this way: "Verbs longer than *lända* do not follow the

2nd conjugation, with the exception of its compounds (e.g. *anlända*).” This would have the following disadvantage:

I would be obliged to present complete lists of compound verbs, which is a very difficult task. Even SAOL 1998 does not record all compound verbs. Therefore, I prefer to record the longer 1st conjugation verbs, in the example: *blända* and *fullända*.

This leads to my **second principle**: avoid lists of compound verbs as far as possible. I cannot obey this principle only in the case of the compounds of short non-1st conjugation verbs, such as *ta*, *äta*, *dra*. If I chose *ta* as a pattern verb for verbs longer than *ta*, I would indeed avoid listing its compounds, but I would have to list all 1st conjugation verbs ending in *-ta*. Therefore, it is better to obey my lower third principle in this case: I exclude *ta* as pattern verb, have to list its compounds, but avoid listing the huge quantity of all 1st conjugation verbs ending in *-ta*.

Remark 4: Theoretically, the above rule could also have been formulated this way: “In general, the group *-ända* follows the 2nd conjugation, but *ända*, *skända*, *blända* follow the 1st conjugation.” There were two disadvantages, however:

1. There is a general rule in Swedish that verbs mostly follow the 1st conjugation, as it comprises the majority of verbs. With this theoretical rule, however, the language learner would learn an explicit list of 1st conjugation verbs which follow the general rule, but he would only get an implicit knowledge of the exceptions of the general rule. Figures from SAG 1999: vol. 2, pg. 558, however, show how important non-1st conjugation verbs are in modern Swedish (and therefore explicit knowledge about them): in newspaper texts from the 1960s, only 25 % of the occurring verb forms belong to 1st conjugation verbs, which include 67 % of all different Swedish verbs. In terms of computer linguistics: 1st conjugation verbs amount to 67 % of the verbal types, but only 25 % of the verbal tokens.
2. My verb tables shall be open for changes in the Swedish language, but the necessity of modifying them should not arise very often. The 1st conjugation is the only productive one in Swedish, that is, the only one to which new verbs are assigned. If I were to record many enumerations of 1st conjugation verbs, I would frequently run the risk to have to include new ones when they arise in Swedish. If I try to minimize those enumerations, I only run the risk of new verbs which are longer than 2nd or 4th conjugation verbs. Example: I would have to include a fictive 1st conjugation verb **flägga* which would otherwise be assigned to the 4th conjugation verb *lägga*.

This leads to my **third principle** (subordinate to my second principle): avoid lists of 1st conjugation verbs as far as possible. I cannot obey this principle in two cases: firstly, if the quantity of 1st conjugation verbs is very small in comparison with the other verbs of a verb group; e.g., all verbs ending in *-öja* belong to the 2nd conjugation with the only exception *slöja*. Secondly, if I would violate my higher second principle; e.g., I do not list the compounds of the 2nd conjugation verbs *lända*, *tiga*, *åka* etc., but present the very short lists of longer 1st conjugation verbs instead.

6 Additional results

There are a couple of additional results which I obtain from compiling my verb tables. They concern types of (in)homogeneous groups (6.1) and a short comparison with Latin and Romance linguistic facts (6.2).

6.1 Homogeneity of verb groups with the same infinitive ending

A Swedish verb group with the same infinitive ending can be homogeneous (its verbs belong to the same conjugation class) or inhomogeneous (its verbs belong to different ones). It is more likely to be homogeneous, the more trailing letters define it. Thus, the group ending in *-binda* is homogeneous, but it contains only the simple verb *binda* and its compounds. As such a result is not interesting, I do not mention verb groups of that kind.

6.1.1 Homogeneous groups

1st conjugation: There are a lot of verb groups that contain only verbs of the 1st conjugation, according to Linell's consonant cluster rule. A complete list can be found in Linell 1972: 67–69 (cf. Section 3.4).

2nd conjugation: There are only a few homogeneous groups with verbs of the 2nd conjugation: e.g., all verbs ending in *-länga*, *-ränka*, *-ärka*, *-räka*, *-änna*, *-ärpa* and a few which contain only two verbs.

3rd conjugation: All verbs ending in *-o*, *-y*, and *-ä* follow the 3rd conjugation.

4th conjugation: There are only a few homogeneous groups: all verbs ending in *-juta*, *-ryta*.

6.1.2 Inhomogeneous groups

1st and 2nd conjugation: e.g. verbs ending in *-eda* etc.

1st and 4th conjugation: e.g. verbs ending in *-inda* etc.

1st, 2nd and 4th conjugation: e.g. verbs ending in *-ida*, *-ippa* etc.

2nd and 4th conjugation: e.g. verbs ending in *-lippa* etc.

3rd and 4th conjugation: e.g. verbs ending in *-e*, *-å* and *-ö*.

The rest of the possible combinations does not occur, as verbs ending in *-a* (candidates for the 1st and 2nd conjugation) can not occur together with verbs ending in another vowel (candidates for the 3rd conjugation) in the same group.

6.2 Comparison with (Neo-)Latin languages

As the Swedish verbal system contains a lot of inhomogeneous verb groups, in contrast to (Neo-)Latin languages, the condensation of the linguistic material in Section 5.3.3 is less effective in Swedish. My Swedish verb tables contain about 550 pattern verbs with 3 key forms each (with no respect to present tense). This amounts to 1650 entries.

According to Holl 1988: 181, only Romanian needs more pattern verbs than Swedish, namely 800. French and Portuguese need only 150. French requires 7 key forms and Portuguese 6, twice as many as Swedish.

A final interesting detail: the Latin verb tables in Holl 1988: 204–215, contain about 400 pattern verbs with 4 key forms each. This amounts to 1600 entries. Thus, I can state: with regard to the assignment of verbs to pattern verbs, Swedish is more difficult than Latin.

7 Verb tables with pattern verbs and key forms

The following conventions are used for character attributes:

all pattern verbs and key forms of the 1st and 3rd conjugations: normal letters;

regular key forms of the 2nd conjugation: **bold type**;

irregular key forms of the 2nd conjugation: ***italics in bold type***;

key forms of the 4th conjugation: **underscored bold type**.

<u>jobba</u>	jobbade	jobbat	
<u>leda</u>	ledade	ledat	röra sig i en led, böja
leda	ledde	lett	föra, vara främst
<u>ledas</u>	leddes	letts	känna leda
<u>reda</u>	redade	redat	idka rederi-rörelse
reda	redde	rett	göra i ordning
breda	breddade	brett	
freda	fredade	fredat	
sveda	svedde	svett	
<u>idas</u>	iddes	itts	
lida	led	lidit	
smida	smidde	smitt	
gnida	gned	gnidit	
rida	red	ridit	
sprida	(spridde) spred	spritt, spridit	
bestrida	bestred	bestritt, bestridit	
kvida	kved	kvidit	
svida	svidade	svidat	klä
svida	sved	svidit	göra ont
binda	band	bundit	
bända	bände	bänt	
hända	hände	hänt	
lända	lände	länt	
blända	bländade	bländat	
fullända	fulländade	fulländat	
sända	sände	sänt	
tända	tände	tänt	
vända	vände	vänt	
<u>varda</u>	varder	vart	(ptcp. vorden) -
(tordas)	-	-	(tordats) i första hand: töras
<u>bjuda</u>	bjöd	bjudit	
<u>ljuda</u>	ljudade	ljudat	uttala ljud för ljud
ljuda	ljöd	ljudit	ge ljud ifrån sig, höras
lyda	löd, lydde	lytt	
<u>tyda</u>	tydde	tytt	
låda	lådde	lätt	
råda	rådde	rätt	

(kläda)		klädde	klätt	<i>i första hand:</i> klä
späda		spädde	spätt	
<u>räda</u>		rädde	rätts	
skräda		skrädde	skrätt	
träda		trädde	trätt	
<u>kväda</u>	(kvädde)	kvad	kvädit	
<u>öda</u>		ödde	ött	
föda		födde	fött	
göda		gödde	gött	
löda		lödde	lött	
flöda		flödade	flödat	
föröda		förödde	förött	
(stöda)		stödde	stött	<i>i första hand:</i> stödja
gnaga		gnagde	gnagt	
(draga)		drog	dragit	<i>i första hand:</i> dra
(taga)		tog	tagit	<i>i första hand:</i> ta
<u>staga</u>		stagade	stagat	
förstaga		förstagade	förstagat	
ligga	ligger	låg	legat	
pligga		pliggade	pliggat	
tigga		tiggde	tiggat	
hugga		högg	huggit	
bygga		byggde	byggt	
brygga		bryggade	bryggat	brygga över
<u>brygga</u>		bryggde	bryggt	brygga kaffe
lägga		(<u>la</u>) lade	lagt	
<u>slägga</u>		släggade	släggat	
niga		neg	nigit	
tiga		teg	tigit	
<u>beriktiga</u>		beriktigade	beriktigat	
berättiga		berättigade	berättigat	
viga		vigde	vigt	
föreviga		förevigade	förevigat	
ringa		ringade	ringat	förse med ring
ringa		ringde	ringt	ljuda, telefo- nera
bringa	bringar	bringade, bragte	bringat, bragt	
springa		sprang	sprungit	
förringa		förringade	förringat	
stinga		-	stungit	
tvinga	tvingar	(<u>tvang</u>) tvingade	(<u>tvungit</u>) tvingat	

sjunga		<u>sjöng</u>	<u>sjungit</u>	
tynga		tyngde	tyngt	
dänga		dängde	dängt	
hänga		hängde	hängt	
länga		längde	längt	
mänga		mängde	mängt	
tränga		trängde	trängt	
stränga		strängade	strängt	
omstränga		omsträngade	omsträngt	
stänga		stängde	stängt	
svänga		svängde	svängt	
duga		(dugde) <u>dög</u>	dugt	
ljuga		<u>ljög</u>	<u>ljugit</u>	
suga		<u>sög</u>	<u>sugit</u>	
blygas		blygdes	blygts	
flyga		<u>flög</u>	<u>flugit</u>	
smyga		<u>smög</u>	<u>smugit</u>	
<u>äga</u>		ägde	ägt	
säga		(sa) sade	sagt	
väga		vägde	vägt	
ha	har	hade	haft	
<u>coacha</u>		coachade	coachat	
<u>smasha</u>		smashade	smashat	
(bedja)	(beder)	<u>bad</u>	<u>bett</u>	<i>i första hand:</i> be
glädja	gläder	gladde	glatt	
(städja)	(städ(j)er)	(stadde)	(statt)	
stödja	stöder	stödde	stött	
leja		lejde	lejt	
skilja	(skiljde)	skilde	(skiljt) skilt	
<u>vilja</u>	vill	ville	<u>velat</u>	
sälja		sålde	sält	
tälja		täljde	täljt	
välja		valde	valt	
dväljas		dvaldes, dväljdes	dvalts, dväljts	
kvälja		kväljde	kväljt	inge äckel
kvälja		kvalde	kvalt	obehörigt klandra
dölja		dolde	dolt	
följa		följde	följt	
hölja		höljde	höljt	

skölja		sköljde	sköljt	
tämja		tämjde	tämjt	
vämjas		vämjdes	vämjts	
tänja		tänjde	tänjt	
vänja		vande	vant	
skönja		skönjde	skönjt	
snärja		snärjde	snärjt	
värja		värjde	värjt	
(svärja)	svär	<u>svor</u>	<u>svurit</u>	<i>i första hand:</i> svära
besvärja	-svärjer	besvor (besvärjde)	besvurit (besvärjt)	
smörja	(smörjde)	smorde	(smörjt) smort	
spörja		sporde	spört	
sörja		sörjde	sörjt	
(säja)		sade	sagt	<i>i första hand:</i> säga
väja		väjde	väjt	
böja		böjde	böjt	
slöja		sløjade	sløjat	
klicka		klickade	klickat	lägga en klick; knäppa
klicka		<u>klack</u>	klickat	spritta av sinnesrörelse
dricka		<u>drack</u>	<u>druckit</u>	
spricka		<u>sprack</u>	<u>spruckit</u>	
sticka		stickade	stickat	sticka strumpor
sticka		<u>stack</u>	<u>stuckit</u>	ge ett stick
lyckas		lyckades	lyckats	ha framgång
lycka		lyckte	lyckt	stänga
knycka		knyckte	knyckt	
rycka		ryckte	ryckt	
tycka		tyckte	tyckt	
stycka		styckade	styckat	
misstycka		misstyckte	misstyckt	
<u>läcka</u>		läckte	läckt	
kläcka		kläckte	kläckt	
släcka		släckte	släckt	
smäcka		smäckte	smäckt	
knäcka		knäckte	knäckt	
räcka		räckte	räckt	
<u>träcka</u>		träckade	träckat	avge träck
<u>träcka</u>		träckte	träckt	dra fartyg
täcka		täckte	täckt	

väcka		väckte		väckt	
leka		lekte		lekt	
smeka		smekte		smekt	
steka		stekte		stekt	
beveka		bevekte		bevekt	
förlika		förlikte		förlikt	
snika		snikte, <u>snek</u>		snikt, <u>snikit</u>	
skrika		<u>skrek</u>		<u>skrikit</u>	
vika		<u>vek</u>		vikt, <u>vikit</u>	
svika		<u>svek</u>		<u>svikit</u>	
slinka		<u>slank</u>		<u>slunkit</u>	
stinka		<u>stank</u>		-	
sjunka		<u>sjönk</u>		<u>sjunkit</u>	
skänka		skänkte		skänkt	
blänka		blänkte		blänkt	
dränka		dränkte		dränkt	
sänka		sänkte		sänkt	
tänka		tänkte		tänkt	
<u>koka</u>		kokade		kokat	klumpa (jord)
koka	kokar	kokte, kokade		kokt, kokat	bringa i kokning
styrka		styrkte		styrkt	
märka		märkte		märkt	
sluka		(<u>slök</u>) slukade		slukat	
byka		bykte		bykt	
dyka		<u>dök</u>		dykt	
ryka		(rykte) <u>rök</u>		rykt	sända ut rök
ryka		<u>rök</u>		rykt	släsa; förloras
stryka		<u>strök</u>		<u>strukit</u>	
äka		äfte		äkt	
pååka		pååkade		pååkat	
råka		råkade		råkat	
läka		läkte		läkt	
spåka		spåkte		spåkt	
<u>bråka</u>		bråkte		bråkt	
kvåka		kvåkte		kvåkt	
röka		rökte		rökt	
föröka		förökade		förökat	
söka		sökte		sökt	
gala	gal	<u>gol</u>		galt, <u>galit</u>	
mala	(malers) mal	malde		malte	

<u>tala</u>	talar	(-l te) talade	(talt) talat	
betala	-talar	(-l te) talade	betalt, betalat	
falla		<u>föll</u>	<u>fallit</u>	
befalla		befallde	befallit	
spilla		spillde	spillt	
fylla		fyllde	fyllt	
förgylla		förgyllde	förgyllt	
skylla		skyllde	skyllt	
hålla		<u>höll</u>	<u>hållit</u>	
hushålla		hushållade	hushållat	
fälla		fällde	fällt	
gälla		gällde	gällt	
hälla		hällde	hällt	
skälla		skällde	skällt	
smälla		smällde	smällt	slå med en smäll
smälla		<u>small</u> , smällde	smällt	ge knallande ljud
gnälla		gnällde	gnällt	
drälla		drällde	drällt	
ställa		ställde	ställt	
välla		vällde	vällt	
<u>kvällas</u>		kvällades	kvällats	bli kväll
kvälla		kvällde	kvällt	välla, flöda
tillvälla		tillvällade	tillvällat	
skola		skolade	skolat	utbilda, kila med skol
<u>skola</u>	<u>ska</u> (ll)	<u>skulle</u>	skolat	komma att, böra
kyla		kylde	kylt	
<u>skyl</u>		skylade	skylat	sätta i skyl
skyl		skylde	skylt	hölja, dölja
<u>tåla</u>	<u>tål</u>	<u>tålde</u>	<u>tålt</u>	
stjåla	<u>stjål</u>	<u>stal</u>	<u>stulit</u>	
anmäla		anmälde	anmält	
genmäla		(-mälte) -mälde	genmält	
förnimma		förnam	förnummit	
sämma	simmar	(sam) simmade	(summit) simmat	
komma		kom	kommit	
rymma		rymde	rymt	
förgrymmas		förgrymrades	förgrymrats	
dämma		dämde	dämt	
skämma		skämde	skämt	
klämma		klämde	klämt	

<u>drämma</u>		drände		drämt	
stämma		stände		stämt	
gömma		gömde		gömt	
glömma		glömde		glömt	
drömma		drömde		drömt	
berömma		be römde		berö mt	
tömma		tömde		tömt	
värma		värnde		värmt	
svärma		svärnade		svärmat	
gräma		grände		grämt	
döma		dömde		dömt	
<u>mena</u>	menar	(mente) menade		(ment) menat	
förmena		förmenade		förmenat	neka, förvägra
förmena	-menar	(- mente) -menade		(- ment) -menat	anse
skina		sken		skinit	
<u>vina</u>		ven		vinit	
nämna		nämnde		nämnt	
finna		fann		funnit	
hinna		hann		hunnit	
minnas		mindes		mints	
spinna		spann		spunnit	
rinna		rann		runnit	
skrinna		skrinnade		skrinнат	
vinna		vann		vunnit	
tvinna		tvinnade		tvinnat	
utvinna		ut vann		ut vunnit	
<u>kunna</u>	kan	kunde		kunnat	
begynna		begynte		begynt	
<u>känna</u>		kände		känt	
bryna		brynte		brynt	
syna		synade		synat	besiktiga
<u>synas</u>	syns	syntes		synts	vara synlig, ses, tyckas
röna		rönte		rönt	
dröna		drönade		drönat	
skapa	skapar	skapade	skapt,	skapat	
svepa		svepte		svept	
knipa		knep		knipit	
pipa		pipade		pipat	rörförmigt vecka

pipa		<u>pep</u>	<u>pipit</u>	kvittra, gnälla, vina
gripa		<u>grep</u>	<u>gripit</u>	
<u>hjälpa</u>		<u>hjälp</u> <u>te</u>	<u>hjälp</u> <u>t</u>	
dimpa		<u>damp</u>	<u>dumpit</u>	
krympa		<u>krymp</u> <u>te</u>	<u>krymp</u> <u>t</u>	
klippa		<u>klipp</u> <u>te</u>	<u>klipp</u> <u>t</u>	
slippa		<u>slapp</u>	<u>sluppit</u>	
släppa		<u>släpp</u> <u>te</u>	<u>släpp</u> <u>t</u>	
knäppa		<u>knäpp</u> <u>te</u>	<u>knäpp</u> <u>t</u>	
skräppa		<u>skräpp</u> <u>te</u>	<u>skräpp</u> <u>t</u>	
täppa		<u>täpp</u> <u>te</u>	<u>täpp</u> <u>t</u>	
<u>skärpa</u>		<u>skärp</u> <u>te</u>	<u>skärp</u> <u>t</u>	
snörpa		<u>snörp</u> <u>te</u>	<u>snörp</u> <u>t</u>	
supa		<u>söp</u>	<u>supit</u>	
stupa		(<u>stöp</u>) stupade	stupat	
nypa		<u>nöp</u>	(<u>nupit</u>) <u>nypt</u>	
drypa		<u>dröp</u>	<u>drupit</u>	
strypa		(<u>strypte</u>) <u>ströp</u>	<u>strypt</u>	
dräpa		<u>dräp</u> <u>te</u>	<u>dräp</u> <u>t</u>	
<u>köpa</u>		<u>köpt</u>	<u>köpt</u>	
förlöpa		<u>förlöp</u> <u>te</u> (<u>förlupit</u>)	<u>förlöp</u> <u>t</u>	
<u>gröpa</u>		gröpade	gröpat	grovmala
gröpa		<u>gröpt</u>	<u>gröpt</u>	gräva, urholka
fara	far	<u>for</u>	<u>farit</u>	
befara		befarade	befarat	frukta
befara	befar	<u>befor</u>	<u>befarit</u>	fara på/över
spara	spar(ar)	sparade	sparat	
vara		varade	varat	pågå; utsöndra var
<u>vara</u>	är	<u>var</u>	<u>varit</u>	<i>hjälpverb</i>
förevara		<u>förevar</u>	<u>förevarit</u>	
övervara	-varar	övervarade	övervarat, <u>-varit</u>	
närvara	-varar	närvarade	närvarat, <u>-varit</u>	
svara		svarade	svarat	
<u>dra</u>	drar	<u>drog</u>	<u>dragit</u>	
neddra	-drar	<u>neddrog</u>	<u>neddragit</u>	
bedra	-drar	<u>bedrog</u>	<u>bedragit</u>	
föredra	-drar	<u>föredrog</u>	<u>föredragit</u>	
segdra	-drar	<u>segdrog</u>	<u>segdragit</u>	
bidra	-drar	<u>bidrog</u>	<u>bidragit</u>	

tilldra	-drar	till <u>drog</u>	till <u>dragit</u>	
<u>framdra</u>	-drar	fram <u>drog</u>	fram <u>dragit</u>	
<u>andra</u>	-drar	<u>androg</u>	<u>andragit</u>	
undandra	-drar	undand <u>drog</u>	undand <u>dragit</u>	
samandra	-drar	sammand <u>drog</u>	sammand <u>dragit</u>	
<u>indra</u>	-drar	<u>indrog</u>	<u>indragit</u>	
frändra	-drar	fränd <u>drog</u>	fränd <u>dragit</u>	
<u>uppdra</u>	-drar	upp <u>drog</u>	upp <u>dragit</u>	
<u>överdra</u>	-drar	över <u>drog</u>	över <u>dragit</u>	
<u>hårdra</u>	-drar	hård <u>drog</u>	hård <u>dragit</u>	
<u>fördra</u>	-drar	förd <u>drog</u>	förd <u>dragit</u>	
<u>bortdra</u>	-drar	bort <u>drog</u>	bort <u>dragit</u>	
<u>avdra</u>	-drar	av <u>drog</u>	av <u>dragit</u>	
ådra		ådrade	ådrat	göra ådrig
ådra	-drar	<u>ådrog</u>	<u>ådragit</u>	få en sjukdom
<u>yra</u>		yra	yrat	tala förvirrat
<u>yra</u>	yr	<u>yrde</u>	<u>yrt</u>	virvla, drivas med vinden
hyra	hyr	<u>hyrde</u>	<u>hyrt</u>	
pyra	pyr	<u>pyrde</u>	<u>pyrt</u>	
styra	styr	<u>styrde</u>	<u>styrt</u>	
bära	bär	<u>bar</u>	<u>burit</u>	
begära	begär	begärde	begärt	(skärat) rena
(skära)		(skärade)	(skärat)	
skära	skär	<u>skar</u>	<u>skurit</u>	klippa
beskära	-skär	beskärde	beskärt	skänka
beskära	-skär	<u>beskar</u>	<u>beskurit</u>	klippa (träd)
oskära		oskärade	oskärat	
lära	lär	<u>lärde</u>	<u>lärt</u>	
<u>nära</u>	när	<u>närde</u>	<u>närt</u>	
tära	tär	<u>tärde</u>	<u>tärt</u>	
svära	svär	<u>svor</u>	<u>svurit</u>	
besvära		besvärade	besvärat	
böra	bör	<u>borde</u>	<u>bert</u>	
föra	för	<u>förde</u>	<u>fört</u>	
göra	gör	<u>gjorde</u>	<u>gjort</u>	
höra	hör	<u>hörde</u>	<u>hört</u>	
<u>köra</u>		körade	körat	sjunga i bak- grundskör
köra	kör	<u>körde</u>	<u>kört</u>	styra, åka
<u>sköra</u>		skörade	skörat	
snöra	snör	<u>snörde</u>	<u>snört</u>	
	(snörar)	(snörade)	(snörat)	
röra	rör	<u>rörde</u>	<u>rört</u>	
*töra	tör	<u>torde</u>	<u>tort</u>	
töras	törs	<u>tordes</u>	(tordats) <u>torts</u>	
<u>störa</u>		störade	störat	stödja med
störa	stör	<u>störde</u>	<u>stört</u>	störar
				besvära, oroa
resa		<u>reste</u>	<u>rest</u>	

gläfsa		gläfste	gläfst	
fisa		fes	fisit	
förlisa		förliste	förlist	
frälsa		frälste	frälst	
glänsa		glänste	glänst	
näpsa		näpste	näpst	
kyssa		kysste	kysst	
förtjusa		förtjuste	förtjust	
<u>lysa</u>		lyste	lyst	
<u>plysa</u>		plysade	plysat	
mysa		(<u>mös</u>) myste	myst	
nysa		(<u>nyste</u>) nös	nyst	
fnysa		fnös, fnyste	fnyst	
pysa		(<u>pös</u>) pyste	pyst	
rysa		rös, ryste	rust	
frysa		frös	frusit	stelna av köld [intrans]
frysa		frös, fryste	frusit, fryst	bevara gm köld [trans.]
låsa		låste	låst	
flåsa		flåsade	flåsat	
jåsa		jäste	jäst	
fjåsa		fjäsade	fjåsat	
läsa		läste	läst	
snåsa		snäste	snäst	
fråsa		fräste	fräst	
våsa		väste	väst	
ösa		öste	öst	
slösa		slösade	slösat	
rösa		rösade	rösat	
överösa		överöste	överöst	
<u>ta</u>	tar	tog	tagit	
tillfångata	-tar	-tog	-tagit	
tillvarata	-tar	-tog	-tagit	
<u>medta</u>	medtar	med tog	med tagit	
beta		betade	betat	äta gräs; bryta; betsa
<u>beta</u>	betar	betog	betagit	beröva, överväldiga
arbeta		arbetade	arbetat	

företa	företar	<u>företog</u>	<u>företagit</u>	
heta	heter	<u>hette</u>	hetat	
veta	vet	<u>visste</u>	vetat	
<u>gifta</u>		<u>gifte</u>	<u>gift</u>	
lyfta		<u>lyfte</u>	<u>lyft</u>	
klyfta		klyftade	klyftat	
beslagta	-tar	beslag <u>tog</u>	beslag <u>tagit</u>	
<u>bita</u>		bitade	bitat	dela i bitar
bita		<u>bet</u>	<u>bitit</u>	nafsa; vara skarp
skita		skitade	skitat	smutsa ner
skita		<u>sket</u>	<u>skitit</u>	tömma tarmen
slita		<u>slet</u>	<u>slitit</u>	
smita		<u>smet</u>	<u>smitit</u>	
delta	deltar	del <u>tog</u>	del <u>tagit</u>	
tillta	tilltar	till <u>tog</u>	till <u>tagit</u>	
smälta		<u>smälte</u>	<u>smält</u>	göra flytande [trans.]
smälta		(<u>smalt</u>) <u>smälte</u>	(<u>smultit</u>) <u>smält</u>	bli flytande [intrans.]
välta		vältade	vältat	bearbeta med vält
välta		<u>välte</u>	<u>vält</u>	falla åt sidan, stjälp
svälta		<u>svalt</u>	<u>svultit</u>	hungra [intrans.]
<u>svälta</u>		(<u>svalt</u>) <u>svälte</u>	<u>svält</u>	låta hungra [trans.]
framta	framtar	fram <u>tog</u>	fram <u>tagit</u>	
<u>anta</u>	antar	an <u>tog</u>	an <u>tagit</u>	
undanta	-antar	undan <u>tog</u>	undan <u>tagit</u>	
(genta)	(gentar)	(gen <u>tog</u>)	(gen <u>tagit</u>)	
<u>inta</u>	intar	in <u>tog</u>	in <u>tagit</u>	
slinta		<u>slant</u>	<u>sluntit</u>	
fränta	fräntar	frän <u>tog</u>	frän <u>tagit</u>	
uppta	upptar	up <u>ptog</u>	up <u>ptagit</u>	
överta	övertar	över <u>tog</u>	över <u>tagit</u>	
förta	förtar	för <u>tog</u>	för <u>tagit</u>	
mista	mister	(-ade) <u>miste</u>	(mistat) <u>mist</u>	
rista		ristade	ristat	skära, hugga
<u>rista</u>	rister	(-ade) <u>riste</u>	(ristat) <u>rist</u>	skära (smärta); skaka
brista		<u>brast</u>	<u>brustit</u>	

drista		dristade	dristat	
turista		turistade	turistat	
missta	misstar	misst <u>og</u>	misst <u>tagit</u>	
*måsta	måste	måste	måst	
fästa	fäster	(-ade) fäste	(fäst) fäst	
befästa		befäste	befäst	
gästa		gästade	gäst	
nästa		näste , nästade	näst , nästat	
<u>vetta</u>	vetter	vette	vettat	
gitta	gitter	gitte	gittat	
spritta		spratt	—	
sitta		satt	suttit	
iakta	iakttar	iakt <u>tog</u>	iakt <u>tagit</u>	
motta	mottar	mott <u>tog</u>	mott <u>tagit</u>	
bortta	borttar	bort <u>tog</u>	bort <u>tagit</u>	
utta	uttar	utt <u>og</u>	utt <u>tagit</u>	
hytta		hytte	hytt	
sprätta		sprättade	sprättat	ta upp; skära upp
<u>sprätta</u>		sprätte	sprätt	krafsa; vara spröttig
sätta		satte	satt	
skvätta		skvätte	skvätt	stänka [personligt]
skvätta	(<u>skvatt</u>)	skvätte	skvätt	stänka [opersonligt]
gjuta		göt	gjutit	
<u>sluta</u>	slutar	slutade	slutat	komma till ett slut
<u>sluta</u>	slutar	slöt , slutade	slutat	resultera i
sluta	sluter	slöt	slutit	stänga; dra slutsats
besluta	-slutar	-slöt , -slutade	(-slutit)	beslutat
avsluta	-slutar	avslutade	avslutat	slutföra; upphöra
(avsluta)	(-sluter)	(avslöt)	(avslutit)	överenskomma om
avta	avtar	av <u>tog</u>	av <u>tagit</u>	
byta		bytte	bytt	
<u>flyta</u>		flöt	flutit	
åta	ätar	ät <u>og</u>	ät <u>tagit</u>	
låta		lät	lätit	
<u>plåta</u>		plåtade	plåtat	

påta		påtade	påtät	gräva; peta; pyssla
<u>påta</u> gråta	påtar	<u>påtog</u> <u>grät</u>	<u>påtagit</u> <u>gråtit</u>	överta
äta (förgäta)		<u>ät</u> -	<u>ätit</u> (förgätit)	
fläta		flätade	flätat	
släta		slätade	slätat	
mäta		<u>mätte</u>	<u>mätt</u>	
näta		nätade	nätat	
räta		rätade	rätat	
fräta		<u>frätte</u>	<u>frätt</u>	
träta		<u>trätte</u>	<u>trätt</u>	
uträta		uträtade	uträtat	
täta		tätade	tätat	
tröstäta		tröst <u>ät</u>	tröst <u>ätit</u>	
väta		<u>vätte</u>	<u>vätt</u>	
aväta		av <u>ät</u>	av <u>ätit</u>	
höta		<u>hötte</u>	<u>hött</u>	
sköta		<u>skötte</u>	<u>skött</u>	
blöta		<u>blötte</u>	<u>blött</u>	
möta		<u>mötte</u>	<u>mött</u>	
nöta		<u>nötte</u>	<u>nött</u>	
stöta		<u>stötte</u>	<u>stött</u>	
(hava)		<u>hade</u>	<u>haft</u>	<i>i första hand:</i> ha
skava		<u>skavde</u>	<u>skavt</u>	
begrava	(begrov)	begravde	begravt	
leva	lever	<u>levde</u>	levat, <u>levt</u>	
sleva		slevade	slevat	
(giva)		<u>gav</u>	<u>gett</u> , <u>givit</u>	<i>i första hand:</i> ge
(bliva)		<u>blev</u>	<u>blivit</u>	<i>i första hand:</i> bli
kliva		<u>klev</u>	<u>klivit</u>	
riva		<u>rev</u>	<u>rivit</u>	
trivas		trivdes	trivts	
skälva	(skalv)	skälvde	skälvt	
välva		välvde	välvt	
sova		<u>sov</u>	<u>sovit</u>	
<u>ärva</u>		<u>ärvde</u>	<u>ärvt</u>	
nedärva		nedärvde	nedärvt	
djörvas		djörvdes	djörvts	
kringvärva		kringvärvde	kringvärvt	
omvärva		omvärvde	omvärvt	

<u>yva</u>	yvade	yvat	bli yvigare; yvas
<u>yvas</u>	yvdes	yvts	vara stolt
klyva	klöv	kluvit	
häva	hävde	hävt	
gräva	grävde	grävt	
kräva	krävde	krävt	
väva	vävde	vävt	
kväva	kvävde	kvävt	
<u>behöva</u>	behövde	behövt	
söva	sövde	sövt	
stridsöva	stridsövade	stridsövat	
växa	växte	vuxit, växt	
be	bad	bett	
ge	gav	gett, givit	
<u>ske</u>	skedde	skett	
le	log	lett	
se	såg	sett	
förse	(-sedde) -såg	-sett	
bli	blev	blivit	
<u>bo</u>	bodde	bott	
<u>fly</u>	flydde	flytt	
lyss	lyss lyss	lysses	
få	fick	fått	
gå	gick (ptcp. gången)	gått	
slå	slog	slagit	
<u>må</u>	mätte	mått	<i>hjälpverb</i>
må	mådde	mått	känna sig
<u>nå</u>	nådde	nått	
stå	stod	stått	
<u>klä</u>	klädde	klätt	
dö	dog	dött	
strö	strödde	strött	

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